

EL PRESIDENTE DON ALVARO DE CASTIGLIA

PRESIDENTTI

The handsome, witty, charismatic and very tall President of San Splendido. Recently elected on a tide of popular support, in the first "free" elections held in the country for many years. Married to an ex-Miss San Splendido.

KENRAALI ESTEBAN VASQUEZ

PUOLUSTUSVOIMIEN KOMENTAJA

The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of San Splendido. You are also the man responsible for the Army deposing the last President, Manuel Garcia. Seen publicly foremost as a patriot, who firmly believes in his country and who will never allow it to be destroyed by anyone. Widowed, but has a 23 year old son who is a helicopter pilot in the Army Air Force.

EVERSTI RICARDO OSCAR ROCA

MAAVOIMIEN KOMENTAJA

The Commander-in-Chief of the Regular Division, containing the main strength of the armed forces of San Splendido. Led by Gen Vasquez, helped depose the previous President, Manuel Garcia. Determined anti-communist, noted for his anti-Costa Mosquito stance. Attends church regularly with his wife and two teenage daughters and often claims that God is on his side. Publicly seen to have married his wife for her family's wealth and connections, not for her looks or personality.

EVERSTI ALFREDO ANAYA

HUOLTO- JA TUKIJOUKKOJEN KOMENTAJA

The Commander-in-Chief of the Support Division (where all the work gets done). Noted moderate, considered to be unconcerned with the schemes of the upper-echelons in Puerto Splendido and spends most of his time in Garcia, where some of his troops are based at. Unmarried, but openly refers to his two mistresses (one blond, one black-haired) as "Salt and Pepper".

EVERSTILUUTNANTTI LEONADO XAN

ESIKUNTAPÄÄLLIKÖ

The practical and talented Chief-of-Staff to General Vasquez. Responsible for putting the General's wishes into practical results. Darkly handsome and unmarried.

MINISTERI EDUARDO AXE

SISÄMINISTERI

The Minister of Internal Affairs, or more properly the Chief of the Secret Police (and the Civil Police) and, of course, the power behind the position of President. Survived the passing of the last three Presidents. Publicly seen as bland and helpful face of the Civil Police, but the cabinet also sees the face of a strict and occasionally harsh chief of the Secret Police. Unmarried, and considered extremely talented in maintaining his position.

MINISTERI MANUEL PIZZARRO

VALTIONVARAINMINISTERI

The white-haired and bespectacled Finance Minister, from the noble and ancient family of Pizarro. Seen publicly as a patriot. Has a young wife and two young sons.

MINISTERI GORDON PUEBLO

TYÖ- JA ULKOMAANKAUPPAMINISTERI

The young and charming Minister for Trade and Commerce. Works closely with Minister Pizarro. Married to a charming and presentable wife. Considered as a young and energetic minister, who is always eager to strike deals for the good of the country.

