

Callisean History in a Series of Bullet Points

- Original Callisites originate from Cerdagne, migrate gradually overtime between 1000-500 BCE
- Callisites live in small tribes centered on hill villages and forts. Have druidic warrior culture circa 500 BCE. Tribes organized into clans around 400-200 BCE.
- The Five Clans rise to prominence in 100 BCE, eventually one clan conquers all. Leader is proclaimed King of the Hills.
- After the last Hillking is murdered by son, several clans secede and a warring states period begins. 27 BCE.
- Argent Imperium settlements infringe on Callisite territory, Imperium begins to conquer Callicia in 11 CE.
- Conquest complete in 54 CE. Imperial rule is established and the tribes are assimilated. Patrician class established.
- In 382 CE, the local Patricians in Callisite provinces revolted and established their own kingdoms. Follow a Neo-Pagan Arthurian-Style mythos. Modern Callisean culture begins to materialize.
- In 543 CE, after nearly two centuries of chaos, King of the Calicians unites Calicia into a single country.
- In 607 CE, kingdom is divided amongst his heir's two sons, North Calicia and South Calicia.
- 727 CE sees an evangelist from Ceretis convert several Calician nobles to Messianism (Christianity).
- 734 CE sees these nobles prosecuted for their faith and leads them into mass secession, causing the dissolution of North and South Calicia.
- By 800 CE, through the work of merchants and missionaries, all of Calicia is now Courantist.
- In 1051 CE, a noble of a powerful Calician kingdom is proclaimed the new Emperor of the Calicians with support from the Via. This Empire, however, is heavily decentralized and allows every state to have a say in governance. The Emperorship is passed on via vote upon the death of each monarch.
- 1277-1421 Narsir and Bannet are ruled by the Pobfenix Empire in Highton. Territories are won back in a war from 1415 to 1421.
- After several monarchs and dynasty's, the last Calician Emperor sought to centralize the nation. At this point some centralization had taken place (Think Polish Commonwealth), but they had yet to establish a hereditary monarchy. In 1471, when the issue was placed before the Diet, a large faction was outraged. Several months following the diet, the Forty Years War broke out.
- In 1511, last disloyal Lords are executed and Callise is founded.

- 1511 to 1624 CE, the victorious royal family in the Forty Years War reigned. This dynasty was brutally murdered in religious wars between the Courantists and the Reformed Church. A Reformed royal family takes their place.
- 1624 to 1701 CE, this Callisean Dynasty led the Reform faction in the Wars of Religion and followed the Reformed Church. They began several liberal reforms. The dynasty was eventually forced into a PU under the Severyn's.
- 1701-1720, was a Malorian Personal Union. This Union ended when the King's son fights the war of succession from 1720-1723.
- 1723-1797 was a Malorian dynasty. The rulers were Courantist, and implemented Malorian iron fist-style rule. Heavy taxation was immediately implemented in 1723 as a means to pay reparations to Maloria. In 1751, the Crown began to send missionaries and evangelizers to turn people away from the Reformed Church. In 1786, tariffs were placed on Syrixian goods. This resulted in a drop in quality of life, and resulted in a series of localized famines. The last straw was in 1796, when the Crown dissolved the Reformed Church and made its worship illegal. Church leaders protested, and one is martyred in a protest at the palace in 1797. The protest then turns to a riot, with everyone in the royal palace being brutally murdered.
- 1797-1801, the General Court rules Callise, albeit weakly. Power is decentralized among the committee chairs, and the government reaches a deadlock. Meanwhile, a militia led by Jacques Chevalier is fighting off a Malorian army sent to avenge the previous dynasty's death. (Weak original leader, chair of General Court, is the First Servant of State)
- 1801-1806, the General Court reforms into a Directorate led by a Great Statesman who manages to bring bickering factions in the General Court together. He dies in 1804. His new government is a Directorate, with each Committee chair in the General Court taking on the role as Director of a National Department. They all serve the Director of State, who chairs the General Court. He is elected as the Leader of the Majority Coalition, and is confirmed alongside his Directorate by the Senate.
- 1806-1809, the General fighting the Malorians returns to find the Republic in shambles. The Government has become highly corrupt, and it no longer serves the people. After marching into the city in a grand parade, he meets with his long time friend and Director of Internal Affairs and plots a coup of the sitting Director of State. The plot succeeds and the Directorate is purged. The former Director of Internal Affairs now runs the Republic (1808). This outrages the Assembly, by now a corrupt organization, which votes to remove him from power. This angers the general who marches into the Assembly with soldiers, and invokes the Dictator Clause and is named Grand Consul of Callise (1809).
- 1809-1818. The Grand Consulate. He then immediately prepares the Army to march for Berkowitzia and Highton, as well as Esroniet. They are all firmly conquered by 1810. In Esroniet and the Eastern portion of Berkowitzia, daughter republics are formed. In 1812,

