

The Master Machiavellian

ISSUE #23

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3 August 1976

Dispatchio di Machiavelli

Greetings, all of you who find pleasure and crisp delight in the most intricate of all contests of will, Diplomacy. May your advances all be blessed with shrewd foresight, and your retreats with clear hindsight.

Although much has been disclosed in these pages concerning the value of duplicity and deceit, it is important for the well-rounded prince to understand the inestimable value of keeping trust; for if all players could not trust each other, the Diplomacy contest would degenerate into a chaotic morass of venom and spite. It is through the keeping of faith that so many engagements, both political and military, are won that would otherwise have been lost. As this is one of the least understood but most valuable principles, I shall attempt to outline some of the basic elements of this important characteristic.

First, it is clear that any prince who carries himself bristling with knives (that is, plans for the deception and destruction of all others), will soon be discovered for forming an alliance with a prince in the spring and stabbing the same that fall. After a few contending heads of state have fallen through such tactics, the others will, without doubt, band together to crush the villainous stabber. He will be without any recourse, either morally or practically, for he has just finished pursuing the dismemberment of other states, and, after such a show of deceit, will find none willing to succour him.

It should also be evident that when two nations band together, they are stronger not only than each alone, but even than both together but in uneasy alliances. In situations where there is a common enemy, it is demonstrated that the greater the mutual trust, the stronger is the united front; for, if an eleven-unit nation were attacking both a six-unit power and its neighboring eight-unit state, a war between the two neighbors, involving three units on either side, would cripple both so that each would be conquered in turn by the aggressor. If, however, they trust each other, they will be able to pit all their fourteen units against the attacker, ensuring inevitable victory. Through cooperation, each partner to an alliance can grow without interference from another member, giving and receiving aid in various maneuvers.

The true, central, and premier reason and recompense for keeping faith is deeper than momentary tactics or immediate survival. Through the repeated testing and withstanding of temptations that arise from time to time, an alliance is forged into a bond as strong as steel. The more an alliance has endured, the more the member princes will trust each other, and the greater will be the power of each. Together, they shepherd the destiny of the game; apart, they become the sheep.

Remember always to be as devious as serpents in your private affairs, but to appear as innocent as doves in your public dealings. For those who appear outwardly as serpents and inwardly trust as doves are rapidly devoured. Farewell --

Niccolò Machiavelli

NOTE ON DINKI-CON III: The Con is to begin at 10am, and last till whenever!

COLOPHON

The Master Machiavellian is a magazine of postal Diplomacy, its variants, and other wargames. Subs are 10/\$2.50. Openings (5) in reg Dip to new subscribers only for \$1.50; openings in reg Dip to anyone else for \$2. Standbys for Diplomacy and both Colonias are earnestly solicited. Diplomacy, /c/ Avalon Hill Co., 1517 Harford Rd., Baltimore MD 21214, was invented by Allan B. Galhamer. Please make all checks, money orders, etc. payable to our treasurer, Michael Homeier.

Editor-in-Chief: Peter Homeier; Managing Editor: Michael G. Homeier; Front Page: Peter Homeier and Niccolo Machiavelli; Treasurer: Michael G. Homeier; Game Adjudications: Jonathan I. Reich (1974HO, 1975AV, 1975OG, 1976M), Michael G. Homeier (1975Ufh, 1975BKfh); Contributors: Terry Lucero, Michael Homeier. Subscribing circulation: thirty-four. Print run: Fifty-five copies.

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GAMES SECTION

1975Ufh(Colonia I) PARIS, VIENNA, LISBON UNDER ASSAULT Spring 1753

AUSTRIA(Stephens*): F Nap S F Run-Ion; F Run-Ion; F Ion-Lib; A Bos S A Rom-Clu; A Rom-Clu; A Pps-Von; A Von-Tri; A Sax-Sil; A Psa-Pol; A Sav S SP F Lgn-Tou/nso/.