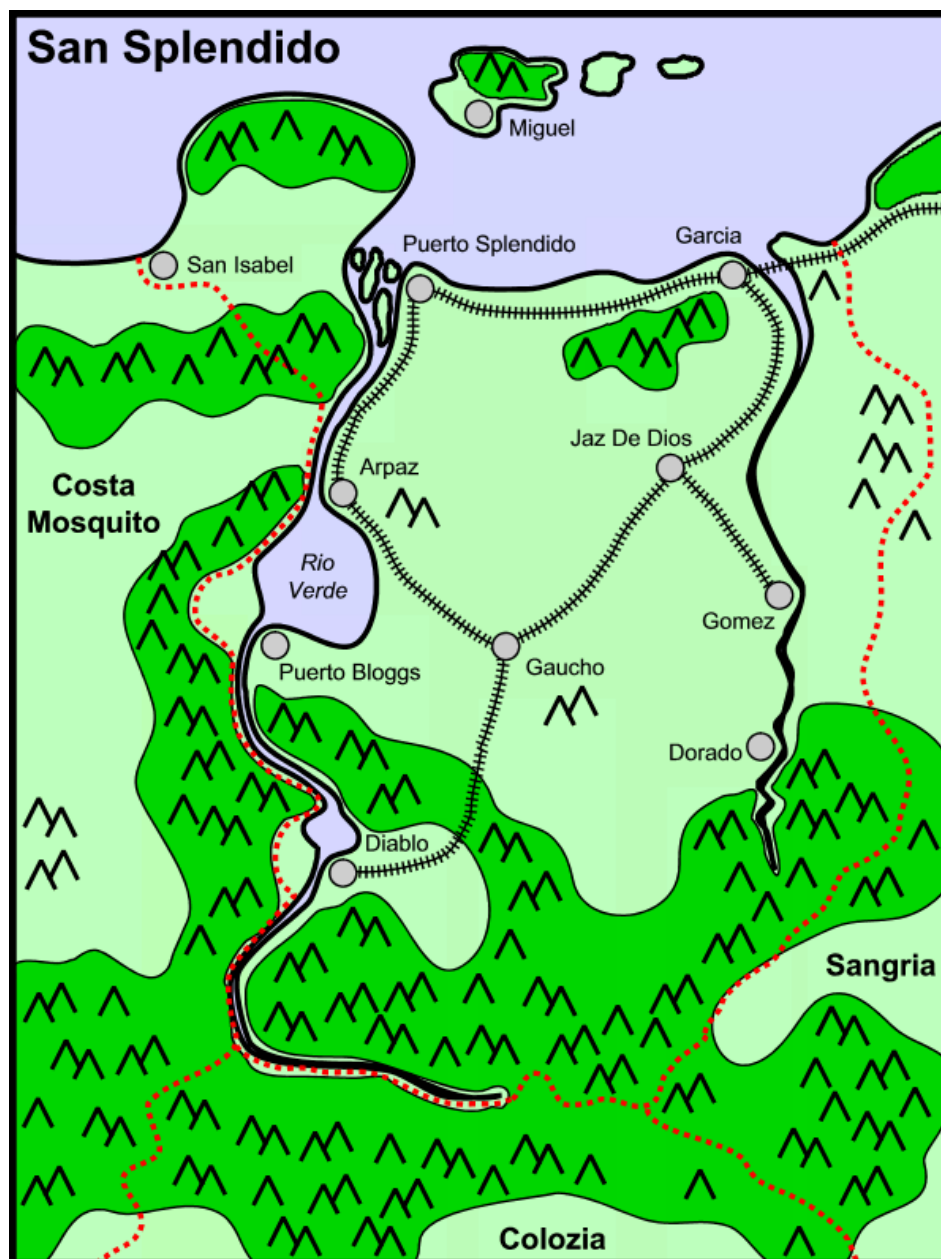
MOST RECENT EVENTS FOR ALL PLAYERS

The Republic of San Splendido was governed, with appalling ineptitude, by the previous President Manuel "Y Magnifico" Garcia. He ran a virtual dictatorship for 5 years (the second longest running president in the history of San Splendido). As time went on, his regime became more corrupt and outlandish; until it was deposed by the Military in an almost bloodless coup in March 1987. The Government was run by the head of the Armed Forces, General Esteban Vasquez, for a year until free elections could be held. In these elections, counting for which only finished last week, Don Alvaro de Castiglia (a Progressive) swept to victory with over 40% of the popular vote. Ex-President Garcia also stood for re-election, but failed to secure a significant proportion of the vote. The whole country is now waiting for the President's inaugural speech and his proposed budget for the year ahead.

THE INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO LA REPUBLICA DE SAN SPLENDIDO

GEOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SAN SPLENDIDO is a newly formed South American Republic situated on the South American Mainland, sandwiched between the nations of COSTA MOSQUITO, a communist regime; and SANGRIA, a right-wing dictatorship. To the south lies the far larger neighbour of COLOZIA (See area map). The country is officially listed in the UN Index of Nations as Underdeveloped (Poor).



The country is roughly rectangular in shape with a 200 mile coastline onto the Atlantic Ocean and stretches almost 300 miles into the mountainous Corazon jungles to the south.

The coastal region is bounded, to the west by the largest river in the country, the RIO VERDE. This mighty river was once the principal route into the interior. The river has two large lakes, the larger by far is LAGO DE VERDE, a natural lake some 30 miles long and 20 miles wide, with a thriving fishing industry. The smaller lake; LAGO DIABLO, was formed by the hydro-electric project needed to provide electricity for the the Bauxite mining and processing plants in the nearby mountains. To the east lies the RIO BELLA DONNA, which is still the principal route for coffee shipments grown further inland.

Further west lies the SAN ISABEL district; an inhospitable region across the RIO VERDE delta from the capitol PUERTO SPLENDIDO. This area has recently been the subject of extensive surveys by British Oil Companies, and is claimed by Costa Mosquito in a border dispute.

