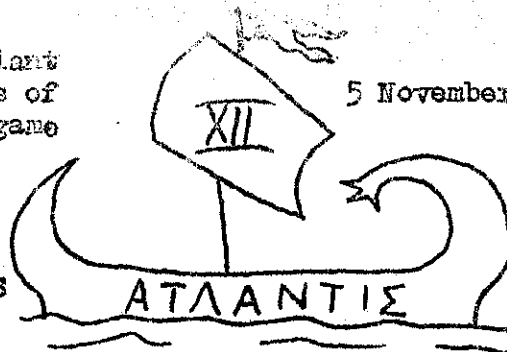


This is ATLANTIS, A JOURNAL of postal variant Diplomacy. It chronicles the progress of games of Princeps and of Imperialism IX. There are no game openings and maps are no longer available. Subscriptions are discouraged for reasons given below. This is Pandemonium Publication #92, edited and published by Rod Walker, 5058 Hawley Blvd., San Diego CA 92116. ATLANTIS is affiliated with the Diplomacy Division, NFFP Games Bureau, and with the Diplomacy Society, IFW. Membership in the latter is \$5/year and confers all sorts of advantages, including receipt of unbelievably quantities of interesting material.



5 November 1969

**POST HOC, ERGO PROPTER HOC**

1. This may be the last issue of ATLANTIS under my editorship. I have had an inquiry about games I'd like to transfer, and the games I have suggested are the one which now remains here and the two Imperialism VIII games in UTOPIA. However, moves should be sent to me, as usual.

2. Please note that move notation is altered slightly. This is discussed in BRENWON. One new thing is "MS"—that is F Por MS F Mid means that the two units mentioned are supporting each other.

**1966AHab—Princeps**  
**PONTUS VICTORIOUS!**

Winter 1001: By generous concession of Margaret Gemignani and Pete Comber, both of whom were courteous enough to write specifically, Charles Welsh is declared the victor in 1966AHab. It was a well-earned and dynamic victory.

	992	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	1000	1001	
A	3	5	7	8	7	9	9	11	9*	5	<u>The Players:</u> <u>Africa:</u> Jack Longbine (dro W92), Richard Shagrin (dro F95), Edi Birsan (res W99), Doug Beyerlein (res S00), Margaret Gemignani. <u>Egypt:</u> Margaret Gemignani (res S00), civ. dis. (out F00). <u>Gaul:</u> Brian Bailey (dro F97), Doug Baker (dro W98), Pete Comber. <u>Hispania:</u> Banks Mebane (out W97). <u>Italy:</u> Gail Schow (dro S95), Greg Long (dro F99), Sid Cochran. <u>Pontus:</u> Bill West (res F93), Mike Vaughn (dro F95), Lee Arico (dro F96), Charles Welsh. <u>Syria:</u> Harry Nanogg (out W98). <u>Barbarians:</u> Otto Blue Tooth.
E	5	6*	5	3	2	2	2	1	-		
G	4	5	6	7*	7*	6	6	4	6*	8*	
H	5	4	2	1	1	-					
I	6*	6*	6	7	8	9	8	8	6	4	
P	5	8	10	9	10	12	14	15	18	22*	
S	3	4	3	4*	4*	1	-				

Each player started with 3 units. Game won by Charles Welsh, Pontus, W 1001.

**1967Meb—Princeps**  
**SHIPYARDS FALL INTO DISUSE**

Winter 1001: AFRICA (Carey): B A Car, A Cir, A Tha. EGYPT (Welsh): F Aog (R)—Cre, A Jer (R)—Nab. B A Ale. HISPANIA (Linden): Nō change. PONTUS (Comber): A Trs (R)—Lyc. E A Pan.  
 SPRING 1002 MOVES ARE DUE, 5:00 pm, WEDNESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER 1969.

**1967Qag—Imperialism IX**  
**LAKONIA VICTORIOUS**

Fall 423: Of the moves still missing as of last issue, only Lakonia got his in. It is not, I think, necessary to reprint the few moves I did receive (Boiotia, Epiros, Ionia, Lakonia, Persia). The Lakonian moves annihilated Attikan fleets at Naxos and the Saronic Gulf and a Boiotian army in Phthaliotis. Consequently, Lakonia has a clear majority of the Greek units. This would be true even after Winter moves, unless all players submitted moves (doubtful). In any event, Lakonia presently satisfies the criterion for victory, and registers a well-earned win. Before we go to the supply center chart, we will hear from Persia: PERSEPOLIS: Upon hearing of the pan-Hellene peace settlement, the Great King gave vent to a fivehour tirade against Spartan imperialists and allies who do not answer mail. "What's the good of having couriers who can't be stayed by rain, snow, heat, or gloom of night, if no one uses them?" //What, indeed. The guilty parties may consider themselves chastized.//

	(st.)	431	430	429	428	427	426	425	424	423
A	3	6	6	5	3	-				
B	3	13	12	12	12@	13@	12@	10@	11**	9@**
S	3	4	5	7	8	8	9*	8	4	2
E	3	4	4*	4*	3	3	4*	4	3	4*
I	3	7	7	7	6	6	6	4	3	4*
L	6	11	11	14@*	16*	19	19	22	25*	28****
M	3	5	6	6	6@	7@	7@	7@@@	6*@@	6*@@
P	-0-	-0-	-2-	-2-	-3-	-3-	-2-	-4-	-6-	-7-
F	3	6	5	6	5	3	3	3	4*	3

**Notes:** @ is a Loaned Unit actually on the board. Supply centers owned by Persia could not be built for. There was no tribute rendered to Persia.