following anti-imperialist and monarchical sentiment as well as a desire for revenge following the Severyn spawned Dynasty and the previous Malorian attempt to reconquer Callise, the Army invades. They install a noble in charge of a Daughter Republic along the coast, and annex the eastern tip portion of Maloria. After a tough battle with Malorian troops returning from Kanada, the nation is temporarily pacified. Meanwhile, Callise made an ally in Aterkom, and went to war with Syrixia in exchange for an alliance with Aterkom. In 1813, an incursion into Norsia results in the same as in Maloria, with the western coast being transformed into a Daughter Republic, and the rest being annexed. Eventually, in service of the General's grand plan to establish a Monarch free Superstate in Craviter, he invades Prydania and Kanada in 1814. This excursion fails, and after two years, the invading force is made to retreat. In 1816, UKAG begins an offensive reconquest, decisively defeating the Army of Northern Maloria and the Army of Nors. Meanwhile, the Syrixian Navy launches a successful counter offensive against the formerly powerful Callisean navy, blockading the nations key ports. Malorian Rebels led by King Alwin, who had been in Ninhundland, revolted and removed Callise completely by 1817 as well. In 1818, the General was forced to retreat to the Capital and prepared to defend against a seige. He was instead surprised to find that the Supreme Tribunal had tried and found him guilty of Crimes Against the Republic, and he was summarily hung. In 1819, Callise managed to negotiate the survival of the Republic after they promised heavy reparations to all affected countries.

- 1819-1909. The Directorate maintains peace. The country recovers as it pays reparations to it's neighbors. Callise is forced to cede all it's ports to Syrixia, who in turn hands them over to Andrenne following the Nordic Imperial War. The ports were won back after a war with Andrenne between 1871 and 1873. Afterwards, the country remained at peace until the early 1900s. In 1918, the mass industrialization of the farm industry led to the displacement of millions of laborers and the collapse of the stock market. This would begin the period known as the Little Slump.
- In 1917, the Socialist Labor Party's Central Committee elected Jean-Charles Duval as Chairman. Duval, a journalist, having returned from the victorious Cogorian Revolution, sought to transform Callise into a Worker's Republic. In 1918, with the start of the Little Slump, millions were forced onto the street, and Duval seized on the opportunity. While the Industrial Labor Syndicate was large, it lacked broad support. In order to prepare for social revolution, he launched a mass campaign to attract apolitical unions to the syndicate, promising land reform, social welfare, and an industrialization program to spur the economy. In 1919, the Industrial Labor Syndicate had majority support from the Callisean trade union movement. Duval, controversially, decided to run the party for public office in 1920. He figured that either they'd win an electoral mandate and begin the social revolution, or face repression and launch a general strike. However, the SLP was never allowed to run for election, as a wildcat strike in Beaune turned violent and the

city erupted into chaos, with sympathy strikes occurring nationwide, leading President William Marchant to suspend the elections and declare a state of national emergency. On December 29, 1920 three days after the wildcat strike began and the day after the suspension of the election, Duval declared a social revolution.

- 1921-1924 was the First Callisean Civil War. The war occurred between the Reds, pejorative term for the forces under the command of the Revolutionary Workers Army, and the Greys and Greens, the terms for those forces under the command of the Provisional Militia (Greycoats) or the Farmer Militias of the Interior of Callise (Greencoats). The first offensive of the war was undertaken by the Socialists as a march on Fontaine in early 1921. Dubbed the New Years' March, it ended with Fontaine being secured on February 15, 1921. In the wake of the conquest of Fontaine, the old structure of the Army of the Republic fell apart, resulting in the main opposition forces being under the control of the generals in Sainte-Beaudoin and their allies in rural Callise. After the fall of Fontaine, the Greycoats launched a counter-offensive striking Beaune. From May 1921 to 1922, while making significant gains in Villeurles, the Greycoats failed to get within striking distance of Beaune. Their efforts were aided by Farmers who, by and large, supported the Greycoats, and shipped their grain to that army. Facing the threat of famine, Duval embarked on the controversial "March to Denain". Starting in Summer 1922, they marched from Lanester to Croix, and from Croix to Denain. Along the way, all grain was requisitioned by the army, and many instances of pillaging occurred which contributed to the destruction of a large swathe of Callisean farmland. It was also the first offensive to make use of combined arms, a suggestion made at the behest of General Eugène De Saint-Pierre. By April of 1923, they'd secured the countryside and eliminated most of the guerilla Greencoat units. With the countryside secured, they made a final push into Villende. The fighting was tough, but ultimately Sainte-Beaudoin surrendered, with only a few Greycoat officers escaping to neighboring anti-Socialist powers.
- From 1924 to 1932, Duval presided over the Worker's Republic of Callise, and implemented his program, predicated on the tendency which would become known as Duvalism.
 - First, the Unions were made the organs of Government, with Municipal, County, and Provincial Industrial Labor Syndicate Councils being given control over their respective territory, and all officers of local government being appointed by those councils (elected democratically by the membership base, which included the whole of the Callisean working class).
 - Second, Unions were given complete control over the production process, with workplaces within a given municipality being granted representation in their Municipal Industrial Labor Syndicates. These workplace representatives issued and compiled the needs of their citizens, which were then compiled into a municipal plan, approved by the Syndicate, and sent to the County Syndicate. The