Inland from the coastal region, the country opens out into the grasslands of the central plains. These feature the vast cattle ranches, whose produce represents the principal export of San Splendido. The centre of this district is the city of GAUCHO. Further to the east lies the city of JAS de DIOS, an area of some marginal sheep farming, but notable for the small, but exclusive, vineyards situated on the slopes of the hills to the north of the city.

Further into the interior lie the CORAZON MOUNTAINS, thickly covered in tropical jungle and inhabited by the indigenous natives of the area; the CORAZON INDIANS. These mysterious people have been largely untouched by "civilisation", except to the west where they are ruthlessly exploited in the mining communities of DIABLO. There has been no reliable estimate made so far of their numbers.

The country in general is thickly forested, except for the cattle ranches of the central plain and the central belt of the San Isabel district. The forests range from commercially viable types of timber, to the valueless and impenetrable tropical jungle to the south.

Statistics on Population Centres

PUERTO SPLENDIDO

Capitol city, port, tourist centre, rail terminus, Army HQ, international airport, some light industry, some logging, radio station, communication centre, Navy HQ, seat of Government. Population: 2,000,000

GARCIA

Centre of heavy industry, main rail terminus and link to SAN MARCOS, port, light industry, some logging, Militia HQ. Population: 1,300,000

GAUCHO

Centre of cattle industry, slaughterhouses, cattle markets, canneries, meat packing plants, rail terminus, leather industry, Militia HQ. Population: 630,000

ARPAZ

Light industry, refugee centre, oil refineries, port, some logging, fishing, rail terminus, Militia HQ.
Population: 600,000

PUERTO BLOGGS

Port, fishing, timber, sawmills, refugee centre, paper mill, religious centre, Militia HQ, Naval base.
Population: 420,000

JAS DE DIOS

Some light industry, rail terminus, cotton, cattle, sheep, vineyards, Militia HQ. Population: 380,000

GOMEZ

Coffee, some timber, sawmills, cotton, river port, rail terminus, Militia HQ. Population: 360,000

SAN ISABEL

Bananas, sugar, port, some logging, Militia HQ. Population: 350,000

DIABLO

Bauxite mines, some coffee, hydro-electric power, processing plants, rail terminus, some timber, Militia HQ. Population: 320,000

DORADO

Main coffee growing area, some logging, river port, Militia HQ. Population: 270,000

MIGUEL

Fishing port, some logging, some bananas, some tourism. Population: 70,000

Note: The above figures are Government estimates.

COMMUNICATIONS

The principal method of transport over any great distance is by rail, run by the NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY, a state owned and heavily subsidised monopoly. Most of the industry of the country depends on the railroad for cost-effective transportation.

The facilities of PUERTO SPLENDIDO are insufficient to attract ocean going ships of the class required to meet the needs of the exports or imports of SAN SPLENDIDO. Most of the produce of the country is transported to, and from, the international port of SAN MARCOS in SANGRIA; via the great bridge over the BELLA DONNA. This bridge, crossing the three mile river estuary, is the largest engineering project in the country, second only to the hydro-electric dam forming LAGO DIABLO.

The only metalled roads in the country follow the line of the railroad along the coast connecting PUERTO SPLENDIDO and GARCIA, and from PUERTO SPLENDIDO to the town of ARPAZ along the east

bank of the RIO VERDE. All other roads vary from reasonably well maintained gravel roads in the vicinity of principal population centres, to unmarked (and unmapped) dirt tracks which are impassable in bad weather (and not very passable in good!).

The RIO VERDE is navigable for shipping all the way to PUERTO BLOGGS, named after the Catholic Missionary who helped establish the community, and is sometimes crowded with the colourful paddle steamers that are unique to this area. The DIABLO dam project has rendered the river unnavigable from a point some 10 miles north of LAGO DIABLO.

The BELLA DONNA is used extensively in its southern regions as it is the only practical access to the coffee and logging area of DORADO. North of GOMEZ, its use as a highway for commercial produce has diminished since GOMEZ has been connected to the national rail network. Some produce, however, is still shipped all the way to GARCIA in picturesque river boats.

The country boasts only one international airport, situated on the outskirts of PUERTO SPLENDIDO, but there are a number of grass landing strips throughout the countryside. These serve some of the smaller communities and there is even an internal airline, SPLENDIDAIR, equipped with a few ageing Dakota DC-5s.