**The Players:** Argolis: Pete Comber (out F27).

Attika: Harry Peery (res F25), K.V. Wittmann. Boiotia: Roland Tzudiker (dro W26), Margaret Bagnani. Epiros: John Videtto (dro W27), Bill Haggart. Ionia: Brian Bailey (dro S27), Edi Birsan (res W25), Pete Comber. Lakonia: Scott Berschig (won F 23), Makedon: Doug Seyerlein (dro F25), Ian McCandlish. Persia: Richard Shagrin (dro F29), Argolis: (to S23), Doug Baker (dro F26), Bill Linden. Thessaly: Russ Jones.

A REVISED HISTORY OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR  
Publius Scipio Antaxater

In the Fall of 429 B.C., the spectre of another Persian attempt to invade and conquer the Greek city-states was raised by the death of the enfeebled Darius and the crowning of his pubnacious son, Richardus the Great. No sooner had he assumed the Persian throne and dealt with his siblings and rivals in the well-nigh traditional Persian fashion of having them all executed, Richardus began to contemplate the rich provinces of the Greek Peninsula, with its dozens of bitterly warring rival cities.

The strongest were Athens and Sparta. Athens, under the capable leadership of Peerikles, had grown into a mighty naval power, with maritime commitments throughout the Aegean. In addition, Athens and Ionia, the main Greek power in Asia Minor, had concluded a treaty at Delos in late 429 to strengthen Attika's naval grip on the Aegean, should the Persian fleets gathered around Crete venture north. Athens had also bound Boiotia, Argolis, and Makedon to her with astute diplomacy.

Sparta, under King Lucander, had only lately begun to expand northward, toward Argolis. Lucander, while a capable diplomat, was hampered by the Lakonian nobility, who desired to strengthen the military in order to offset the growth of Argolis and so provide for the defense of the Spartan homeland. The Spartans were a dour and serious people, who fought their wars and tilled their soil with equal devotion.

In 428 the Persian King sent envoys to all of the Greek states, including Athens and Sparta, demanding the ceremonial tribute of earth and water, and backing his demands with the movement of large armies into Asia Minor and the Hellespont. The smaller cities, in Epiros, Thessaly, and Boiotia, negotiated with the Persians, albeit warily. But Attika and Lakonia reacted with immediate hostility; in Athens, the Persian envoys were not permitted to disembark and crowds rioted along the docks; in Sparta, the envoys were pelted with offal and driven out of the city by the War Faction. Several weeks later, a secret nesting between Lucander and Peerikles was held on the island of Waxos, at which they pledged to combine their resources should Persia march against Greece.

The campaigning season of 428 was unusually long; Argolis moved against her neighbor, Corinth, and began to make hostile sounds toward Sparta. Makedon, having secretly made her peace with Persia, opened a series of inconclusive negotiations with Epiros and Thessaly, aimed at confusing them as to the true state of affairs. She attempted to turn them against Athens and Sparta, which were even then issuing the call to arms against the menace of Persia. Athenian fleets ranged the seas, securing many advanced bases for the vast fleets being built in Attika.

The years between 428 and 426 were characterized by a ditinot lack of unity or purpose among the Greek states, and a surprising torpidity on the part of Persia. The attempts by Attika and Lakonia to form a Greek Union were, on the whole, unsuccessful. Epiros, Makedon, and Thessaly drifted into a three-way struggle for control of northern Greece, from which Makedon emerged more or less the winner. Argolis and Sparta became embroiled in a bitter war, while Ionia and Attika grew strong upon the sea.

In 426 Lucander was assassinated by Persian agents and his son, Lysander, assumed control of the growing Spartan military machine. Lysander demanded, and got, support from Athens in his war with Argolis. Within a year, the Spartans had overrun all of southern Greece as far as Corinth, smashing Argolis out of existence. Newly built Lakonian fleets penetrated into the Gulf of Corinth, and Boiotia declared war on Sparta, being fearful of Spartan expansion across the Gulf.

In the far north, Epiros had her back to the wall, as the combined might of Makedon and Thessaly battered her from two sides, and the presence of a powerful Spartan outpost in Ambrakia inhibited any expansion to the south. Persian armies had advanced into Europe, across the Bosphoros, with the consent and assistance of Makedon. The situation looked bleak for the Hellenes, who were still unable to agree among themselves as to whom the real enemy was.