Municipal plans were then approved and sent to the Provincial Syndicate. After approval by the Provincial Syndicate, they were finally discussed by the Callisean Congress of Labor Syndicates. Approval of both the Congress and the Council of Worker's Syndics (the collective executive of the country) was required for a yearly plan to be compiled.

- Third, the national government was replaced by the Congress of Labor Syndicates and the Council of Worker's Syndics and moved to Fontaine. The Congress of Labor Syndicates was composed of one representative from each municipal syndicate and served as the national legislature. It was headed by the Speaker of the Congress of Labor Syndicates, who was elected among the representatives of the Congress. The Council of Worker's Syndics was the cabinet of executive ministers, appointed by the Speaker and approved by the Congress. Each member of the Council was tasked with a specific area of labor concerns or an area of import for national policy. The Chairman of the Council, also referred to as the Grand Syndic, was the de facto Head of Government and Head of State.
- Fourth, agrarian land was requisitioned, collectivized, and given to farm laborers. This process was particularly painful as there was strong opposition to the process from the former large landowners.
- Fifth, a policy of State Atheism. All land, save for churches and monasteries, held by religious institutions were collectivized and turned over to the Syndicates.
- Sixth, a policy of electrification of the countryside and extension of municipal services into rural Callise.
- Seventh, sweeping army reforms were introduced, including the creation of soldier's councils, elections for lower level officers, and the introduction of political officers into the military
- Eighth, all privately held institutions (such as schools) were nationalized and made available to all citizens, with some being turned over to local syndicates, and others being held in trust by the National Government
- Ninth, open cooperation with the Syndicalist International Workers' League was begun, and a working relationship with Cogoria was formed
- Despite Duval's hopes, the fledgling republic was unable to help the Malorian Socialists who, while rebelling against the Malorian Government at the same time as Callise, were quickly falling to Monarchist offensives. Duval remarked at one point that "the failure of the Malorian Revolution may very well spell the end of us all."
- From 1924 to 1932, Duval's Picardist program was put into place, with remarkable success. Centralized control of resources proved to be very effective at rebuilding from the Civil War and allowed Callise to recover in swift order. However, his rule was not without issues. The destruction of farmland and the initial difficulty experienced in producing food proved a challenge to Callise. While they could rely on trade with

Cogoria, a harsh famine could severely hurt the population. To this end, Duval introduced his strategic retreat from Socialism, which he called “The Principle of Pragmatism.” From 1926 to 1931, Callise would engage in limited market reforms to encourage agricultural imports to bolster Callise’s own grain production. In 1931, following the successful integration of farm labor into the Syndicalist model, Duval proposed a repeal of the Principle of Pragmatism. While popular amongst most elements of the Party, it faced extreme opposition from some farmers and independent producers, who had grown small wealths from the policy. In 1932, on New Years’ Eve, the anniversary of the Revolution, Duval passed in his sleep

- Following the assassination of Duval in 1932, there was a short purge of party elements loyal to the Principle of Pragmatism, and an election which selected Armand Pierrat, who would go on to serve as Grand Syndic from 1932 to 1937. Pierrat was the former Chair of the Beaune Syndicate, and served as Speaker of the Congress of Labor Syndicates from 1928 to 1932. During his tenure, from 1932 to 1940, he implemented the conciliatory policy of Syndicalist Humanism. Instead of brutally cracking down on elements of the old society, a peaceful social revolution would take its place, where the old world would gradually integrate into the new order. Pierrat returned land formerly held by the church, encouraged the establishment of Parish Councils, and granted autonomy to the Farm Laborers and increased their representation in government. Despite his tolerance, during his Chairmanship, in 1933 the Society for a National Rebirth was founded and operated in secret. Composed of Courantist clergy, former landowners, and beneficiaries of the Principle of Pragmatism, the Society for a National Rebirth sought to bring an end to the Syndicalist Government and reinstall the expatriate Greycoat officers. In 1940, Armand Pierrat stepped down due to undisclosed health concerns. He would pass in 1948 in his residence in Pourpreville, at the age of 53, from cardiac arrest.
- From 1940 to 1949, Julien Calvet would serve as Grand Syndic. An ardent opponent of Armand Pierrat, Calvet sought to reign in some of the more conciliatory reforms of Pierrat. He removed the extra seats granted to farm laborers, while allowing them to retain their semi autonomous status. He also nationalized the new religious schools opened under Pierrat. This made him somewhat unpopular, although his faction of “Orthodox Duvalists” saw him as a restorative element, realizing the program of Duval. In 1943, Kanada invaded Cogoria, inaugurating the Northeastern Theatre of the Fascist Wars. Calvet sought intervention immediately, although he faced opposition within the General Court. While the nations had cordial relations, perceived differences on the parts of party members between Cogoria and Callise, coupled with a general public unwillingness to go to war, complicated the attempts. However, Calvert continued to push, and it appeared that a declaration would pass in 1944. However, on July 23, 1944, 50,000 Callisean Ex-pats, supplied by the Maloriann government, landed in Villende. Led