There is a national telephone system, cablegram and mail service, run by the state subsidised NATIONAL COMMUNICATION COMPANY (NCC); but few households outside the centres of population are equipped with telephones, and the mail service to outlying areas is restricted to weekly or even monthly deliveries when the weather is bad. There is a thriving cinema industry, based in the capitol, as well as the Government controlled national radio station, the VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The principal exports of SAN SPLENDIDO are Cattle, Coffee, Bauxite and Bananas; chiefly to Great Britain and the EEC. The Republic also exports some Sugar, principally to COSTA MOSQUITO; and Cotton to Korea. Timber is also exported.

The country has some indigenous heavy and light industry, centred around GARCIA and ARPAZ.

Principal imports include Grain, Cereals, Steel, Coal and Coke, Chemicals and Manufactured Goods. SAN SPLENDIDO is not agriculturally self-sufficient.

WILSON'S CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF REALLY OBSCURE LITTLE NATIONS

SAN SPLENDIDO

The region of South America, known as San Splendido, was first colonised by the Spanish in 1645. It was later conquered by the British in 1684, later abandoned, and re-colonised in 1702. The country has remained, until only just recently, a colony of Britain.

The working class majority of the countries population are of Spanish descent, from the neighbouring Spanish Colonies of Costa Mosquito and Sangria. The upper classes and wealthy landowners are of ex-patriot stock from Britain.

In the aftermath of the Falklands War, attention was focused on the "last relics of Empire", the few remaining Crown Colonies. None more potentially embarrassing than that of San Splendido, situated as it was on the mainland of South America. While no overt moves were made in the years that followed, much work was being carried out behind the scenes in the Foreign Office in London. Finally, when it was judged that the moment was right, the British Government announced that it would pull out of San Splendido and grant the little nation Independence. This came as an unwelcome shock to the natives, as well as the wealthy cattle ranchers; as they had grown used to the security of British Rule and the two Gurkha Battalions stationed in Puerto Splendido and Garcia.

San Splendido is bordered by two ideologically opposed nations; Costa Mosquito, a communist regime, and Sangria, a right-wing dictatorship. In the past stability in the region has been enhanced by having a neutral San Splendido interposed between them.

The British "decoupling measures" were nothing short of a headlong rout; winding up the old administration and holding free elections in only 6 months. In practical terms the new Government of San Splendido was left with a reasonable cash grant "to facilitate development" from Britain and a few, on-going, trade investments from the UN and the EEC. The justification used for these measures was that recent surveys, carried out by oil companies, have detected large oil reserves in San Splendido. The projected market value of these reserves should be capable of ensuring the full development of San Splendido, if they are commercially accessible.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT MOVEMENTS

In common with many developing countries, San Splendido is afflicted with a number of groups of individuals who are opposed to the Government, and who choose not to use the legal process:

Vita Corazona The "Life for Corazon" movement is opposed to the exploitation of the Corazon Indians. It is a pseudo-intellectual anti-commercial movement. Principal spokesman Professor Dom de Marchese, of the Universidad de Puerto Splendido. Minor sabotage to mining equipment. Based in the Diablo area.

La Fuego Primo The "First Fire" is an anti-communist terrorist group based in Puerto Splendido and Garcia. Responsible for attacks on the Costa Mosquitan Embassy, and a number of murders of suspected communist infiltrators. They are a small group with limited resources.

El Camino Roja The "Red Way" is the name given to the left-wing revolutionary forces from Costa Mosquito. These use the river valley of the Rio Verde, between San Splendido and Colozia, as their main supply route to Sangria. There are rebel strongholds on the boarder to the East of Dorado and in the area where San Splendido, Sangria and Colozia meet. Sangrian forces have been known to stage "hot pursuit" raids into San Splendido recently, and the Rebels have attacked mining camps in the Dorado region to gain access to explosives.

Los Populos Verde The "Green People" are a fanatical vegetarian brotherhood, opposed to the cattle trade. They are few in number and lack support, but have staged some small acts of sabotage in the Gaucho area. The main concern of the Police is the hope that the authorities catch these people before the cattle ranchers do...

