

TNO: COLOMBIA - CHARACTERIZATION DOCUMENT

Written with lots of love (and slavish effort) by a certain Colombian characteristically known for being handsome

[02 In the cursed world of constant warfare](#)



*"She asked me thoughtfully:
-What does it mean to be Colombian?
"I don't know," I replied. "It's an act of faith"
- Javier Ojalá (J.L. Borges - Ulrica)*

General/Transversal Aspects

Despite the existence, and noticeable predominance of specific aspects to each faction of the conflict, there are universal literary aspects and tropes that involve the development of the war and the topics of it in Colombia, mainly related to the historical period in which this all occurs, namely, La Violencia and its immediate aftermath, or rather, its more cruel and bloodier continuation. This considered the following is a list of general "Tropes" applicable universally to event redaction, character toning and national focus descriptions

Inevitability of Conflict: Colombia is a society whose historical engine is war, as Garzón said, it remains at the very core of the Colombian psyche, of the *modus vivendi* of the national population, war, rather than an expectancy is a grim reality, a continuous one, it never ends, it just mutates. As the civil war comes to its bloodiest chapter yet, it should be of general knowledge that what is to come is only a temporary valley of intensity before conflict knocks once more at the doors of the nation

Regional Segregation: Regardless of who wins or who loses, there's an unavoidable fact that crosses the regional relations of Colombia, that being regional segregation or regionalism, as Colombia is a fundamentally fragmented society in terms of its geo-economic development, this, added to the historically intensive development of the capital area in contrast with the periphery has configured a relationship of hate-dependence between Bogotá and the regions and vice-versa, thus, many times it should be visible that the main aspect of discrimination is not necessarily racial (with the exception of regimes that state their purpose as such).

Social Antagonism: A general aspect of Colombian historical literature is the division of the population, broad and wide, into generally two categories or “sexes”, permanently struggling and antagonizing, constantly developing an environment of difficult and fragile convivence, for example the rich and the poor, the press and the government, the liberals and conservatives, soldiers and the politicians, women and men, professionals and confessionals, and so forth, apart from war itself, Colombian society runs in the existence of perpetual, mostly dichotomic and ever present antagonisms.

Disconnection Between Citizens: Due to the geographical structure of the country and the geoeconomic relations that there exist, Colombian society is generally victim of fundamental isolation and ignorance between urban and rural realities or social-work structures, this goes in both ways of course, in the same sense that the urban citizen is completely ignorant of the ways of the rural life, the rural citizen is also unaware of the urban ways, not only in questions of lifestyle but also of hardships, which leads to a constant belittling of the others’ struggle and what this competition to be the bigger victim entails. This also passes through a class lens which is more noticeable in urban areas, where the settled upper class generally gatekeeps and inhabits a certain, limited urban space from which it becomes ignorant of the urban exploitation dynamics that underlie the workings of a growing industrial city.

Colombian Malice: A universal factor to take into account when modeling social relationships between different character along the game is Colombian malice, otherwise referred as indigenous malice, it’s the strong belief in the idea that there’s nothing better, individually speaking than losing, no matter the means or the social cost, losing is unacceptable, while in terms of well-directed ambitions this can be very useful, in the daily trade, such a way to address problems indirectly creates social costs and contributes to failures such as high crime spikes and poorly funded care networks.

Grim Patriotism: In the Colombian psyche and political personality, lies the idea that Colombia has little to take pride on, this, as a universal attitude, becomes a problem for certain political aspirations, however, such little things to take pride on are usually matched with a rabid, almost violent tendency to not let the nation be criticized by outsiders and foreigners.

The Republic of Colombia

[Piano Eightysix-Three](#)



“There is a trivial truth, since there is no doubt or uncertainty in saying it, which, however, is important to always keep in mind: we are all going to die. We know that simply because we are alive”

Character Index

Characters with a Certain Fate

Jorge Eliécer Gaitán Ayala

El Caudillo del Pueblo (El Capitán Caído)



*"If I advance, follow me. If I stop, push me. If I betray you, kill me. **If I die, avenge me**"*

Position: President of the Republic of Colombia

Age: 51 (59)

Ideology: Gaitanismo

Personality: The fiery orator, the thunderous commander, the champion of the masses—words fail to capture the magnitude and significance of a man whose demise had the power to cleave a nation, igniting the flames of fratricidal violence that engulfed a land whose very essence is encapsulated by such strife. Gaitán, a force propelled by unrivaled fervor, possessed an accelerated pace and an unwavering voice. His public life mirrored his familial role—a fatherly figure and an active guide not only to his own kin but to the entire populace. Rigorous and impassioned, yet shrewd and empathetic, Gaitán stood as an exemplar, steadfast in his devotion to a cause. Unfazed by colluding with divergent interests, he pursued a set of overarching objectives, forging an unexpected national consensus during his brief but impactful tenure. Despite his vehement opposition to fascism and his championing of inter-American ideals, Gaitán's demeanor and aesthetics bore the indelible mark of Benito Mussolini, from the earliest days of his youth until his final breath.

Background:

- Member of the Chamber of Representatives (1929-1931)
- President of the Chamber of Representatives (1931-1932)
 - Municipal Mayor of Bogotá (1936-1937)
 - Minister of National Education (1940-1941)
 - Minister of Labor (1943-1944)
- President of the Colombian Liberal Party (1947-1954)
- President of the Republic of Colombia (1950-1954)

Goals:

- **An Economy to Serve Man:** To seek the improvement of the common livelihood in Colombia as well as a strengthened economy by increased investments in production and consensual measures of reform
- **Colluder:** To reduce internal tensions by courting both the intellectual elites and the general public and forming a majoritarian coalition of interests round reform programs
- ***Uomo di Stato:*** To combine nationalist tenets with ideals of social justice and reform the institutions of Colombian Statehood in the search of national pride and primacy of Colombians in front of their own laws
- **La Violencia:** **No hand of the people will rise up against me and the oligarchy will not kill me, because it knows that if it does, the country will implode and the waters will take fifty years to return to their normal course**

Laureano Eleuterio Gómez Castro
El Basilisco



“And woe to the country, woe to the Christian republic, woe to freedom, woe to the tranquility of life, if the Conservative Party does not know how to live up to its duty!”

Position: President of the Republic of Colombia

Age: 73

Ideology: Aristocratic Conservatism

Personality: Laureano Gómez, during his long political career, only preceded by the flourishing of his youth, was always a belligerent man, the voice of action and the mandate of doctrine, as the prodigious fighting machine he was, Laureano’s personality wasn’t fit for a democracy and couldn’t be motivated by it, averse to working routines and more intellectually engaged than politically active, Gómez is a weird phenomenon in Colombian history, he didn’t hesitate of punishing his own party with the power of his speeches, during most of his life he was deemed and respected as a Titan of opposition, the man of the ruthless critique, however, La Violencia and finding himself at the twilight of his life have made him arguably parsimonious, neither pessimistic or optimistic, ready to leave the government and let the last breath of his long life pass him by.

Another corner of his character is of course that of the vices that define him as well, such as his racial hatred, such as his antisemitism that there, in the twilight of his government, he ordered police to arrest minister Evaristo Sourdís at the discovery of his jewishness.

Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez



Position: Minister of Government of the Republic of Colombia, Interim President of the Republic (at the time of Gómez's death)

Age: 72

Ideology: Interim Government

Personality: In contrast to his friend and close confidant Laureano Gómez, Urdaneta is characteristically pacific, parsimonious and confident in his intellect to silence the voices of opposition, an avid conversator and decent pool player, he is generally a good company to have, however, his pleasantly social character is also a disadvantage in the position he occupies, where the enjoyment of discussion and of a paced decision-making is contrasting with the almost-critical or rather pre-critical circumstances that surround his ascension to power, knowledgeable and doctrinal, his role in the government of Laureano Gómez has always been that of a non-incendiary voice, the cricket of consciousness, the fireman whenever a period of increased disorder comes around.

The National Popular Alliance (ANAPO)



“Anapismo was an integrating movement, it played that role with the peasants who had recently arrived in the cities, satisfying their basic needs. Anapista populism would also act among women as an integrating and socializing organism. Women were key in the organization, promotion and projection of the movement. They gave it cohesion and order; they infused it with mystique. The example of María Eugenia Rojas, the indefatigable daughter of the General, captivated women. The values of being a good daughter, a good wife; defending the honor of her father and fighting for her political vindication were a moral example that no one questioned. Like her, many wanted to be; thanks to her hundreds of women left the kitchens and marked their homes to participate in politics. A Women's Congress and in the national capital was the first time it was held. Blacks, historically liberal in Colombia, hardly appeared in Rojas' demonstrations. There were indigenous people too, but it will not be at this juncture that Anapo will co-opt their attention.”

Foundation Date: April the 11th 1961 (As National Salvation Movement)

General Goals

- **Refoundation:** To rebuild the political and institutional identity of Colombia around the grand coalition of interests and political movements configured by the General's leadership
 - **Fast-Paced Modernization:** To advance with industrialization and physical-technological renovation of the Republic, with little regard for exogenous conditions and potential costs
- **Dignification:** To build an equal-partner style in international relations in order to protect the interests of the nation and its independence
- **Increased Urbanization:** A fundamental element to the doctrine of the National Popular Alliance is to rearrange the usage of geographical space in Colombia to create a primacy of urban centers and reduce fully rural population to a minority.

The Socio-Environmental Vision of Colombia Under the National Popular Alliance: A Functional Utopia



Map of Bogotá according to Le Corbusier's Director Plan (1950)

One of the most important elements regarding the structural changes that ANAPO can provide for the country and perhaps the most important thematic of its path in regards of the changes made to the initial state of things in Colombia is the transformation of urban spaces, that is since social organization under the ANAPO and the goals of economic policy is to have an industrialized, urban society. In particular, due to ideological links and historical ties between some of the members of the ANAPO and the Architectural Commissions that visited Bogotá during the early 1950s, the urbanist drive of the ANAPO is primarily inspired in the Corbusian vision of Bogotá, which in its turn bases itself on the concepts of Rationalist Architecture and Functional Urbanism.

Rationalist Architecture



An example of the buildings to be demolished, Jiménez de Quesada Avenue, 1950

The usage of rationalist architecture as one mainly defined by the design of geometrically perfect and symmetrical spaces for livelihood, work stations, streets and parks, using the approach of primary geometrical shapes as the essence of a building that, albeit lacking the pompous nature of prior architectural techniques, as well as the Hausmannian grandeur, accomplishes the pragmatic purpose of defining the aesthetic identity of a geographic space without incurring in the usage of complex endings or more expensive materials. In Colombia, and taking Bogotá for example, the usage of rationalist architecture would imply the abandonment of quasi-Hausmannian styles (Such as the building that sit along the Jiménez de Quesada Avenue) in favor of cubic models and straightened streets, but is also would mean the containment of urban sprawl by demolishing low-rise areas and replacing them by high-rise buildings.

Functional Urbanism



Civic Center of Bogotá - Le Corbusier (1950)

Functional Urbanism, on the other hand, represents the building of an urban space that is defined through functional aspects rather than primarily aesthetic ones. The case of an urban-functional space is one that has its fundamentals in achieving comfort and an efficient combination of all aspects of livelihood: Work, Living and Recreation. Those aspects interact with each other to form the wider urban space, however they are generally separated and organized in ways that are cost effective, for example, to use the railroad outlay of a city to define main transit routes, or to keep housing blocks in outward areas while work zones are near the administrative hubs or the main resource zones.

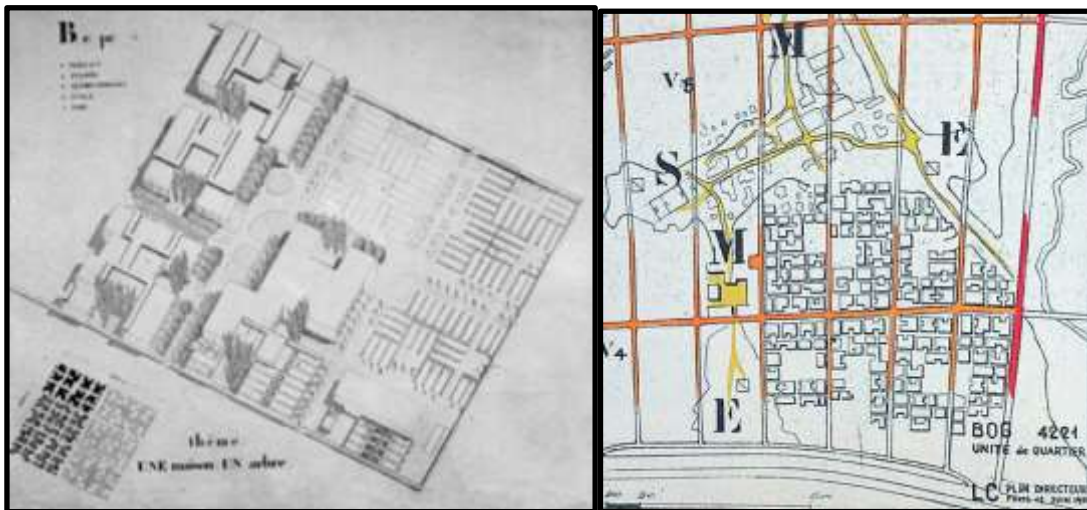
The Corbusian Director Plan



Le Corbusier, Josep Lluís Sert, Paul Lester Wiener, Carlos Arbeláez and Francisco Pizano in the Office of the Urban Regulator Plan of Bogotá (1950)

The Director Plan for Bogotá is the main blueprint for functional urbanism in Colombia and perhaps the most relevant endeavor to transform Colombia's biggest city, which, also is a way to set the tone for urbanism in Colombia as a whole, it incorporates all the main elements of the vision of functional urban spaces that ANAPO aims to put forth, even if it initially failed to seduce the Gaitán government. There were, however, significant alterations to the outlay of Bogotá between Le Corbusier's planned visit and the present, the most noticeable the expansion of the 26th avenue and the construction of El Dorado airport at the western limit of the city as a complementary hub for international flights formerly arriving at Techo, the latter being preserved as a military need.

Residential Function

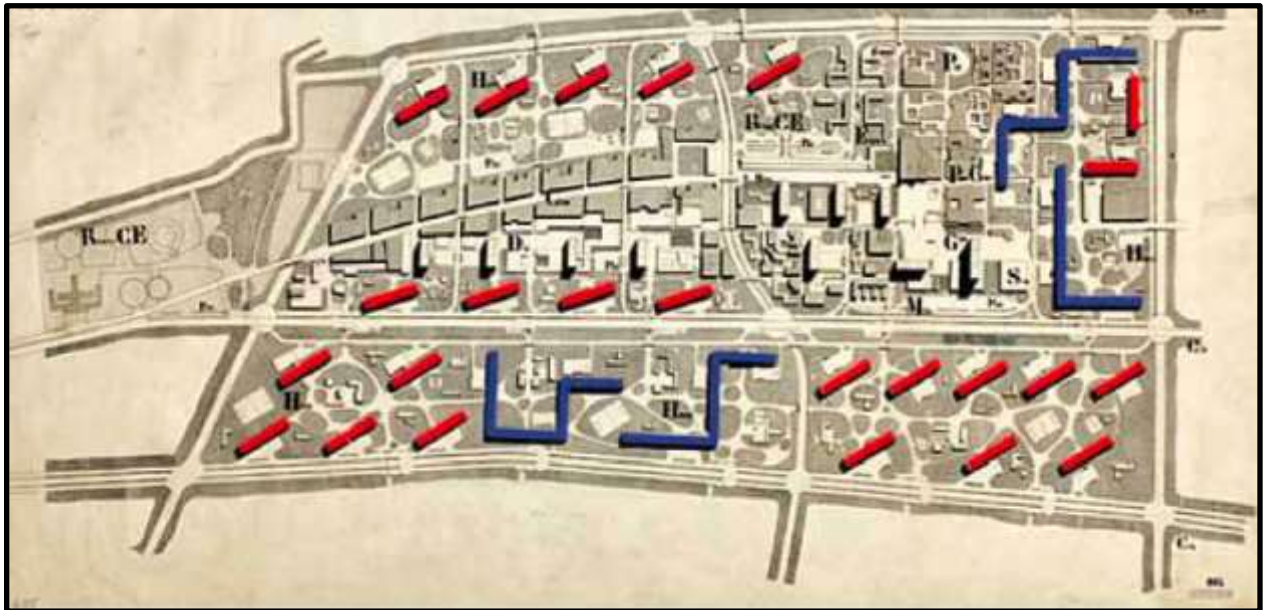


Axometric and Site Plans of a residential area in Bogotá's director plan

The first function of the urban plan for Bogotá is the residential one, which centers its efforts in the distribution of housing across the city but primarily focuses the distribution of housing block in the north and south extremes of the city, such as Cedritos, Toberín or Las Acacias up north and Rafael Uribe Uribe, Buenos Aires or Comuneros in the south.

Residential areas would be, thus, predominantly built around a mixture of high-rise apartments with limited green areas in their surroundings and broad boulevards for vehicular and pedestrian transport; residential zones are to be paired with schools and commercial areas that aim to increase efficiency of the familiar environment, rejecting the notion of singular houses that are presented as a “demagogic illusion”. Residential zones are characterized by the division of housing units in large blocks that substitute the traditional 12mx3m blocks of land that constitute most of Bogotá's usable land; The abandonment of such a model of partition is mainly directed at the development of a model that develops from the premise of “1 home = 1 tree”.

Work Environment Function



Site Plan of the Civic Center, connected by several avenues

The second function is the work environment, primarily marked by the disposition of big spaces that dedicate some of their essence to monumentality, but that they are overall marked by functional access, thus, the work environments are usually delimited by railway lines or main avenues, such would be the case of the civic center planned by Le Corbusier in

Bogotá, which would be surrounded by the 7th and 14th avenues, east and west respectively, and by the 26th and 10th avenues, north and south, and would also have access through other main lines such as the 13th street otherwise known as the Americas avenue. Work environments, in contrast to the spatial areas for residential use, don't have a uniform policy regarding green spaces since, while the civic center may have surrounding green areas and parks, the industrial facilities west of the city don't necessarily have any planned usage of green spaces.

Leisure Environment Function



Lastly, the leisure environment is the other part of the proposed city life, it depends on primordial environmental aspects such as the sun and the availability of water and vegetation, which create natural channels through which the urban society can engage in many different activities and practice sports as well. In the case of Bogotá, the leisure activities in the mind of Le Corbusier were to happen all across the Bogotá river, which would become the primary axis of recreational spots and cultural activities, the areas destined to serve as zones of leisure are characteristically less densely populated with some sparse, high-end residences and with a perspective on transport infrastructure that focuses in supplying only what is necessary. Since Bogotá is located in the environs of the Bogotá Savannah, the availability of spaces for cultivation and horticulture also come to mind as part of the leisure environment.

Leaders

Gustavo Rojas Pinilla

Gurrapín



“In earlier times there was talk of personal pairings. Now I propose to you the indestructible pairing, the one that will save the Nation: the pairing of the Armed Forces and the Colombian people.”

Position: Minister of Justice (Secmin) of the Republic of Colombia, Supreme Commander of the National Army, General Secretary of the National popular Alliance

Age: 62

Ideology: Social Nationalism

Personality: Of great parsimony, only contrasted by the vehemence of his speeches, Gustavo Rojas Pinilla is a mix of various influences as well as his own way to think the world through, apart from his evident affiliation to his own ideas, he looks up to the examples of other, greater men, such as Gaitán, to realize his own failures and to dimension his ambitions, a loving father and a privileged mastermind, Pinilla is an ideal combination to make up for a gentleman, his heart, however, lies first and foremost with his responsibilities and his desire to keep working, despite his evidently affable character, he is not exempt of vanity, in the effort of growing the national salvation movement, and later, during his dictatorship, he has cultivated around him a cult of the savior, fed of course by his past military feats and present role in the security administration of the Republic, such a character is also boosted by his own intellectual prowess and the long trajectory of his engineering studies.

Background:

- Lieutenant in the First Army Brigade (1923-1924)
- Army Engineer Corps Administration (1927-1936)
 - Military Attache to Germany (1936-1939)
 - Director of the Artillery School (1942)
- Military Attache to the United States (1943)
 - Army Colonel (1945-1950)
 - General of the Republic (1951-1955)
 - Commander of the 1st Brigade (1948)
 - Commander of the 3rd Brigade (1948-1954)
- Military Mayor of Bogotá and Supreme Intendent of Cundinamarca (1955-1958)
 - Supreme Commander of the National Army (1958-)
 - Minister of Justice of the Republic (1960)

Goals:

- **Economic Reformer:** To seek the improvement of the Colombian common livelihood through significant improvement of the administrative framework of economic institutions and the expansion of vital industries
- **Depolitizer:** To reduce post-violencia frictions by phasing out bipartisanship and consolidating a National Movement
- **Grand Unifier:** To secure significant uniformity in institutional relations across the entire country by purging regional leaderships and formalizing a professional administration
- **Bolivarian:** To use the figure of Bolívar as a central element to historical rhetoric and propaganda
 - **Social Conservative:** To promote civil values of respect for traditions and compliance with the law, without harming social progress in labor life and women's inclusion
- **Armed Neutrality:** To Build up the Military Forces and increase their funding in the mission of protecting the country from internal and external threats, and secure sovereignty in foreign policy by deterrence
- **Pater Patriae:** To "refound" Colombia under the flag of ANAPO and project the country to success through national unity

Lucio Pabón Núñez



Position: Member of the National Constituent Assembly, leader of the National Action Movement

Age: 48

Ideology: Despotism

Personality: A reserved and conservative intellectual, writer and lecturer, Pabón's main personality traits are his moderation –both in voice and opinion–, and his strict manners in public and private affairs equally. A worthy disciple of R. P. Félix Restrepo, at the restored Javeriana University of Bogotá, Mr. Lucio Pabón Núñez has served the country with his thoughts, with his actions, with his literary activity; since he has performed functions as a parliamentarian, governor, minister, diplomat, promoter of national progress and culture.

He is a full member of the Colombian Academy, a corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy, a full member of the Colombian Academy of History and many other learned corporations.

A polyglot, it is said that Pabón Núñez dominates French, English, Portuguese, Greek and Latin.

Background:

- Representative to the Chamber of Representatives (1943-1947)
 - Governor of Santander (1949-1950)
 - Minister of Education (1952-1953)
- President of the Bogotá City Council (1956-1959)

Goals:

- **The Brain:** To Develop the Concept of Social Peace and keep the balances of power between social classes and interest groups in check
- **Conservative:** To promote law and order through the legislative branch and formalize the means of the dictatorship in a constitution that appeals to the concepts of rationality in law and institutional tradition.
- **Cultural Endower:** To promote national culture as a form of unity and take the main role back from the hands of foreign media.
- **Educator:** To promote formal education as a main flag of economic and social policy, to expand professionalization services by increasing the funding and outreach of the National Training Service.
- **Income Protections:** To secure income stability through adjusting monetary policy and reining inflation in.

Juan Lozano y Lozano



Position: Chair of the National Patriotic Economic Action, Member of the National constituent Assembly

Age: 60

Ideology: Oligarchic Liberalism

Personality: A poet, eminent figure of classical liberalism and a heartfelt patriot, Lozano y Lozano is the rare case of an optimistic figure in the face of impending tragedy, confident that the main solution to the economic problems of Colombia lies in the cautious engineering of industrial capitalism, he has become the main voice representing industrialists and business leaders, who have in turn helped him revive the APEN, or National Economic Patriotic Action as a means to gather the voices that favor this idea from every corner of the Colombian political sphere.

Background:

- Minister of National Education (1941-1942)
- Chief Redactor at "La Razón" Newspaper (1945-1950)

Goals:

- **Commanding Heights:** To focus State Industrial policy in the development of key industries during the Three year plans, particularly Metallurgy, Home Appliances, Pharmaceutics and Chemical Products. Of course, under the tutelage of the great and emerging businessmen of the country
- **Clique Representative:** As a close ally to Julio Mario Santo Domingo, his focus is to bolster the industrial cliques and promote their regional industries into national positions.
- **Colombia First:** To Develop legislation that allows the strengthening of Colombian businesses and industries and provide better terms of exchange with the foreign market.
- **Pro-Western:** To develop healthier relations with the west and protect economic growth by reinserting Colombia in the interamerican system and appeasing the US from a stance of neutrality

Elías Salazar García



Position: Member of the National Constituent Assembly, President of the National Labor Confederation

Age: 39

Ideology: National Syndicalism

Personality: A vivacious and intrepid politician, Salazar García is among the oldest associates of General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, having met him when he was first stationed in Cali during the decade of the 40s. A man of a strong nationalism, García has been mesmerized by the ideas of Marx, Mussolini, Alejandro Lerroux, Ramiro Ledesma among many others, making him a man with an increasingly volatile vision of ideology that mixes several elements and his own experiences within the workers movement. While in the outside he may be seen as a simply loyal man of the General, the truth is that his ambitions for power and his own vision has mutated to a point where conflict with Pinilla seems unavoidable, as he has described himself as a “modern socialist” and referred to Pinilla privately as a “prehistoric conservative”.

Background

- Member of the Valle del Cauca Council (1950-1953)

Goals:

- **Industrial Supremacist:** To develop a modern economy by the enticement of industrial processes and the appointment of experts in the management of several big industries in Colombia, which in itself entails extensive nationalization.
- **Class Cooperation:** Once put under the control of the state, the former leaders and experts from the economic cliques are to be put in managerial positions to secure efficiency in the vertical economy
- **Syndicalist:** To build up the strength of the National Labor Confederation by making it the sole Vertical Union of the Country, promoting ideology from its ranks and reducing the influence of economic cliques through direct action.
- **The Conquest of Tomorrow:** To use public funds as a means to ensure universal access to culture, education and healthcare, focusing most of the economic policy in the betterment of the quality of life.
- **Anti American:** To find diplomatic support in foreign powers that antagonize the United States, such as Japan.

Ministers

Initial Government

Deogracias Fonseca Espinosa



Position: General Commander of the National Police of the Republic of Colombia →
Minister of government (Post-coup)

Age: 54

Ideology: Social Nationalism

Personality: Quiet, disciplined and reserved, Fonseca is a man whose work is his first priority and the rest comes later, faithful to his duties, he has joined forces with general Pinilla in the purpose of restoring integrity and discipline to the armed forces and reinforce his government by being his minister of government for the period of stabilization prior to the first ANAPO congress, due to the height of his charge, Fonseca seems inaccessible, but that's far from reality, he himself being humble enough to keep in touch with the base levels of the military and police organizations from which he comes

Background:

- Commander of the 8th Infantry Battalion (1935-1938)
 - Mayor of Pradera (1940)
 - Mayor of Tumaco (1942)
- Director of the Municipal police of Bogotá (1950-1952)
- Commander of the Presidential Guard Battalion (1952-1954)

Carlos Sanz de Santamaría



Position: Mayor of the Bogotá Special district → Chancellor/Minister of foreign relations
(Post-coup)

Age: 57

Ideology: Social Nationalism

Personality: Talkative, efficient at government and liberal, Sanz de Santamaría is one of the modern thinkers of Colombian diplomacy, an agnostic man and a studious of engineering and civil sciences, the man is also a prominent counselor to other activities of public administration besides diplomacy, as mayor of Bogotá he has come to ally Rojas Pinilla under the same intellectual tenet that many others ally the schematic general, in order to reverse the curses and inefficiencies that have plagued the Colombian system for well over a decade.

Background:

- Mayor of Bogotá (1942-1944)
- Public Works Minister (1944)
- War Minister (1944-1946)
- Labor Minister (1952-1953)

Rubén Piedrahita Arango



Position: Commander of the National navy → Minister of finance (Post-coup)

Age: 54

Ideology: Social Nationalism

Personality: Piedrahita Arango is an inaccessible man with much reserves about his own beliefs, not being a festive personality but an absolute professional, he respects the rank of military officers above anything else, firstly being in the army and then passing to the navy, he counts with the necessary skills to understand land combat, an experience that came to play in what has been so far the most important yet disheartening episode of his military career: The battle of Barranquilla in december 1956, a battle where the main victims were the civilians that the dreaded second patriotic army used as its barrier from naval and land sieges. As an officer of international experience, he was one of the first Colombian armed forces officers to partake in training with such elite institutions like the royal navy.

Background:

- Commander of ARC Barranquilla (1940-1944)
 - Commander of ARC Bolívar (1944)
 - General Director of the Navy (1944-1950)
- Naval Attaché to the Colombian Embassy in Washington DC (1950-1953)

Luis Ernesto Ordóñez Castillo



Position: Director of the Cavalry School → Minister of Security/Head of the Colombian Intelligence Service (Post-coup)

Age: 48

Ideology: Social Nationalism

Personality: Harsh and disciplined as a military officer, but also sly and somewhat charming, Ordóñez Castillo is perhaps the most enigmatic of the leaders of all positions in the Colombian defense apparatus, of no known political contacts and no known personal links to any specific higher-up, he has occupied several positions out of his own merit.