by General LeBlanc, and aided by the Society for a National Rebirth, the Second Provisional Militia inaugurated the Second Callisean Civil War.

- Strategy during this war focused on integration of support from the farmowners, and starving the cities of the Worker's Republic. A Malorian blockade staffed by Callisean officers cut off all food imports to Beaune and Fontaine, slowly starving Callisean forces. After long and drawn out skirmishes, Fontaine fell in 1949, beginning the rule of the General-Consul.
- 1949-1965, a military dictatorship takes charge of Callise, led by the Consul-General. This period saw the wholesale slaughter of the previous government, with socialists around the country being summarily executed. LeBlanc's government immediately began a program to re-privatize the economy. While this program immensely benefited the old landowners and factory owners, who rose once more to their old posts, it led to a severe economic recession. This period, from 1950 to 1955, was known as the Big Slump. This led the dictatorship to turn to new methods of promoting economic growth, as they chose to adopt the ideas of Nator Avil. Christopher Poussin, an expat and student of Nator Avil, was offered a post as Director of the Recovery, giving him nearly unlimited control of the nation's economic policy. Starting in 1953, he began widespread austerity measures, which led to a temporary drop in quality of living until 1955 and public unrest. To mitigate this, he also implemented a Universal Guaranteed Income as an alternative to Social Programs and massively expanded the money supply while lowering interest rates to ensure spending rose in 1954. In 1957, the quality of life had risen above its 1950 levels. The economic freedom granted under Poussin's policies allowed a new business class to rise to power with designs on representative government. And after massive demonstrations, the Consul-General chose to step down in 1965 and reinstate the Directorate.
- 1965-Present Day, a healthy democracy was restored and the Directorate and General Court ruled once more.

Government

- Executive composed of the Directorate and the President. Directorate is a Cabinet led by Directors. State Director is Head of Gov. Directorate is questioned weekly before the Senate. The State Director chairs the Assembly. The President chairs the Senate. President acts as check on State Director. Is Head of State. Can veto legislation under the belief that it violates the Constitution or would pose a significant danger to the Republic. Veto can be overturned by a two thirds vote of the Senate of the General Court, or a decision of the Supreme Tribunal. President also can dissolve the General Court and Executive Government and call for new elections to serve out the rest of the term, given two thirds of the Senate votes in agreement. The President also must sign off on the Directorate once it's approved by at least half of the Senate. A President may reject a

Directorate under the belief that its members pose a significant threat to the Republic, and ask for a new Directorate to be formed. A Presidential veto of the Directorate can be overridden by a two thirds vote of the Senate. The President also makes all appointments to the Provincial and Supreme Tribunal, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

President is elected by popular vote and serves as Head of State for a maximum of two five year terms.

- Legislature is the General Court of the Republic. Divided into Senate and Assembly. Senate elects candidates from each County via Ranked Choice voting. Senate confirms Directorate, confirms Tribunal appointments, and overrides any veto. Senate also holds the power to dissolve the sitting Government and call fresh elections to serve out the rest of the term for each individual office. Senate must approve all legislation passed by the Assembly with a majority vote. Has 80 Members, one per County. Elected to 5 Year terms. Assembly has 800 Members (technically 801). Members elected every five years by party list proportional representation. Once Assembly meets for the first time (chaired by the First Justice), a majority coalition is formed and becomes the Government. Leader of the largest Government factions generally becomes the State Director, who appoints a Cabinet of Directors called the Directorate. Once the Assembly approves the Government, the vote goes to the Senate. After the Senate approves and the President signs, the Directorate is sworn in by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Tribunal. The State Director chairs the Assembly, and is beholden to the Standing Rules of the General Court. The President does the same for the Senate. The Assembly is tasked with crafting all public policy, as all legislation originates in the Assembly. The agenda is set by the State Director, meaning almost all legislation is proposed by the Government. In the Senate, the agenda is set by the President. The State Director can be removed from office if a Vote of No Confidence passes the Assembly. The President can be removed if a recall vote passes the Senate with a two-thirds majority.
- The Tribunal System of Callise is the nation's court systems. The Tribunals are broken down at the Municipal, County, Provincial, and National level. Municipal, County, and Provincial tribunals are tried by a jury of 9, 5, and 8 peers respectively. They are presided over by a Shérif. National tribunals are tried by a Bailie. The National Circuit tribunals are composed of a panel of 3 Bailie and the Supreme Court is composed of a panel of 7 Bailie Deputé, with the Premier Bailie serving as the Chief Justice. They both preside and try. All court officers serve for life.
- Local government is divided into three levels. Municipalities are governed by Municipal councils, of which there are 800 in Callise. They have 5 member councils that run city affairs, with a mayor that runs the council. Councils have supreme authority on all city policy, which is implemented by municipal departments. Councillors are elected by ranked choice voting. Mayors are elected separately by the same method. They are members of the council and hold veto powers as well as some other executive privileges,