ENGLAND(Scheutz): F Eng S F Iri-Lat; F Iri-Lat; F Gom S F Cub-Car; F Cub-Car; F Tah-Spc; F Sam-Tar; F Cor-Fij; F Ici-Nat; F Nat-Ngs; F Nwy-Swe; F Aus-Cor; A Ala-Ore; A Foz-Nig; A Kam S A Foz-Nig; A Lpl-Sct; A Vir S FR A Lou.

FRANCE(Lucero): F Bor H; A Vol-Sen; A Gha-Vol; A Mas-Ohi; A Lou S A Mas-Ohi; A Bur-Sss; A Par-Bur; A Tou S A Par-Bur; A Niz S A Kha; A Kha S A Niz; A Que-Ont; A Pdy S A Niz.

NETHERLANDS(Hyatt): F Mal H; F Mls-Beo; F Tim-Cel; F Jav S F Tim-Cel; F Gbe S EN F Iri-Lat/r Sur, OTB/; F Bal-Gob; F Wat S EN F Iri-Lat; F Cpc-Sea; F Ang-Gog; A Den S EN F Nwy-Swe; A Han S A Den; A Rhi-Bur; A Ant S A Rhi-Bur; A Uga H; A Tan-Ken; A Pru-Chi; A Bol S A Pru-Chi; A Nal-Moz; A Sur-Ama.

BYZANTIUM(Greenwell): A Kha /r/ OTB. F Emd /h/; F Wio S A Kha-Pei/nso/; F Eth-Goa; F Bla S A Sof; F Izm /h/; A Sof S RU A Cri-Rom; A Sud-Nub; A Sin-Kha; A Mah S A Sin-Kha; A Afg S A Mah.

PORTUGAL(Stimmel): F Azo S F Eat-Gbe; F Vep C A Dak-Bha; F Cam-Gos; F Eat-Gbe; F Can S F Lis-Eat; F Coc-Cam; F Lis-Lat; A Dak-Bha; A Bha-Mgo; A Agt-Bol; A Nig S SP A Num-Bnn; A Opo H; A Ben-Bma/r Cir, OTB/; A Bra S A Bha-Mgo.

RUSSIA(Schnaath): F Swe S F Gob-Bal/r Fin, OTB/; F Gob-Bal; F Jap-Ecs; F Amu-Soj; F Ptd(sc)-Lat; A Kie-Bes; A Skg-Sze; A Tib-Ben; A Bma S A Tib-Ben; A Pol-Mor; A Cri-Rom; A Bes-Pol; A Sun S A Sze-Mac; A Sze-Mac; A Smk-Lit; A Irk-Mon.

SPAIN(Gemignani): F Nwg-Afs; F Tar-Spc; F Lgn S A Gas; F Hon(ec)-Car; F Mex(ec) S F Hon(ec)-Car; F Scs S F Mnl-Cel; F Mnl-Cel; A Gas H; A Tun-Lib; A Tex S A Cal; A Cal S A Tex; A Sen H; A Num-Bnn; A Ash S PO A Nig.

"*" denotes AU orders submitted two issues ago. Because I have not heard from Ron since TMM #21, and since he has NMRed and failed to re-subscribe, I must assume he has chosen to leave TMM. AU remains in CD unless I hear from Ron or get a standby. Response to an inquiry: yes, please check my adjudications; having to one-man issues #22, #23, and #24 while Jon's on vacation and my brother at work means I'm bound to make mistakes however much I do try to avoid them! Fall 1753 orders due 3.00pm 9 September to 238 N. Bowling Green Way, L.A. CA 90049. The long extension is our annual "summer breathing space"! Press follows:

LISBOA: "We have the best form of government. One that most of mankind has followed throughout all of its history - a monarchy. The Dutch have a Senate which is only a rubber stamp for their Stadtholder. We call it '10 Dutchmen and 28 Quislings.' They are now grooming 2 penguins to be members if they gain the Antarctic Ocean."