Background:

- Commander of the third artillery battalion (1942)
- Commander of the fifth "Maza" cavalry group (1944)
- Director of the Bogotá Municipal Police (1948-1952)

Ministers of the National Action Movement

José Jaramillo Giraldo



Position: Political Secretary of the National Action Movement → Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic

Age: 47

Ideology: Social Nationalism

Personality: A sharp politician and maneuverer, an unapologetic and extremely pragmatic leader, Jaramillo Giraldo's laughing face and constantly upbeat spirit have made of him the Dionysius of Colombian politics, the chief host for the feasts and banquets, the convincing face of a man who makes you his friend before you can even say your own name, with a legislative and political career nearing the 20 years of its beginning, Jaramillo Giraldo is notably shameless, despite his oaths to ANAPO and Rojas Pinilla, he also sees for himself and his own back, a former militant of the Liberal Party, the legacy of such an institution is equally expressed in his ways to approach state politics and his fundamental differences from Pinilla, known also for his long speeches and mastery of filibuster, he holds the record for giving the longest speech in the history of the Colombian Congress, that, during Mariano Ospina Pérez's possession in 1946, his stellar career, far from over, had taken a recent turn with his affiliation to General Pinilla and his pass through the presidency of the supreme court, making him a noticeably prestigious figure in the legislative and judicial branches as well, but especially, one necessarily connected to a series of interests both with trade unions, to whom he owes the kickstart of his career, and to great industrials and oligarchic families, who owe him their favor.

Background:

- Mayor of Armenia (1938-1940)
- Representative to the Chamber of Representatives (1941-1943)
 - Senator of the Republic (1943-1949)
 - President of the Senate (1946-1947)
- Regent of the District University (1951-1954)
- President of the Supreme Court (1956-1960)

Background:

- Member of the National Constituent Assembly (1958-)

Luis Morales Gómez



Position: Director of the People's Bank of Colombia → Minister of Finance and Public Credit

Age: 42

Ideology: Oligarchy

Personality: Morales Gómez is an intelligent yet festive and audacious personality, being perhaps the minister that stands the closest to Jaramillo Giraldo, the man shares the leader's dionysiac vision and accompanies his wishes for a highly regulated imports market, while it's odd that a man who started his career as a journalist would gain so much interest in economics, that's his particular case, and so far he has proved himself capable of understanding such realm and its dynamics from his post as the chief and founder of Colombia's largest bank.

Background:

- Director of the People's Bank of Colombia (1954-)

Saulo Gil Sendoya



Position: Director of the National Police → Minister of Security and the Interior

Age: 48

Ideology: Stratocracy

Personality: Gil Sendoya is the first police officer to be in charge of the higher echelons of the Colombian Police, an institution whose leadership was generally put in the hands of civilians or military officers, as aspiring director of the national police and one of the most devout members of the institution, his personality, or at least his public character is that of an always-serious and disciplinarian officer who doesn't tolerate either dissention or laziness in the institution which by now has been heavily influenced by him to the point that the alumni of the academy, and his colleagues in the upper echelons, regard him as something in the likes of a bad, intimidating cop.

Background:

- Chief of Administrative Services of the Bogotá Police (1953-1955)
 - Commander of the Municipal Police (1955-1957)

Ministers of the National Patriotic Economic Action

Julio Mario Santo Domingo Pumarejo
El Máximo Accionista



Position: Director of the administrative board of the Central Economic Directorate →
Chancellor of the Republic

Age: 38

Ideology: Paternalistic Developmentalism / Oligarchic Liberalism

Personality: Santo Domingo is a tall, good-looking man, of impeccable elegance and great bearing. Shy, almost laconic, distant at times, and informal at times, when his coastal blood momentarily distances him from his solemn attire as a businessman and successful entrepreneur.

Julio Mario Santo Domingo is the face and body of the emerging business class in the Republic of Colombia, a man of incalculable riches and countless enterprises in his fold, Santo Domingo owes everything not only to his own hard work but to his ability to manage the hard work of the many, to handle the finances of a long list of trusts and enterprises at the same time, a list that only kept growing. The magnate, who is not only the natural head of the Central Economic Directorate but the main financier of educational programs as well as infrastructural developments can trace his active business life to the air transport business and later on to the production of beer and foodstuffs, during the Gaitán presidency and despite being just a young businessman, he reaped the benefits of several industrial investments and became the main intermediary between other businessmen and the government, a position that brought him mediatic prominence and prestige. Despite his position as the leader of the DCE, the formation of an institutional government around said organization offered him the opportunity to spearhead the charge, however, a man of his discretion and business endeavors opted for the gate to the outside world, the chancellery, otherwise known as the ministry of foreign relations, from which he not only commands the outward charge of the Colombian economy but also holds enough institutional power to aid the national endeavor for prosperity. Apart from that, it is also to be said that Santo Domingo is perhaps the largest employer in the nation and the primary endower of cultural, artistic and educational projects in Colombia, sharing with society a philosophy of increasing knowledge as a means to increase output.

Background:

- Head of the Colombian Air Service (1942-1944)
- Chief Executive Director of Aerocolombiana (1946-1950)
- General Secretary of the Working Committee of Industrialists (1950-1954)

Gabriel Betancourt Mejía



Position: President of the Committee on the Fiscal Rule of the Central Economic Directorate → Minister of Finance and Public Credit

Age: 44

Ideology: Paternalistic Developmentalism

Personality: Calm, rational but overall intelligent, Gabriel Betancourt is a Franco-Colombian economist who has dedicated the entirety of his career to the making of economic analysis about Colombia, having studied the shortcomings and advantages of the nation, it is only natural that the Central Economic Directorate would choose a man like him to be the main designer of national economic policy, father of two daughters and married to Miss Colombia, Yolanda Pulecio, Mr. Betancourt is not only involved in the designing of economic policy but also in the pushing forward of social projects and poverty-reduction programs amid the growing rhythm of Colombian industry.

José Elías Del Hierro Guerrero



Position: Minister of Mining and Oil → Minister of Security

Age: 58

Ideology: Paternalistic Developmentalism

Personality: Outspoken, rude and ruthless when a mistake is made, Del Hierro is a stern character so confident of his own genius that he opinions of others, even those above him, are received poorly, Del Hierro is a man whose political career enters its fourth decade and whose knowledge of the law, economics and the technical aspects of those areas make him an efficient element of any government and at any given position

Background:

- Mayor of Pasto (1924-1927)
- Minister of Commerce and Industry (1946-1949)
- President of the Senate of the Republic (1952-1953)

Ministers of the National Labor Confederation

Tulio Cuevas Romero



Position: Administrative Director of the National Labor Confederation → Minister of Government of the Republic (After Rojas Pinilla Dies)

Age: 38

Ideology: National Syndicalism

Personality: Strongly worded, aggressive but intelligent, Cuevas Romero is a man made in the heat of the factories. Born as a toiler and growing like one in the Goodyear factory of Cali, he soon rose in popularity and political power, first as an efficient worker from the production line, a characteristic that was positively recognized by the taylorist clerks of the plant, and later as a trade union leader during the strikes of the 40s, a movement that, despite his relatively positive standing among the institution's leadership, costed him dearly as he was laid off in 1945, his bravery and organizational abilities led him rapidly to the departmental, and later on, national directorate of the Colombian Workers' Confederation. As his syndical career advanced he moved to Bogotá where the changing labor regimes associated to modernization and later on, la Violencia, made him an active participant of the early stages of the CNT, as the ongoing ideological struggle stained the traditionally unaligned nature of Colombian trade unions and nationalism contaminated most of the political environment of a city that sat relatively far from the frontlines of La Violencia, the ideas of right syndicalism were born as an initiative to keep the city's workers politically active but also safe by granting them representation inside the new political paradigm of the republic, soon, he would become the closest associate of the unexpected figure that would become the CNT's ideologue, Elías Salazar García.

Background:

- Regional Leader of the Colombian Workers' Confederation for the Cauca Valley (1950-1952)
- Member of the National Board of the Colombian Workers' Confederation (1952-1954)

Hernán Isaías Ibarra



Position: President *Ad Honorem* of the National Labor Confederation → Minister of Foreign Affairs (After Rojas Pinilla Dies)

Age: 52

Ideology: Gaitanismo

Personality: A former member of the Colombian Liberal Party and close ally to Gaitán, Hernán Ibarra is a strong-winded and stubborn man whose days have been a constant synonym of action, violence and protest. From his youth onwards he collaborated side by side with Jorge Eliécer Gaitán and gathered several nationalist influences that were later to be a crucial part of Gaitanismo. Considered an “Old Gaitanista” and a vestige of the past, he has held nothing but contempt for the ideals of the Colombian Revolutionary Union, which he has come to see as a mere springboard for foreign ideas that abandon national authenticity.

José Raquel Mercado



Position: Financial Director of the National Labor Confederation → Minister of Finance and Public Credit

Age: 49

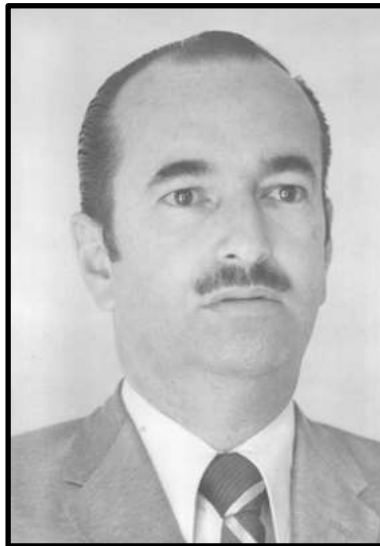
Ideology: National Syndicalism

Personality: Quiet, peaceful and affable, José Raquel Mercado is a man who doesn't seem to fit in the syndical struggle for rights and political participation, and for the most part, he isn't, being a rather discreet organizer he takes upon himself the most daunting tasks of the syndical struggle, far away from the streets, in the salons of power, collecting contributions and leading accounts. A self-taught man, he has learned the craft of finance during the long years of trade union activity that precede him, such have been his successes that he is one of the men behind the creation of the financial colossus known as the People's Bank of Colombia. As it is the case for many of the other rightist leaders of the CNT Mercado began his syndical militancy in the Colombian Workers' Confederation (CTC), the conservative-backed Trade Union that was the largest in Colombia in the decades prior to La Violencia and that, along the Colombian Workers' Union, its Liberal homonym, disappeared in the years of war.

Background:

- Member of the constituent board of the People's Bank of Colombia (1949-1950)

Carlos Daniel Abello Roca



Position: Legal and Technical Counselor of the National Labor Confederation → Minister of Security

Age: 32

Ideology: National Syndicalism

Personality: A disciplined worker and a friendly face, Abello Roca has been in the orbit of Álvaro Gómez ever since La Violencia since he's regarded a man that, despite his relative youth, possesses extensive knowledge about Colombian law and the possibilities to improve it, as well as the security statutes that function in the republic.

Background:

- Municipal judge for Atlántico (1957-1960)

Hernando Forero Gómez



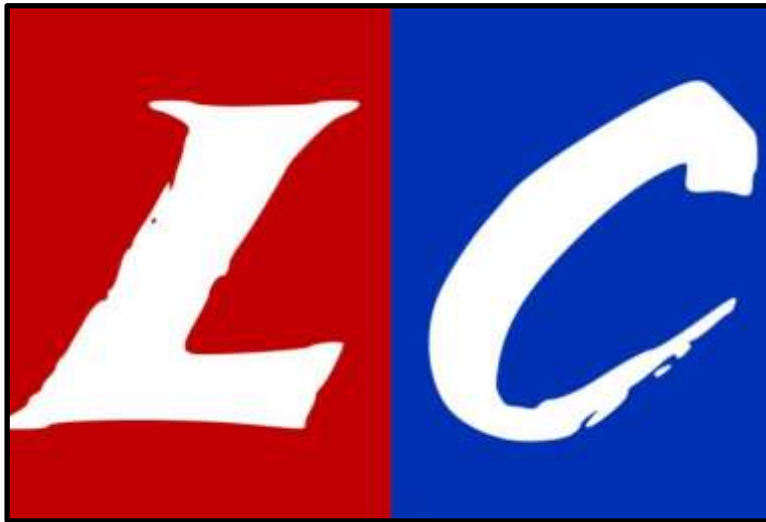
"For a soldier, honor is worth more than life."

Position: Commander of The Military Police (Chief torturer of the Republic)

Age: 41

Ideology: Falangism

The National Front



Foundation Date: June 4th 1963

General Goals

- **Reformation:** To preserve the democratic institutional framework of the republic and adapt it accordingly to modern political practices and ethics.
- **Economic Freedom Policies:** To dismount corporatist and emergency institutions and build a capitalist system in Colombia in the wake of the deterioration of colonial institutions.
- **Alignment:** To establish a bloc-oriented outlook in international relations and pursue definite and long-term-oriented partnerships with favorable countries regardless of the dependency relations.

The Socio-Environmental Vision of Colombia Under the National Front: a Collection of Perspectives

Due to the nature of the national front as a coalition between two political parties that have different ideological visions, the end goals of each party are different and so are the end goals of a constituted habitation space, but then again, with special emphasis in the organization of the urban environment. Though there may be corollaries and fundamental divergences between the perspectives of urban development in different strains of liberalism and conservatism as well as policy variations regarding the jurisdictional framework of urban development and land usage, there are general lines of development philosophy that interact directly with either party's ideology, this considered, two visions stand out: The Vertical and the Horizontal models.

The Horizontal Model: Colombian Conservative Party



The urban model followed by the conservative party consists in the principle of using as much land as possible, cities should thus be extended in a sense of width and must be organized in a series of neighborhoods that integrate all kinds of services so that daily life doesn't abandon the neighborhood/locality in itself. The reasoning behind planning for low-rise building such as individual homes with wide vital spaces is primarily ideological, since it comes from the conservative party's desire of allowing people to keep their individuality as a fundamental aspect of their freedom, though it doesn't emphasize public transport since most activities are to be kept within a walk's (or short drive's) range, many central areas, such as downtown or areas with administrative offices, receive additional attention in regards of the access methods. On the other hand, the model of short-range functionality allows for easier surveillance of criminal activity and lowers the risks of overcrowding that upward building may cause.

To summarize, an ideal city in the eyes of a conservative party is one where the urban space is dominated by individual housing units that take upon large extensions of land and where administrative buildings also hold height caps, in the same sense, industrial activities are to be placed in bordering towns or the urban frontiers.

The Vertical Model: Colombian Liberal Party



On the other hand, the territorial ordinance in the mind of liberal planners responds to the necessity of making the most out of the already used land in order to reduce the financial costs that come with urban planning, the model fundamentally bases itself in the stacking of several housing units atop of the other and the creation of a high-rise dominance in the urban landscape, though it may represent costs in terms of a comfortable livelihood due to potential convivence problems in large habitational units, it also reduces the infrastructural costs that comes from widening the metropolitan area. Due to a perspective more focused in the usage of collective means to achieve efficiency, there is certain enticement of public transportation, which comes conveniently tied to a less-extensive city.

Leaders

Alberto Lleras Camargo *El Monarca*



"We must open to all Colombians a certain hope, an active opportunity, a legitimate expectation."

Position: President of the Colombian Liberal Party, Member of the administrative Board of the Andean University

Age: 56

Ideology: Progressive Liberalism

Personality: Quiet, calm and profoundly wise, Lleras Camargo is, in the words of the press of those days, the most intellectual among caudillos and the most caudillo among intellectuals, a man whose pure argumentative prowess and his legacy of a journalist who has traveled around the world and whose words were read and listened to delight the greatest minds, Lleras is a man of tradition and a noble, yet eminently visible parsimony. As a true humanist and a democrat at heart, Alberto Lleras believes in a notion of institutional tradition and enshrinement of rights, duties and liberties as the only fundamental change needed in the republic, no personalist caudillos nor seditious populists, only what's fair and necessary, only what's tried and true.

Background:

- Chief Redactor at *El Tiempo* (1927)
- Directive Secretary of the Liberal Party (1930)
- Member of the Chamber of Representatives (1931-1933)
- Secretary of the Presidency (1934-1935, 1943-1944)
 - Minister of Government (1935-1938)
 - Minister of Foreign affairs (1945, 1950-1952)
 - Interim President of the Republic (1945-1946)
 - Rector of the Andean University (1948-1950)
- *Pro Tempore* President of the Liberal Party (1954-1956)

Goals:

- **Old and New:** To uphold and improve democratic institutions through conscious reforms and conciliatory changes in the framework of free elections
- **Impartial:** To promote dialogue between Conservatives and Liberals and take decisions based on deliberation
- **Reformist:** To build up a free economy through rational institutions, fair land reforms and reduced exploitation

- **International Democrat:** To consolidate healthier relations with the free world based on the principles of mutual diplomatic independence

Guillermo León Valencia
El Presidente de la Paz



"I know what I know, I know what I don't know, but I also know who knows what I don't know"

Position: Directive Secretary of the Colombian Conservative Party, Member of the National Conservative Conference

Age: 53

Ideology: Christian Conservatism

Personality: Daring, outspoken and occasionally burd, Guillermo León Valencia embodies not only the spirit of a pompous conservative whose words appear quixotic in more frequent occasions than not, but also that of a man of rural upbringing, whose confrontational demeanor is only a product of his life in a family of poets and intellectuals, not enjoying the hidden pleasures of a book himself, his intellectual appearance and good relationship with the classical expressions of Spanish come, first and foremost as a natural talent, as a product of his philosophy studies or as an occasional imitation of his father's demeanor, who was none other than Guillermo Valencia "El Maestro", a good christian and a man of his word, Valencia is convinced of the party's new doctrine and supports democracy, as well as a regular conduct for institutional dialogue and justice application.

Background:

- Chief Campaign Staffer for Mariano Ospina Pérez (1946)
 - Ambassador of Colombia to Spain (1945-1950)
 - Ambassador of Colombia to the iberian Union (1950-1952)
- Directive secretary to the colombian Conservative Party (1956-)

Goals:

- **Arrogant:** To promote his vision of conservatism as a substitute for prior tenets within the party
- **Legalist:** To promote a regular conduct justice system and predominantly keep the value of ordinary justice as the fundamental instrument to submit traitors
- **Catholic, Apostolic and Roman:** To increase church influence and its social role by granting privileges of teaching to certain creeds such as the domenics and the jesuits, to direct education funds to church-affiliated universities
- **Rentier:** To increase economic primary surplus through enticed land developments around cash crops and oil
- **Paternalistic:** To protect social interests through subsidies and price controls on essential medicines, clothing and basic supplies

Carlos Alberto Lleras Restrepo



“Liberal gentlemen, the parade of the masses of the people begins here, who are going to pay their last homage to the corpse of whom until a few days ago they saw their head, indomitable and strong, as a symbol of all popular desires, as a banner of radical demands. It is hard to conceive that these multitudes that were his, have to parade again through the streets of the martyred city, without seeing before them the strong profile of their Caudillo, and without listening to the eloquent word that led them as if in vertigo along the roads of the future”

Position: Vice-President of the Colombian Liberal Party

Age: 54

Ideology: Progressive Liberalism

Personality: Of humble upbringing despite pertaining to such a family, Carlos Lleras Restrepo is a man of a generally controlled demeanor, a soft-spoken intellectual whose main quality is his ability to act and persevere, generally interested in social phenomena and the importance of economic action to mend the fundamental gaps of Colombian society, Lleras Restrepo found in Gaitán an idol of his youth and early career, his death, however, was eye-opening enough for the liberal leader to renounce the infantile stage of personalism associated with the era of Caudillos, a fierce defender of democratic convictions and immovable in the necessity of restoring ties with Washington, he will push such an agenda in the international diplomatic field, and, while not an economist himself, his preoccupation for economic problems have pushed him be a self-taught analyst of such dilemmas.

Background:

- Comptroller-General of the Republic (1936-1937)
- Minister of Finance and Public Credit (1940-1942)
 - Senator of the Republic (1943-1949)
- Vice-president of the Colombian Liberal Party (1954-)

Goals:

- **Central Banker:** To reform the bank of the republic and reorganize the administrative structure of public financial institutions
- **Zero Hunger:** To increase agricultural production of edible goods and implement chemical improvements to satisfy the internal demand for food
- **Productivist:** To increase industrial production and investments in mass-produced sectors through increased local participation in supply chains
- **Money's Greatest Propagandist:** To promote financial culture and economic education through museums, regional initiatives and TV/Radio culture
- **Americanophile:** To restore relations with the United States of America in full extent and renew mutual consensus

Hernando Durán Dussán



Position: Directive Secretary of the Colombian Liberal Party

Age: 42

Ideology: Classical Liberalism

Personality: Hernando Duran Dussan is a man of strong character. In these times, when wills bend relatively easily, Durán Dussán is an exception. An uncorrupted soul navigating the seas of politics, Durán Dussán has been an exile in two occasions, first during Mariano Ospina's government, amnesty later granted to him by Gaitán himself, and then during the first stage of La Violencia, a harsh opposer and critic of the Liberal Revolutionary Movement and a strong critic of interventionist economic theories, Durán Dussán is dubbed the Iron Fist of the liberal party, since, his usage of the position of directive secretary hasn't gone unnoticed and his disciplinarian demands have become, at best, part of the current identity of the party

Background:

- Directive Secretary of the Colombian Liberal Party (1958-)

Goals:

- **Laissez-Faire Economist:** To strengthen the market structure of the Colombian economy and open it to the world through the necessary reforms and favorable agreements on goods and services trade
- **Ironic Strike Buster:** To improve policive control measures and avoid strikes in growing industrial sectors of the country
- **Trust-Buster:** To reduce corruption and meddling from grand economic cartels in the aftermath of phasing out the DCE and increase fiscal control measures for enterprises
- **Zero Corruption:** To forgo the problem of administrative corruption through strict discipline and open denunciations of clientelism
- **Champion of the Free Press:** To improve the situation on political rights by freeing the press in full and reduce content regulations to the "minimum vital"

Misael Eduardo Pastrana Borrero



Position: Minister-Counselor of the Embassy of the Republic of Colombia to the Kingdom of England

Age: 39

Ideology: Progressive Conservatism

Personality: A likable statesman and a man of firm convictions, Misael Pastrana is the adequate sum of a noble character and a hard working spirit, his soft-spoken words identify their main virtue in their rationality, in the push for consensus, having been the only conservative minister of Gaitán's cabinet at the short age of 27, and having demonstrated a great ability for finance and enterprise such as in his private life, Pastrana is regarded as one of the most respectable members of public life in Colombia, a timid progressive, his beliefs, and the beliefs of conservatism that he holds are framed in the goal of universal democratic guarantees and the enshrinement of human dignity for all income levels.

Background:

- Vice-minister of Public Credit (1950-1952)
- Administrative Director of the Agrarian Fund (1951-1953)
 - Minister of Agriculture (1952-1954)
- Ambassadorial Secretary to the Holy See (1957-1960)

Goals:

- **Housing Tycoon:** To implement a constant-value system of credit to stimulate housing demand and provide housing subsidies and solutions as a main goal of the transformative industrialization of the country
- **Revolution of the little things:** To systematize spatial transformation and promote communal growth based on standardized strategies and fundamental spaces such as schools, churches and parks
- **Environmentalist:** To pass natural resources legislation and protect living spaces through forestation, environmental grants and technological innovation in energy sectors
- **Political Caretaker:** To help both Liberal and Conservative Parties in the process of strengthening and consolidation as the fundamental basis of a healthy bipartisanship that prevails in the eventual phasing of the national front
- **Currian Developmentalist:** To change the paradigm of development models in Colombian policy from production-intensive to problem-solving ones (Aided, of course, by the Canadian economist Lauchlin Currie)

Manuel Mosquera Garcés
El Intelectual Chocoano



Position: Minister of Education

Age: 55

Ideology: Agrarianism

Personality: Of a strong voice and a perpetual fight against racial prejudice, Manuel Mosquera Garcés is the voice not only of Chocó, not only of the Afrocolombians, but of the catholic, rural people of Colombia, a fine intellectual who has taught everyone from court magistrates to Europeans of blonde hair and white skin, his intellect, as well as his ability to voice his ardent words have made him an always outstanding politician despite the hardships of coming directly from one of the most impoverished regions of Colombia, not characteristically humble or meek, this emperor of the word doesn't fear his own opinions, nor his opposers, raising his voice in the name of catholic traditions as a good bartoline student should do, but also in the name of the poor, of the distant, of the people whose faces are not known but whose hardships ought to become a priority.

Background:

- Minister of Education (1946-1950, 1958-)
 - Minister of Labor (1944-1946)
 - Senator of the Republic (1950-1956)
- President of the Senate of the Republic (1950-1952)
 - Senator for Life of the Republic (1960-)

Goals:

- **Harsh Regulator:** To strengthen rural and urban protections through workers and enforce the substantive labor codex (co-authored by him) as a maxim for labor relations
- **Agrarian:** To dynamize the economic forces and the internal market around agriculture
- **Symbol of Fraternity:** To reduce internal frictions through healthy legislative interchange and consensus with the liberal party, as well as to phase out racial discrimination through universal acceptance in schools and universities.
- **The Christian Thinker:** To promote a culture based on traditional values and the christian family as a rewarding lifestyle for Colombians of all parties.
- **Iberophile:** To hold healthy relations with the Iberian Union and base economic interchange around mediterranean countries

- **Humanitarian:** To consolidate emergency services and humanitarian chains of aid to conflicts abroad as well as to harmed regions of the country.

Ministers

Note: For the National Front, ministers will have a rotary character, which means that, in the framework of the political system brought by this system, any of them can be called to a position during the governments, even in some cases, they will be repeated from one government to another regardless of said government's ideology.

Ministers of the Colombian Liberal Party

Esmeralda Arboleda Cadavid
La Mujer de las Primeras Veces



Position: Deputy Secretary of the Colombian Liberal Party, Member of the National Constituent Assembly

Potential Ministries: Ministry of Government (HoG), Chancellery of the Republic (Foreign Relations)

Age: 41

Ideology: Liberal Conservatism

Personality: Brave, outspoken but overall principled, Esmeralda Arboleda is the rare case of many things, firstly, the rare case of a woman that would be able to start an enterprise in Colombia, let alone during La Violencia, the rare case of an entrepreneur who moved so quickly to the public sector, and the rare case of a woman whose ascension through the liberal party outmatched that of many traditional politicians. Having proved herself more than capable, she now stands as one of the closest candidates to the presidency of the Liberal party and perhaps, the presidency of the Republic. Having to flee the Cauca Valley during the overtake by the fascist militias, her opposition to authoritarianism and any form of state violence against both free press and free enterprise became a defining element of her political personality.

Background:

- Co-leader of the "ciudadanas" movement (1949-1950)
- President of the National Female Committee (1950-1953)

Julio César Turbay Ayala



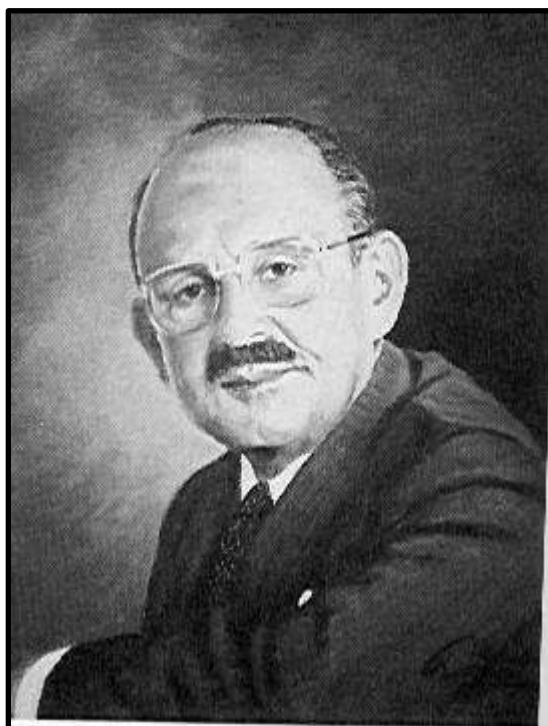
Position: Member of the National Constituent Assembly
Potential Ministries: Chancellery of the Republic (Foreign Relations)
Age: 49
Ideology: Oligarchic Liberalism

Personality: Julio César Turbay is a man who breathes politics, there's only space for politics and the wellbeing of the liberal party in his mind. Ever since he was 20 he has been in the political atmosphere of the liberal party, however, in difference to many other leaders, he was a self-taught man, one who unfortunately never set foot on the classrooms of a university, and also, in difference of other men in charge of liberalism, he never became a caudillista voice but a discrete operator within the system, a fundamental tool for the institution he has given so much years of his life and plans to keep giving it, by 1962 he enters the third decade of a life dedicated to Liberalism and, with democracy and a modern State in mind, he ought to become a fundamental cornerstone of a renewed Liberal Party.