as well as serve as council chairs. Municipal departments are bipartisan by law. There are 80 County Governments, with 80 County Boards of Administration, composed of 10 Administrators. The body is presided over by a Chief Administrator, who is elected by ranked choice voting in each County. Each Administrator is elected by the same method within each municipality. The Chief Administrator serves same role as mayor. Chief Admin appoints leaders of County Bureaus. There are 10 Provincial Governments, with 80 member provincial diets. Representatives are elected by ranked choice voting from single member districts. Provincial Diets are tasked with passing provincial level policy, appointing heads of Provincial Authorities (which lack any autonomy and are solely responsible to the decision of the Diet). Diets are led by a Principal who is elected by ranked choice voting within the Province. They act identically to mayors and chief administrators. Principal proposes heads of Provincial Authorities.

Political Parties

- Liberal Party (Centre Right, born in the 1860s as a group seeking to re-establish connections with the world through trade)
 - a. 185 Deputies
 - b. 15 Senators
 - c. Color: Light Blue
- Social Democrat Party (Centre Left, emerged in the 1970s as a new left that recognizes Capitalism as a superior ideology, and opts to establish a Welfare State)
 - a. 119 Deputies
 - b. 10 Senators
 - c. Color: Purple
- Civic-Republican Union (Born from a merger of the Civic and Republican parties in 1820s after they decided to work together to force out the Democrats. Modern day Centre to Centre-Right.)
 - a. 105 Deputies
 - b. 12 Senators
 - c. Brown
- Nationalist League (Formed in the early 1860s as an advocacy group for Callisean Nationalism. Pushed for the war to reclaim Callise's ports from Andrenne. Advocates for right wing nationalism modern day.)
 - a. 99 Deputies
 - b. 3 Senators
 - c. Black
- Revenist Democratic Alliance (Founded in 1975 by SDP candidates excluded from list due to Socially Conservative beliefs. Advocates Revenist religious conservatism but with fiscal liberalism.)

- a. 81 Deputies
 - b. 3 Senators
 - c. Orange
- Callisean Credit Party (Established post 1970, the Callisean Credit Party successfully established the Social Capital system, now seeks to implement social credit.)
 - a. 39 Deputies
 - b. 2 Senator
 - c. Dark Green
- Progressive Labour Party (Founded in the mid 1900s during the Little Slump. Acts as an advocacy group for Labour interests and holds left wing fiscal beliefs. Split from Progressive Party in the 1920s as the more radical wing of the party, as opposed to Progressive Conservatives.)
 - a. 37 Deputies
 - b. 1 Senators
 - c. Dark Blue
- Villende National Republican Party (Founded in the 2000s as an advocacy group from the region of Villende.)
 - a. 34 Deputies
 - b. 14 Senators
 - c. Tomato
- Progressive Conservative Party (Founded in the 1900s as the original Progressive Party. Advocates for the interests of small business owners, wealthy farmers, and other moneyed interests in the Progressive Movement. Split from Progressive Labor over the degree to which they supported progressive policies. Split occurred in the 1920s.)
 - a. 33 Deputies
 - b. 4 Senators
 - c. Dark Purple
- Federation of Callisean Greens (Founded in the 1990s as eco awareness and fears surrounding climate change began to proliferate. Generally Big Tent, but tends to lean left. United around conservationism and eco friendly policy.)
 - a. 19 Deputies
 - b. 1 Senators
 - c. Color: Green
- Callisean Liberalist Party (Founded in the 1980s by followers of Nator Avil. Advocates for expansive Civil Liberties and Fiscal Conservatism.)
 - a. 15 Deputies
 - b. 3 Senators