The winter of 426 was decisive in determining the future course of the Greek wars. The King of Epiros died suddenly, leaving his beleaguered nation at the mercy of her enemies, who were quick to take advantage of the confusion. Makedon and Thessaly closed in for the kill, then began to fight among themselves over the spoils, even before Epiros had completely succumbed to their invasion. Lysander, having disposed of Argolis, looked north and saw the danger to the entire Greek Peninsula, should Makedon take over in Epiros. Without warning, the Spartan struck deep into Epiros, overrunning Dodona and dealing several crushing blows to the armies of Thessaly, which retired to the east at great speed. A new, pro-Lakonian King was installed in Epiros, and Spartan fleets and armies moved up to his support.

Then the unexpected struck Boiotia. The ruler, Queen Allenaxos, who had previously rejected the overtures of Lysander //by pretending to be Geri Jaks?// for marriage and so angered the Lakonians, also died suddenly, leaving the throne to her unpredictable sister, Margrethe. Athenian fleets at this time closed in on Crete, sinking over half the Persian fleet in a great battle. But then Peerikles was driven from office by a nationalist faction. Up to this time, Attika and Lakonia had operated, from necessity, in an uneasy alliance against Persia. But with the Persian fleet crippled, Attika began to desire the demise of Sparta, which was steadily growing stronger with her victories over Argolis and Thessaly; therefore, in 425, without warning or provocation, an Attikan fleet descended upon the Lakonian province of Zarax.

However, Lysander, following the fall of Peerikles, had taken precautions against an upsurge of Athenian greed, and the invasion was quickly contained and driven into the sea. Spartan fleets, operating without opposition, struck against several of Attika's exposed island bases, and Attika's surprise attack thus backfired. In the fall of 425, Sparta broke through the isthmus of Corinth and swept into Boiotia; within a few weeks the defending armies had been defeated by the superb generalship of Lysander and General Pellanges. Lakonian armies closed in on Athens herself with amazing swiftness, placing the heartland of Attika under general attack.

The reversal of Attikan fortunes occurred so swiftly that the Athenian government reacted without thinking and concluded a hasty alliance with Persia. This strengthened the resolve of Lakonia that Attika must be laid waste. All hope was thus killed off that a truce could ever be concluded between the two Greek giants.

Even the influx of Persian funds and, finally, Persian troops, was insufficient to restore the military balance against Sparta. The democratically appointed Athenian generals were no match for the veterans of Sparta, who had conquered southern Greece and shattered the Northern Confederation of Boiotia, Thessaly, and Makedon. The collapse of Attika continued, and the glory of the Age of Peerikles faded quickly, as Athens stooped to begging aid from the Great King.

Fighting continued for several years thereafter, in a desultory fashion, before the contestants all realized that nothing short of divine intervention was going to halt the Lakonian juggernaut. One by one, the remaining cities of Greece either made peace with Sparta or were razed to the ground by the inexorable advance of the Spartan armies. The Persian armies that had penetrated into Greece remained a problem for a long time, as the Spartans were unable to gather sufficient strength to eject them from Greek soil. However, as their support from the Greek ministates fell away,

they felt the logistical necessity of retreating into Asia, which they did, albeit reluctantly. By 423 the Greek homeland was securely in the hands of the Spartans, who thereupon rejected the temptation to rule Greece as a dictatorship and began, instead, to lay the foundations for a Greek Nation-State.

//This constitutes the Lakonian Victory Statement.//

//Ed. note: Modern historians continue to place great emphasis on the new Greek Federal Kingdom. The growth of Greek nationalism and the Greek empire is one of the most important facts of history. In 235, the Greek capital was moved from Sparta to Korinthos, although the Kingship remained in the hands of the Lakonian, Lysander IV. Moving from their provinces in Syrakusa, Lokri, and Tarenton, the Greek forces conquered various non-Greek cities, such as Karthagos, Romas, Volakis, and others. In 144 King Agis IX inaugurated at Venetion a great new port of the Lysandrian Sea, as the body of water between Greece and Italy came to be known. Most spectacular was the absorption of the various states into which Persia had split, Darayavush VIII of Anshan being the last to surrender, in 169, and of Agyptos, where the ephemeral Raamses XXIX made obeisance to Arkhidamos VI in 129. It is no doubt the unification of the Western World that led to the great scientific and cultural advances: the steam engine (109), telegraphy (84), and others. The electrification of the capital, Korinthos, coincided with the first flight of a self-powered aircraft, from Athenai to Naxos. This year was thus chosen by King Lysander XI to begin a new era of years, which we observe even today. Probably the best indication of the influence of Greek ideas is the career of the Jewish philosopher Yesos Ben-Yosephos (ol-c79), whose sermons and writings cast Hebrew beliefs anew in the language of Greek philosophy, declaring that Zeus (abandoning the idea of the Hebrew tribal god, Yahvos) was the merciful father of the universe. Although his ideas prompted the Monotheist Heresy, and his writings were finally condemned by High Priest Anaxagoras (122), his concepts were nonetheless adopted into Orthodoxy, so that today even the primitive inhabitants of the continents of Demster and Diana offer up sacrifices to "the benificent all-father Zeus".//