Background:

- Member of the Chamber of Representatives (1943-1949)
 - Deputy Minister of Foreign Relation (1950-1954)
 - Minister of Mining and Oil (1957-1958)
- Speaker to the National Constituent Assembly (1958-1960)

Abdón Espinosa Valderrama



Position: Regional Secretary of the Colombian Liberal Party for Santander

Potential Ministries: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (Economy)

Age: 41

Ideology: Progressive Liberalism

Personality: Abdón Espinosa is a parsimonious and always smiling man whose main vocation has always been and will probably always be journalism, a personal friend to Alberto Lleras Camargo and one of the few members of El Tiempo newspaper who can pride themselves in being responsible for delivering information during La Violencia, his calm attitude is a sharp contrast with a life generally plagued by the hardships of war and early loss.

Background:

- Frontline Reporter for El Tiempo (1954-1957)

Germán Zea Hernández



Position: Member of the National Constituent Assembly

Potential Ministries: Chancellery of the Republic (Foreign Relations), Ministry of Justice and the Interior (Security Ministry)

Age: 57

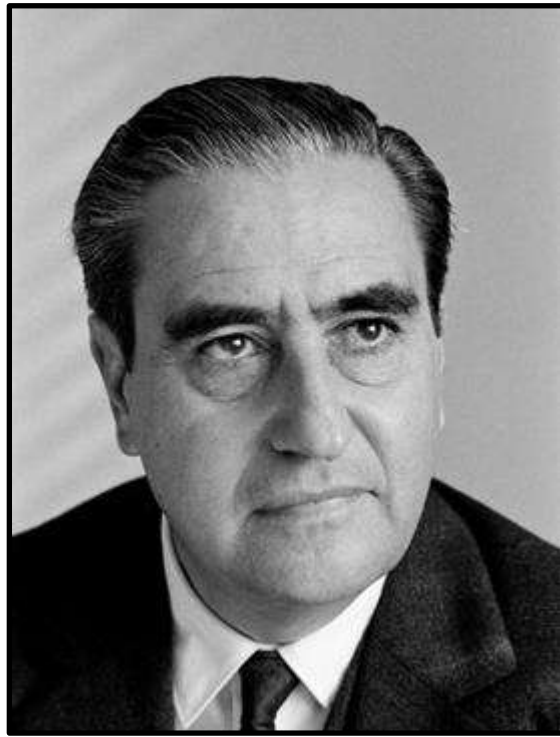
Ideology: Progressive Liberalism

Personality: Germán Zea is one of those men whose face matches his personality, that of a friendly man with well-meaning intentions. Zea Hernández has a long list of public offices occupied by him during the changing years of Colombian politics that were the 40s and the 50s and yet, his general optimism about things and his passionate work don't appear to wear down, as a family man, he has more than enough reasons to also feel proud about the way his life has turned out. Apart from his public duties, it is known that Zea Hernández holds special interest in the promotion of culture and plastic arts, that is, considering his daughter's profession as cultural promoter.

Background:

- Municipal Mayor of Bogotá (1938-1941)
- Governor of Cundinamarca (1943-1944)
- Minister of Justice and the Interior (1957-1958)

Joaquín Vallejo Arbeláez



Position: Director of Planning for the Central Economic Directorate

Potential Ministries: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (Economy)

Age: 48

Ideology: Progressive Liberalism

Personality: Vallejo Arbeláez is a figure that holds a political incognito among the liberal party, however, his recent upsurge in relevance is due to the importance of his economic work, one that has led him to formulate several strategies for the promotion of development in Colombia, in personal terms he is a passionate, active and hardworking an of little spoken words and a particular adhesion to write things.

Indalecio Liévano Aguirre



Position: Member of the Colombian Academy of History
Potential Ministries: Chancellery of the Republic (Foreign Relations)
Age: 45
Ideology: Progressive Liberalism

Personality: Liévano aguirre is two men in one, the first, the historian, who is by now widely recognized y the writing of one of the best biographies about Bolívar, one published in the atypical circumstances of a war ravaging once again the land that the liberator sought to unite. The historian is a man who has enough confidence in his own knowledge and experience to defend his own theses with little fear from failure, the second man, however, is the diplomat, an emerging face in Liévano's personality, one that, albeit not prepared or experienced enough, has a faustian character of its own, ready to jump to the void in the name of a cause, a cause that is generally called Colombia.

Darío Echandía Olaya
El Maestro de Todas Las Virtudes Ciudadanas



“The most urgent of all is political change. That people should not be chosen or named because they are friends of Fulano or Zutano, but because they are going to do something positive. That there is no discussion about who is going to distribute the positions, but about what the employees are going to do. The cause of the current ills is that politicians do not generally exercise their intelligence in solving problems, but in seeing how they place their friends and how they integrate the boards, converting a position, like the one I occupy in the Liberal Directorate, into an unbearable mechanical leisure. It doesn't make sense to deal with heroic manzanillos. What needs to be done is change the policy and regroup the national front in function of the social revolution, so that any caudillo whom the people, swallowing whole, as Palacio Rudas says, suddenly takes for a Criollo Lenin does not insist on making it.”

Position: Governor of Tolima

Potential Ministries: Ministry of Government of the Republic (HoG), Chancellery of the Republic, Ministry of Justice and the Interior (Secmin)

Age: 65

Ideology: Progressive Liberalism

Personality: Regarding his intellectual character, those who know him closely affirm that, ironically, he is a free thinker who knows Thomas Aquinas's scholasticism and the socialism of Marx, Engels and Duguit, whom he frequently reads; and classical philosophy. They also describe him as a man of an undeniable and vast culture, but who always remains humble and faithful to his peasant roots. In fact, at the beginning of it, Echandía has forged a good reputation for being an excellent orator and having an impeccable culture, thanks to the fact that he speaks Latin, in addition to the readings he does in the public arena and the academia.

Background:

- Senator of the Republic of Colombia (1930-1934)
- Minister of Government of the Republic (1934-1935)
- Minister of Education of the Republic of Colombia (1935-1937)
 - Chancellor of the Republic (1942-1943)
- Interim President of the Republic of Colombia (1943-1944)
- Magistrate of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Colombia (1953-1954)

Abelardo Forero Benavides



Position: Regional Secretary of the Colombian Liberal Party for Cundinamarca
Potential Ministries: Chancellery of the Republic (Foreign Relations), Ministry of Justice and the Interior (Security Ministry), Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Ministry of Government (HoG)

Age: 50

Ideology: Classical Liberalism

Personality: Abelardo Forero is a strict man, one that likes things well done and failure to remain only a distant possibility, a perfectionist who displays the same rigor with himself as the one that he displays with his peers and subordinates. In the same sense, he holds a certain obsession with classical music and a suspicion for jewish people, not to the level of antisemitism, but certainly not feeling inclined to work with them, which in turn has made him reluctant to the party line that remains somewhat open for negotiations with the URC.

Background:

- Governor of Cundinamarca (1942-1943)
- Minister of Labor, Hygiene and Prevision (1943)
- Ambassador from the Republic of Colombia to Argentina (1950-1954)

Ministers of the Colombian Conservative Party

Aurelio Camacho Rueda



Position: Secretary of Development of the Special District of Bogotá

Potential Ministries: Ministry of Government (HoG), Chancellery of the Republic (Foreign Relations), Ministry of Finance and Public Credit

Age: 48

Ideology: Christian Conservatism

Personality: A bright man with a talent for the study of law and economics, Camacho Rueda holds some experience to himself despite his vast knowledge, a man of little words and intense action, his appearance among the recent lists of conservative aspirants is directly tied to his expertise in the fields where he is most critically needed by his party.

Background:

- Minister of Development (1945)

Fernando Gómez Martínez



Position: Governor of Antioquia

Potential Ministries: Ministry of Government (HoG), Chancellery of the Republic (Foreign Relations)

Age: 65

Ideology: Christian Conservatism

Personality: One of the main journalists behind the acquisition and patronage of the conservative newspaper “El Colombiano”, Gómez Martínez is a man whose career has spanned for three decades and some years more by now, being a strident defender of conservative traditions but also of the fundamental freedoms a society must have, he has become a close acquaintance for Guillermo León Valencia, while recently leaving the newspaper’s direction on his son’s hands after being appointed governor of Antioquia for the second time

Background:

- Governor of Antioquia (1948-1949)

Douglas Botero Boshell

Kerensky



Position: Press Director of the Colombian Conservative Party

Potential Ministries: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit

Age: 46

Ideology: Conservatism

Personality: Son of a traditional family in Antioquia, Douglas Botero has always been taught to respect one's and others' property as the fundamental principle of peace, now, noticing the societal decline in Colombia, such an idea has become more entrenched in his character, one that was already strict and considerably tense when it came to his ideological display. Douglas has been, all his life, a 'conservative without adjectives'. A staunch supporter of order, respect for the law and the regulation of society "severely and fully complied with". On the other hand of his personality, there lies certain condescension towards women, whom he deems only as part of the family environment and not displaying any public functions.

Alberto Ruiz Novoa



"The Military Forces gave me the greatest honors. The only thing they didn't give me was money"

Position: Director of the Cadets' School, Commander of the Reserves

Potential Ministries: Ministry of Justice and the Interior (Secmin)

Age: 45

Ideology: Stratocracy

Personality: Perhaps one of the most politically involved military leaders of the republic and a staunchly conservative figure, Alberto Ruiz Novoa embodies the classical concept of a military general, somewhat fatherly, but primarily professional, stubborn and occasionally full with humorous irony, a fierce opposer to general Pinilla and sworn enemy of Hernando Forero Gómez, Ruiz Novoa has only a faint memory of the two men he fought alongside during the days of La Violencia, and has embarked in a discrete political career by the hand of the Conservative Party

Background

- Comptroller-General of the Republic (1953-1955)
- Military Commander of Tolima (1955-1956)
- Commander of the Army (1956-1958)

Angelino Durán Quintero



Position: Dean of the Engineering Faculty of the Xavierian university

Potential Ministries: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit

Age: 48

Ideology: Christian Conservatism

Personality: A calm man whose work speaks in the volumes his voice doesn't, Durán Quintero is one of the country's most prominent civil engineers and applied mathematicians, having his fair share of knowledge of economics as well, he stands out among many other conservative planners for his dedicated emphasis on public works and the need to keep infrastructure in an optimal level

Adán Arriaga Andrade



Position: Governor of the Department of Chocó

Potential Ministries: Ministry of Government, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Chancellery of the Republic, Ministry of Justice and The Interior

Age: 55

Ideology: Progressive Conservatism

Personality: Adán Arriaga is a man whose whole personality can be mostly embodied by a calm demeanor and a rather inexpressive look, in more ways than most he is a killjoy and he is permanently devoted to his role, despite the constraints faced by the budget assigned to Chocó, he has managed to build the port of Tribugá and reinforce a basic infrastructural network around Quibdó during his tenancy. As one of the few Afro Colombian politicians in activity and his inclination to legalism, the man has been, despite his modestly progressive views, dragged onto Manuel Mosquera's side.

Generals of the Republic

Gabriel París Gordillo



Position: Commander of the National Army

Rank: General

Age: 52

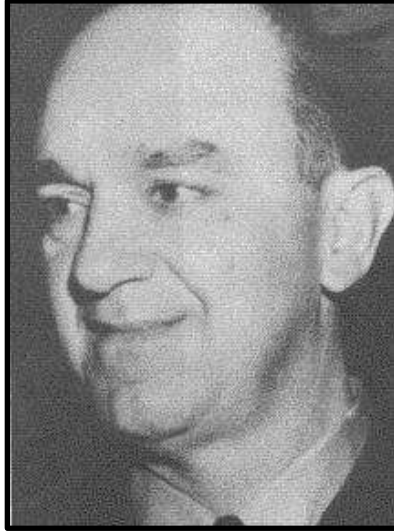
Ideology: Conservatism

Personality: An affable family man and a compassionate commander, Gabriel París is a deceitful face, having an expression that, if anything, denotes permanent anger at the world and existence itself, the man himself is a parsimonious, slow-paced figure that tries above anything to conciliate the positions of those involved in any administrative or jurisdictional dispute, such noble character unfortunately also makes him unambitious despite being a hard worker, and such conformity-inspiring figure in the high ranks of the army has proven as a fundamental justification for many soldiers to slack off their duties, something that he punished with limited –if any significant– harshness.

Background:

- Commander of the second “Rondón” cavalry group (1950-1953)
 - Ad-Hoc Director of the Superior War School (1954)
 - Military Governor of Huila (1955-1956)

Alfredo Duarte Blum



Position: Commander of the National Army

Rank: General

Age: 52

Ideology: Social Nationalism

Personality: An old friend of Pinilla, the calm and collected General Alfredo Duarte Blum has been a main witness of the transformations and horrors of Colombia's recent history, and yet he has remained stoic through it all. Regarded as a *maestro* –A brilliant commander–, Duarte Blum served from a very young age before announcing his retirement from the forces in 1958, an order that was rapidly revoked through the convincement of Pinilla and the growing worries of leaving the army orphaned of a symbolic and unifying leader, due to this, he received a promotion from his prior rank of Mayor-General to a full on 4-suns General, and was named in the rather administrative and strategic position of Deputy Chief of the General Staff, or what is the same, Pinilla's main Strategos.

Background:

- Commander of the Military Forces of Colombia (1950-1953)
 - War Minister (1957)
 - Justice Minister (1957)

Álvaro Valencia Tovar



"The vacuum of authority and the total absence of the State favor the activity of the subversive focus"

Position: Commander of the 13th Army Brigade

Rank: Brigadier-General

Age: 41

Ideology: Progressive Liberalism

Personality: Valencia Tovar embodies the eponymous idea of a military commander in an ideal democracy, living and commanding by the motto of "Soldiers don't make the rules, they follow them", he has become the darling of the political establishment. A loyal, disciplined and somewhat strict officer, he can be considered one of Pinilla's main political enemies within the armed forces, but even then, were the case of Pinilla taking power, he wouldn't command an insurrection of any kind due to his strong affiliation to the military institutions, that, however, doesn't mean he wouldn't pull some strings in favor of returning constitutional democracy to Colombia.

José Joaquín Matallana
El Exterminador



"Neither the groups up in arms will be able to conquer power, nor will the public force alone be able to defeat them"

Position: Commander of the 8th Army Brigade

Rank: Brigadier-General

Age: 37

Ideology: Progressive Liberalism

Personality: There is perhaps no military commander in the entirety of Colombia, if not Latin America itself, that can proudly say that each and every single enemy he faced since he became a general, had fallen victim to his arms, but José Joaquín Matallana sands the closest to such a boastful claim. A daring commander who preaches gallantry and courage in both life and the battlefield, Matallana has defeated the enemies of the Republic in Santander, Antioquia, Caldas and the Caribbean coast, having his only sin being the defeat at the Battle of Tuluá, which saved the core provinces of the New Granada from a dramatic domino effect. Ever since then, he has been traveling the country and inspiring army men to keep up with the fight, despite that major failure, he has become a hero, a national icon, the most dreaded man by the dissident troops in the country. However, he is also a simple man, one that enjoys a calm and familiar lifestyle out of national recognition, always having good company and an available smile for both friends and his subordinates.

Alberto Ruiz Novoa



“The destruction caused by La Violencia in the spiritual field has become a factor that will make it last”

Position: Commander of the 3rd Army Brigade

Rank: Brigadier-General

Age: 45

Ideology: Conservatism

Personality: An one-of-a-kind military officer, Ruiz Novoa is the embodiment of what’s expected of a modern commander, intelligent, collected, apolitical and innovative in the field of weapons, though not as famous as Matallana and Valencia Tovar, General Ruiz Novoa has seen his fair share of action, after inheriting the command of the “Santiago de Cali” Army Brigade (third army brigade) from General Rojas Pinilla himself, he was deployed in several offensive missions across the western inter andean valley, proving his abilities instrumental in restoring full control over Huila and Tolima, as well as in cleansing these regions from bandits and pillagers.

Hernando Currea Cubides



"We Won't be Courteous to Bandits"

Position: Commander of the 6th Army Brigade

Rank: Major-General

Age: 43

Ideology: Despotism

Personality: A harsh, mysterious and reserved commander, Currea Cubides is an old-fashioned officer, among the current generation of General, he is the only one who wears the ceremonial uniform to field tasks, a personal admirer of Iberia and Franco, he has stated interest in the studies of hispanism and the period of the Viceroyalty of New Granada, other than that, not much is known about him, except for the respect he inspires on his subordinates and the brutality of his methods in the battlefield.

Fernando Landazábal Reyes

El Filósofo Guerrero



"The soldier needs to educate, with the continuous exercise of his virtues, and prestige authority, with his example. The command entrusted to him imposes responsibilities and a deep knowledge of the conditions of his subordinates and the environment in which he acts"

Position: Commander of the Military Institutes Brigade

Rank: Major-General

Age: 40

Ideology: Conservatism

Personality: Formerly in command of the army's artillery, Landazábal Reyes is an officer that values patience over everything else, responsible for the long and protracted offensives that made up for the battles in the department of Córdoba, his intelligence in other fields and his especially caring relationship with his troops have given him the reputation of a "philosopher" among his fellows.

Ramón Arturo Rincón Quiñones



Position: Commander of the Tolima Mechanized Cavalry Regiment

Rank: Major-General

Age: 40

Ideology: whatever's best for the cavalry

Personality: An innovative leader and pioneer in the use of mechanized forces, Rincón Quiñones is a devout officer and silent worker of the Army's command, his ideas and advanced strategic thinking made possible to renew the doctrines of cavalry in Colombia and brought forwards the efforts for mechanization in the military forces. Quiet, serious and mostly inexpressive, the reserved genius has earned respect through actions, not through words.

Abraham Varón Valencia



Position: Director of the Special Forces Program

Rank: Major-General

Age: 42

Ideology: None Known

Personality: A daring commander and proud father of the special forces in the Republic, Varón Valencia is the mastermind behind the Counterinsurgency Companies and the Airborne Command of the National Army, these innovations in the field of combined arms have also given him a main role in the modernization of army doctrines and teachings within the Superior War School. Due to his field of study, a main element of his public character is a strict, disciplinarian approach to training and an absolute disregard for politics.

Gerardo Ayerbe Chaux



Position: Commander of the 30th Army Brigade

Rank: Major-General

Age: 46

Ideology: Liberalism

Personality: A heartfelt democrat and republican, Ayerbe Chaux is a stubborn officer whose fame is only contrasted by his opposition to political meddling and Pinilla's "absolutism" within the forces, in prior occasions he has been in private meetings with the leaders of the liberal party, and many believe he has taken the role of their "moral reserve" within the military forces.

The Colombian Revolutionary Union

[Piano Eightysix-One](#)



“Nothing more cruel and inhuman than a war. Nothing more desirable than peace. But peace has its causes, it is an effect. The effect of respect for mutual rights.”

Particular Thematic Axis:

Moral Rebirth, Hope in the future, Revolution and Love

Literary Genres:

Magical Realism, Latin-American Boom, Post-Modernity

General Approach

By far the closest thing to good in Colombia, the Revolutionary Union is a lighter character, and of course, the most romantic among all campaigns, while the URC has also the survival of its ideals at stake, in difference to the Republic, the revolutionaries carry a lighter moral baggage, mainly being identified as enforcers of property justice that, instead, being innocence and lack of experience their greatest sin, in a scissor effect with their homonyms in Bogotá, fervor and hopes grow high in Tunja as if the dawn of a new era of Colombian politics was beginning.

Here, both the people and the majority of politicians are driven by principles aiming to govern and live accordingly to a set of actually respected and self-enforced moral values, as stalwart defenders of ideals, they also are self-perceived as morally better than the other factions of the conflict, and in some cases, from their own colleagues within the front, considering of course that a conflict between principles in the Revolutionary Union is only mitigated by the general goal of recovering the whole nation.

The Social Visions of the Colombian Revolution

One of the goals of the revolutionaries is the transformation of society by the significant altering of the ways of life of the citizens and the ways of government, however, due to their ideological diversity, the social visions change from one to another and represent the end goals of each of their systems were they to hold power long enough to change the core values of the society.

A Society of Citizens: The Liberal Revolutionary Movement



The end-goal of the liberal revolutionary movement is the restoration of democracy in a full extent, where plural, diverse parties compete freely to enter the legislative apparatus and aspire to the presidency, such a process will require of certain period of political control where society is taught about the rights and duties that compose such a political ideal. This new society is characterized by a profound ethical transformation, albeit not physical in some occasions, of the living space where the communities hold certain power of their own and take decision based on what's best for convivence and safer spaces, but is also a world of thriving economic activity that reminisces the days of Gaitán's presidency and where the most significant demographic is not the poorer strata, but the middle class, one that grows richer and helps society be better.

The Idyll of Fair-Measure: The United People's Front



The ideal society in accordance to the moral philosophy of the United People's Front is one where starvation and negligence have been kept at bay, one in which life, albeit modest, isn't necessarily bad, despite being the plan for a high-subsistent economic policy, the main transformation thereby present is moral, one in which cooperation and respect for mutual rights is paramount and the grievances of society can be assessed quickly to grant comfort, security and the so-desired peace.

In Consensual Obedience: The Colombian Communist Party



Ya sé que es una foto en Cuba la puta madre

The Colombian Communist Party has an utopia of its own, a vision fundamentally based on the protection of the party state through its police and its authorities, but also through social conviction, through the inspiration of a desire to “do good”, Vieira White himself has thus rejected the notion of political violence since it ultimately weakens the image of the party, instead, the ideal society of the communist party is to be ruled by laws that are very approximate to the original basic law of the URC, aiming to keep social comfort. The communist society is, in another hand, one that plans its every move with efficiency and the consideration for human cost, is one that strives to end poverty and other grievances by the hand of the organized party and its institutions.

Character Index

Leaders

Guadalupe Salcedo Unda

El Capitán del Llano



“The people do not have two parties, but rather the oligarchy split them in two to divide the fate of the homeland between them”

Position: Supreme Commander of the Unitary Revolutionary Army of Colombia (ERUC),
Constitutional President of the People’s Cabildo of the Colombian Revolutionary Union

Age: 38

Ideology: Gaitanismo

Personality: A rebel in all senses and a man of rural upbringing, Guadalupe Salcedo is a fearless warrior of life and a defender of the popular ideal, inspired by Gaitán, but constrained by the limits of his own education, Salcedo is more passion than rationality, more action than thought, but he is, ultimately the face of the revolutionary army, the image of a hopeful hero who, such as Rondón during the battle at the Vargas Marsh, commands the cavalry on the road to freedom.

Alfonso López Michelsen
El Pollo



“More and more, I come to the intimate conviction that Colombia is a nation in search of expression, in search of its authenticity and that there is a secret thread that runs between a people without channels to surface, and some intellectuals, some artists without channels to reach the people.”

Position: Co-president of the National Union of the Revolutionary Left, Paramount Secretary of the Liberal Revolutionary Movement

Age: 49

Ideology: Gaitanismo

Personality: Smart, well versed, sly and considerably malicious, the fact that Alfonso López Michelsen, a *Dauphin* of the Colombian political class, is now the foremost representative of Gaitanismo is a contradiction of all sorts, but such are the hands of fate, considering himself an inheritor to the marching revolution of his late father Alfonso López Pumarejo, Michelsen believes strongly in the need of accelerate, even radical reform, as the way forward and the solution to the current revolutionary dilemma, benefitted by his father's discrete nepotism and by his own social position, Michelsen is not an idealist but rather the kind of malicious and morally gray leader that Gaitanistas need in the face of their lack of political maneuvering, while he doesn't embody a lot of Gaitán himself, his commitment to his program and his prior, if brief, rotation in one of Gaitán's ministries have been sufficient proof about his desire to lead the Revolutionary Union to victory in the field of law and civilian restoration.

Background:

- Engativá Council Member (1938-1942)
- Member of the Chamber of Representatives (1946-1950)
 - Minister of Education (1950-1951)
- *Pro Tempore* Rector of Del Rosario University (1951-1952)
- Paramount Secretary of the Liberal Revolutionary Movement (1960-)
 - Son of Alfonso López Pumarejo (1919-)

Goals:

- **Intellectual:** To develop an equal opportunity education system across the country and decentralize the university network through incentives of building in the regions
- **Consolidator:** To allow the transition to a fully functional democratic model by the twilight of his government, granting the eventual return of the conservative party to the urns through the signing of a new pluralist constitution

- **Property Rights Reformist:** To significantly dynamize the agrarian market through land reforms, credit and incentive to increase agrarian production. To phase out the notion of peasants and develop instead a rural society based on land ownership
- **Ultra-Productivist:** To keep the current mining policy of the URC and increase land-intensive exploitation, as well as to transition to mass-production industrialization models as a necessary step in development
- **America's Top Guy:** To hold healthy relations with the United States and actively participate in the Cold War through participation in armed conflicts with American involvement, to grant a status of military readiness and support for the OFN in Latin America
- **Discretely Nepotist:** To favor himself and his family by granting a long-term prevalence in the political arena

Camilo Torres Restrepo
El Cura Revolucionario



"I believe that this is how I follow Christ's mandate: 'If you bring your offering to the altar and there you remember that your brother has something against you, leave your offering there before the altar, and go, be reconciled first with your brother, and then come and present your offering' (Matthew V, 23-24). After the Revolution, Christians will be aware that we have established a system that is oriented by love of neighbor."

Position: Co-president of the National Union of the Revolutionary Left, General Secretary of the People's United Front

Age: 33

Ideology: Christian Socialism

Personality: Of great parsimony as every good christian priest, but also of an incendiary tendency in his mastery of the word, Torres embodies something new and authentic, the mixture between something so uprooted in Colombian society as the church and something so recent yet necessary as the pursuit of a moral revolution, dedicated to a life of intellectuality but also to the church, Camilo's career has definitely been a moved one, inspired by Gaitán in the days of his youth, shaken to the core by his death, at his return from Europe in 1959, a time of his life that marked his aversion to nazism due to the destruction of the Catholic University of Louvain, Camilo's voice became important and necessary to calm the shaky waters of the revolutionary union, to become a signal of hope for the christians in the eastern plains, to unify what came to be the People's United Front, sooner rather than later, the FUP became the second force in the URC and Camilo, his representative, became a symbol of harmonious brotherhood between revolutionaries.

Background:

- Priest in various seminaries (1954-)

Goals:

- **Efficient Love:** To promote the development of a new social ethics doctrine, founded in christianity and the love for one's neighbor, and build a society of mutual respect for rights
- **Fair Measure Economics:** To create an economic system based on primarily subsistence-oriented modes of production with only some critical industries directed towards mass production
- **Environmental Harmonizer:** To revert the mining policy of the URC and reduce extraction quotas to a subsistence level in order to phase out environmentally unfit and invasive practices
- **Precursor of Liberation:** To promote the ideals of theology of liberation in Latin America through political and, if needed, military support for such movements.

Gilberto Vieira White
El Comunista Ejemplar



"I am a communist, I am going to die a communist and socialism is the future of the world"

Position: Co-president of the National Union of the Revolutionary Left, General Secretary of the Colombian Communist Party

Age: 51

Ideology: Bolshevism

Personality: Nothing is further from the image of a Latin American caudillo or a populist leader, than the calm, kind, discreet general secretary of the Colombian Communist Party for more than fifteen years, Gilberto Vieira White. Whoever does not know his trajectory at the head of that political movement, his youthful struggles, his devotion to the cause of socialism, could very well confuse him with a measured teacher or a judicious state official. Indeed, there is nothing in the figure, the gesture, the tone of the voice, that shows in him a leader intimately involved in popular contests. There is no doubt that this leisurely temperament and those measured manners correspond to the ancestry and the education received in the first years of life, an early life cultivated in the arms of an aristocratic family, lacking formal education, Vieira White has known how to overcome such obstacle by the force of self-teaching and his will to make such an endeavor count. His fondness for Shakespeare, the great Russian writers, Hispanic and Latin American poetry are well known, so is his obvious weakness for Neruda, Miguel Hernández, Rafael Alberti and the generation of '28, which in Colombian correspondence is his generation: that of the Spanish Republic, the civil war, the fight against fascism that, to these days he has made a personal experience of his, a reason found in the pages of history to unabashedly ally, even if temporarily with the progressive forces of the MRL and the FUP, however, as every sensible man of great ideas, Vieira White hides for himself the self-interested mission of a revolution, not for him to govern as a perpetual marxist emperor of the land, but for such ideas to reign supreme, regardless of the face that the party shows.