- c. Yellow
- Socialist Reform Party (Founded in the 1980s after a split between the Socialists and Communists in the remade People's Party. Advocates Left to Far Left politics.)
 - a. 10 Deputies
 - b. 0 Senators
 - c. Dark Pink
- Sovereigntist List (Created from the merger of several smaller parties in 2000s. Advocates Big Tent politics united around the idea of National Sovereignty, anti-Globalism, and localism.)
 - a. 8 Deputies
 - b. 12 Senators
 - c. Grey
- The Farmer's Group (Founded in the 1900s as a party advocating for farmers who split from the Progressive Conservatives. Usually composed of lower income farmers. Acts as political wing of the Ag lobby.)
 - a. 8 Deputies
 - b. 0 Senators
 - c. White/Light Grey
- Workers Front (Communist half of the People's Party that split in the 80s. Advocates far left communism.)
 - a. 8 Deputies
 - b. 0 Senators
 - c. Red

A History of the Government of Callise

Post-LeBlanc

1. 1965-1970, The Granet Government (Led by the Civic-Republican Union, Charles Granet as State Director)
2. 1970-1980, The Vaillancourt Government (Led by the Liberal Party, Théodore Vaillancourt as State Director)
3. 1980-1985, The Courtial Government (Led by the Nationalist League, Marie Courtial as State Director)
4. 1985-1992, The Chauveau Government (Led by the Social Democrat Party, Bernard Chauveau as State Director)
5. 1992-2000, The Fournier Government (Led by the Liberal Party, Jonathan Fournier as State Director)
6. 2000-2015, The Barrault Government (Led by the Social Democrat Party, Dolòres Barrault as State Director)

7. 2015-Today, The Dupont Government (Led by the Liberal Party, Léopold Dupont as State Director)

Government Revenue totals about 1.276 Trillion NSD a year

List of Government Policies

1. Defense
 - a. Smaller force that makes up for it with good funding and technology. Operates 500-800 nuclear weapons.
 - b. Non-interventionism
2. Guns
 - a. Exile Gun Laws in effect.
 - b. Fully Automatic weapons are legal, but military grade weaponry (explosives, vehicles, etc.) are banned.
3. Welfare
 - a. Two systems, Social Capital and Social Assistance
 - b. Social Capital is an account that builds overtime and can be withdrawn from if undergoing hard times
 - c. Social Assistance is a program for those who have bankrupted their social capital account. Must prove occupation and will have income subsidized by the government.
4. Taxation
 - a. Income Taxed at a progressive rate from 12-29%
 - b. Corporate Income taxed at a flat rate of 10%
 - c. Capital Gains taxed at a flat rate of 15%
 - d. Flat Property Tax of 5% is in effect nationwide, and pays for Social Capital.
 - e. Tariffs non-existent (rose substantially in 2018-2019, but was lowered)
 - f. No National Sales Tax, but provinces have sales taxes from ranging from 4-20% that fund majority of local government.
 - g. Poll Tax is implemented in some localities.
 - h. Payroll Taxes have been proposed, but have unanimously failed.
5. Environmental Policy
 - a. A National Carbon Tax and Dividend is in effect
 - b. Tax set at \$30 per tonne of carbon, money organized into the Green Callise Trust Fund, which is used to make yearly per head payments.
 - c. Standard tragedy of the commons regulations are in effect
 - d. Nuclear Fusion heavily encouraged

6. Infrastructure
 - a. National train network is established
 - b. Local government runs various metro transit systems
 - c. Roads run solely by the National Government
 - d. Utilities provided by the Federal Government, with private competition
 - e. Pre-Deployment barriers removed for Internet Service Providers
7. Healthcare
 - a. Swiss system
 - b. Healthcare compulsory
 - c. Insurers compete across provincial lines
 - d. Government offers to pick up some healthcare slack if individual is lower income or has a condition requiring additional funding
8. Regulatory Policy
 - a. Very little red tape, generally attractive to corporations
 - b. Basel ii financial regulations in effect
 - c. Environmental regulations most stringent
9. Workers Rights
 - a. 35% Unionization rate
 - b. Card-check for union certification
 - c. Extensive protections for organized labor, although subject to cumbersome legal battles
10. Education
 - a. Run by the government primarily
 - b. Independent Schools chartered by the government exist
 - c. Primary School (K-10 Education) is General Education
 - d. Secondary School (10-12) focuses on an area of careers
 - e. College (Three years, focuses further on a career. Most jobs require a degree)
 - f. University (Four years, not run by the Government and are required for most professional careers.)
 - g. Primary thru College is covered entirely by the Government, although private alternatives do exist and are subsidized by the Government.
11. Law and Order
 - a. Death Penalty is legal
 - b. Juveniles tried in different courts
 - c. Prisons run solely by the government
12. Drug Policy
 - a. Marijuana and several hallucinogens are legalized
 - b. Nonviolent drug crimes result in fines, not imprisonment
 - c. Organized crime combatted primarily through social programs

