

GRAUSTARK

#38

"Fall 1908"

12 November 1964

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TRADE INSULTS, SUPPLY CENTERS

ENGLAND: F Hel-Kie; A Den S F Hel-Kie; F Cly-Edi; F Norwegian Sea S F Cly-Edi; F North Atlantic-Liverpool.

FRANCE: A Kie holds; A Ber S A Kie; A Yor-Norway; F North Sea C A Yor-Norway; F Hol S F North Sea; F Eng-Tri; F Mid S F Eng-Tri; A Edi-Liv; A Bur-Mar; A Mun & F Spa hold.

ITALY: A Vie-Bud; A Tyr S A Tri; A Tri S A Tyr; A Rom-Nap; F Apu S A Rom-Nap.

TURKEY: A Alb-Tri; A Ser S A Alb-Tri; A Gal-Vie; A Bud S A Gal-Vie; A War-Sil; A Mos-War; A Sev-Mos; A Bul-Apu; F Ion & F Aeg C A Bul-Apu; F Smy-Eas; F Nap S A Bul-Apu.

The French fleet in Brest was not ordered, and therefore holds. Underlined moves do not succeed. The French army in Edinburgh retreats to Yorkshire, and the Italian army in Vienna (incorrectly listed in GRAUSTARK #38 as an army in Venice) retreats to Bohemia.

The powers now control the following supply centers:

This is

ENGLAND: Denmark, Edinburgh, Liverpool. St. Petersburg, Sweden. (5)

O At

FRANCE: Belgium, Berlin, Brest, Holland, Kiel, London, Marseilles, Munich, Norway, Paris, Portugal, Spain. (12)

P Great

E Intervals

R This

ITALY: Rome, Trieste, Tunis, Venice. (4)

A Appears

T To

I Inflame

O Optic

N Nerves

TURKEY: Ankara, Budapest, Bulgaria, Constantinople, Greece, Moscow, Naples, Rumania, Serbia, Sevastopol, Smyrna, Vienna, Warsaw. (13)

Turkey establishes one new unit. Italy must remove one unit. Since Winter moves require less time than others, THE DEADLINE FOR WINTER 1908 MOVES IS

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SATURDAY 21 NOVEMBER 1964.

Entries are now being accepted for a postal Diplomacy game which will begin in GRAUSTARK as soon as this game, 1964A, ends. Send in your \$2.00 now to John Boardman, 592 16th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11218. Only paid-up entries will be accepted.

COPENHAGEN: Again the Peoples' Central Committee finds it necessary to expose the falsehoods of the demented oppressors. Rupert of Bavaria does cut quite a figure, if it is possible to consider a rather plump papist dashing. But the distortion lies not in the description of Rupert's figure but in his ride.

The remnants of the courageous populace wildly cheered the Prince, as he rode through London, but this was no surprise. The people had not been presented with a humorous spectacle since the Earl of Lansdowne burning of Parliament. "Good" Prince Rupert, "looking every inch an imperial figure", was an inspiring sight grasping the tail

of his brother ass, as he rode him, facing the working end, through London. The Bavarian Prince's "handful of Highland guards" were in fact elements from the 7th Commando Regiment, who were assigned to "guard" the hero prince.

ESCRICK (9 o'clock, November 2, 1908): In the early hours of the morning the small army of the Peoples' Central Committee shambled through Escrick. The exhausted conglomeration of regtlars, old men, and young boys had finished fighting a successful engagement at Shelby, where they had destroyed the command of Brig. Gen. Poslin, and were now pursued by the main body of the French V Corp.

Questioning a few of the stragglers, I learned that the last survivors of the London garrison, led by General Roberts, had succeeded in making a junction at Leeds with the Duke of Windsor, who had managed to escape the French trap at Liverpool. Cutting to the East through Tadcaster and Cawood to avoid the columns of the V Corp. at Wakefield, the combined forces of Roberts and Windsor took the 9th Division, Orleans, flank and rear. Taking Poslin by surprise, the loyalists drove the 9th Division into the River Ouse, completely routing the French mercenaries. The spoils included 12,000 rifles, 79 machineguns, 12 pieces of artillery, and one complete field hospital.

ESCRICK (4 o'clock, November 2, 1908): A short but vicious rear-guard action has just been fought here. The loyalists left the 2nd Life Guards, 2nd Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and the 101st Grenadiers to slow the advance of the French. The rear-guard almost succeeded in trapping and capturing de Lastour's Cavalry. Even though the 7th Cavalry Division escaped destruction, it will be some weeks before it will be fit for action.