THE ECONOMICS OF SAN SPLENDIDO

Government spending (Billions of Pesos)	
Defence Ministry	\$10 BNP
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	\$7 BNP
Trade and Industry	\$10 BNP
Transport	\$11 BNP
Housing	\$4 BNP
Education	\$8 BNP
Health	\$5 BNP
Foreign Affairs	\$16 BNP
National Insurance and Pensions	\$21 BNP
Domestic Affairs	\$6 BNP
Art and Libraries	\$1 BNP
Others	\$10 BNP
Total GNP:	\$109 BNP

NOTES:

- Transport expenditure includes 5 BnP to build the BELLA DONNA bridge, which is due completion next year. Maintenance is Budgeted at 2 BnP per year, but is expected to generate at least 4 BnP in increased revenue from Industrial Taxation due to the increase in trade. The figure of -4 for the National Railway represents the subsidy to the State Railway.
- Housing costs have increased in the past 2 years by 1 BnP per year to pay for the refugee centres in Arpaz and Puerto Bloggs.
- Foreign Affairs includes 10 BnP expenditure to meet interest payments on the foreign debt (currently standing at 250 BnP), 3 BnP in repayments, and 1 BnP on the maintenance of Foreign Embassies, etc.

Government income (Billions of Pesos)	
Personal Taxation	\$56 BNP
Profit from the National Railway	-\$4 BNP
Profit from other National Industries	\$1 BNP
Foreign Aid	\$20 BNP
Foreign Loans	\$5 BNP
Industrial Taxation	\$30 BNP
Internal Loans (Budget Deficit)	\$1 BNP
Total:	\$109 BNP

NOTES:

- Personal Taxation is currently set at a single rate of 30%. Industrial Taxation (Profit Tax) is set at 25% to encourage investment.
- Foreign Aid. This comes from 3 sources: The USA (9 BnP), in the form of 5 BnP in cash and 4 BnP in spares and training for the spares and training for the Agriculture Ministry; The UK (3 BNP), in cash; and the USSR (8 BnP), in cash. **Applications for further foreign loans have been refused.**

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The British Government has promised to double its aid contributions in the long term and has provided a "development grant" of 8 BnP to kick-start the economy.

THE SAN SPLENDIAN ARMED FORCES

The Chain of Command:

- The President
- The Defence Ministry
- The Commander in Chief

Military budget

Military budget (Billions of Pesos)	
Pay and Allowances (incl Pensions)	\$5 BNP
Purchase/Replacement of Equipment	\$1 BNP
Maintenance (Fuel, Ammo, Spares)	\$3 BNP
Administration, Travel and Training	\$1 BNP
Total:	\$10 BNP

The 5 Military Divisions:

The Regular Division

The Support Division

The Militia Division

The Coastal Force

The Air Force

The Regular Division:

1 x Tank Battalion **"El Presidente"** (Based at: Puerto Splendido)

1 x Mechanised Battalion **"El Primo"** (Based at: Puerto Splendido)

2 x Regular Batallions **"Aruba" (Air-Mobile) and "Benin"** (Based at: Puerto Splendido ("Aruba") and Garcia ("Benin"))

The Support Division:

1 x Combat Support Battalion (Based at: Puerto Splendido)

1 x Railway Battalion (Based at: Puerto Splendido, one company in Garcia)

1 x Service Support Battalion (Based at: Garcia)

The Militia Division:

9 x Militia Battalions (Based at: Garcia, Gaucho, Arpaz, Puerto Bloggs, Jas de Dios, Gomez, San Isabel, Diablo and Dorado.)

The Coastal Force (Based at: Puerto Splendido, Garcia and Puerto Bloggs)

Offshore Flotilla

Inshore Flotilla

The Air Force (Based at: Puerto Splendido)

Attack Wing

Support Wing

Anti-Aircraft Artillery Wing

The Threat to San Splendido

The militaries of the surrounding countries (Costa Mosquito, Sangria) are far superior to that of San Splendido. In full scale conflict San Splendido is likely to be defeated. Any invasions to neighbouring countries are extremely unlikely to succeed.

Costa Mosquito:

- 2 x Tank Battalions of T-55s
- 12 x Light Infantry Battalions
- 1 x Elite Reconnaissance Battalion
- 1 x Artillery Battalion of 155mm Howitzers
- 12 x MIG 21
- 2 x Destroyers and other light coastal craft
- + approximately 4,000 men in Para-Military organisations.

Sangria:

- 2 x Tank Battalions of M1s
- 4 x Mechanised Battalions with M113s
- 3 x Light Infantry Battalion
- 1 x Elite Air-Mobile Battalion with 25 x UH-1Ds
- 1 x Artillery Battalion of 155mm Howitzers
- 10 x Phantoms
- 1 x Light Cruiser, 1 x Destroyer and other light coastal craft