Callisean Directorate

Led by the State Director and his Deputies

President is the official treasurer, but cannot sit in on meetings

1. Director of the Interior
 - a. Commission on the Interior
 - b. Liberal Party
2. Director of Finance
 - a. Commission on Finance
 - b. Liberal Party
3. Director of Foreign Relations
 - a. Commission on Foreign Relations
 - b. Civic-Republican Union (Deputy)
4. Director of Defense
 - a. Commission on Defense
 - b. Nationalist League (Deputy)
5. Director of Commerce
 - a. Commission on Commerce
 - b. Civic-Republican Union
6. Director of Labor
 - a. Commission on Labor
 - b. Progressive Conservative Party (Deputy)
7. Director of Social Services
 - a. Commission on Social Services
 - b. Callisean Credit Party (Deputy)
8. Director of Agriculture
 - a. Commission on Agriculture
 - b. Nationalist League
9. Director of Justice
 - a. Commission on Justice
 - b. Nationalist League
10. Director of Health
 - a. Commission on Health
 - b. Callisean Credit Party
11. Director of Education
 - a. Commission on Education
 - b. Callisean Liberalist Party (Deputy)
12. Director of Energy
 - a. Commission on Energy

- b. Liberal Party
- 13. Director of Public Works
 - a. Commission on Public Works
 - b. Liberal Party
- 14. Director of Transportation
 - a. Commission on Transportation
 - b. Liberal Party
- 15. Director of Conservation
 - a. Commission on Conservation
 - b. Civic-Republican Union
- 16. Director of Communications
 - a. Commission on Communications
 - b. Liberal Party
- 17. Director of Science
 - a. Commission on Science
 - b. Civic-Republican Union
- 18. Director of Natural Resources
 - a. Commission on Natural Resources
 - b. Liberal Party
- 19. Director of Maritime Affairs
 - a. Commission on Maritime Affairs
 - b. Civic-Republican Union
- 20. Director of Villendean Affairs
 - a. Commission on Villendean Affairs
 - b. Nationalist League
- 21. Director of National Security
 - a. Commission on National Security
 - b. Nationalist League
- 22. Director of Customs
 - a. Commission on Customs
 - b. Progressive Conservative Party
- 23. Director of Intelligence
 - a. Commission on Intelligence
 - b. Nationalist League
- 24. Director of Civics
 - a. Commission on Civics
 - b. Liberal Party
- 25. Director of Trillium Affairs
 - a. Commission on Trillium Affairs

b. Civic-Republican Union

The first legislative session is presided over by the Premier Bailie. The majority party then introduces a Vote of Confidence for the new Directorate. Once the vote of Confidence is approved, it is brought to the Senate floor and ceremoniously signed by the President. The President then gives an inaugural speech, outlining his vision for the new Directorate.

Once a week, the State Director and Deputies are brought before the Senate for an hour (or more) of questioning. The session is presided over by the President.

The President presides over a State of the Republic address to be delivered by the Director of State.

Director of State may vote on legislation, but generally chooses to abstain. Same principle applies to Directorate members in committee.

Bills first conceived in committees and introduced by bill sponsors. Director of State is de jure member of every committee and holds a vote in each. Each committee has 32 (excluding director) members. 1 Commissioner/Director, 1 Deputy Commissioner/Director, and 30 regular members. Legislation is introduced by a member of the Government, and referred to committee. In committee, the bill is debated upon and voted on. If it passes, the Director of (insert commission here) takes the legislation and introduces it on the floor of the National Assembly. If it passes, the State Director (or one of his Deputies) introduces it to the Senate. If it passes, the President may either sign it or veto it. As the Director of (insert commission here) controls the legislative agenda of the Commission, a member of the legislature must receive de facto permission to carry on the legislation.

If need be, the Assembly may vote to create a specialized body to deal with a certain issue. These Select Commissions, which must be approved by the legislature, are chaired by the State Director.

After the Directorate receives a vote of confidence, rosters for commissions are assigned. They must be approved by a 2/3rds majority.

Two Military Forces

1: The National Defense Force, which is led by the Commander in Chief (The President). He appoints the Grand Command (Grand General of the Army, Grand Admiral of the Navy, and the Grand Marshall of the Air Force) who, once appointed by the President, serve for life. They may only be removed for refusal to follow or execute orders/partisanship.

2: The Civilian Defense Force, which is led by the Civil Commandant, is the civilian paramilitary force in Callise. Force is organized in a series of provincial militias which are all autonomous of the national government, but may be nationalized if the President so decides.

Civil Service

Callise has an incredibly strong civil service. Those wishing to get involved in the Government bureaucracy must enter a Civil Service College upon graduation from Secondary School. There, they learn about the type of civil service they would like to perform and specialize in it. Upon graduation, they must pass the civil service exam. These civil servants are nonpartisan to a fault, and any sort of political bias shown in their role as a bureaucrat results in immediate dismissal from the civil service. There are 400,000 Civil Servants serving in various posts across the country.