Background:

- President and General Secretary of the Colombian Communist Party (1947-)

Goals:

- **Soft Glove:** To establish harmonious social relationships and a series of fundamental rights as a way to ensure peace after the revolution
- **One-Party Statesman:** To unify the UNIR under the leadership and absolute dominance of the Colombian Communist Party
- **Ultra-Productivist:** To keep the current mining policy of the URC and increase land-intensive exploitation, as well as to transition to mass-production industrialization models as a necessary step in development

- **Transparent:** To base law enforcement in mutual trust and utter respect for the rights and duties of all involved parties
- **Economic Pragmatist:** To grant certain economic freedoms and limited recognitions of forms of private ownership as a means to stimulate reconstruction and to keep peaceful agreements on the fundamental aspects of the building of socialism
- **Critical Antifascist:** To cooperate critically and consciously with the OFN and the west in a fight against common enemies, and to promote healthy interchange with the United States based on tolerance and ideological distension.

Rafael Navas Pardo
El Lancero de Gaitán



Position: Commander of the Free Lancero Society of Colombia

Age: 54 (And still handsome)

Ideology: Military Junta, Gaitanismo

Personality: Disciplined but parsimonious and gentle, Rafael Navas is the archetype of a military hero, usually caring for his men and leading them in the same way a father would lead his children, a conscious officer, he rules himself and his troops by the tenet of “Soldiers never make the rules, they just follow orders”, reflecting of course the image of a democrat who has countless times served to protect such system, from the days of the Peruvian War, passing through the Pasto Cuartelazo of 1944 (A coup plot he himself frustrated) and finally, through his defection to the URC after the battle of Floridablanca in 1955.

Background:

- Commander of the 6th Brigade (1938-1942)
- Commander of the Mocoa Garrison (1942-1944)
- Commander of the Armored School (1948-1952)
- Military Governor of Santander (1954-1955)

Goals:

- **Democratic Officer:** To help the transition from the junta back to the democratic system of the URC in the wake of the communist coup
- **Captain Colombia:** To train the revolutionary army into a fighting force capable of withstanding its countering forces, especially, the central government

Gloria Gaitán

Glorita



"If life has taught me anything, it is that the dead serve the living, but above all the most sagacious."

Position: Representative to the Revolutionary Cabildo of Colombia → Candidate to the Leadership of the Liberal Revolutionary Movement

Age: 25

Ideology: Revolutionary Gaitanismo

Personality: Gloria Gaitán, born Gloria Amparo de las Mercedes Gaitán Jaramillo is the newest generation of the revolutionary family that started with the fallen captain, she, in the likes of her father, has engaged in international politics and the war against fascism in Latin America, in the same way as him, she possesses a prodigious voice to mobilize the masses and inspire the leadership, however, in difference to the late Caudillo, she has grown a cynic, believing that it wasn't only his direct murderers, but the entirety of those whom Gaitán seemed to trust that allowed his assassination during that ill-fated april of 1954, she has become more aligned with less eclectic ideas, such as those of Fidel Castro, a man who has offered her protection out of the admiration for her late father.

Goals:

- **Continental Diplomat:** To aid foreign parties and movements that align with the antifascist cause in an attempt to quell German and Japanese influence in Latin america
- **Anti-Imperialist:** To establish a relation of mutual respect with the United States, but not allow Washington, or any foreign government, to have a say in Colombian Policy
 - **International Brigades:** To establish training centers for foreign military organizations and guerillas in Colombia as a means to propel gaitanismo and anti fascism across the Americas

Ministers

Ministers of the Liberal Revolutionary Movement



Alfonso Gómez Gómez



Position: Representative to the Revolutionary Cabildo of Colombia, Deputy head of the Liberal Revolutionary Movement → Head of Government

Age: 41

Ideology: Gaitanismo

Personality: Gómez Gómez is a man of a serious and sometimes stern character, educated in the rooms of the free university of Colombia he is a republican at heart but also a liberal and a defender of social justice, having exercised minor public posts during the presidency of Gaitán, his recent ascension within the movement is partly marked by the assassination of Álvaro Uribe Rueda at the hands of the Administrative Department of Security in prior years.

Humberto Salcedo Collante



Position: Representative to the Revolutionary Cabildo of Colombia → Economy Minister

Age: 37

Ideology: Progressive Conservatism

Personality: Salcedo Collante is a man who lives with the flow of life, generally tranquil and joyful, he holds high hopes in the revolutionary campaign and always strives to project on his own the better future he aims for. An exile from the Caribbean coast who came to the Revolutionary Union Seeking refuge from his persecutors, Salcedo Collante is still a conservative at heart, one that proudly took part of the many assemblies done in his native Barranquilla during the 40s, however, the rise of the Nationalist Action Party and Laureano Gómez's control over the party put him, a modernist and an occasional federalist at the crossroads, and so he embarked to revolutionary territory, where his knowledge and passion for infrastructural development won him a firstly modest place but eventually put him in the orbit of López Michelsen, a man who, as most of the URC leadership, has seen his arrival with oblivious eyes regarding his conservative beliefs, knowing that he is a hard worker and a passionate man who will eventually help transform the URC into a constitutional democracy.

Juan de la Cruz Varela
El Primer Emancipado



Position: Representative to the Revolutionary Cabildo of Colombia → Security Minister

Age: 60

Ideology: Revolutionary Gaitanismo

Personality: De la Cruz, a former militia leader and perhaps one of the most important figures of the peasant movement in Colombia, he has been in the struggle for agrarian reform and agrarian rights for more decades than most members of the URC have even lived, starting as a peasant at the age of 12 and becoming an organizer by age 18, he firstly was part of the National Agrarian Party where he became acquainted with the ways of Colombian politics, later, he was one of the first militants of Gaitán's UNIR, and even became a personal friend with the Caudillo, who would later name him as director of the Administrative Department for Agrarian Reform, a post from which he defended the rights of his fellow campesinos with adamant resolve. A revolutionary at heart and a man of his people, he has become a practical idol in the Revolutionary Union, even if his age has become a main constraint for his formerly vociferous speeches.

Antonio García Nossa



Position: Representative to the Revolutionary Cabildo of Colombia → Candidate to the Leadership of the Liberal Revolutionary Movement

Age: 50

Ideology: Gaitanismo

Personality: A kind, ever-smiling man who has dedicated his political career to first, aid, and later on study the birth of Gaitanismo as a movement, García Nossa is the representative of a more traditional line of thought regarding Jorge Eliécer Gaitán, as an older man as well, the waves of revolutionary teachings didn't catch to him, making him similar to the late Caudillo in his governmental intentions, even if, in contrast to him, he is a technician, an official that doesn't inspire much words of praise if there isn't someone to understand his work at first

Ministers of the United People's Front



Tulio Bayer Jaramillo
El Doctor



"Colombian professionals have to assume a position regarding the fate of our people"

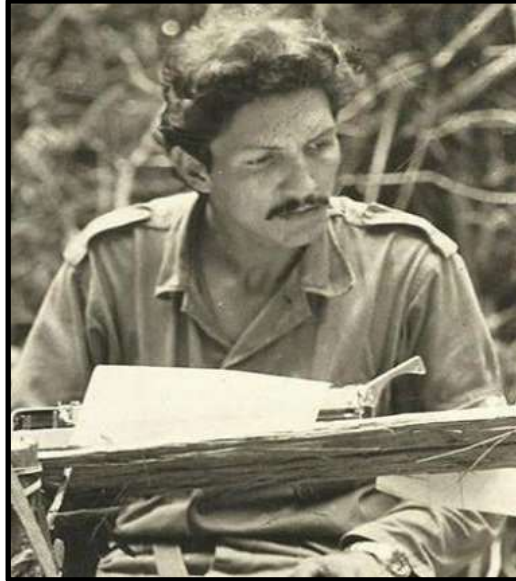
Position: Representative to the Revolutionary Cabildo of Colombia → Head of Government

Age: 38

Ideology: Utopian Socialism

Personality: Tulio bayer is a man who has, across his life, been in permanent conflict with authority figures. Having been raised in the conservative city of Manizales, surrounded by a religious ambience, he wasn't long until finding conflict and resistance to his own family's ideals and principles. La Violencia, however, showed him the cruel reality of war and the grotesque scene put forth by arms, however, he understood that the day of making a choice had come, and so he departed Eats, to the lands held by the revolutionaries. An extremely tall man, nearing the two meters of height, he has become one of the central figures of the United People's Front and a close acquaintance to Camilo Torres, with whom he enjoys usual friendly debates despite their ideological affinity.

Fabio Vásquez Castaño



Position: Representative to the Revolutionary Cabildo of Colombia → Foreign Minister

Age: 22

Ideology: Revolutionary Gaitanismo, Amazonism

Personality: Vásquez Castaño is a very passionate man, an ideal combatant and an unyielding revolutionary, however some say he is too radical for his own good. Being so young and being born in poverty, he had to see how his father was mercilessly executed by the fascist militias during their attempt at snatching Tolima and Caldas from the National army, making him swear vengeance upon the fascists, however, a man like this had to be fated to meet Camilo Torres Restrepo, who had tried to guide him out of the idea of responding to mercilessness with more mercilessness and bloodlust. This relation he has with Camilo, albeit unfruitful in terms of actual change, has appeased him enough to join the FUP and accept the revolutionary process in full, but it's difficult to imagine what would he do if Camilo, his mentor, his spiritual older brother, were to be killed.

Orlando Fals Borda



"There is much talk of material development, but never of ethical progress"

Position: Ad-hoc director of the Boyacá University → Economy Minister

Age: 37

Ideology: Socialism

Personality: Orlando Fals Borda is a man of deep contradictions, in one hand, he was formed in presbyterianism, and yet he has become an intimate friend to Camilo Torres, perhaps the most well known catholic priest in the entirety of Colombia, his education was inspired by positivism and yet, he ended up becoming a Marxist, he has had a public life marked by his investigative character and his dedication to the study of social phenomena in the country, but also a private life marked by his rebellious attitude and his tacit endorsement of revolutionary activities. Having joined the revolutionaries in 1957, 9 years after his return to the country, he was expected to become a pillar of reason that brought tranquility to the disarrayed academia of the Revolutionary Union, but instead he became a source of symbolic criticism, being the first to question the accepted narratives about Gaitán's martyrdom in his polemic pamphlet "Our Anti-Hero", such a contradictory personality has, however, been entrusted with a difficult task, to bring ethics into the study of economics as part of the FUP's program.

Roberto González Prieto

Pedro Brincos



Position: Commander of the Christian Self-Defense Forces → Security Minister

Age: 40

Ideology: Socialism

Personality: Every revolution needs a gunslinger, a man who delivers violence when needed and protects the leaders from aggression, and to the dismay of Camilo Torres, the man who would become his movement's bodyguard wouldn't be other than Pedro Brincos, the infamous soldier of the first liberal self-defenses, the closest associate of Agustín Bonilla, a man once known as "El Diablo". González Prieto is a man of a strong character and incredible physical strength, a natural guerrillero, he doesn't have any formal training, but he has survived by eyeballing things for the past three decades. The United People's Front has found in him enough experience to train its loyal militias, but also has found a loyal companion and bodyguard who, rather than being interested in ideals, he has aimed to keep things professional until the day of a happy retirement in a small plot of land comes, for that is his definition of paradise, the one his family could never enjoy.

Ministers of the Colombian Communist Party



Augusto Durán Ospino



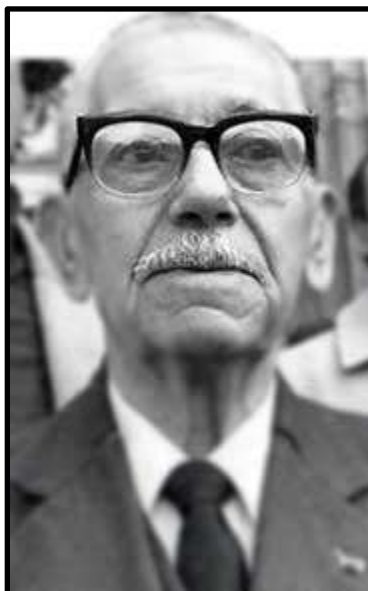
Position: Representative to the Revolutionary Cabildo of Colombia → Head of Government

Age: 59

Ideology: Bukharinism

Personality: Augusto Durán Ospino is a heart turned into a spark that burns and illuminates. A tough fighter, like a lightning sower. Pure as rock crystal. Sincere and generous, like the sandalwood that perfumes the ax that wounds it. He is not a journalist or a scholar, he is a worker at heart. As one of the most passionate orators of the Communist Party, and still, one of the ones with the most humble origins, it is not a surprise that Durán Ospino is second to Vieira White, a perfect compliment to the latter's extreme parsimony, the visible face of the worker's movement and the right hand of the paramount secretary.

Luis Vidales



Position: Chief Editor of the Voz Proletaria Newspaper → Foreign Minister

Age: 58

Ideology: Bukharinism

Personality: Vidales is a charismatic poet, a bohemian, a man whose family is made up of alcohol and cigarettes, so dedicated to his profession as an editor that he sometimes passes as an isolated hermit, yet, being in such a position, makes him actually sit the closest to Gilberto Vieira White, the main link between the Communist Party and Gaitán, he has served as the glue that sticks together the radical organizations that the MRL and the PaCoCol are. Similarly influenced as Gaitán, he drew much upon futurism and styles generally associated with fascism during his career as poet.

Pastor Pérez



Position: Director of the Syndical Workers' Confederation of Colombia → Economy Minister

Age: 44

Ideology: Bukharinism

Personality: Pastor Pérez is a humble, honest and usually happy man, having been born in an underprivileged region of Antioquia and being stigmatized from a young age for being a “nigüatero” (A derogatory term used against those who couldn't afford shoes), he learned quickly that the only way to stop abuse against himself was through hard work, but the only way to stop abuse against society was through socialism, through the construction of a society where nobody was looked down at, where nobody had to suffer because there weren't enough clothes or shoes to wear, one where hunger didn't exist. A communist at heart, the only significant education he received was that of a tailor, a profession he practiced with much pride and joy as he slowly learned for himself about the struggles of workers in the city, years passed and he became an adamant defender of socialism, a syndical activist and eventually, one of the foremost members of the Colombian Communist Party.

Isauro Yosa

Mayor Lister



Position: Commander of the Communist Self-Defenses → security Minister

Age: 52

Ideology: Bukharinism

Personality: Isauro Yosa is a calm man who has witnessed atrocious acts of violence everywhere he went, born in Chaparral, Tolima, and becoming a laborer in a coffee plantation by the age of 15, he experienced exploitation firsthand and had to deal with abuse like one could only imagine, yet, he persisted in his parsimony, eventually he became a militant, albeit a discrete one, firstly as one of the first members of Gaitán's UNIR and then as a full-on member of the Colombian Communist Party, a membership for which he endured rejection and persecution in Tolima. The assassination of Gaitán and the beginning of La Violencia put him in charge of a small armed cell where he was the only with military training, yet, his campesinos were enough to march east and torment fascists and governmental forces for long.

The State of the New Granada

Torment



“The specter of homicidal violence has appeared in Colombian history whenever it was believed that the hypocritical respect for formalities could replace the obedience of moral obligations.”

Particular Thematic Axis:

Nationalism, National Revival, Genocide and Reconstruction of Historical-political ties to the grand history of Bolivarian Colombia

Literary Genres:

Romanticism, Costumbrism, Revolution Literature (Corporatocracy), Grecolatinismo

General Approach

The first radically evil character, the New Granada recognizes its role in the civil war as that of a force of order and social realignment, the revival of the national idea is also a goal of theirs, of course, at the cost of different transformations and an absolute totalitarianism, but in general terms is possible to affirm that they are the villain with a plan.

Settled mainly in the conservative valley, the New Granada has found an unintentional link between their supporters and the values they've come to promote, enjoying a fair share of support and having as well a scenario proper for radicalization, however, the sacrifices in both blood and resources necessary for their ideas to reign supreme is something that most people isn't ready to accept, being thus the governmental mission to aid their already fanatic legitimacy base into giving the next step and begin worshiping death

Character Index

Leaders

Gilberto Alzate Avendaño

El Duce



“The Colombian promotions, which have dismantled from the old politics, do not need to look in European fascism for the cardinal theses of their movement, since the Bolivarian ideology provides autochthonous equivalents, from the imperial mission of the homeland to the fight against the parties and the principle of the responsible leader.”

Position: Paramount Leader of the National Fascist Party and Unitary President of the Supreme Junta of Cali

Age: 52

Ideology: Fascism

Personality: An exuberant intellectual with a powerful voice and an incendiary speech, Alzate Avendaño is the living (not for long) image of what once was the Popular Nationalist Action movement of the 30s, a vindication of that conflictive and nationalist conservatism that was eventually absorbed by Laureano’s hegemonic position within the party, inspired by the victories of the axis powers and especially emboldened by the establishment of the Italian Empire, his convictions around fascism became more overt and a greater aspect of his otherwise reactionary and decidedly conservative discourse, a cultured lover of books and poetry, Alzate Avendaño would be a very likable conversation partner if one were to overlook his position as the most ambitious warlord of them all. His character, however, has grown also as a very conflicted figure, at the very least in the interior of the empty salons he uses to think and of course, within his heart, a restless fear for death marked by his present illness, and an ever-more blurry image of his future as the plausible Duce, as the responsible leader of a nation made to become an empire, have also made him a very fearful person, an insecure strongman who can’t stop himself from imagining the condemnation of his project once death claims him just as it claimed Mussolini.

Background

- Regional secretary of the Colombian Conservative Party in Manizales (1940)
- Expert in Criminal and Economic Law in several occasions (1938-1950)
- Senator of the Republic (1946-1954)

Goals:

- **Social Catholic Doctrine:** To establish a civilian order based around catholicism and its value to the Social state and to fascism
- **Bolivarian Thinker:** To revive the dream of continental unity through the restoration of Bolivarian Colombia and its adequate militarization

Enrique Gómez Hurtado
El Muchacho Tempestad



Position: Executive Secretary of the National Fascist Party, Speaker to the Supreme Junta of Cali

Age: 35

Ideology: Fascism

Personality: Stern, firm and iron-tempered, Enrique's personality is almost a contrast to his rather parsimonious older brother, equally vehement but caught up into a more expressive line, Enrique's passionate leadership and organization of the otherwise ragtag National Fascist Party, and his ability to keep order in the Supreme Junta despite his young age have won him the favor of Alzate Avendaño and the regard of the otherwise distressed society of the Cauca Valley, in an unexpected turn of events, he is now the most prominent of all potential successors to Alzate, now further cornered by illnesses and growing suspicions of Cancer.

Background:

- President of the Colombian Olympic Committee (1952-1953)
- Civilian governor of Cauca (1956-1959)

Goals:

- **Order Driven:** To lead the societal chaos of the New Granada to a definite halt by authority consolidation and formalization of rights and duties
- **Prince-Basilisk:** To redeem through mediatic devices the role of his father in Colombian society and enshrine the familiar legacy
- **Social Champion:** To unify society under the banner of fascism by softening racial issues and putting the party into a more active role within society
- **Draconian Anti-Corruption:** To use power supremacy as a device for state cleansing and efficient administration
- **Economic Militarist:** To reform the economy and its productive bases in order to serve military reconstruction and base the regrowth of Colombian cities and fields on a complete devotion to rearmament
- **Promise of an Empire:** To use military coercion and the force of renewed arms as a means for active diplomacy in South America and as a deterrent mechanism for larger foes, all with the goal of regrowing Bolivarian Colombia from the cradle of New Granada

Carlos Echeverri Cortés



Position: Political Secretary of the National Fascist Party

Age: 62

Ideology: Fascism, Corporatism, Aristocratic Conservatism

Personality: Inaccessible, busy and of aristocratic demeanor, Echeverri Cortés has a complicated personality, recently nuanced by a rather stubborn turn to his character, probably product of advancing age, his tough personality however is only matched by the merits of a long diplomatic career, admirer of the classical cultures of Europe, a good size of his ideology identifies with such modes of social administration and integration, manors and hacendados have become his synonym of utopia

Background:

- Member of the Chamber of the Representatives (1941-1945)
- Ambassador of the Republic of Colombia to Mexico (1945-1947)
- Ambassador of the Republic of Colombia to Peru (1947-1949)

Goals:

- **Hierarch:** To use the power of the National Fascist Party as a basis to build a rigid social hierarchy with limited upward mobility
- **Landlord:** To entice manorial and *hacendado* forms of rural organization and submit peasants to overlords friendly to him
- **Reactionary Influence:** To base social norms in firmly traditional prerogatives and enforcing social roles for men, women and social classes as a way to achieve a harmonious state.
- **Clientelist:** To secure influence and power relations through political and economic alliances with the top families of the New Granada

Julian Mendoza Guerrero
Monseñor Mendoza



Position: Archbishop of Cali, President of the Episcopal Conference of the New Granada

Age: 48

Ideology: National Catholicism

Personality: Inaccessible, silent and reflective, Mendoza is a man of little words for such immense deeds, despite the lean that the church has taken under his command and his firm beliefs in order, his sanctity is still a priest at his core, an educator and a firm believer of dignity, perhaps stained by his coalition with the fascists, he has come to reconcile his actions as necessary to protect the children of christ in Colombia, a honest soul with a great vocation and sense of duty as well as an impressive intellectual baggage, his name still stands among the great theologians of Colombia.

Background:

- Bishop of Buga (1949-1955)
- Archbishop of Cali (1957-)

Goals:

- **One With God:** To rebuild the moral compass of society through theological education and caritative action on behalf of the church
- **Social Empowerment:** To base education and social relationships in christian mandates and promote literacy and universal education for society
- **Martial Bishop:** To renew army traditions and promote rearmament, as well as universal conscription, as tools to soften social distress caused by the war
- **Woman, behold, your Son:** To establish a traditionalist outlook in family relations without depriving women from education within the church
- **Polcive:** To establish public space regulations and rigid schedules for the usage of public space, as well as to impose selective curfews as a way to enforce moralism and reduce vice consumption.
- **Julián the Magnificent:** To renew social aesthetics and redevelop cities in a fashionable order and systematic enrichment of architectural views, monumental references to church traditions and a combination with modern needs for transportation

Nicolás Gómez Dávila
El Solitario de Dios, El Nietzsche Bogotano



"It is never too late for anything truly important"

Position: Being Nicolás Gómez Dávila, Head of Government of the State of the New Granada, the Philosopher King

Age: 49

Ideology: Reactionary Nationalism

Personality: Reflective, Parsimonious and definitely averse to the idea of small talk, Gómez Dávila is, for the most part of it, the most widely recognized face of the entire stage of Colombian philosophy, a reactionary at heart and an aristocrat, not because of an affinity to a distant past but because of a vindication of intellectuality, Gómez Dávila is closed figure, dedicating most of his days to write and silently read, cloistered in his new library which, standing at 5.000 books, is just a semblant miniature of the one that he lost in Bogotá when he was forced to flee, unwilling to govern as much as to involve himself in the boring matters of the state, Gómez Dávila has deposited his faith in Alzate Avendaño's mastery to avoid unwanted requisitions for a word regarding the political status of the country, in the same sense that his words are reserved, *Colacho*, as his friends use to call him, has also reserved his love for his remaining family and a very intimate circle of fellow intellectuals

Background:

- Fellow of the Neogranadine academy of Moral Philosophy (1957-)

Goals:

- **Coming from nowhere:** To establish political trust as power falls on his hands from a prior calamity in the political realm
- **Out of the Vortex:** To cease social chaos and disorder by affirming authority rule and transforming such authority in a protector of liberties within a community as well as a purger for libertinage and contaminating, anthropotheist practices such as democracy and liberalism.
- **Fatherland of Knowledge:** To create a strict, strongly enforced education system where intellectual traditions rule supreme and the church, as a component of those traditions of the old Europe, and to base social aristocracy in intellectual prowess
 - **Inconclusive Schollia:** To use governmental observations, as well as his own intellectual endeavor, as a tool to enrich the writings of his schollia

- **Greco-Romanist:** To affiliate education academies to the teaching of classical authors and Greek and Roman cultural values as a fundamental core to his political idea, as well as a base for spatial aesthetics

José Lisandro Sierra Velásquez
Don Lisandro/ El Jefe



Position: President of the Supreme Economic Council of the New Granada, Minister of Finance of the State of the New Granada

Age: 46

Ideology: Corporatocracy --> Corporate Statism

Personality: Busy, sly, but friendly and accessible, Sierra Velásquez is a man who owes his riches and position to his own hard work and the hard work of thousands of milk producers whom he had carefully aligned and organized into the greatest cooperative of Colombia, otherwise known as Colanta, a man whose presence, demeanor, and devotion to his work can sometimes make him closer to the common rural worker, the common milk producer, than to the chief of one of the monopolies he has put beneath the vigilant eye of the SEC.

Background:

- Governor of the Coffee Axis IPZ (1955-1958)
- Vice-President of the Supreme Economic Council (1958-1960)

Goals:

- **Rags to Riches:** To build a new entrepreneurial culture around the idea of hard work being the only path to wealth
- **Cartellizer:** To base economic activity within the New Granada around a system of monopolies specialized in certain crops or industries
- **Oligarchic Colleganza:** To base the national political order around a system of continuous negotiation and check-keeping between different federations and entrepreneurial committees based in cities and towns
- **Grand Supplier:** To establish new Industrial Production Zones and reestablish the Coffee Axis IPZ as a fundamental element of mass production and goods supply.
- **Moral Concessions, Physical Exploitation:** To create a system of work ethics based in corporate pride as well as a culture of institutional identification so that the lower classes prevent their own from revolting
- **Cantonophile:** To increase trade and partnership with the co prosperity sphere, mainly with Guangdong so as to increase commercialization and improving industrial technique as well as modernizing law enforcement and corporate partnership.

Luis Mariano Ospina Pérez



"Never complain, Never explain"

Position: Opposition Leader of the Conservative Party

Age: 71

Ideology: Populist Conservatism

Personality: Open, parsimonious and upbeat, Ospina Pérez is a rare case of optimism and firm professionalism in such grim days for the history of Colombia, a republican and a conservative at heart, Mariano isn't afraid of his own beliefs or actions, however, his biggest regret was letting Laureano Gómez have his way in the conservative party, even during Ospina's presidency, such a failure, however, hasn't stopped his political drive and his all-or-nothing spirit of changing things for the better, now from a different platform than before, but with the same conservative, catholic and progress-oriented enterprise that he firstly envisioned.

Background:

- Senator of the Republic (1922-1926)
- Public works minister (1926-1927)
- President of the Departmental Assembly of Antioquia (1927-1928)
- President of the National Coffee Growers' Assembly (1930-1934)
- President of the Republic of Colombia (1946-1950)

Goals:

- **Redemption:** To rebuild society and make amends to his prior round at the presidency of the republic through efficient reforms and increased returns for the general public
- **Education at all costs:** To build a system of student credit and train professionals in Colombian and foreign universities
- **Grantor of Dignity:** To grant public access to fundamental means of dignity and good living such as improved water infrastructure and sources, electricity, clothing and housing, and to generate employment through the disposition of such demands.
- **First Gentleman of the Republic:** To fight social prejudice and give women a place in administrative life and enshrine their role in the intellectual livelihood of the nation
- **Polcive:** To establish public space regulations and rigid schedules for the usage of public space, as well as to impose selective curfews as a way to enforce moralism and reduce vice consumption.
- **Technologist:** To focus economic policy in developing industrial and infrastructural means that promote innovation and increase effective output of goods through technological and technical advancements

- **Alternate Energies:** To promote experimentation with alternate power sources and build scientific research around such a topic.

Hernán Jaramillo Ocampo



Position: President of the Committee on Corporations of the New Granada

Age: 47

Ideology: Authoritarian Developmentalism --> Institutional Despotism

Personality: Restrictive, bold and authoritarian, Germán's character is that of a busy economist whose personal affairs always remain in the dark, leading to an image of him that reflects only his character as a public figure, Jaramillo's main feature in decision-making is a relentless, stubborn demeanor that, combined with his authoritative ways, make him someone who is insistent on being right before actually opting for a better solution.