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((175Ufh Press cont)) LISBOA: "Dutch are known for their hard heads and stubborn temperments but not their tact nor sense of tolerance. Black Africa will well be a ridge of "boorish" Dutch. Portugal, being a small nation, will not allow other small nations to remain in chains while the Dutch Boors exploit the Blacks for gold and diamonds. The leader of this exploitation is rumored to be the notorious Governor General van Stroup who has allowed his twin brother to turn beggar on the streets of Lisboa to raise funds for war efforts of Dutch Boors and exploitation of Black Africa."

LISBOA: "We congratulate Marshal van Stroup for his expected overthrow of Dutch government in East Indies, and offer him our friendship in his new Bata-vian Republic. We understand the Dutch have a pseudo-van Stroup to placate public protests over recent cruel treatment of our new friend."

LISBOA: "Teacher - 'How many Dutch are needed to defeat Portugese?' Student - 'More than exist.' Teacher - 'Correct!'"

LISBOA: "Portugal is proud to announce the entrance of several new nations into the body of Little Nations' League headed by Portugal. They are Mexico, Senegal, and the Phillipines."

LISBOA: "Teacher - 'How many Dutch does it take to hold down the Africans?' Student - 'At least five to one.' Teacher - 'Africans or Dutch?' Student - 'The Africans.' Teacher - 'How can so few Dutch hold down so many Africans?' Student - 'Because the Dutch have the guns.' Teacher - 'Correct!'"

LISBOA((Where else?)): (To Fred Hyatt) You suggested in press that Spain withdraw all military forces back to Spain, but when you designed this game you didn't put 14 spaces in Spain as room for all the 14 Spanish units."

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1975BKfh(Colonia II)

EUROPE GANGS UP ON PORTUGAL

Spring 1752

AUSTRIA(Hyatt): F Tyr C A Nap-Tun; F Mal-Mzc; F Ion S A Nap-Tun; A Psa S A Sax-Han; A Pol S A Psa; A Sax-Han; A Tan-Moz; A Col S PO A Pru-Ecu; A Bav S A Sax-Han; A Vie S A Bav; A Nap-Tun; A Som-Ken.

ENGLAND(Scheutz): F Tar S F Nwg-Wpc; F Nwy-Bar; F Wat S NE F eat H; F Ice-Nat; F Nwg-Wpc; F Cub-Car; F Gog-Ang; F Nth C A Lon-Nwy; F Btl-Eng; F Aus-Tas; A Con S F Gog-Ang; A Tex-Mex/r Mis, Lou, OTB/; A Lon-Nwy; A Lvp H; A Vir-Fla; A Nig-Kam.

FRANCE(Stimmel): F Leo-Opo; F Wnd-Sog; F Pdy-Pai; A Arg S F Leo-Opo; A Niz-Kha; A Ont S A Mta; A Sss H; A Pps H; A Mta H; A Vol H; A Pun-Mah.

NETHERLANDS(Fox): F Bal-Psa; F Cam-Gtn; F eat S FR F Leo-Opo; F Mla-Sia; F Sur-Bha/imp/; A Rhi S A Han; A Hag S A Rhi; A Vza-Col; A Nal-Moz; A Han S F Bal-Psa; A Ecu S A Vza-Col; A Den S A Han; A Kat-Zam.

OTTOMANS(Stephens?) NMR. F Bia, F Yem, F Ars, F Emd, A Sof, A Kas, A Bag, A Sin, A Oma, A Afg all /h/.

PORTUGAL(Reich): F Gbe-Blm; F Lis-Can; F Mac-Coc; A Hue-Cad/a/; A Opo-Lis/a/; A Sia H; A Pru-Ecu; A Gab-Con; A Agt-Bol; A Lag-Lis; A Zam-Kat; A Bma S A Sia; A Ang S A Gab-Con; A Bra-Bha.

SPAIN(Lucero): F Can-Lag; F Mel-Wpc; F Pip-Ecs; A Ifn H; A Sen /h/; A Mad-Hue; A Uta-Tax; A Mex S A Uta-Tax; A Cad S A Mad-Hue.