Results of the 2022 Special Election

- Social Credit Union (Merger of the Farmer's Group, the Revenist Democratic Alliance, and the Social Credit Party in 2021-22 in response to racial animus and economic inequality)
 - 158 Deputies
 - 16 Senators
- Social Democrat Party (Centre Left, emerged in the 1970s as a new left that recognizes Capitalism as a superior ideology, and opts to establish a Welfare State)
 - 110 Deputies
 - 10 Senators
- Nationalist League (Formed in the early 1860s as an advocacy group for Callisean Nationalism. Pushed for the war to reclaim Callise's ports from Andrenne. Advocates for right wing nationalism modern day. Merged with Sovereignists in 2021, taking a harder turn on immigration.)
 - 106 Deputies
 - 17 Senators
- Liberal Party (Centre Right, born in the 1860s as a group seeking to re-establish connections with the world through trade)
 - 100 Deputies
 - 9 Senators
- The Left Party (Big tent party, with factions composed of Duvalists, Democratic Socialists, Picardist Social Democrats, and Orthodox Syndicalists. Suffers from extreme factionalism)
 - 92 Deputies
 - 7 Senators

- Left Republicans (Left faction of the Civic Republican Party, sought to leave the coalition with the Liberals)
 - 71 Deputies
 - 6 Senators
- Progressive Conservative Party (Moderate wing of the Nationalist League, split in the 1920 election to coalition with the Liberals in a National Unity Government, supported free trade and tariff abolition, contrary to the Nationalist League)
 - 43 Deputies
 - 5 Senators
- Villende National Republican Party (Founded in the 2000s as an advocacy group from the region of Villende.)
 - 42 Deputies
 - 8 Senators
- Federation of Callisean Greens (Founded in the 1990s as eco awareness and fears surrounding climate change began to proliferate. Generally Big Tent, but tends to lean left. United around conservationism and eco friendly policy.)
 - 31 Deputies
 - 2 Senators
- Migrant Labour Party (Founded in 2020 after racially motivated violence against Migrant workers)
 - 25 Deputies
 - 0 Senators
- Right Republicans (Right faction of the Civic-Republicans, wanted to stay in coalition with the Liberals)
 - 22 Deputies
 - 1 Senator

1 Independent Senator

Post 2020 Directorate

Led by the State Director and his Deputies

President is the official treasurer, but cannot sit in on meetings

1. Director of the Interior
 - a. Commission on the Interior
 - b. Social Credit Union
2. Director of Finance
 - a. Commission on Finance
 - b. Social Credit Union
3. Director of Foreign Relations

- a. Commission on Foreign Relations
 - b. Left Republicans (Deputy)
- 4. Director of Defense
 - a. Commission on Defense
 - b. Social Democrat (Deputy)
- 5. Director of Commerce
 - a. Commission on Commerce
 - b. Social Credit Union
- 6. Director of Labor
 - a. Commission on Labor
 - b. Social Democrat
- 7. Director of Social Services
 - a. Commission on Social Services
 - b. Social Credit Union
- 8. Director of Agriculture
 - a. Commission on Agriculture
 - b. Villende National Republican (Deputy)
- 9. Director of Justice
 - a. Commission on Justice
 - b. Migrant Labour Party (Deputy)
- 10. Director of Health
 - a. Commission on Health
 - b. Social Credit Union
- 11. Director of Education
 - a. Commission on Education
 - b. Social Democrat
- 12. Director of Energy
 - a. Commission on Energy
 - b. Federation of Callisean Greens (Deputy)
- 13. Director of Public Works
 - a. Commission on Public Works
 - b. Social Credit Union
- 14. Director of Transportation
 - a. Commission on Transportation
 - b. Social Democrat
- 15. Director of Conservation
 - a. Commission on Conservation
 - b. Federation of Callisean Greens
- 16. Director of Communications

- a. Commission on Communications
 - b. Social Democrat
- 17. Director of Science
 - a. Commission on Science
 - b. Social Credit Union
- 18. Director of Natural Resources
 - a. Commission on Natural Resources
 - b. Villende National Republican
- 19. Director of Maritime Affairs
 - a. Commission on Maritime Affairs
 - b. Left Republicans
- 20. Director of Villendean Affairs
 - a. Commission on Villendean Affairs
 - b. Villende National Republican
- 21. Director of National Security
 - a. Commission on National Security
 - b. Social Credit Union
- 22. Director of Customs
 - a. Commission on Customs
 - b. Migrant Labour Party
- 23. Director of Intelligence
 - a. Commission on Intelligence
 - b. Social Credit Union
- 24. Director of Civics
 - a. Commission on Civics
 - b. Left Republicans
- 25. Director of Trillium Affairs
 - a. Commission on Trillium Affairs
 - b. Left Republicans