Background:

- Mayor of Manizales (1947-1949)
- Minister of Finance and Public Credit (1949-1950)

Goals:

- **Souveranist:** To enshrine national pride and protect national institutions through a consistent use of foreign policy and domestic cleansing against foreign agents and corrupted officials
- **Machine Creator:** To build a national network of Industrial Production Zones financed by local capital in the aim of producing both capital and consumer goods
- **Agrarian Reformer:** To promote the social-agrarian reform and disenfranchise crop monopolies in favor of individual, proletarianized production of agricultural goods
- **Grantor of Social Tranquility:** To keep society in peaceful terms through economic prosperity and an expanded number of freedoms
- **Greedy:** To allow industrial oligopolies and favor the government (and himself) from the profits of such structures.
- **Discrete Operator:** To focus defense policy around espionage and special operations and quell dissidence before it is formed.

Bernardo Arias Trujillo
El Tribuna Caldense



Position: President of the Neogranadine Language Academy

Age: 59

Ideology: Fascism (Grecoquimbayismo?)

Personality: Outspoken, sentimental and profoundly romantic, the character of the futurist poet and the occasional polemicist is that of an actual novelesque figure, always surrounded by vice, melancholy and criticism, his oeuvre expresses profound love for the land and the nation but also terrible disdain for the political class. Despite being in such a hostile environment like the upper echelons of the New Granada, Arias Trujillo has found his homosexuality to be tolerated, perhaps as an exception due to his role in the neogranadine society, however, his drug addiction has remained behind closed doors for good.

Goals:

- **Mystery and Delirium:** To strengthen the propaganda apparatus through the cultivation of new literary tendencies based on nationalism and profound interest in the original cultures of the nation.
- **Libertine:** To use his political power and positioning within neogranadine society as a means to keep a bohemian lifestyle running
- **Rising Ideologue:** To profess the values of grecoquimbayismo as a new image for the National Fascist Party and as a way to revive the spirit of the organization in a similar fashion that futurists were to fascism in Italy.
- **Native Epiphany:** To increase the prevalence of the cultural values of original peoples in the New Granada as a way to “naturalize” the tenets of futurism to the national realm
- **Strident Poetry:** To make use of poetry and other forms of literature as a way to assess the fundamental contradictions of Neogranadine society, as well as to debate on legislation and confront different positions, based of course on the system of theatrical plays of the Greek *polis* of old.
- **Grecoquimbayista Architecture:** To begin the experimentation of new models of architecture and urban planning that infuse modern means of production and utilities with traditional aesthetics from original peoples, having thus regional changes from one majority culture to another.

Ministers

Ministers of the National Fascist Party

Note: The Ministers below will be categorized regarding on whether they align with Enrique Gómez, marked by (G) or with Echeverri Cortés, Marked by (E)

Eliseo Arango Ramos (G)

El Último Leopardo



"Personal hatred cannot be the policy of a party of the greatness of the Conservative Party. Personal hatred is the attitude of an individual, but it should not be the policy of the community"

Position: Foreign Minister of the State of the New Granada

Age: 62

Ideology: Fascism

Personality: Sharp, calm, but strict, Arango Ramos is the incarnation of a teacher, an ideologue, a fine gentleman whose voice shall always be heard by the younger and the older, after the internal split of Los Leopardos between their republican, nationalist and fascist factions, Arango Ramos has dwelled in the solitude of a post that goes unused for a statelet that holds very limited contact with only key allies in the international realm, as he grows older, his role in the national fascist party also wanes and his image becomes that of an old rambler who only knows when to interrupt.

Background:

- Minister of National Education (1930, 1948, 1949)
- Minister of Foreign Relations (1949-1950)

Francisco de Paula Pérez Tamayo (G)



Position: Director of the State Propaganda Department of the New Granada, Owner of Radiocanal Nacional Nueva Granada

Age: 71

Ideology: Fascism

Personality: A rather silent but brilliant man, Francisco de Paula Pérez is by far one of the most representative figures of the old conservatism who flocked to the government of the New Granada during La Violencia, although his decision of sacrificing his ownership of El Colombiano in order to join the ideological pursuit for power has been one that he highly regrets, his position as of present times has remained unchanged, as new media formats have been put under his control and his influence as the main propagandist of the New Granada is similar to that of times of old as conservatism's fiercest defender in the press.

Background:

- Governor of Antioquia (1928)
- Member of the Directive Board of the Bank of the Republic (1940-1944)
- President and owner of El Colombiano (1912-1954)

Carlos Lozano y Lozano (E)



Position: Inspector General of the State of the New Granada

Age: 58

Ideology: Corporatism

Personality: Of a rather poetic use of the language and generally serious, Lozano y Lozano is an inconsistent ideologue but a man as true to himself and his own principles as there are only a few. Initially a hard militant of the Colombian Liberal Party and one of Eduarddo Santos' ministers, his eventual exposure to defamation by the liberal press due to the declaration of neutrality of 1940 brought him closer to the conservative party at first, being enlisted by Laureano Gómez. His personality has turned rather parsimonious after his long exile in England following an assassination attempt during La Violencia, there, with much time to reflect and having been in contact with fascist circles, he himself became more fond of the tenets of fascism, and has discovered, of course, that power doesn't necessarily come to the most vehement as much as it comes to the most patient. And his patience has paid off as he was called back from his exile in 1960 to serve the dissident government of the New Granada.

Background:

- Minister of Government (1938-1939)
- First Presidential Delegate of the Republic (1939-1943)
 - Minister of National Education (1943)
- President of the Chamber of Representatives of Colombia (1937-1943)
 - Minister of Foreign Relations of Colombia (1946)

Silvio Villegas (E)



"Egalitarian democracy is the enemy of all natural superiority"

Position: Governor of the Committee on Corporations of the National Fascist Party

Age: 60

Ideology: Corporatism

Personality: One of the original Leopardos and perhaps the one whose theoretical knowledge has become the most extensive, Silvio Villegas is a man of strong words and a tough character, and yet, he remains as one of the most eloquent orators of Colombia, with his words being heard across the nation and holding some, if limited, influence over the ideological lines of groups foreign to the State of the New Granada.

The Ospinista Clique of the National Fascist Party

Note: *There are some characters pertaining to this clique that may appear later in the game for the New Granda, such being the case of Misael Pastrana Borrero, whose data can be checked in the relevant part of this document*

Mariano Ospina Hernández



Position: Mayor of Medellín

Age: 35

Ideology: Populist Conservatism

Personality: One of the children of the Ospina Dynasty, Mariano Jr, or simply Junior, is a man of a very politically active character and a very wide range of interests, going from technology, such as his father, to philosophy, such as his mother *Doña Bertha*. In the likes of his father, he is a man who isn't afraid of his opinions, but, since children are fated to surpass their parents, Junior has had unique opportunities to also study abroad and become skilled in several fields. As the heir to his father's legacy, Mariano has shown that he is a responsible leader with the same love for his people that the father has.

Fernando Ospina Hernández



Position: Head Supervisor of the Antioquian section of INDUMIL

Age: 33

Ideology: Populist Conservatism

Personality: Fernando Ospina is a bit different to his older brother and his father, a bit more upbeat and perhaps also more sagacious, he has dedicated his life to the study of military machines and mechanical engines, having been one of the last Colombian officers to serve in an American Military institute, he became instrumental during his early years for the reforms made to the Cavalry School during his father's and Gaitán's tenancies. As La Violencia ran wild, he used his military knowledge and engineering skills to direct the production of makeshift vehicles for the National Army, a service that was well-rewarded by giving him a public office in the Military Industries.

Eduardo Zuleta Ángel



Position: Director of the Civilian Room of the Supreme Court of the New Granada

Age: 62

Ideology: Corporatism

Personality: A passionate man about public life and the good procedure of public offices, but also a generous, loyal and funny family man, Zuleta Ángel is more of a teacher and a father than an active political militant himself, having been an ambassador in prior times and serving in countless public offices he is an experienced man who has discretely participated of Colombia's political life for most of the 20th Century. Handpicked by Echeverri himself and dragged onto militancy in the Fascist Party, he isn't a primarily ideological subject as much as he is an eager worker and a friend to Mariano Ospina Pérez.

Background:

- Minister of Education (1947)
- Minister of Government (1948)
 - Minister of War (1949)
- Chancellor of the Republic (1949)

Ministers of the Supreme Economic Council

Rafael Azuero Manchola

El Patriarca



Position: Political Leader of the Supreme Economic Council

Age: 54

Ideology: Corporatocracy

Personality: Azuero Manchola is, in short, the incarnation of traditional conservative, a landed patriarch with economic interests on a specific model of governance, a hard defender of free trade as part of the moral economy and a pioneer in the political reorganization of the Supreme Economic Council as it is today, firstly advising the late José Vélez Vélez – Father of the SEC – and now whispering closely to the ear of Don Lisandro. As for himself he is an elegant, well-spoken man of high society, with a particular gist for irony and eloquent jokes.

Lucio Pabón Núñez



Position: Deputy Minister of Foreign Relations of the New Granada

Age: 38

Ideology: Corporatocracy

Personality: Lucio Pabón is an intellectual at heart, a conservative from Northern Santander, he had become close to the SEC's orbit in the years after its formation, aiming, as always, for a political career but also being highly recommended to Sierra Velásquez himself, a calm and talented man, who is able to deliver results in short time and who speaks 7 languages, Pabón couldn't be a better representative of the outward-looking interests of the SEC.

Augusto Porto Herrera



Position: Chief Officer of the Buenaventura Port

Age: 35

Ideology: Stratocracy

Personality: Augusto Porto Herrera is a visionary, a tough man with great ideas and vast knowledge of the seas, obsessed with the notion of a high seas fleet for the country and empowered by the technocratic decision-making that characterizes Sierra Velásquez, Porto Herrera has allowed himself to dream and be loyal to the cause of the Supreme Economic Council. As every other ambitious military leader, he has inspired his troops and made efficient changes to the structure of maritime training in the New Granada, that is, despite lacking the supplies to endow a navy for himself. A pioneer in the study of maritime warfare in Colombia and the naval officer with the most “meritocratic” ascent through the ranks of both the Republic and now the State of the New Granada.

Ministers of The National Catholic Union of the New Granada

Luis Concha Córdoba
The Father of the Archdiocese



Position: Vice President of the Episcopal Conference of the New Granada

Age: 71

Ideology: National Catholicism

Personality: Luis Concha Córdoba has always been a calm man who lives a slow-paced life, since very young he has enjoyed the privileges of a life in silence and surrounded by safe environments, and the years that he carries upon him have only made him calmer and sometimes sleepy. As one of Colombia's most prolific theologians and father Mendoza's mentor when he arrived in Cali, Concha Córdoba has little to see in this life and has passed his years as a generally approachable and caring leader for the church, that is, despite turning on a blind eye to the fascist atrocities during La Violencia.

José Antonio Montalvo Berbeo



"We will pacify this country with blood and fire"

Position: Director of the Universidad del Valle - Benito Amilcare Mussolini

Age: 70

Ideology: Ecclesiastical Nationalism

Personality: Montalvo is a man of a long career in politics and the judicial branch as well, a long period in politics had made him a bit of a radical, even being a vociferous supporter of the fascist cause during the Days of La Violencia, but the horrors unleashed by the conflict have made him a more discrete man, less involved in politics as years pass, more in contact with God and eager to support Monsignor Mendoza in his endeavor.

Background

- Minister of Industries (1927-1930)
- Justice Minister of Colombia (1947-1948)
- Minister of Government of the Republic (1948-1949)

Humberto González Narváez



"Politics is the art of serving"

Position: Governor of the Cauca Valley Department

Age: 33

Ideology: Christian Conservatism

Personality: González Narváez has been described as a serious, intelligent, generous honorable man who is passionate about his work, very close to the Church but also to the duties of a well-served people, he believes that solutions brought by a Civilian Government are the ideal complement for the ecclesiastical purposes brought forward by father Mendoza.

Background

- Secretary of government of the Cauca Valley (1954-1957)

Rafael Pardo Buelvas



Position: Manciple of the Archdiocese of Cali

Age: 34

Ideology: Christian Conservatism

Personality: Pardo Buelvas is a honest, young man whose career has flourished in spite of La Violencia and whose role in the National Catholic Union is that of a very skilled accountant, lending his service to father Mendoza and bringing with him the baggage of technical knowledge about logistics and security, akin to Narváez, he pioneers a social interest vision of the catholic government and has designed security plans that intertwine with long-term urban planning for the first time in Colombia.

The Adepts of Reaction (Dávila's Ministers)

Note: *One of the members of this clique is Hernando Forero Gómez, who is convinced by Dávila during the game to take upon the role of security minister when the government collapses, information regarding him can be found in the relevant section.*

Aurelio Arturo Martínez



*“Not everything was rude, a golden thread of dreams was entangled in the pulp of my enchantments.
And if to the north the old forest has a deep tick-tock, to the south the curved wind brings strips of
aroma.”*

Position: Deputy President of the Neogranadine Academy of the Language

Age: 56

Ideology: Reactionary nationalism

Personality: Aurelio Arturo is perhaps the most important poet of the romantic movement in Colombia, a calm, parsimonious man whose life has been marked by tragedy, loss and separation, he is someone of vast knowledge and who is held in very high esteem by Gómez Dávila, being that the reason why he was picked by the philosopher king as his closest associate, even if their relation is firstly academic before even getting into friendly terms.

José María Bernal

Chepe Metralla



Position: Deputy Governor of the Cauca Valley Department

Age: 67

Ideology: Reactionary Nationalism

Personality: José María Bernal is a man trapped in the wedges of changing times, perhaps the oldest associate to Dávila and one who shares with him the knowledge of foreign languages, he is a stubborn, sometimes angry man whose knowledge in economics has proven useful to the movement, the pioneer of the concept of Christian Economics, he has fascinated Dávila enough to be considered an adept to his clique, as he provides a real-world framework to the establishment of the moral economy of the reactionary state.

Background

- President of the Medellín Metalworks (SIMESA) (1950-1954)

Rafael Azula Barrera



Position: Dean of the Literature department of the Universidad del Valle

Age: 50

Ideology: Reactionary Nationalism

Personality: Azula Barrera is a parsimonious aesthete and conservative thinker who, disillusioned by the destruction of his life's work – The Pedagogical and Technological university of Colombia – at the hands of the revolutionaries, became a reactionary at heart, and was easily lured by Dávila into his side, more driven by a quiet resentment than by ambition, Azula Barrera, whose writing style remains unparalleled in its beauty, has become one of the adepts to the mischievous clique that the santafereño Nietzsche presides.

The Second Patriotic Army

[Devoid of Hope](#)



"It is necessary to suffer all the heat of the sun and all the hardships of a conqueror, since our campaign is about conquering the universe"

Particular Thematic Axis:

Rabid Nationalism, Ethnic Supremacy, Genocide, Extremism and Bolivarianism

Literary Genres:

Criollismo, Romanticism, Dystopian literature, Horror fiction

General Approach

The tale of the SPA is that of a knowingly evil character, one that understands that the sacrifices made in blood are a pure result of structural designs, and thrives because of such genocidal apparatus, the acknowledgements of Ariocriollo superiority are also a defining corner here, as it gives the SPA a justification on the deliberate crimes they commit, however, there's also an ideological component about the criollo rebirth that essentially can be considered a national refoundation, which, leads to the same episode of foundational wars in the new history of Colombia, known otherwise as second and third civil wars.

The contrast presented here is truly sharp, while those in government would willingly commit and admit atrocities done for the sake of their positions and their ideas, the rather insignificant amount of people who wholeheartedly supports the SPA in its genocidal intent is rather a denier barrier, ready to hide and cover up anything that their leaders do just in order to not admit that they're accomplices of an overt genocide, such a subverted group wouldn't even accept the genocidal intent even if it was showed to them, but in general, as the people behind the SPA are in principle people of the same cut that those behind the republic, most of them aren't revolutionary even if opposed to Ariocriollo actions, just thanking the fact that their fate is not that of their minority neighbors.

Character Index

Leaders

Alfonso Uribe Misas



"History has a long patience, and waits centuries and centuries to punish the malevolence of men"

Position: Supreme Commander of the Second Patriotic Army, President of the Nationalist Action Party

Age: 66

Ideology: Ariocriollismo

Personality: Open and talkative, honest with his words and a firm and avid defender of his own opinions, the greatest stain on the life of a man who would otherwise pass as a regular lawyer, judicious and calm in his profession, is of course the ideological tenets he holds and his egotistic character when it comes to those. Uribe Misas, however, is not that much of an outward orator, but rather the apparently affable side of a political apparatus whose voice is given by none other than Camacho Carreño.

Background:

- Lawyer for the Colombo-German Aviation Society (1936-1940)
- Member of the Senate of the Republic (1942-1946)

Goals:

- **Caste System:** To divide society according to the castes described in the manifesto of ariocriollismo and enforce such separations as well as the conductual ways upwards
- **Persecutor of Conformity:** To grant each caste a role as well as a determined set of living conditions so as to prevent rebellion and enforce a hierarchized harmony
- **Grand enlightener:** To promote a new system of social ethics based on the tenets of ariocriollismo as well as enforcing moral and disciplinary rules that promote knowledge, knowledgeable behavior and debate circles
 - **Monopolist:** To extend the Helda monopoly to a national level and make it the fundamental base of the economy as well as the central planner for trade and production decisions
 - **Germanophile:** To strengthen partnership with Germany as well as to aid with the discrete process of influence spread in the Americas via soft power means such as the *Karibischer Beobachter*.

José Camacho Carreño



"We need a name that sounds murderous, valiant, like the Leopard"

Position: First secretary of the Nationalist Action Party

Age: 59

Ideology: Ariocriollismo

Personality: José Camacho Carreño has always been a tormented man, marked by the own remorse of his life, from his profound alcoholism to killing the brother of his now-defunct wife, one who died drowning in the same ferry that anxiously fled Barranquilla during the battle where the dreaded armed forces of the republic sank everything that tried to flee.

A great orator and a reserved conversator, Camacho Carreño lives off from his public image while the torments of his own life keep him trapped in the fated crusade of Chairman Misas, a perpetually nostalgic character who forces a smile onto himself, José Camacho Carreño, the once-proud legend of the leopardos, is now, if anything, a dead soul.

Background:

- Member of the Chamber of Representatives (1929-1932)

Goals:

- **Systematized Order:** To provide an institutional solution to the chaos emerging from the assassination of Chairman Misas
- **Hermit-Germanophile:** To close diplomatic channels with most of the world and limit fundamental contacts with Germany and its economic sphere
- **Panidismo:** To prevent rebellion through the liberalization of vice and the limited "mingling" between the established caste system
- **Carrot and Stick:** To formulate the GORGONA system of institutions as a way to create radically adverse conditions for dissidents
- **Delusional Bolivarian:** To use the image of Bolívar as a main pillar of ariocriollo identity
- **Experimental Psychologist:** To use the GORGONA system and its adepts as a way to research on social psyche and correct behavioral deviations through experimental means such as the alteration of alcohol and the arbitrary closing of municipalities to conduct mass experiments
- **Economics of Conformism:** To allow limited expressions of economic liberalization through the "Federalization" of the Helda Monopoly and the establishment of limited tolerance for black market imports and smuggling of foreign products to the nation due to radical isolation.
- **Human Harvester:** To dispose of specific percentages of the "Uncorrectable" population as a means to obtain slave labor and harvested organs to generate income through the black markets.

Heriberto Schwartau Eskildsen



"Farewell mama, I'm now one with the fatherland's duties"

Position: Operative leader of Operation Lafitte (And Later Operation Goldenes Tor), Security Secretary of the Nationalist Action Party (Later, Head of the National Intelligence Department)

Age: 45

Ideology: National Socialism (And its sub ideologies)

Personality: Stern, disciplined and terribly strict, Schwartau isn't a talkative figure in the upper echelons of the Nationalist Action Party, considered still a foreigner because of his rather distant character from the party's ideological discussions, however, such visible personality traits are fundamentally mediated by his dedication to the mission given to him, to bring National Socialism to Colombia and open the golden gates of South America to the Einheitspakt, no matter how many lives have to be sacrificed in the process

Background:

- Agent for the Abwehr (1937-)
- Commander of the *Aktionsgruppe Federmann* (1957-)

Goals:

- **Chameleon National Socialism:** To rebuild national socialism in Colombia in a closer manner to the core values of the German system, reducing the alterations made by the ariocriollos to a minimum
- **Anti-Epimetheus:** To stop the creation of the GORGONA institute at its tracks and keep the security policies to a strict, yet less murderous level
- **Germanizer:** To import the cultural traditions of Germany as the new set of values and morals for the Colombian society

Ministers

Luis López de Mesa



Position: Press Secretary of the Nationalist Action Party

Age: 78

Ideology: Ariocriollismo

Personality: A man of a stern semblance, a serious demeanor and an excellent usage of the Spanish language, López de Mesa would pass as a judicious faculty professor if society didn't know of his antics, firstly as a misplaced liberal who forbade Jewish refugees from setting foot in Colombia, and later on as one of Uribe Misas' main patrons and associates, he has made a name for himself in the party, to the point which Nationalist Propaganda has labeled him as "The father of Ariocriollo Enlightenment" for his spearheading of the enlightenment policies that intertwine with Misas' caste system.

Erasmus Gerhard Reichell
Gerardo Reichell-Dolmatoff



Position: Dean of Social Sciences at the Nikolaus Federmann Atlantic University

Age: 50

Ideology: National Socialism

Personality: Gerardo Reichell is a depressed man, once a radiant and ambitious ethnologist who enthusiastically traveled around Colombia, his past in nazism and the Schutzstaffel were quick to seize him back from his ordinary life on a fateful morning of 1952, when he was boarded by the austrian-born academician has since then held a relationship of financial abuse with the Nationalist Action Party and with Heriberto Schwartau, the man who has promised to kill him were he to reject the party's advances, prisoner of his past, he now lives by the party and for the party.

Hans Wehrner Von Engel



Position: Chief of Logistic Operations at SCADTA

Age: 63

Ideology: National Socialism

Personality: An enthusiastic pilot and a rather heroic and stubborn man, Hans Wehrner Von Engel has made Colombia his home ever since he first visited the country during the Colombo-Peruvian War, as a prominent aviator, a veteran of the great war and the protagonist of many stunts during peacetime, he became a discreet operator for the Nazi party in Colombia and then a symbol of soft power for the Colombo-German Community, in recent times, as an adept of the National Socialist cause in Colombia, he has also become a vital part of Schwartz's plans as a charismatic and respected airman.

Heriberto Gil Martínez (Fernando Soto-Müller)



Position: Chief of Air Operations of the Second Patriotic Army

Age: 30 (59)

Ideology: National Socialism

Personality: Fernando Soto-Müller is a German-Colombian actor who has lived another life after the year 1950, the life of the defunct airman and war hero Heriberto Gil Martínez.

Serving as a tool of nazi propaganda, he has blended in with the mannerisms and lively character of his interpretee, and has shielded himself from public scrutiny with the aid of

German agents who have cleared the period of his life between the actual death of the pilot and his reappearance saying that he opted to live in Germany and experience first eye the miracles of an aryan society. Only time, however, will determine for how long his facade stands.

The Second Colombian Civil War



“Colombians! My last wishes are for the happiness of the country. If my death contributes to the end of the parties and the consolidation of the Union, I will calmly go down to the grave.”

NOTE: There are various paths that can end in a Second Colombian Civil War, the following is a categorized list of them, separated according to the path to which they pertain/in which they occur, characters under a certain path may appear in another (ie. Klaus Wilhelm Lehder appears as the leader of the Helda monopoly), but it doesn't mean that the events of either civil war is connected with the other scenario since they require specific victory conditions, the characters below are separated according to the civil wars in which they appear, **with the noticeable exception of the United Democratic Front**, which appears in both Nationalist and Fascist civil wars.

The Second Foundational War (SPA)



"It is not proper of man to accept naturally what is proper to nature"

Leaders

The Second Patriotic Army

Diógenes Gil



Position: Field Commander of the Second Patriotic Army → Leader of the Nationalist Faction

Age: 62

Ideology: Ariocriollismo

Personality: Sucks ass, the most important trait on Gil's personality is an absolute dedication to Ariocriollismo and his undoubted military talent, other than that he holds an extremely discomforting, repugnant demeanor, constantly remaining quiet in the middle of conversations and keeping the environment tense, in such ways that he thrives from others' displeasure and unease.

Background:

- Commander of the 7th Army Brigade (1937-1944)

Goals:

- **Follower of the fallen Messiah:** To keep chairman Misas' ideological line and prepare the changes he intended to implement in Colombian society
 - **Soldiers don't make the rules:** To stick to the original security measures implemented during the Misas government and revert all steps taken in the creation of GORGONA.

Emil Prüfert



Position: Commander of the Assault Division of the Second Patriotic Army → Leader of the Germanophile Faction

Age: 50

Ideology: National Socialism

Personality: An obsessive, paranoid man who has isolated himself from the social world, Prüfert lives and breathes by the grace of the Second Patriotic Army, having grown sympathetic to war despite the defeats witnessed by him and his early “Aryan Militias” during La Violencia. Apart from that it is known that Prüfert is addicted to the usage of drugs, an alcoholic, a fearsome gambler and a violent man, while some rumors also indicate that he has pedophilic tendencies and uses his high-ranking position to satisfy such desires by conducting *Primae noctis* in the Ariocriollo youth headquarters.

Background:

- Leader of the AD-NSDAP for the Caribbean (1938-1940)
- Chief Editor of the Karibischer Beobachter (1941-1945)
- Commander of the Aryan Militias of Atlántico (1954-1956)

Goals:

- **Hitlerian:** To promote a strictly hitlerian view of National Socialism and build upon the German experience
- **Conscription Commissar:** To lower recruitment age for the Nationalist Youth Militias and use them as agents of order against society and against their peers.

United Democratic Front - State Council of the Democratic Republic of Colombia



"No one will be able to take anyone above their heart or do harm to their person even if they think and say differently"

Foundation Date: 1969

Ideology: Partisan movement → Transitioning Democracy




Goals:

- **Last Harbinger of Democracy:** To restore constitutional institutions and get the nation back on track for a democratic process to take place
- **The Ethical before the Physical:** To preserve ethical rules and moral commitments of society before engaging in significant physical transformation of the environment
- **The Pluralist Republic and the Social Rule of Law:** To write a new constitution that assures property, political, environmental and socio-ethnic rights for all Colombians in a way to stop radicalism by being universal in the purpose of granting such freedoms.

Supreme Magistrates of the State Council

Candidates to the Election

Note: The three candidates of the elections have already been described above, in order to consult them, go to their relevant sections

		
Gloria Gaitán	Julio César Pernía	Hernando Durán Dussán
<i>FR-7-8</i>	<i>Movimiento 19 de Abril</i>	<i>National Front</i>

Failed Colleganza: The Guild Wars



"No one could know which of the two groups attacked first. Suddenly in the air, filled with threats and shouts, two shots rang out. A man who was stationed near Rudecindo spun around and fell on top of his terrified companions, his skull completely shattered. The other bullet hit the ceiling. All the workers, more than three hundred, pounced on the ten policemen with blind fury. They were not given time to defend themselves. They surrounded them, raising the cold black barrels of their rifles into the night."

Klaus Wilhelm Lehder
El Káiser del Tabaco



Position: Executive Director of the Helda Conglomerate, Commander of the Hanseatic Corps of Colombia

Age: 62

Ideology: Stratocratic Corporatism

Personality: Inaccessible, strict and short-tempered, Wilhelm, or Guillermo, Lehder is a leader of questionable antics, firstly serving as the chief of economics for the Second Patriotic Army, and then, when the adverse winds blew in his direction, taking control of the Helda Monopoly. Intolerant, controversially racist and usually authoritarian within his house, he embodies the old National-Socialist, the disgusted entrepreneur, his social infamy is, however, contrasted by a deep knowledge and passion for engineering.

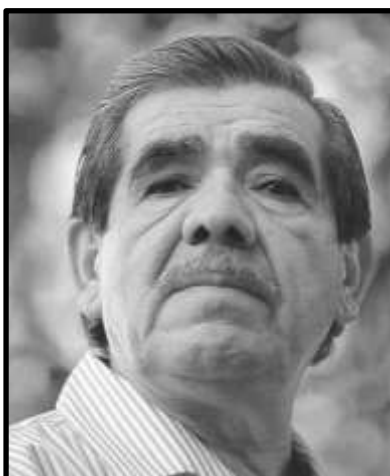
Background:

- Headmaster of the German School in Barranquilla (1957-1960)

Goals:

- **Diversified Monopoly:** To build the Helda Monopoly as a multi-industrial one that engages both in the growing of cash crops, the extraction of raw materials and the production of industrial goods
- **Disciplinarian:** To constitute the new corporate order around its military power and to strengthen the Hanseatic Corps into a permanently ready fighting force, albeit modest in size
- **Germanophile:** To use the jurisdictional crisis and subsequent guild wars as a way to realign Colombia toward the Einheitspakt

Victor Carranza Niño
El Zar de las Esmeraldas



Position: Unitary Chief of the Miners' Guild

Age: 37

Ideology: Corporate Statism

Personality: Carranza is a bold entrepreneur who has counted with luck on his way across the mining operations of the eastern plains, building up clandestine riches during the period following the establishment of the Colombian Revolutionary Union, excessively diligent and charming, the so-called Emerald Tsar has gone across the strong regulations on private activity in the URC and built a significant mining empire within the nation.