Again, Ron Stephens has apparently dropped out; OT CDs unless I get a standby. Fall 1752 orders due 3.00pm 9 September at 238 N. Bowling Green Way, L.A. 90049. Press follows:

TARZANA (Bureau of Vacationing): "In an announcement to the public, King Russell stated that he would be on vacation from August 6 through August 13. Two choices are being considered: Lake Tahoe, NV, or Coronado, near San Diego. If the latter is chosen, it is likely that the King will be at the San Diego Military Convention."

LISBON, 1 Mar. '52: "The government is meeting in closed session for the 8th time this week. Since the king has not been seen for over six weeks a provisional ruler has been put on the throne. He is His Excellency the Count of Cadiz,

(CONTINUED).

((75BKfh press cont.)) the brother-in-law of the king. The king has been treated as far as London, England. A letter was found in his desk explaining the purpose of his trip. Although the letter, which was addressed to the king's ministers, was confidential in nature, many high level officials fear for his safety. The whole country is up in arms and is preparing to build a fleet with which an attack on England can be launched. A fund has been set up to which donations have been made for the fleet. Already over 400,000,000 escudos or 2,000,000 pounds have been collected. This newspaper is proud to announce a donation of 2,000,000 escudos."

VIENNA: "The Austrian government announced today that preliminary inquiries have been made of the Dutch government regarding a cessation of hostilities. A spokesman for the Foreign Office stated that since neither Austria nor the Netherlands seem enthusiastic about the war, Austria feels no loss of honor in making the first move toward peace. He further stated that no reply has been received as yet, and that military operations will continue until a "cease-fire" order is issued by Duke Frederick George."

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COLONIA ERRATA

Some notes on 75Ufh and 75BKfh: in Colonia I, Pai is not a supply center. In Colonia II, Niz should be added to the French list of centers, so France is one short. Also in 75BKfh, Netherlands attempted to build an army in Ecu, but Ecu was occupied; thus he remains one short. A note on builds: please send in only those builds for which you are entitled - no conditional builds are permissible except on retreats. If you are entitled to only two builds and submit 3, the last is thrown out. * * * * *

1974HO TEMPO OF WAR SLOWLY GRINDS DOWN Winter 1906

AUSTRIA(Kissner): A Gal /r/ Vie. ENGLAND(Zimmermann): No change. FRANCE(CD): NC. GERMANY(Fujihara): R F Bal. ITALY(Stimmel): NC. TURKEY(Lucero): B F Con.

On the proposed AU-EN-Ge-TU draw, two yes, three no. The AU-EN-Ge-TU draw has been proposed once again; votes plus Spring 1907 orders due 3.00pm 9 September at Jon Reich's house, 1443 Jonesboro Dr., L.A. CA 90049. Press:

TUNIS: "Sea monsters have been cleared from Tyrrhenian Sea by Italians and Austrian fleet has entered area. Monsters are moving westward causing England to once more propose peace."

1975AV TURKEY FALLS AS AU, Ge, IT BLOAT Winter 1905

AUSTRIA(Lucero): B A Vie, A Tri. FRANCE(Kelly): A Mar /r/ Gas; A Spa /r/ Por. GERMANY(Swabeck): B F Kia, A Mun. Removes F Iri, F Eng. ITALY(Weswig): B F Nap, F Rom, A Ven. RUSSIA(Fox): No change.

Spring 1906 orders due 3.00pm 9 September to Jon Reich, 1443 Jonesboro, Los Angeles, 90049. Believe it or not, there was no press submitted.

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1975GG IS THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN ALLIANCE IN TROUBLE? Fall 1904

AUSTRIA(Bourns): F Bla S RU A Arm-Ank; F Alb H; A Ser H; A Pie S IT F Rom-Tus; A Tyo-Ven; A Bud-Vie; A Gal-Boh. ENGLAND(Diehl): F Hel-Kie; F Nth-Nwy; F Ska S F Nth-Nwy; A Den-Swa/a/. FRANCE(Verheiden): F Bel-Hol; F Wes-Tyr; F Lyo S F Wes-Tyr; A Bur-Mar; A Pic-Bur; A Tus-ROM/a/.