CONSTANTINOPLE: I must congratulate Mr. Nelson for his play of the Italian units in the Spring of 1908. Each person uses his own style in the maneuvering of his troops. An unannounced change in leadership brings about an unexpected style of battle. Touche, Mr. Nelson.

PARIS (AP): Premier Robichaud today won a resounding vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies after a debate on foreign policy was concluded. The Rightists had accused him of power mania and an attempt to set up a French hegemony over all of Europe under his personal dictatorship. They said he wanted to be a new Napoleon and that his end would be the same while he dragged France with him to destruction. The Bolsheviks accused the Premier of betraying the working class and slaughtering them indiscriminately in both Germany and England, in particular Glasgow and the Ruhr industrial towns. In a bitter attack they denounced his support of "reactionary" forces in both the above nations -- "obsolete kings and bloodthirsty serf-owning feudal land-owners" -- in the words of their chief spokesman Calladre. They were supported by a number of the milder Socialist delegates.

The Premier made a strong appeal in a fighting speech for the continuation of his policies that had brought two of France's ancient enemies to their knees before her, and that had also brought unparalleled unity and prosperity to the domestic scene. He called himself "a man of the Left" (he was a member of the Radical Republicans) but also a patriotic Frenchman. And then, in a few paragraphs interrupted several times by bursts of applause, he made a withering attack on the "new enemy of France, and indeed, all of Christian Europe". He lashed out at the "despotic tyranny that is rising from the East under the Crescent of Islam, enslaving men's souls and destroying the civilizations

of East Europe that have long guarded the marches against their bloody intrusions."

With these remarks it would seem obvious that French military might will soon be committed in the East in aid of her hard-pressed ally, Italy. Public reaction is generally favorable, but as one pro-Robichaud Socialist deputy was heard to mutter, "Must we continue to bleed France of her youngest and ablest to satiate that foolish savagery called war?"

LONDON (Dick Tyler, New York Times, Special): There is still grief and dying on this rain-soaked, war-torn little island of empire, but the bleeding is slowing as life once more begins to surge in the heart of the body politic. King Rupert has presented himself to Parliament and read the speech from the throne that embodies his beliefs as much as his government's. He has called for peace in the home and colonies still under the Union Jack; he has called for industrial reform and a world of commerce rather than war. He has pacified the hard-rock Socialists of Wales by social reform and relief from the war. He has brought the staunchest Hanoverians into his fold with conciliatory speeches and actions toward the Protestant religion and those of Edward's relatives within his power.

And in his Parliament a man of bulldog personality and looks has become his Prime Minister, a creature of living energy by the name of Winston Churchill. Though some call him opportunist for his quick switch from Hanoverian to Stuart in loyalty, others suggest the change is much more complex -- mixed with his belief in monarchy of any state over Bolshevism and the misery into which England has been plunged. As he blazed forth in the House of Commons about Ulyanov, thought to be in Copenhagen and the secret head of the Rebel Government: "Implacable vengeance, rising from a frozen pity in a tranquil, sensible, matter-of-fact, good-humoured integuement! His weapon logic; his mood opportunist. His sympathies cold and wide as the Arctic Ocean; his hatreds tight as the hangman's noose. His purpose to save the world; his method to blow it up!"

They say the drainage ditches of Denmark run red with blood instead of water these days.

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Bob Lichtman sends from Los Angeles a flier for a new game, "Victory Over Communism". The fliers were available in Republican campaign headquarters during the recent campaign. The game costs \$3.00 from "Constructive Action Inc., 701 East Whittier Blvd., Whittier, Calif. 90605", and is copyrighted by Donald D. Grandall of Phoenix, Arizona. According to the flier, "the object of this action packed game is to free the captive nations before the flag advances on the playing board to the year 1973". This latter date apparently refers to a belief widely held among conservatives that 1973 is the target date of an alleged Communist plot to take over the world. As part of the game the players must answer questions which are referenced to John Stormer's None Dare Call It Treason, a book which claims that for the past 30 years America's leaders have participated in this conspiracy. (The curious may obtain this book for 75¢ from the National States Rights Party, P. O. Box 783, Birmingham, Ala., or from other sources of conservative literature.) The flier urges that the game be used to indoctrinate children in anti-Communist bigotry: "Learn about Communism - Teach your children as they play - Excitement is combined with education as players answer questions..."