Background:

- Miner, a quite illiterate one (1950-)

Goals:

- **Blood Emeralds:** To use mining, particularly of precious metals and gems (and the creation of jewelry) as a way to make financial gains and earn both renown in the international market, and cash for financing military operations
- **Libertarian:** To establish a regime fundamentally based on opulence and libertinage by corrupting law enforcement and making money the fundamental mandate to gain a place in society and, of course, to earn freedom

Carlos Ardila Lülle



"I am convinced that I must stay here, work for Colombia, create employment, grow with the country, and transform dreams into reality."

Position: Member of the Board of the Central economic Directorate, Product director at Gaseosas Posada y Tobón (Postobón), Owner of Lux Soda

Age: 32

Ideology: Corporate Paternalism

Personality: A warm, parsimonious and friendly person, Ardila Lülle is a man who knows how to sell his ambition to those below and above him, an interesting figure of sharp memory and a self-taught, yet prodigious management of numbers and accounting, the civil engineer has risen above the Colombian society like the foam of a glass of Manzana Postobón, his flagship product and the one to send him in a rocket-like rise in Colombian business life, hardworking, but overall, ethically compromised with prosperity, Ardila Lülle is known to be one of the top promoters of humanistic endeavors such as housing, healthcare, education and the abolition of all forms of slavery in Colombia.

Background:

- Plant Director at Lux soda (1953)
- Owner of Lux Soda (1954-)

Goals:

- **Machines and Minds:** To use technological improvements as well as corporate-affiliated education models to power up production in Colombia and ensure competitiveness in the exports market, as well as to finance reconstruction and modernization through such technical and technological improvements
- **Zero Unemployment:** To strengthen corporations as the backbone of employment in society and hinder the association power of trade unions as a means to ensure that all abled citizens may occupy a position in the workforce while keeping costs low by making compensations in the form of lowering the cost of living

Buenaventura, Mon amour: The Fascist Civil War



"The civil war is not going to be won by the conservatives without doing it. We do not surrender anything to a threat. Not because of boastfulness, nor because of ferocity, nor because of stubbornness, but because a Republic becomes unlivable when extortionists become masters. We will go as far as taking intrepid action and perpetrating personal attacks, and we will make the Republic unlivable ourselves!"

Two Leaders for Two Different Scenarios

Patrician Civil War	True Fascist Civil War
	
Carlos Echeverri Cortés	Nicolás Gómez Dávila
Struggles to hold power after a corruption scandal that rocks governmental stability due to its magnitude	Comes to power after the assassination of Enrique Gómez Hurtado
Aristocratic Conservatism	Falangism

Glossary of Colombian Organizations, Corporations and Institutions



Operating and Suspended Institutions/Organizations/Corporations

Operating Institutions

Academia Colombiana de la Lengua

Director: Jaime Posada Díaz (ACL), Bernardo Arias Trujillo (ANL), Otto Morales Benítez (ICELN), Adolf Held Jr. (IPHA)



The Colombian academy of language is the main regulatory entity for the management of Spanish language to an academic level in Colombia, it follows the general framework of the Academy of the Spanish Language back in Iberia and it fundamentally holds an important role in Colombian intellectual life as it has control over important registries such as those of historic authors and poets, as well as the incunabula registry of the nation. Such is its symbolic importance that it holds homonyms across the rival governments, those being the Neogranadine Academy of Language in Cali, the Colombian Institute of Spanish and Native Tongues in Tunja and the German-Hispanic Preservation Institute of the German School in Barranquilla.

Arquidiócesis de Bogotá

Diocesan/Archbishop: Luis Concha Córdoba



The Bogotá Archdiocese is the primary institution of the Catholic Church in Colombia and the only authority recognized by the Holy See as the main religious authority in Colombia, it governs over the other ecclesiastical provinces of Colombia and directly over the ecclesiastical province of Santa Fé, its role has been widely questioned across the recent history of Colombia, nonetheless, the institution remains supported, even tacitly by the radical cardinals of provinces such as Tunja and Buga, namely Camilo Torres Restrepo, imposed by the designs of the revolutionary authorities, and Julián Mendoza Guerrero, imposed by the National Fascist Party after the unrecognized concordat of 1957.

Acerías Paz del Río



Paz del Río Steelworks is the largest and most important steelworks in the entirety of Colombia, currently located within the territory of the revolutionary union, it is responsible for producing around 30% of the net steel output of Colombia as a whole, the high volume of production comes, however, at the cost of severe environmental damage and water contamination, especially due to the URC's government insistence in expanding it, the steelworks were originally founded in 1936 as part of president Alfonso López Pumarejo's "Marching Revolution".

Aerovías Nacionales de Colombia (AVIANCA)

CEO: Julio Mario Santo Domingo



The National Airways of Colombia, also known by its commercial name, *Avianca*, and prior *Aerocolombiana* and *SACO*, is the largest air transport company in the territory of the Republic of Colombia, founded by Julio Mario Santo Domingo with the aid of American capital to rivalize with SCADTA prior to the second world war, which, being financed by German links, operates from Barranquilla, while Avianca operates from Bogotá, the airline founded in the mid 40s is the flagship airline of the republic and its main route for aerial connections to the outside world. AVIANCA, as it is known today was formally founded in 1930 as the Colombian Air Service (SACO), although the official propaganda traces its history back to 1919, usurping SCADTA's history as the oldest airline in the country for the purposes of propaganda.

Aguardenteras Departamentales

A shared institution inherited from the colonial production structures in Colombia, the departmental aguardenteras are in charge of producing and distributing aguardiente, a traditionally Iberian hard liquor brought by the settlers, in much cases, the production of aguardiente comes in hand with local idiosyncrasies and alters the types of production based on the local crops with which such liquors are aromatized, theta re all around the country and represent one of the most important elements of many provincial economic structures and one of the first means to process crops into an elaborate good in Colombia.

Asociación Nacional de Usuarios Campesinos (ANUC)



The National Agency of Peasant Users is the main guild of the rural sector in the Republic of Colombia, it holds the political and economic representation of the landed peasants and the rural class structure that emerged as a consequence of La violencia, its leaders are a board of regionally elected officials who put forward a rural agenda that the government must be aware of.

Argos



Argos is the largest cement producer in Colombia, founded in 1934, the expansion of the company was organic and corresponding with the increase of national demand for construction materials, currently under control of the Central Economic Directorate, Argos has become a nigh-monopoly within the territories of the Republic of Colombia

Asamblea Nacional Constituyente (ANAC)

The National Constituent Assembly of the Republic of Colombia is the provisional legislative organ that was put in place in the wake of the closure of the national congress in 1955 and currently represents a token apparatus for decision making in the wake of Laureano's dictatorship, this assembly has a constitutional precedent and is founded whenever the constitution is trying to be changed.

ASOBANCARIA

Board Director: Ignacio Copete Lizarralde



The Association of Banking and Financial Institutions of Colombia is the private conglomerate of banks within the territory of the Republic of Colombia that represents the final bastion of private banking amid the growing power of the central economic directorate. It is formed by the Colombian Industrial Bank, the Bank of Bogotá, Colpatría Bank and the Bank of Colombia, which is the largest of all non-DCE institutions.

Asociación Colombiana de Fútbol (ADEFUTBOL)

President: Luis Benedetti Gómez



The Colombian Association of Football is the main regulatory agency for football in Colombia, due to La Violencia, the association has limited influence, but it is still the main sports association of the Republic

Banco Popular de Colombia (BPC)

CEO: Luis Morales Gómez



The People's Bank of Colombia is the largest financial and credit institution of the Republic of Colombia, backed by the central government, it originally emerged as an effort to give some counterweight to the growing power of private banking, it became the majority holder of current accounts after the assassination of Jorge Eliécer Gaitán and the changing structure of the financial system due to La Violencia. Its current structure not only integrates the original People's Bank, but also the Bogotá Bank, the Western Bank and the Agrarian Bank.

Batallón Colombia

Commander: Jaime Polanía Puyo



The Colombian Army in Foreign Missions, known by its colloquial names, *Ejército Colombiano de Extranjería* and *Batallón Colombia*, is a military institution within the Colombian Revolutionary Army, dedicated to grant international support to the allies of the URC in the Americas as well as in overseas combat, it serves both as an international training mission for the Revolutionary Union as an element of support for the anti-fascist struggle overseas.

Bavaria

CEO: Adolf Held Jr.



Bavaria is one of the most famous trademarks owned by the Helda Conglomerate, originally founded by German-Jewish immigrants like Leo Sigfried Kopp, the beer plant was taken over by Helda before the start of the Second World War, as a beer producer, it stands as one of Helda's main income sources due to its nationwide popularity. However, apart from beer, Bavaria also produces additional beverages and consumer goods from the same sector such as Pony Malta, a malt-based drink oriented to children and non-alcoholic consumers. The main feature of this firm is its technological advantage over other beer producers as well as a higher standard of cleanliness in production facilities, as well as a generally pro-consumer commercial policy, that is, despite its links to the Second Patriotic Army.

Cadena Radial de Colombia (CARACOL)

Director: Fernando Londoño Henao



Founded in 1948, it is the first private radio station of Colombia, it primarily presents news programs, but also there are comedy and music programs, as well as the usual information given about new disappearances, public service announcements and so forth, however, political commentary has been withdrawn from its network due to the State of Emergency and the restriction of press freedoms.

Carulla



Carulla is a high-end retail supermarket chain founded in 1905 by Spanish immigrants in Colombia, it is the casual store for the upper-middle and higher classes in the Republic of Colombia, while generally marked by an initial period of limited scope based around Bogotá and some specific zones of western Cundinamarca, the period of La Violencia and the disappearance of many other competing luxury stores in other cities allowed it to expand and become the common denominator for high-end, high-quality consumer goods consumption in the Republic, having presence in most of the urban areas by now.

Central Unitaria de Trabajadores (CUT)



The Unitary Workers' Central of Colombia is one of the two main Trade Unions operating in the territory of the Republic of Colombia, of generally left-wing orientation, it generally serves to quell workers' demands for rights by granting them a degree of institutional representation. However, due to the authoritarian powers of the presidency, collective action on the union's behalf generally meets armed resistance from State actors. It is part of a larger coalition named the Colombian Workers' Federation, in which it shares the microphone with an unlikely, yet necessary ally, the National Workers' Syndicate of Revolutionary Action, otherwise known as SONAR.

Colombiana de Seguros (COLSEGUROS)



Colseguros is the oldest insurance company in Colombia and, for that matter, the most relevant, in charge of most of the insurance market in the territory of the Republic and being one of the main investors in retirement programs as well as in housing projects, along with ASOBANCARIA, the People's Bank and the Social Group, it makes up for the core of the Colombian Financial Services Market.

Colombina



Named after Pierrot's lover, Colombina is the largest producer of consumer goods and foodstuffs in the New Granada. Founded in 1927, it enjoyed initial popularity among consumers and grew sizeably during the 30s and the 40s, being one of the few industrial enterprises of Colombia throughout those years, right now, after La Violencia and several structural changes imposed by the National Fascist Party, is the only major conglomerate of the New Granada that operates outside the Supreme Economic Council's patronage.

Comité Olímpico Colombiano (COC)



The Colombian Olympic Committee is the National Olympic Committee of Colombia, in charge of regulating, preparing and organizing the Colombian Olympic teams for international events, recently depleted of athletes due to La Violencia and the political defections to the rivaling governments, the COC now generally focuses around a select number of sports, more punctually cyclism, gymnastics, football and tennis.

Cooperativa Lechera de Colombia (COOLECHERA)



The Milk Cooperative of the New Granada (Colombia) is the largest consumer goods producer in the territory of the New Granada and the flagship of the Supreme Economic Council, originally founded in Antioquia during the 1940s as an effort for collective association of milk producers in the department, it grew larger under the direction of José Lisandro Sierra Velásquez and became one of the first industrial enterprises of Colombia dedicated to the production of milk and dairy derivatives. After its relocation to the Cauca Valley, Coolechera is a major landowner of several hectares for animal husbandry, milk and cheese production, as well as housing and vertically integrated crop areas for the extraction of sugarcane, wheat, fruits, oats and other intermediate goods for the development of new dairy products, in the same way, Coolechera is a mayor holder of the machinery plants in the Palmaseca Industrial Complex.

Comité Corporativo de la Nueva Granada

The Corporate Committee or Committee on Corporations of the New Granada is the main regulatory agency for economic activity in the New Granada, created by the labor charter of 1960 after the crackdown on the Supreme Economic Council's growing power, it is still nonetheless contested by the SEC and its multiple monopolies in the economy, meaning that it is more of a formal, rather than factual authority in the economic affairs of the government, it also operates as a pseudo committee on fiscal rules.

Compañía Colombiana de Tejidos (COLTEJER)



The Colombian Company of Textiles is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, industrial enterprise in Colombia, dedicated to the production of both industrial use fabric and consumer fabric for clothing and other purposes, as a main supplier for many smaller industrial enterprises in the business of clothing and complex industrial goods, it is considered a monopsony for the production of silk and cotton within the territory of the Republic and one of the main components of the DCE. Nowadays, due to the size of the enterprise, it is also a big owner of real estate ventures within Bogotá and a sponsor for many events dedicated to industrial development.

Contraloría General de La República (CGR)



The Office of the Comptroller-General of the Republic is the main auditing and survey body of the public sector, dedicated to protecting public finances and contribute to the modernization of the State via the enforcement of strict vigilance and discipline over funds management, founded in 1923 as part of the Kemmerer mission, it was originally intended to be a control apparatus for the bank of the Republic, but now, due to the suspension of the main monetary authority during La Violencia, it is mainly dedicated to powerless budget Analysis, submerged in the sea of corruption and authoritarianism caused by the war.

Supremo Consejo Económico

The Supreme Economic Council is the main institutional authority that groups together all the oligarchic conglomerates and business groups in the New Granada, it makes up for most of the State's economy and generally supersedes the authority of the Committee on Corporations through its actual power, originally founded in 1955, this federated institution rose rapidly as the industrial backbone of the New Granada during the next 5 years until it overstepped its limits and was victim of an armed crackdown by the fascist government. Nonetheless, a rapid reconstruction by its new leadership and the completion of its standing megaproject, the Palmaseca Industrial Production Zone, helped the SEC resist the attempts at its destruction and sustain itself in place.

Directorio Central Económico (DCE)

The Central Economic Directorate is the planning, auditing and monetary authority of the Republic of Colombia, created after the assassination of Jorge Eliécer Gaitán and the declaration of the State of Emergency. The DCE is a somewhat federated apparatus that is constituted by both main departments: Public and Private Services, the public branch is in charge of establishing the national fiscal rule for the Republic of Colombia, the managing of debt, production quotas and the establishment of monetary policy, and the private branch is in charge of distributing quotas across different contractors and keeping track of private economic activity within the framework of the DCE. Both parts of the apparatus

are governed by the directive board of the DCE, currently presided by none other than the richest man in the Republic, Julio Mario Santo Domingo.

Defensa Territorial Judía



The Jewish territorial defense (DTJ) is the last remaining Jewish organization in Colombia, affiliated to the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the territorial defense is mainly made up by Jewish youngsters who, aiming to fight for the property and rights their families held in Colombia, and of course, to slap back on the fascists who took everything from them, organized a feared and efficient light infantry division that fights alongside the revolutionaries. It is currently commanded by the architect Leopoldo Rother.

El Colombiano

EL COLOMBIANO

The conservative newspaper of Colombia, *el Colombiano* is a highly respected printing seal for news seen through a conservative lean, mainly popular within the Republic of Colombia but with some adepts in the State of the New Granada, this publication is of a bi-weekly character, meaning it is printed twice a week, first on Wednesday and then on Saturday.

El Espectador

EL ESPECTADOR

El Espectador is the name of the main liberal newspaper in Colombia, supportive of the Colombian Liberal Party and the legacy behind it, this media corporation is well renowned as one of the best printed press publications in Colombia, printed from Bogotá and delivered to the entirety of the territories of the Republic, but widely smuggled to the Colombian Revolutionary Union and the State of the New Granada, it is a weekly publication that is delivered every Friday.

El Tiempo

EL TIEMPO

El Tiempo is the most centrist of the three main newspapers that circulate the entirety of the Colombian territory, albeit owned by a liberal family such as the Santos family, the newspaper allows conservative editors to write in it as well, creating a generally centrist notion in the redaction department, however, it is not by being a newspaper that *El Tiempo* stands out, but because of the fact of its daily deliveries to the entirety of the national territory, deliveries generally charged with rather commercial, less informative notes. *El Tiempo*, on the other hand, also has its own small network of radio and TV broadcasting, focused, as well on a format of daily news and curiosities.

Empresa Colombiana de Petróleos (ECOPETROL)



The Colombian Enterprise of Petroleum is the largest public asset in the Republic of Colombia and the largest source of revenue for the Central Economic Directorate, originally founded in 1951 by the gaitán Government as a way to centralize the administration of the publicly owned oil rigs, as well as to coordinate the production quotas, price setting and so forth, however, since its vinculation to the DCE, the company also administers the production of gasoline and the refining of oil as a practical monopoly.

Empresa de Energía de Bogotá (EEB)



The Bogotá Energy Enterprise is the oldest public energy enterprise in Colombia and the one that operates the largest, most complex energy grid of the entire nation, the EEB is a characteristic role model for other energy enterprises in the country due to its relative efficiency and the relative low-costs of electricity within the city despite the increase in industrial demand for energy.

Empresa de Teléfonos de Bogotá (ETB)



The Telephone Enterprise of Bogotá, referred as ETB is the main telephone cable communications network of Colombia, based in Bogotá and mainly operating within the range of the Cundinamarca Department and the District, the enterprise is the result of the nationalization of the company of the same name back in 1932, and its current structure, enlarged by the pumping of public resources and its links to the military since La Violencia, the company is currently the base of the suspended programs for a nationwide communications network, otherwise known as project TELECOM, firstly inaugurated and taken to a halt during the Ospina Pérez administration.

Escuela Superior de Guerra (ESDEGUERRA)



The superior war school of Colombia is one of the oldest military graduate institutions of Colombia, founded in 1909 it covers aspects such as national defense theory and international military engagements, as the current core of Colombian military theory, it enjoys significant prestige and represents the main connection with foreign military academies in the triumvirate and elsewhere.

Éxito



Almacenes éxito, known commercially as simply Éxito, is a retail group founded in Medellín in 1949 and its market fraction is mainly oriented toward the lower and middle income consumers, the recent growth of industrial production in Colombia, as well as the spurt in real wages following the government of Jorge Eliécer Gaitán allowed for a healthy expansion of the enterprise and meant a significant opportunity to engage in markets as big as Bogotá, as one of the most widespread stores in the present, Éxito is, as may others, overseen by the Central Economic Directorate, however, its success is also marked by controversies related to smuggling of consumer products to less organized markets such as the URC and the New Granada.

Federación Nacional de Cafeteros



The National Coffee Growers' Association of Colombia is the main association of Coffee production in the republic, with its respective analogues in the territories of the New Granada (Corporate Union of Coffee Plantations) and the URC (Co-operative Institute for Coffee Production), they all serve the same purpose, which is price setting and production agreement within the territories. There are two main affiliated entities to the National Coffee Growers' Federation, one being the Coffee Grower's Bank (Bancafé) and the Coffee Housing Fund (CONCASA).

Gaseosas Lux



Lux sodas is one of the main registered drinks in the territory of the Republic of Colombia, created by Antioquian entrepreneurs during the 20s and later on bought by Carlos Ardila Lülle, it has served as one of the main substitutes due to the commercial embargo on American consumer goods such as Coca-Cola and Pepsico, which to this day are only available, and to a limited extent in the territories of the URC. Lux mainly produces two popular soft drinks, the Lime soda and the Orange Soda, and its main production facility is also located in Medellín.

Fundación Grupo Social



Grupo Social

The Social Group Foundation is one of the largest private conglomerates in Colombia, backed by the jesuit congregation in Colombia and created in 1911 with the interest of reducing inequality through increased opportunities in the labor market as well as in the education sector, this conglomerate combines aspects of the financial market such as credit and savings with investment-dedicated enterprises as well as housing, elementary schooling, industrial financing and recreation. It is one of the core enterprises of the Central Economic Directorate and it has become a relevant sponsor for welfare programs and reconstruction.

Guardia Presidencial



The Presidential Guard Battalion, or simply, the presidential guard, is the main protective body of the presidency in Colombia, vinctulated to the Army but only receiving orders from the president, this battalion is the last line of defense in case of coups or revolts against the government, nonetheless, being the equivalent of the praetorian guard, the allegedly incorruptible, or at least, apolitical nature of the institution is widely contested.

Helda

The main conglomerate and practical monopoly that reigns over the economic activity in the Atlántico department, pertaining to German Owners, Helda's structure comprises

animal husbandry divisions, crops exploitation, tobacco extraction and processing, consumer goods manufacturing and shipbuilding. As its owners are also main investors in local media, Helda is a propaganda apparatus for the fostering of German Interests in Colombia.

Industrias Haceb



Haceb is a characteristically important producer of fridges, laundry machines and other domestic appliances in Colombia, particularly recognizable because of the modernity of its production plant and its technological superiority over preceding enterprises, which makes it an option for acquiring durable, reliable equipment for Colombian Households. Its main plant is located in Copacabana, at the outskirts of the city of Medellín, and its supply extends mainly to republic-controlled territories, despite being involved in smuggling to New Granadas as many other enterprises.

Industrias Metalúrgicas S.A (IMUSA)



The Metallurgical Industries of Colombia, otherwise known as IMUSA, are the leading producer of non-electric domestic and industrial appliances such as pans, boilers, aluminum plates, metal panels and so forth, located in Medellín, the plant makes up for the other part of the city's industrial might.

Industria Militar de Colombia (INDUMIL)



The military industries of Colombia, also known by their commercial name, INDUMIL, are the largest Industrial Enterprise in Colombia, originally founded in 1954, the enterprise is the direct representation of the central government's defense supply policy, due to the growing process of industrialization, the company has become a main employer and also has allowed it to keep the supplies of the Colombian Army in the high. Its production lines use industrial standards from the triumvirate primarily, however, there are some obsolete American production blueprints in the company's possession.

Instituto Nacional de Salud



The national health institute is the entity in charge of keeping pathological information up to date in the Republic of Colombia, as well as to produce vaccines and essential medicines for the local market, due to La Violencia, it is also in charge of administering a network of emergency hospitals and the production of field kits for the National Army

JGB



Farmacéuticos Jorge Garcés Borrero, known simply as JGB is the largest pharmaceutical and chemical production conglomerate in the territory of Colombia, based in Cali, at the very core of Neogranadine economy, JGB is in charge of producing medical supplies, vaccines, enhancing drugs for the army but also to produce and synthesize chemical weapons, as a member of the SEC, its main laboratories are also located within the limits of the Palmaseca Industrial Production Zone.

Karibischer Beobachter



The Caribbean Observer or *Karibischer Beobachter* is the main informative gazette sponsored by Helda and the Nationalist Action Party in Colombia, it circulates for the entirety of the Caribbean, but is printed and edited from Barranquilla with the careful oversight and legal protection of the Nationalist Action Party and the Second Patriotic Army.

Kola Román



Kola Román is one of the oldest soft drink brands in the world, starting production in Cartagena de Indias on the year 1865, in difference to a classical Cola drink, the predominant taste is not that of the Cola seed, but that of the added vanilla-based formula that gives it a sweet flavor despite not using any significant amounts of sugar. During the 1920s the company entered in a severe crisis due to competition from similar beverages produced abroad, such as the Peruvian Kola Walter, however, from the 1940s on, with the resurgence of the Bolívar department as a viable shipping alternative in order to avoid Helda's monopoly in Barranquilla, Kola Román became widely sponsored, making it able to entrench its market position, and preserving as an icon of costeño culture. Nowadays, and after the erection of the Central economic Directorate, it is primarily recognized as a traditional beverage with limited outreach but generally great reception, that is, omitting its characteristically erotic commercials on newspapers and TV.

Manuelita



Manuelita is the largest sugarcane producer and sugar processor in the entirety of Colombia, currently located within the territories of the New Granada, the company was taken over by the Supreme Economic Council after the expulsion of its Jewish Owners and now it makes part of the vertically integrated structure of COOLECHERA.

Olimpica



Olimpica is a retail enterprise originally founded in Barranquilla in 1953 that, due to the pressure of the Helda Monopoly, relocated to Cartagena along with its owners, the Char family, a Syrian-Colombian family of the Caribbean Coast, while not as big in scale as Éxito, Olimpica's recent rise has been mediated due to its low retail prices and its low-income oriented products, which has allowed it to capture a significant part of the market, especially in areas of scarce income, such as lower neighborhoods inhabited by rural immigrants or factory workers.

Policía Nacional de Colombia



The national police of Colombia, founded in 1891, is the civil and armed police authority of Colombia, in charge of the protection of public peace and the maintenance of order in times of revolt, in difference to many other police forces in the world, the Colombian police is another branch of the War Ministry and is in charge of quelling internal revolts as well.

As of current times, the national police is the restored version of itself, that being because of La Violencia, a period during which most of the institution's forces in the nation revolted against the central government after the death of Gaitán and actively participated in armed actions against the national government.

Posada y Tobón Refrescos (Postobón)



Posada y Tobón S.A, otherwise known by its commercial name, Postobón, is the largest and one of the oldest soft drink producers in Colombia and one of the most prominent in the northern region of the andes, due to a large technological input on behalf of its owners, it is considered the first enterprise that follows the format of mass production for consumer goods, having a larger output alone than the rest of the enterprises combined, it informally holds a price-setting relation with Gaseosas Lux in the effort of restructuring the access of Bavaria to the soft-drink Market, and is backed by the Central Economic directorate. Its most iconic products are Manzana Postobón (an apple-based drink) and Colombiana (a cola-champagne styled drink).

Procuraduría General de la Nación



The Office of the Inspector General of the Nation is the main authority within the Republic of Colombia in charge of surveying and auditing public service, as well as exercising political control of civil offices, however, its factual usage is as a tool of political influence for the adepts of the presidency that control opposition through fabricated cases of corruption.

Radio Canal Nacional - Nueva Granada



The National Radio Channel is the second most important broadcaster in the entire nation, due to its powerful broadcasting antennas and technologies, initially broadcasting from Bogotá from 1948, but eventually moving to Cali during La Violencia, RCN - NG became a tool for Nogranadine propaganda and a legitimation instrument for the regime in Cali. RCN follows a similar format to its main rival, CARACOL, however, political commentary here still exists but in a censored, propagandistic manner for its patrons in the supreme junta of Cali.

Radio Nacional de Colombia



The National Radio Broadcaster of Colombia is the main governmental radio station in Colombia, based in Bogotá and broadcasting from the offices of what was once known as the State Propaganda Department, the National Radio has full geographic coverage of the territory of Colombia, included secessionist regions, it is mainly used to transmit and broadcast music, pro government propaganda and to announce bombing raids in order to protect the civilian population, while it can have uninterrupted broadcasting due to modern record devices and a direct connection to Bogotá's energy grid, it doesn't, since the radio policy demands a silent time of some 8 hours to not overload the radio space.

Servicio Aéreo a Territorios Nacionales (SATENA)



The Air Service to National Territories, or simply SATENA, is the main civilian use airline of the Colombian Revolutionary Union, mainly fleeted with cargo planes donated by the United States of America, it constitutes the base of logistic transport through the URC-controlled airspace, albeit small in comparison to Avianca and SCADTA, it is sufficient for the needs of the URC, which is naturally, less populated and less market-dense than the Republic.

Sindicato Obrero Nacional de Acción Revolucionaria



The National Workers' Syndicate of Revolutionary Action is a major trade union within the territories of the Republic of Colombia, filial to the ideas of falangism, corporatism and national syndicalism, the institution promotes said view within the workers' movement and holds direct links to former conservative leaders and more importantly to the National Salvation Movement, soon to be known as ANAPO, it shares the arena with the left-wing Unitary Workers' Central of Colombia, and holds a coalition with said union, known as the Colombian Workers' Federation.

Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transporte Aéreo (SCADTA)



SCADTA, the infamous condor that flies across the country, founded in 1919, it is the oldest airline in the western hemisphere, a historical claim that it shares with its splitting rival, Avianca, founded by German and Colombian pilots, it came to prominence during the 20s and 30s before a crisis centered around relevant accidents during demonstrations, however, during the 40s and its acquisition by the Helda Conglomerate, it became prominent and technologically solid again, beginning as a monopoly on air freight and air tourism, but because of the woes of the war, it suffered Avianca's split and the beginning of competition. It is also a well-known fact that SCADTA holds significant links to the Nationalist Action Party and to the NSDAP itself.

Televisora Nacional de Colombia



The National TV of Colombia is the television broadcasting channel of the government and the first public TV network in existence, due to the limited scope and availability of TV technology, it is mainly used for the transmission of official messages and animated propaganda. Its services also incorporate a matinal and vespertine news program, presented at both 7:00 am and 7:00 pm.

Universidad Atlántica Nicolás de Federmann



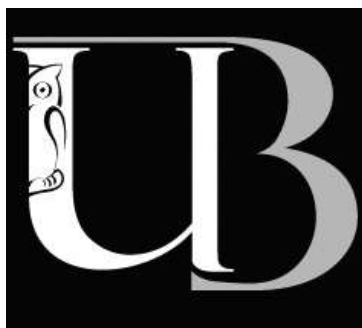
The Nicolás de Federmann Atlantic University is the main center of research and indoctrination in Colombia, run by the Nationalist Action Party in what once was the cloister of the University of Atlántico, it is a highly militaristic and fanatic institution, mainly used as a backbone on research of ethnography and racial science for the SPA.

Universidad de Antioquia



Founded in 1803, the University of Antioquia is an important research institution in the territory of the Republic of Colombia, it is primarily focused in formal sciences and biological research, however, with the dawn of Antioquian industrialization, it has become an important pillar of the city's economy and serves as a campus of fundamental research for industrial activities and industrial production.

Universidad de Boyacá



The Boyacá University is the main, and only formal, higher-education institution in the territory of the Colombian Revolutionary Union, founded in 1960 by the fleeing professors from the other universities of the country due to La Violencia, while not prestigious in its own, it suffices for the elaboration of a social fabric within the revolutionary union and it receives significant support from foreign institutions within the OFN.

Universidad de los Andes



The Andean University of Colombia is one of the main private universities in Colombia, founded by the liberal elite of the city of Bogotá in 1948, it is considered a prestigious, albeit less historical cloyster in comparison to its rivaling institutions, generally founded on the principles of laicism, it is considered also as one of the most modern universities in Colombia, having a special focus around public administration and economics.

Universidad del Rosario



The Superior College of our Lady of the Rosary, known otherwise as Del Rosario University is perhaps the oldest continuously existing university institution in Colombia and one of the oldest in the western hemisphere. Founded in 1653 by the Dominican community, then headed by Fray Cristobal de Torres, it is considered, due to its longevity and institutional significance, the cradle of the republic, where the leaders of Colombian political emancipation are educated. It specializes mainly in the study of law and public administration, as well as medicine and biology. Due to its traditions, El Rosario is also the first Colombian institution that follows the model of student government, where the decisions, as well as the election of the university's rulership passes through the "*colegiatura*", an elector body formed by the most outstanding of the outstanding students. One important fact about the university is that it enjoys the exclusive patronage of the president of the republic, who assists in the formation of the new collegiate councils and the election of its members.

Universidad del Valle - Benito Amilcare Mussolini



The University of the Cauca Valley, founded in 1945 and now known by the designated name that the National Fascist party gave to it, is the main research university in the territory of the New Granada and the only one that keeps its doors open after the crackdown of 1960, it is the cradle of fascist studies and academia in Colombia.

Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas



The Francisco José de Caldas District university is a public research university founded in 1950, but decreed for foundation in 1948 as Bogotá's own research university apart from the national university itself, despite being the youngest university in the republic, and the second youngest in the entirety of Colombia, it mainly focuses in pedagogic training and the study of urban dynamics such as urban economics, planning and civil engineering.

Universidad Industrial de Santander



The Industrial university of Santander is one of the most important higher education centers in Colombia as is the only major institution that dedicates and specializes its studies around the development of industrial machinery and research on engineering and organizational practices for industries, of a rather technical -much more than humanistic- character, the university stands out for preparing the best engineers and technicians of the entire country, originally founded in 1948, it has become since a prestige academy for technical studies and formal sciences despite its short time of existence.

Universidad Javeriana



The Pontifical Xavierian University is one of the oldest universities in Colombia, if not the oldest with such functions, originally founded in 1623, it was created by the priests of the society of jesus, it existed until 1757 when the entirety of the education in the New Kingdom of Granada was granted in exclusivity to the Dominican priests, which enticed the past and present rivalry between the Dominicans and the Jesuits, expressed as a rivalry between their two institutions, the Dominican Rosario and the Jesuit Javeriana. It was

refounded in 1930 and since then it has made significant efforts to bounce back as one of the traditional, historical institutions of Colombia.

Universidad Nacional de Colombia



The national university of Colombia is the largest and most important research university in the country, located in Bogotá, right at the university city, it is considered a cloyster for the best of the best of the Colombian Academia, particularly having an important dominion on the formal sciences, as well as in medicine. It was founded in 1867 and since then has produced some of the most prestigious and academically demanding institutions in the nation.

Voz Proletaria

VOZ PROLETARIA

Originally the gazette of the Communist Party of Colombia, after La Violencia it became the most widely circulating newspaper in the territory of the Colombian Revolutionary Union, with an open redaction room where all the revolutionary postures act in unison to keep the people informed about the advancements and exploits of the revolution. It is distributed on a weekly basis and is printed in Villavicencio, right at the headquarters of the Colombian Communist Party.

Suspended Institutions

Congreso de la República de Colombia



The congress of the Republic was suspended in both of its chambers in 1954 and since then it hasn't been reopened due to the failed attempts at returning to actual rule of law.

Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad (DAS)



The Administrative Department of Security was created in 1953 by the government of Jorge Eliécer Gaitán with the intention of improving the information systems that the presidency operated for managing public order but also to develop economic intelligence in the framework of the reforms enacted by the government, it was nonetheless suspended the next year due to a wiretapping incident surrounding conservative leaders, it is believed that its leaders were indirectly involved in the assassination of Jorge Eliécer Gaitán.

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Colombia



The National Railways Company of Colombia stopped operations in 1957 after the network was severely compromised due to La Violencia and its capital assets were mostly destroyed, while it still nominally exists it doesn't operate any longer.

Instituto Colombiano de la Reforma Agraria (INCORA)



The Colombian Institute for Land Reform, created in 1952 by the government of Jorge Eliécer Gaitán closed its functions only 4 years after in 1956 with the decree of economic emergency and the relocation of its administrative duties to the Central Economic Directorate.

Universidad Libre de Colombia



The Free University, founded in 1913 was indefinitely closed after a student revolt took place during the early days of Laureano Gómez's government, under accusations of communist propaganda and secessionism, the Free University has since remained closed despite it existing in legal form.

Extinct Institutions

Acción Patriótica Económica Nacional (APEN)

The National-Patriotic Economic Action movement was an intellectual group that existed in Colombia between 1935 and 1942, and then from 1950 to 1954 as a society of high-standing individuals and capitalists who opposed the tax reforms of 1935 and the land reform of 1950, it was dissolved permanently after the organizational headquarters were burnt down during the Battle of Bogotá in 1954

Asociación Nacional de Industriales (ANDI)



The national association of industrials was founded in 1944 as the gremial representation of industrials in Colombia, however, ten years later, during the battle of Bogotá and the systematic raids in several gremial offices across the city, ANDI also stopped existing.

Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá



The chamber of commerce of the city of Bogotá was founded in 1878 as a consulting organism to help the government in the establishment of new trade agreements and in the process of opening the exports economy to a wider market, it was formally dissolved in 1957 after it failed to comply with the new legal requirements for private activity.

Confederación Colombiana de Comunidades Judías



The Colombian Confederation of Jewish communities was the name with which the collective of Jewish communities in Colombia was referred, it had significant representation in both political parties, however, it began to formally dismount after the chancellorship of Luis López de Mesa, who used his position in the foreign ministry to prohibit Jewish immigration to Colombia, and it ended up dissolving after the antisemitic raids of Chulavita forces during the battle of Bogotá and the "Criollo Kristallnacht" of 1954

Compañía Nacional de Chocolates



Compañía Nacional de Chocolates

The National Chocolate Company was one of the most iconic dairy-based chocolate products of the country, having renowned chocolate bars being sold across the country, however, after La Violencia, the destruction of its main industrial park as well as the cutoff of cheap cocoa supply ended up breaking the financial funds of the company and forcing it to close its doors

Gremio Nacional de Taxistas y Transportadores

The taxi drivers' and transporters' guild was a prominent institution for the organization and self identification of taxi drivers and drivers in general, during La Violencia, they were the primary target of the cachiporro militias due to their involvement in the assassination of Jorge Eliécer Gaitán. After a savage head-hunting and a process of targeted elimination during the battle of Bogotá, it disappeared from national life forever, as so did smaller guilds

Legión Organizada Para la Restauración del Orden Social (LEOPARDOS)



The Organized Legion for the Restoration of Social Order, otherwise known as Los Leopardos, is considered the pioneer organization of fascism in Colombia, originally formed by Eliseo Arango Ramos, Silvio Villegas, Augusto Ramírez Moreno, José Camacho Carreño and Joaquín Fidalgo Hermida but expanding to several other intellectual circles afterwards. During the 40s and 50s, the organization grew sizable and became a significant force within and outside the Colombian Conservative Party, however, the emergence of the Nationalist Action Party and the increased Schysm between Alzate Avendaño and Laureano Gómez led the group to an internal schism as well, where some, like Ramírez Moreno, Fidalgo and Fernando González Ochoa, fled to the conservative party while Arango Ramos joined Alzate's efforts and Camacho Carreño joined the growing Ariocriollo movement. After La Violencia, the schism inside the organization led to its final dissolution.

Unión Nacional de Izquierda Revolucionaria (UNIR)



The National Union of the Revolutionary left (UNIR) was founded by Jorge Eliéccer Gaitán in 1931 as an effort to secede from the liberal party as the scandal surrounding the banana massacre, it got initially supported by former members of the PSR and dissident communists as well as liberals, however, after Enrique Olaya Herrera became president and the liberal party began to reconcile the positions of UNIR, it merged again and dissolved, nonetheless, its inheritor, which shares the same name, represents something bigger, the common, albeit conflicting, front between Gaitanistas, Christian socialists and Bolsheviks.

Cultural Aspects of Colombia



Common Points of Colombian Culture

Despite the relative heterogeneity of the cultural regions of Colombia, one mainly propelled by the geographical impediments for significant exchange, there are some points of the Colombian culture that could be considered shared as they are national “passions” or at least they are a way of self-identification, these events and cultural institutions are both a reflection of the national sentiments mentioned at the start of this document, but also of certain widespread events. The following is a list of those common points.

- **Religion:** The existence of a vast catholic majority within the country is easily the most important aspect of self-identification in Colombia, brought by the Spanish settlers to the region, catholic institutions such as charity, social work, the educational system and the fundamental structure of the family have prevailed as a way of life for most Colombians
- **The “Three Roots” of Colombian Origins:** Regardless of the region and due to the historical processes of transformation that the nation suffered throughout the centuries of colonization and institutional change brought by the colonization of the new world, it is commonly accepted that most of Colombian cultures, and thus, the larger part of the national idiosyncrasy has three main geographical roots, those being the Indigenous America at first, the Iberian Peninsula at second, and the African Continent at third. Most parts of the country, both in the cities and the hinterlands have to some extent the prevalence of all these three, and different combinations that originate from regional demographic majorities, are the origin of many cultural differences between geographical areas.
- **Football, The People’s Sport:** Arriving in Colombia in 1892, football skyrocketed in the immediately posterior decades, having great reception among the public, especially the lower income brackets of the public due to the ease of the rules in comparison to the white sports like tennis and chess, and the excitement of physical activity in group encounters. Such was its popularity that only 30 years after, the first structured league in Colombia began to be played, primarily in the Caribbean coast before becoming widespread by the 40s. The two main national encounters of football used to be the league, known as the “Categoría Primera” and the national cup, known as the “Copa Presidente de la República”, both competition formats were abandoned during La Violencia as it meant the establishment of political barriers for many teams to play against each other.

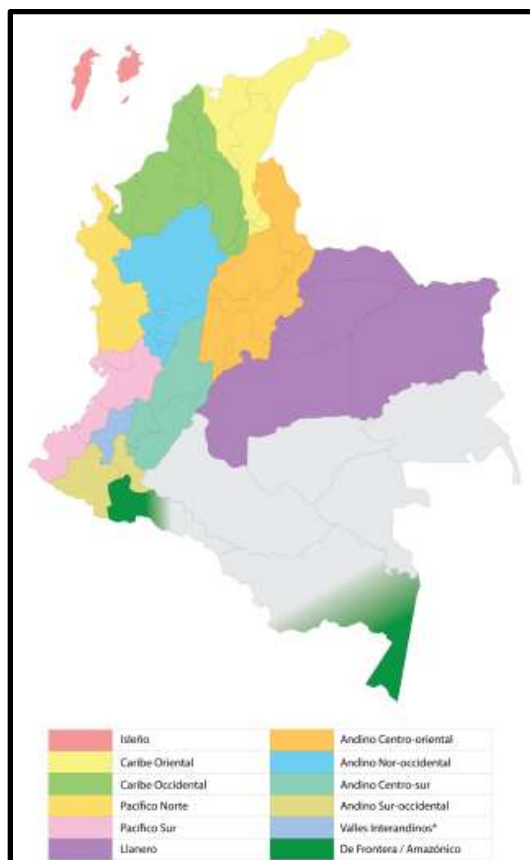
Cultural Map of Colombia

In Colombia, there isn't an uniform culture but a series of them, marked by several differences, some of them only seen to a very regional, even municipal level, nonetheless, for simplification, the main cultural groups of Colombia need to be characterized in order to know what does each of them entail and what do their idiosyncrasies mean for the development of the nation.



Musical Axis Map of Colombia

Although cultures are represented as above by a type of macro regions that generally suit a general set of cultural expressions, it's true that some of them are also internally segregated by other cultural factor such as their musical productions, for the purposes of world-building, it's necessary to understand such aspects as well



Listed Characterization of Colombian Cultures

1) Raizal

[\(HD\) CREOLE GROUP / LUCELIA : AMPLIFICADO \(SAN ANDRES Y PROVIDENCIA\)](#)



First Appearance: 17th Century, Mosquito Coast

Languages: Sanandresano Creole (Majority), English (Second), Spanish (Minority)

Religion: Baptist Christianity, Protestantism, Catholicism (Minority)

Housing Characteristics: Wooden construction, Anglo-Antillean style.

Musical Axis: Isleño

Musical Genres: Calypso, Foxtrot, Mento

Main Culinary Dishes: Panbón/Spiced Bun (Side dish or street sweet), Rondón (Main Dish)

Generalities: The Raizal culture is the less significant population of all of the Colombian cultures, it originates from the establishment of the first indigenous settlements coming from the coast of Mosquito in Central America and the subsequent establishment of British colonial rule over the islands. As the San Andrés Archipelago became a known passage for British corsairs and factors who brought with them slaves to attend cotton and tobacco production, despite English being the official language, the rather unrestrained nature of relationships between anglo-saxon settlers, indigenous and african slaves led to the development of a unique idiosyncrasy firstly around the creole language of the islands and then, as centuries passed, it had formed a unique insular culture with little to no known influence from the continent. When the Colombianization process of the early 20th Century occurred, the emigration to the islands of the first *Pañás* (Local, usually derogatory term for continental Colombians) established a system of minority rule, where the upper classes of the Sanandresano society began to be composed by Colombians from all regions, but primarily from the northern coast, nonetheless the Raizal culture prevails to this day in most of its senses. One important fact about the Raizal Culture is that, despite its multi-racial origins, in present times it has been consolidated as a racially homogeneous culture, centered around the black descendants of the island's population.

2) Guajiro or Wayuu



First Appearance: 150 B.C, Cabo de la Vela

Languages: Wayuu, Spanish (Costeño Spanish Dialect)

Religion: Wayuu universal spirituality (Main deity: Maleiwa), Catholicism, Islam

Housing Characteristics: Wooden construction and leaf-based knitting for the ceilings, main style being communal malocas or smaller houses of the same style.

Musical Axis: West-Caribbean

Musical Genres: Puya, Paseo, Merengue

Main Culinary Dishes: Friche/ Fried Goat Meat, Comida de monte (Main dish, a mixture of different meats such as armadillo, iguana and fish), Corn preparations

Generalities: The Wayuu or Guajiro culture, meaning culture of the powerful men in the native language, is the largest indigenous culture of Colombia and the only one that represents a cultural majority within a territory, in this case, within the Intendancy of La Guajira, its ancestral origins begin in the northeastern area of the Caribbean, with the Arawak populations that emigrated from the antilles and settled first around the Cabo de la Vela where they also met another coincidental migratory flow of indigenous groups coming from the Amazon Basin. Across the following centuries, they kept a sense of their traditions within their people despite the rather federated structure of the Wayuu community, even during spanish colonization, a period remembered through the lens of the 1769 revolt that led to a jurisdictional fragmentation of la Guajira from the colonial government and allowed its cultural preservation despite eventually adopting Spanish and arab in some minority areas due to the migratory flows of the 19th and early 20th centuries to the region.

3) Rolo

[Banda Nueva - El blues del bus](#)



“Thus was our city, cloudy and rainy, a mere 500 meters below the perennial snow. There was a central tower with a clock, and a central street whose passers-by, umbrellas perched on their arms, dressed in dark colors, spoke in very low voices and went to bed at eight in the evening. We were, it was said, a million people, who managed in many ways to live. We had our very own way of being joyful: on holidays, we went to mass, rang bells and burned gunpowder in the suburbs. It was the pyrotechnics of happiness.”

First Appearance: 17th Century, Bogotá Savannah

Languages: Spanish (Rolo Spanish Dialect)

Religion: Catholicism (Majority), Protestantism (All denominations)

Housing Characteristics: Brick-based construction, second floors possess a wider area than first floors in the average houses, sloped rooftops to preserve heat during cold days.

Musical Axis: Andean Center-East

Musical Genres: Saloon Pasillo, Waltz, Bambuco, Rock

Main Culinary Dishes: Ajiaco Santafereño (Main Dish), Lomo al trapo (Main Dish), Santafereño Chocolate (Night Preparation or Dinner), Puchero Santafereño (Main Dish)

Generalities: Rolo is the main cultural denomination of the city of Bogotá and its immediate surrounding, the term comes from a Spanish derogatory term for the mestizos of the Bogotá savannah during the period of Colonization, a relatively new culture, it holds to it mainly Spanish traditions such as bullfighting, guitar music and so forth, however, it differs from other andean cultures due to the comparatively high income of the city and its cosmopolitanism, as it also mixes aspects improper of cundiboyacense lifestyle such as the learning of second languages, the adoption of foreign culinary habits, and nowadays, the wide disposition of modern entertaining means like cinema, airshows and various other perks. It is commonly believed that the rolos, less frequently called as santafereños, make the decisions that concern the rest of the country and are regarded, by others and themselves, as the *crème de la crème* whenever intellectual and/or administrative affairs are touched. As for popular culinary culture, one of the main playing aspects is the supply of agricultural goods from the city’s periphery, such as potatoes and chicken, generally used to prepare the traditional Ajiaco, a three-potato-based soup that is served with chicken, rice and avocado. Due to the intensely cold climate of the city, the rolos can also be distinguished from the rest of the Colombian population due to heavy consumption of hot beverages at atypical hours, and the usage of thick clothing.

4) Cundiboyacense

[La Cucharita](#)



First Appearance: 17th Century, Cundiboyacense Plateau

Languages: Spanish (Cundiboyacense Spanish Dialect)

Religion: Catholicism

Housing Characteristics: Wooden construction for small rural houses, brick or concrete for major residential projects and/or bigger housing units

Musical Axis: Andean Center-East, Llanero

Musical Genres: Carranga, Bambuco, Pasillo, Carrilera, Mountain Joropo, Joropo

Main Culinary Dishes: Cuajada and Honey (Desert), Stuffed Potatoes (Traditional Fast Food), Mute Boyacense (Secondary dish), Cocido Boyacense (Main Dish), Matambre (Main Dish), Masato (Drink), Cheese Arepas (Snack), Almojabana (Snack)

Generalities: Cundiboyacense is the general denomination given to the mestizo people of the cundiboyacense plateau, right at the economic center of Colombia, the people of this region, albeit mestizos, can be generally identified with primarily rural, agricultural traditions and lifestyles, based on the construction of small towns and the formation of patriarchal social class and family structures. In difference to their direct cousins, the rollos, cundiboyacense people are less exposed to global or regional trends in culture, which means that their general outlook and life prospects remains quite centered in their own region, cundiboyacense culture also stands in a variety of thermic levels which grants it a wide range of experiences, idiosyncrasies and local mythologies based on phenomena such as lakes, thermal waters and so forth. As of late, due to the influence brought by the intellectual leaders of the Colombian revolutionary union, minor cultural breaks between Cundinamarca and Boyacá have been presented, with the former still being agricultural in nature, and the latter being an emergent industrial center of its own, however, a shared aspect is that the most common economic activity that brings high yields with it is mining, particularly the extraction of salt and emeralds. As one of the main regions where the independence war was fought, a shared characteristic of cundiboyacense culture is a deeply rooted sense of nationalism and patriotism as part of the modern local lore, primarily reflected in the naming of cities, organizations, streets and corporations of the area.

5) Llanero
[Ay Mi Llanura](#)



First Appearance: 18th Century, Orinoco Basin

Languages: Spanish (Llanero Spanish Dialect)

Religion: Catholicism

Housing Characteristics: Bahareque-based construction with Palm leaf rooftops for the traditional ranchos, more modern construction is handled with concrete, wood or bricks.

Musical Axis: Llanero

Musical Genres: Joropo, Galerón, Revuelta

Main Culinary Dishes: Stuffed Arepas, Chigüiro a la llanera (Main dish), Mamona (Main Dish), Picadillo Criollo

Generalities: Llanero cultures is somewhat the regional equivalent of cowboy culture in the United States, the region bases its primary activities around animal husbandry and, later, following the discovery of several rigs, around the production and refining of oil, this culture can trace its origins back to the 18th century, or even before, with the establishment of the first settlements of the orinoco river. One of its primary features is the distinctive use of horses as a still-vigent transportation means by locals, as well as its typical music, known as Joropo, characteristic by the usage of harps and a lyrical description of the plains. As of late, due to the political changes and the period of La Violencia, it can be said that the llanero culture has experienced some deformations, as it is now one deeply marked by revolutionary icons such as Guadalupe Salcedo, who has transcended as part of the local lore, and of course it has been permeated by American influence due to the presence of OFN support in the territories of the URC.

6) Opita or Tolimense
[Soy Tolimense](#)



First Appearance: 18th and 19th Centuries, Tolima Grande

Languages: Spanish (Opita Spanish Dialect)

Religion: Catholicism

Housing Characteristics: Tapia Pisada and brick combination, small surface houses with relatively small windows, surrounded by big open spaces.

Musical Axis: Andean Center-South

Musical Genres: Bambuco, Bunde, Cañabrava, Rajaleña

Main Culinary Dishes: Envuelto de Maíz (Breakfast side dish), Tamal de Bijao (Main Dish), Lechona

Generalities: The Tolimense (From Tolima Grande ethnogeographic region) or Opita (from the Spanish name for the comunero insurrectionists of southern Tolima, refers to an inter-andean culture settled in the valley between the central and western mountain ranges of the Andes, it is characteristically known for its traditional music known as bambuco, its dances and its radical geographic changes that go from snowy peaks such as the Nevado del Huila to deserts such as Tatacoa, and also for its nationally famous lechona, a food preparation based on pork stuffed with a lentil-based mash that goes generally accompanied by white corn arepas and pieces from the pork's skin, as well as insulso, which is a gelatinous side dish for such preparation. Due to the ravages of La Violencia and its intermediate position between the core territories of the New Granada and the Central Government, the ethnogeographic region of the Tolima Grande is significantly marked by war weariness and the tragedy of the war.

7) Paisa



First Appearance: 17th Century, Aburrá valley

Languages: Spanish (Paisa Accent)

Religion: Catholicism

Housing Characteristics: Bahareque or brick construction, generally housed with big surfaces or relatively tall buildings in urban areas, a traditional hacienda generally includes a house of bugs surfaces with wide windows, as well as some Asturian-inspired casas montañesas.

Musical Axis: Northwest

Musical Genres: Trova Paisa, Bolero, Antioquian Porro

Main Culinary Dishes: Bandeja Paisa (Main Dish), Bean Soup (Side Dish), Paisa Morcilla (Side Dish), Quesillo Paisa (Side Dish), Mazamorra (Drink), Campesino Coffee (Drink), Chicharrón (Snack), Paisa Arepa (Snack)

Generalities: Paisa is one of the most, if not the most, symbolic and recognized culture and idiosyncrasy in Colombia, it combines a linguistically monolithic variation of Spanish with a series of cultural rites associated with the cultivation of coffee, horticulture, and flower growing. Having been mostly isolated from the rest of the country due to the complicated passages to the inner parts of the department, its traditions and linguistic variations such as a usage of the expression "vos" in substitution of "tú" or "usted" were preserved and gatekept until the late 19th century, where the fast grow on income in the department of Antioquia aided the immigration and settlement of antioquians in other parts of the country, which popularized their accent and cultural features across the nation. The antioquian character is generally industrious, ambitious and forward-minded, however, due to this self-made, quasi-capitalistic outlook on production and social organization, also makes antioquians a strongly conservative demographic.

8) Costeño



First Appearance: 17th Century, Caribbean Continental Plains

Languages: Spanish (Costeño Spanish Dialect), Arab (Significant Minority), German (Minority)

Religion: Catholicism, Protestantism (Minority), Islam (Marginal minority)

Housing Characteristics: Tapia pisada or concrete housing, generally characteristic for being flat, and not taller than one floor as a way to reduce heat exposure.

Musical Axis: East and West Caribbean

Musical Genres: Puya, Vallenato, Merengue, Cumbia, Mapañé Bullerengue, Porro

Main Culinary Dishes: Coconut Rice (Side Dish), Lisa Rice (Main Dish), Carimañola (Snack), Corozo Juice (Drink), Tamarindo Juice (Drink), Rum (Drink), Arepa de Huevo (Snack)

Generalities: Costeños are the culture of the Colombian caribbean, particularly resulting of an infusion between Spanish cultural aspects and the culture of both indigenous and primarily african slaves brought along with them, within the macro-cultural concept of “Costeño” there are some highlighted local dialects and idiosyncrasies such as the palenquero, coming from the first free town of the Americas, San Basilio de Palenque. The general aspects of the Costeño culture are a traditionally festive and upbeat outlook on life and cultural traditions, generally combined with a proclivity to leisure conditioned by the high temperatures of the region and the impossibility to work during specific time periods. Costeño culture is also one that thrives in hospitality and trade as corollaries of its quite paradisiac geo-ethnic conditions. As part of the cultural traditions and the cultural lore, there are two main rhythms that turn on the parties in the caribbean coast, firstly Cumbia and secondly Vallenato, the two characteristically upbeat and designed to dance, with the difference of Vallenato incorporating some German instruments as the accordion and having a more lyrical aspect to it.

9) Chocoano



First Appearance: 18th Century, Palenque de Tadó

Languages: Spanish, Emberá

Religion: Catholicism

Housing Characteristics: Primarily wooden

Musical Axis: North Pacific

Musical Genres: Chocoano Habanera, Chocoano Bunde

Main Culinary Dishes: Arroz Clavado (Main Dish), Cheese Soup (Side Dish), Fried Dish (Side Dish), Jujú (Snack)

Generalities: Chocoano is a culture of very limited demographic outreach and finds itself mostly geographically locked from the rest of the country due to income inequality but also due to the density of jungles and mountainous ridges that separate it from the rest of the country. Located in the northwestern part of the Colombian pacific, the chocoano culture is generally identified by the conditioning of the culture of african slaves to the geographical area they're settled in, due to a different, more humid environment than other cultures that inherit most of their idiosyncrasy from Africa, the Chocoano culture is built around palenques, a series of liberated regions and municipalities that decouple from some colonial structures in favor of local forms of production and social hierarchy. Unable to constitute urban systems because of the sparse way in which the population is organized, the chocoano culture thrives primarily in smaller towns, although such a lifestyle was significantly disrupted with the construction of the port of the gulf of tribugá and the Quibdó Military base in recent years.

10) Valluno



First Appearance: 19th Century, Santiago de Cali

Languages: Spanish (Valluno Spanish Dialect)

Religion: Catholicism

Housing Characteristics: Primarily wooden or bahareque-based, big area housing in traditional haciendas, built on English style, modern apartments in concrete and brick for urban areas

Musical Axis: South Pacific, Inter-Andean Southwest

Musical Genres: Salsa, Fuga

Main Culinary Dishes: Arroz Atollado (Main Dish), Chuleta Valluna (Main Dish), Pandebono (Snack), Lulada (Drink), Aguapanela (Drink)

Generalities: Valluno culture is one of the most widespread and autonomous socio-cultural demographics in Colombia, it is a culture that can be identified by many aspects, but primarily because of racial heterogeneity, built upon the culture of former african slaves, mestizo settlers and some limited indigenous groups primarily concentrated in the south of the valley. These groups found communion around rural life, as a primarily agricultural department, valluno culture thrived as one that held a special relation with agricultural practices such as the cultivation of sugarcane, however, with the dawn of urbanization and the beginning of industrialization, valluno society incorporated other elements to its essence, particularly a special dedication to sports and the cultivation of civic values and mutual respect that shone as one of its greatest virtues. Some typical rhythms of this region are considered an early continental expression of the traditionally Caribbean salsa, a mixture of mambo, jazz and cuban son. As of today, due to the imposition of certain values coming directly from the National Fascist Party and the new overlords of the valley, valluno culture has seen some of its fundamental virtues particularly exalted above others since they serve propaganda purposes, namely, the local affiliation to sporting practices, and the acceptance of racial heterogeneity, the latter being mainly preserved as a solution to internal stability.

11) Pastuso



First Appearance: 11th Century, Carchí, Telembí and other northern provinces of the Inca Empire

Languages: Spanish (Pastuso Spanish Dialect)

Religion: Catholicism

Housing Characteristics: Primarily wooden or bahareque-based, small houses with singular facade windows, rooftops predominantly in brick.

Musical Axis: South Pacific, Inter-Andean Southwest, Andean Southwest

Musical Genres: Carnavallillo, Sanjuán

Main Culinary Dishes: Fried Guinea Pig (Main Dish), Canelazo (Drink)

Generalities: Pastuso culture is prominently found in the southwestern part of Colombia, having its main cultural aspects inherited from indigenous peoples of the area, particularly the Pastos, the Quillacingas and the Capulí, such influences make the local populations value their harmony with environmental phenomena such as the Galeras volcano. Being a cross-region with Ecuador, and having been the stronghold of royalists during the independence wars, pastuso culture has suffered from intense cultural segregation and oppression in Colombia, and now, under Alzate Avendaño's regime, it has only become worse, with systematized killings and a currently ongoing effort to assimilate it into valluno culture.

12) Amazónico



First Appearance: Unknown, Amazon river basin

Languages: Spanish, Indigenous languages of the Amazonas

Religion: Catholicism, local spirituality

Housing Characteristics: Primarily wooden with either wooden or leaf rooftops

Musical Axis: Frontier

Musical Genres: Danzón, Samba, Amazonian Cumbia

Main Culinary Dishes: Fried Piranha (Main Dish), Copoazú Cream (Snack), Mojojoy (Snack)

Generalities: Amazónico culture is the general denomination given to the macro-socio-cultural region of the Colombian Amazonía, due to shared geographic constraints it is not far fetched to say that the culture of the region fundamentally depends on its relation with the wide territorial space, it is a predominantly indigenous culture based on different indigenous cultures within the region with different levels of isolation. A process of "Colombianization" took place in limited urbanized centers such as Florencia in Caquetá and Leticia in the wake of the Colombo-Peruvian War, however, the territories inhabited by the indigenous have prevailed generally untouched for that matter. Some aspects of this "Macro-culture" are a proclivity towards hunting, pisciculture and fruit collection due to the lack of agricultural lands.

13) Santandereano



First Appearance: 17th Century, Chipatá

Languages: Spanish (Santandereano Spanish Dialect)

Religion: Catholicism

Housing Characteristics: Primarily wooden with either wooden or leaf rooftops

Musical Axis: Andean Center-East

Musical Genres: Guabina, Bambuco, Torbellino

Main Culinary Dishes: Tamal Santandereano (Breakfast Dish), Sancocho Trifásico (Main Dish), Masato (Drink), Bocado Veleño (Desert), Goat Entrails (Main Dish), Sopa de Mute (Side Dish), Arepa

Generalities: Santandereanos are one of the most concise cultures of Colombia, originating in the higher terrains of the northeast of the country and deriving from the mixture between indigenous locals, Spanish settlers and fringe migrant groups such as Rom, Italians, Germans and French to a minor scale, with closer roots with Venezuelans due to the aforementioned migratory fluxes, the culture in the area is known for its hard-working and brave character, which is also mediated by the region's geographical instability, which led them to designing very resistant infrastructure for certain areas. Among its main virtues there is also the rather liberal and revolutionary character of the region's political culture, especially in the north which endures economic hardships more drastically than the south and western parts of the region where this culture is settled and widespread. In recent years, due to La Violencia and the need for militarization, Santander has also become the place of many military-industrial projects that are financed from Bogotá, the import of technical knowledge from the capital has also made the region open to the teaching of second languages, particularly English and French.

Main Cultural Events in Colombia

Due to its regional variations, there are many cultural events and festivities in Colombia that are considered iconic and central parts to the society's patrimony, those are as follows.

Blacks and Whites Carnival ***Carnaval de Blancos y Negros***



Organizing Cultural Group: Pastuso

State: Limited festivities

Frequency: Annual

Location: Pasto, Nariño, State of the New Granada

Celebration Date: January 2nd to 7th

Main Events: Main Parade, the arrival of the Castañeda Family

Description: The festival is considered the most important festivity in southern Colombia, starting in 1607, the carnival rescues the values of convivence and syncretism among pastusos, since it mixes both traditional beliefs and symbolism associated with the Quillacinga people and the elements of Spanish festivities such as the celebrations to Virgin Mary and so forth.

Manizales Fair
Feria de Manizales



Organizing Cultural Group: Paisa

State: Still practiced

Frequency: Annual

Location: Manizales, Caldas, Republic of Colombia

Celebration Date: Starting months of the year

Main Events: International Coffee Contest (Beauty Contest among coffee-producing countries), Artisans' Fair, Persian Market, la Macarena Parade, Bullfighting Season,

Description: The fair is a recently started event, beginning in 1957 as a religious event, it rapidly gained swing and popularity among the locals, and after the recapture of the Caldas department by the National Army, the festivities opened with significant more freedom and the beauty contest restarted, while still pushing to become iconic at a national level, the variety of events that take place during the fair have gained more and more recognition as of recently.

Carnival of Barranquilla
Carnaval de Barranquilla



Organizing Cultural Group: Costeño

State: Still Practiced

Frequency: Annual

Location: Barranquilla, Atlántico, Republic of Colombia

Celebration Date: Starts 4 days before lent

Main Events: Battle of the flowers, Shrove Tuesday

Description: The carnival is a tradition from colonial times that rescued elements of African cultures as well as Spanish catholic influence, the festivity is one of the icons of Colombian folklore and represents multiculturalism at its finest, the introduction of several migrant groups to the city has created a mixture of dances, sculptures, music and flavors that make the carnival a patrimony of Colombian society itself, such is its significance that even in hard times like the present, it still thrives, now with some German cultural incursions produced by the establishment of the Nationalist Action Party in Barranquilla as the main political force.

Saint Peter's Festival
Fiestas de San Pedro



Organizing Cultural Group: Opita/Tolimense

State: Still Practiced

Frequency: Annual

Location: Neiva, Huila, Republic of Colombia

Celebration Date: From the second week of June to the first week of July

Main Events: National bambuco Beauty Contest, Cacica Gaitana Horseback Ride, Saint John's Horseback Ride, Saint Peter's Horseback Ride, Municipal Artisans' Fair

Description: The festivity is centered around the department's culture and is celebrated as a way to honor Saint Peter and Saint John, apart from its religious content, it also has the intention to promote Bambuco, the region's music genre, mainly played with a Spanish guitar.

Festival of the Flowers
Feria de las Flores



Organizing Cultural Group: Paisa

State: Still Practiced

Frequency: Annual

Location: Medellín, Antioquia, Republic of Colombia

Celebration Date: First week of may

Main Events: Silleteros Parade, Several Horticulture Fairs and Flea Markets Across the City

Description: Beginning in 1957, the flowers' festival is Medellín's main cultural gathering, it centers around the traditions and folklore of local flower producers and of course as an exaltation for the period of bloom, while still pushing for national recognition, the high income levels of Antioquia have aided to the promotion and expansion of this festival.

Festival of Saint Francis Assisi
San Pacho



Organizing Cultural Group: Chocoano

State: Still Practiced

Frequency: Annual

Location: Quibdó, Chocó, Republic of Colombia

Celebration Date: From September the 20th to October the 5th

Main Events: Franciscan Mass, Mystery Theater

Description: The Festival of Saint Francis Assisi, one of the patron saints of Chocó, is a widely celebrated icon of chocoano culture that mixes both religious activities such as the Franciscan Mass with cultural events of the local folklore and non-religious traditions such as dances and folkloric theater, as the main festivity in Chocó it also hold special importance for the local artisan markets that generally prepare for this event in anticipation of the economic benefits it provides.

Cali Fair
Feria de Cali



Organizing Cultural Group: Valluno

State: Still Practiced

Frequency: Annual

Location: Cali, Valle del Cauca, Republic of Colombia

Celebration Date: From December the 20th to the 25th

Main Events: Inaugural Horseback Ride, Cali Viejo Carnival, Cañaveralejo Bullfighting Fair, Open-air food fair, Air show, Sports Demonstration

Description: The Cali Fair is the main cultural event in Cali, first inaugurated in 1957 around the date where the Cali Viejo Carnival took place and with motive of the inauguration of the Cañaveralejo Bullfighting Arena, the cultural gathering has components centered around both the popular culture of the city and the values of the valluno people, but also incorporates elements related to fascist iconography as well as a strongly marked sporting and velocity culture. Albeit of spontaneous emergence, the fascist government tolerates it and cautiously exploits this gathering in order to promote its ideology through soft power and political messages within the cultural realms touched by the fair.

The Colombian Professional Football Tournament

Professional football in Colombia, regardless of the faction where one stands, is the largest sport in Colombia, the most practiced one and the one that draws the most audience, the following is a brief listing/characterization of the main actors of Colombian professional football.

Torneo de Fútbol Profesional Colombiano - Categoría Primera A

Location: The Republic of Colombia

Organizing Federation: ADEFUTBOL

Format: Year-long league

Current Champions: Club Deportivo Los Millonarios (6)

Current Runners-Up: Club Deportivo Independiente Medellín

The Professional Football Tournament of the Republic of Colombia is the main recognized league of the country and the one where the most prominent teams play in, having even audience in other regions of the country under the jurisdiction of separatists, it is divided between the Primera A and Primera B categories, the former being the Top League and the latter the semi professional Second Division. Focusing ourselves in the top league, it has had a recent history of international renown followed by the decay experienced during La Violencia, but due to its competitiveness, quality football is assured.

Primera A Teams for the year 1962

Team	City	Department
Sporting	Barranquilla	Atlántico
Club Atlético Bucaramanga	Bucaramanga	Santander
Club Atlético Nacional	Medellín	Antioquia
Cúcuta Deportivo	Cúcuta	Norte de Santander
Deportes Quindío	Armenia	Caldas
Deportes Tolima	Ibagué	Tolima
Club Atlético Junior	Barranquilla	Atlántico
Deportivo Pereira	Pereira	Caldas
Deportivo Independiente Medellín	Medellín	Antioquia
Club Deportivo Los Millonarios	Bogotá D.E	Bogotá D.E
Once Caldas	Manizales	Caldas
Club Independiente Santa Fé	Bogotá D.E	Bogotá D.E

The "Golden 5" of the League

As in every other league in the world, there are certain teams whose sporting level excels and thus are considered the best among the top flight, or rather, the obvious candidates to the title. Ever since La Violencia, the separation of the Cauca Valley has given extra prominence to teams from the northern coast and Antioquia, who became renowned competitors during the last six years, the clubs considered among the Golden 5, as of 1962 are as follows:

Millonarios	Santa Fé	Medellín	Nacional	Sporting
<i>El Ballet Azul</i>	<i>El Primer Campeón</i>	<i>El Equipo del Pueblo</i>	<i>El Verde Paisa</i>	<i>El Alemán, El Tigre</i>
				
6 League Titles	3 League Titles	2 League Titles	1 League Title	1 League Title
49, 51, 52, 53, 59, 61	48, 58, 60	55, 57	54	56

Derbies of the League

Every league has derbies, and Colombia isn't the exception, Derbies are rooted in aspects such as ideological, ethnic, regional or social-class conflicts, and are a way in which such grievances channel into football, the following are the most important matches of the Colombian league

The Capital Derby *Clásico Capitalino*

The derby of the Capital is disputed by the two biggest teams of Bogotá and the country, them being Club Independiente Santa Fé and Club Deportivo Los Millonarios, the derby derives from the rivalry emerged between the two ever since they met for the first time in history in 1948 in a close match that Santa Fé won by 5-3, it is rooted in mainly political reasons, since the foundation of Santa Fé was tacitly sponsored by the Colombian Liberal Party, while the Colombian Conservative Party did the same with Millonarios, however, there are other aspects, such as the social-class one that feature into this match, since Millonarios, as its name indicates, has always been a team privileged by a great amount of wealth and a more-than-healthy financial account, something that Santa Fé doesn't have since it is a society mostly constituted by middle and lower strata associates.

Millonarios	Santa Fé
<i>El Ballet Azul</i>	<i>El Primer Campeón</i>
	
6 League Titles	3 League Titles
City: Bogotá D.E	
Meeting Arena: Nemesio Camacho "El Campín" Stadium, Bogotá D.E	

The Paisa Derby
Clásico Paisa, Clásico de La Montaña

The Paisa derby refers to the long existing rivalry between Deportivo Independiente Medellín (Formerly known as Medellín Football Club) and Club Atlético Nacional (Formerly Known as Atlético Municipal de Medellín), the derby derives from the societal and income rift experienced by the urban society of Medellín but also from the rift between certain rural areas in Antioquia, it began with the foundation of Medellín as a private football club and the city's later interest in forming a municipal club of its own, though sides have been taken, it is not as big of a rivalry as the capital match, however, it shows Antioquia's growth as an economic region of its own and sheds some light in the philosophical and ideological differences between both clubs since Medellín was formed as a club association by many small owners which was generally open to foreigners, and Nacional derived from a municipal project to create a "criollo" football team and was backed by the new rich of the region. One is the team of the industrial and rural workers of Antioquia and the other one is that of the owners.

Medellín	Nacional
<i>El Equipo del Pueblo</i>	<i>El Verde Paisa</i>
	
2 League Titles	1 League Title
City: Medellín	
Meeting Arena: Atanasio Girardot Stadium, Medellín	

The Atlantic Derby



Clásico Costeño

The Atlantic Derby refers to the rivalry existing between the Club Atlético Junior and the Sporting Club of Barranquilla. The rivalry emerges from the arrival of German immigrants into the city and the rapid establishment of an entrenched business class that aimed to control most of the region's cultural life from the 1930s onwards, Junior and Sporting had a longstanding sports rivalry that began with the foundation of both clubs in 1923 (Sporting) and 1924 (Junior), however, it was only further intensified when Fausto Muñoz and Jorge Graubard sold their stock in Sporting to the growing Helda Corporation in 1935 and the team began bringing foreign players, a policy that contrasted with the ethnically criollo Junior. When Sporting conquered its first title in a thrilling season that had it stand three points above Millonarios during the 1956 championship, many Junior fans qualified such victory as dubitative due to the ongoing violence in the country.

Sporting	Junior
<i>El Alemán, El Tigre</i>	<i>El Tiburón</i>
	
1 League Title	0 League Titles
City: Barranquilla	
Meeting Arena: Romelio Martínez Stadium, Barranquilla	

The Eastern Colombian Derby
Clásico de los Santanderes, Clásico del oriente Colombiano

The Eastern Colombian Derby refers to the footballing rivalry between Atlético Bucaramanga and Cúcuta Deportivo, the teams from Bucaramanga and Cúcuta respectively, it is rooted in social-class reasons, income reasons such as the disparity between the wealthier Santander and the poorer Norte de Santander, and more importantly in ideological reasons that are marked in Santander's Conservatism against Norte de Santander's Liberalism. The first match was played in 1948 in Bucaramanga and resulted in a victory for the away team 1-0.

Bucaramanga	Cúcuta
<i>El Canario</i>	<i>La Furia Motilona</i>
	
0 League Titles	0 League Titles
Cities: Bucaramanga, Cúcuta	
Meeting Arenas: Alfonso López Stadium (Bucaramanga), General Santander Stadium (Cúcuta)	

Rondo Neogranadino de Fútbol Profesional

Location: The State of the New Granada

Organizing Federation: Olympic Committee of the New Granada

Format: Trimestral Playoffs, Champion is crowned by the Yearly Table

Current Champions: Club atlético Boca Juniors de Cali (3)

Current Runners-Up: Asociación Deportivo Cali

The Neogranadine Rondo of Professional Football is the *Liguilla* that the clubs of the Cauca Valley and the New-Granada controlled areas dispute, due to its novelty and the lack of teams, it is severely less competitive than the Primera A, but, since it hosts some sizeable teams, it has become a landmark expression of the political rivalries between the different factions of the Neogranadine Grand Council

Teams of the Rondo

Note: The clubs marked with yellow in the table are those I invented for strict lore purposes

Team	City	Department
Patriotas	Santiago de Cali	Valle del Cauca
América de Cali	Santiago de Cali	Valle del Cauca
Boca Juniors	Santiago de Cali	Valle del Cauca
Club Deportivo Tuluá	Tuluá	Valle del Cauca
Asociación Deportivo Pasto	Pasto	Nariño
Club Atlético Huracán	Buenaventura (Medellín)	Valle del Cauca (Antioquia)
Sporting Club Yamato	Buenaventura	Valle del Cauca
Asociación Deportivo Italia	Popayán	Cauca

The “Trio Caleño”

Due to financial influx and the impact of politics in football, the teams based in cali and the city’s surroundings have a better sporting level that the other competitors, however, such factor is also influenced by their longer history when they took part of the Colombian league before the split occasioned by La Violencia.

Boca Juniors	América	Cali
<i>La Ciencia Boquense</i>	<i>Los Diablos Rojos</i>	<i>El Azucarero</i>
		
3 Rondo Titles	1 Rondo Title	1 Rondo Title
58, 59, 61	56	60
Meeting Arena: Pascual Guerrero “Sanfernandino” Stadium		

The three teams also are the ones that dispute the Neogranadine derby, being one of the few three-sided derbies in Colombia and the most politically relevant one, since each team has been supported by a particular faction of the Grand Council ever since the foundation of the Rondo. In one hand, Boca Juniors is supported by the Alzatistas and has found triumph in most occasions, then, América is supported by the party’s pragmatists, and finally Cali is supported by the Industrialists of the Supreme Economic Council, a curious fact is that the only season conquered by Deportivo Cali matched with the crackdown of the SEC, many suspecting that the humiliating 7-1 defeat that Boca Juniors suffered in that occasion motivated Alzate to go on with such a plan.

The Antioquian Executioner

Born out of flattery to the Argentinean team of the same name, and as an attempt to rescue the disappeared Club Huracán, founded in Itagüí in 1949, the Club Atlético Huracán de Medellín is a football, but also martial arts and baseball institution founded by the Antioquian milk cooperatives that emigrated from the department and to the Cauca Valley during La Violencia, as a specifically powerful sector of the SEC, COOLECHERA is the main backer of the club, which plays in its own stadium just bare miles away from the port of Buenaventura. In contrast to the original Club Huracán, this one has the reputation of playing the best football and hoarding the best players in the New Granada, including a controversial transfer regarding one of América's stars, Marcos Coll, such has been the origin of its nickname "The executioner".

Club Atlético Huracán
<i>El Globo Paisa, El Verdugo Antioqueño</i>

1 Rondo Title
57
Playing Pitch: Los Mares Multisport Stadium, Buenaventura

The Pariah Team

Due to historical disputes between Colombia and Pasto, ones revived since the overtake by the New Granada and the proclamation of the military state of exemption in Nariño, Deportivo Pasto, the regionally popular football club, is considered a pariah of the league, and has more than once been used as a refuge for targeted dissidents who try and hide from Neogranadine authorities, Pasto, while not conquering any rondo so far, has been in a sporting crescent and may give a surprise soon.

Asociación Deportivo Pasto
<i>El Paria, El Tricolor</i>

0 Rondo Titles
Playing Pitch: Simón Bolívar Departmental Stadium

Superliga de Oriente

Location: The Colombian Revolutionary Union

Organizing Federation: The People's sports Commission of the Revolutionary Cabildo

Format: Cuatrimestral Playoffs, Champion is crowned by the Yearly Table

Current Champions: Racing Andino (6)

Current Runners-Up: Patriotas de Boyacá

The Eastern Superleague is the semi-professional football league of the Colombian Revolutionary Union that the civilian and sporting clubs of the Eastern Plains dispute as an entertainment form but also to give a sense of normalcy in one of the harshest areas to populate in Colombia.

Teams of the Superleague

Note: The clubs marked with yellow in the table are those I invented for strict lore purposes

Team	City	Department
Patriotas	Tunja	Boyacá
Pumas	Popayán	Boyacá
Racing Club Andino	Tunja (Bogotá D.E)	Boyacá (Bogotá D.E)
Alianza Llanos	Villavicencio	Meta
Lanceros	Villavicencio	Meta
Olímpico	Arauca	Arauca
U.D Gaitanista	Tunja	Boyacá
Selección Casanare	Popayán	Boyacá

6 Years at the Top

The Superleague has been dominated every single year by the Racing Club Andino, the only "Professional" club of the URC, founded in 1956 by exiles coming from Bogotá's two major teams who were displaced or fled on their own, having certain knowledge and some players from both Millonarios and Santa Fé has made them absolutely superior to the other semi professional clubs that compete against them.

Racing Club Andino
<i>El Rolo</i>

6 Superleague Titles
56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61

Miscellaneous Characters



This section is dedicated to explore other, non-political and non-corporate actors of Colombian life, in order to increase the cast and show other kinds of relations, idols, cultural nods and personalities that can enrich worldbuilding.

The Republican Jet Set

The jet set refers to those characters known for being famous, popular idols, intellectuals and generally *haute société* individuals that inspire certain trends and attitudes in society, they are everyday characters that fill national life with gracefulness and become harbingers of gossip, trends, scandals and unraveling passions. Some of these characters aren't necessarily Colombians, but also foreigners who have made Colombia their home, more specifically, that live within the zones still governed by the republic.

Luz Marina Zuluaga ***La Mujer Más Bella del Mundo***



Age: 24
Nationality: Colombian
Location: Manizales, Republic of Colombia
Area of Relevance: Fashion, Beauty
Known for: Being chosen Miss Universe in 1958

Álvaro Castaño Castillo ***La Voz de Colombia***



Age: 42
Nationality: Colombian
Location: Bogotá, Republic of Colombia
Area of Relevance: Radio, Culture
Known for: Pioneering Cultural Radio in Colombia, founding the HJCK broadcaster

Alejandro Obregón Rosén



Age: 42

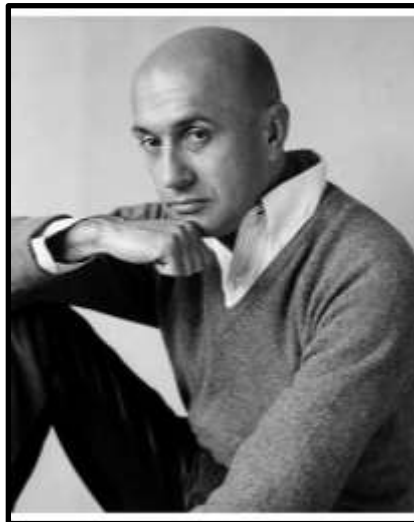
Nationality: Spanish

Location: Bogotá, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Painting, Arts

Known for: Pioneering Modern Art in Colombia

Édgar Negret



Age: 42

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Cartagena, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Sculpture, Arts

Known for: Abstract Sculptures

Enrique Grau



Age: 42

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Cartagena, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Painting, Arts

Known for: Introducing Indigenous Influences into Portrait Art

Lucy Tejada Sáenz



Age: 42

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Pereira, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Painting, Arts

Known for: Expressionist art, Eroticism in Painting

Cecilia Porras



Age: 42

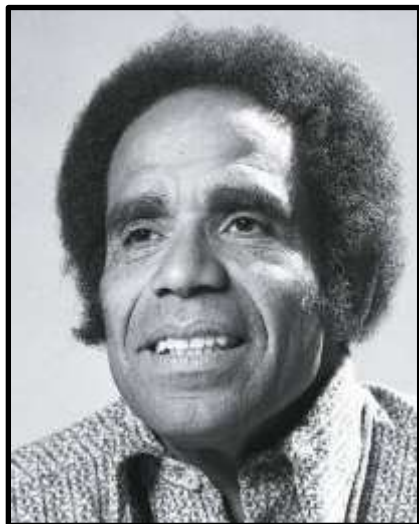
Nationality: Colombian

Location: Bogotá, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Painting, Arts, Design, Publishing, Counterculture

Known for: Painting Historic Events and Urban landscapes and Portrait paintings, designing fashion collections and defying cultural norms

Manuel Zapata Olivella



Age: 42

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Bogotá, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Afro movement, Culture, Literature, Medicine

Known for: Pioneering Afrocolombian cultural identity, writing books regarding Afro history in Colombia

Fernando Charry Lara



Age: 42

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Bogotá, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Nadaism, Criticism, Poetry

Known for: Using Poetry as a form of journalism and social critique

Marino Klínger Salazar

El Coloso



Age: 26

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Bogotá, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Sports, Football

Known for: Being the Colombian League's Top Goalscorer and the decade's idol for Millonarios

Meira Delmar



Age: 40

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Barranquilla, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Poetry, Literature

Known for: Influencing modern poetry and being one of the forerunners of Piedracielismo

Juan Antonio Roda



Age: 41

Nationality: Spanish

Location: Bogotá, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Arts, Painting

Known for: Leading the study of fine arts in Colombia

José Antonio Osorio Lizarazo



Age: 62

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Bogotá, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Literature

Known for: Pioneering Science Fiction In Colombia

Santiago García



Age: 34

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Bogotá, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Theater, Culture

Known for: Pioneering modern theatrical arts in Bogotá (And eventually founding the theater of La Candelaria in 1966)

Hernán Vieco



Age: 38

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Medellín, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Architecture, Urbanism

Known for: Introducing Modernism and Rationalism to Colombian architecture.

José Félix Patiño



Age: 35

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Bogotá, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Medicine, Sciences

Known for: Pioneering Non-Haldstedian surgery in Colombia, Introducing General Studies to the National University of Colombia

Mario Laserna Pinzón



Age: 39

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Bogotá, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Mathematics, Sciences, Philosophy

Known for: Founding the Andean university, Being disciple to Nicolás Gómez Dávila

Benjamín Alvarado Biester



Age: 54

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Bogotá, Republic of Colombia

Area of Relevance: Sciences, Economics, Business

Known for: Founding the National Geological Service and the Institute for Industrial Development

The Neogranadine Intelligentsia

As the Neogranadine society has been consolidated around a somewhat transparent party-state, its society has come to develop something similar to the commercial jet set of a more capitalist society such as the republic, with the clear intellectual connotation that it carries to serve the party, with only limited figures outside the world of academia

Enrique Buenaventura



Age: 37

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Cali, State of New Granada

Area of Relevance: Theater, Essay, Philosophy

Known for: Pioneering Experimental theater and improvisation in stage

Marcos Tulio Coll Tesillo

El Olímpico



Age: 27

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Cali, State of New Granada

Area of Relevance: Sports, Association Football

Known for: Performing several olympic goals, becoming the center of a polemic transfer between América and Huracán

Maritza Uribe de Urdinola



Age: 44

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Cali, State of New Granada

Area of Relevance: Arts, Muralism, Intellectual debate

Known for: Endowing modern art, hosting private cultural encounters (tertulias)

Máximo Calvo Olmedo



Age: 76

Nationality: Colombian

Location: Cali, State of New Granada

Area of Relevance: Cinema, Action-motion media

Known for: Introducing sound recording for local movies, pioneering national cinematographic arts