1975GG Adjudications (Cont.):

GERMANY(Fox): F Den/r/Bal. F Bal. & A Kie-Den; A Kie-Den; A Mun-Kie; A Ber & A Mun-Kie; A Hol & A Mun-Kie.
 ITALY(Lucero): F Rom-Tus; F Tyr & F Rom-Tus; F Ion & F Tyr; F Smy H; A Tun H; A Gra R.
 RUSSIA(Dunn): F Nwy-Nrg; A War-Pru; A Sil & A War-Pru; A Swa-Nwy; A Arn-Ank.
 TURKEY(CD): A Ank /h/a/.

Winter 1904 builds due 3.00pm 9 September to Jon Reich, 1443 Jonesboro Dr., L.A. CA 90049. There was no press submitted. Fall-Winter Supply Chart follows:

AUSTRIA: Home, Ser, Bul, Rum, Con, Ven (8). +1. ENGLAND: Home, Nwy (4). +1.
 FRANCE: Home, Spa, B-l, Por (6). +1. GERMANY: Home, Hol, Den (5). No change.
 ITALY: Tun, Smy, Gra, Rom, Nap, Ym (5). Removes one.
 RUSSIA: Home, Swa, Ank (6). Builds 1. TURKEY: ~~XX~~ (0). OUT.

1976M MOBILIZATION CONTINUES AS GERMANY FACES HARD WINTER Winter 1902

AUSTRIA(Adam): No change. ENGLAND(Diehl): Builds A Edi.
 FRANCE(Fujihara): Builds A Par. GERMANY(Cooper): A Hol /r/ Ruh; A Sil /r/ OTB.
 ITALY(Dittmar): No change. TURKEY(Kelly): No change.
 RUSSIA(Boogard): Builds F StP(nc).

Spring 1903 orders due 3.00pm 9 September to Jon Reich, 1443 Jonesboro Dr., L.A. CA 90049. 1976M press:

ROME: "The 1903 Summer Mentally Retarded Olympics were scheduled to be held at Rome Park this August. The complaining Austro-Hungarians said, 'Get the hell out of Trieste or else we won't send our group.' Under Serbian advice Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece supported this action, claiming that agreements on such issues is the first step in Pan-Sloppism. Turkey and Russia stepped in but also withdrew their athletes along with Tunisia when France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and all the Iberian states backed Austria-Hungary even though they are athletic supporters. Denmark and England, against the No Amnesty Act imposed by Italy, withdrew their support. Also, the United States sent aid but no athletes. It now seems the games will be dominated by Italy with a close second from Nationalist China."

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STANDBY POOL

Diplomacy: None required. Pool status - Eric Verheiden, Ron Kelly, Don Parker, Bert van den Boogard, Peggy Gemignani, Thomas McNally.
 Colonia: Terry Lucero is withdrawing. We need Colonia standbys desperately!

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CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Bert van den Boogard to 6122-90 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T6B 0P1 Canada.
 Tom Cooper to 4139 Coralae Lane, Lafayette CA 94549 U.S.A.
 Russell Fox from August 10 to 16 c/o Hotel Coronado, Coronado CA 92118.

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If you realize that you aren't as wise today as you thought you were yesterday, you're wiser today.

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HOBBY HAPPENINGS Of TMM and the World

GEN-CON WEST I will be held on 4 - 6 September in San Jose. This is said to be the largest west coast convention ever. Features, I am told, are to include wargaming, Diplomacy, and perhaps some sci-fi. For accurate info, contact Tom Vaughan, c/o The Octopus, 21128 San Carlos Ave., San Carlos, CA 94070.

DINKI-CON III is set for Sunday, 22 August at Holby Park in Bel-Air (pay!). The subject is to be pure Dippy, and the 3rd Annual Masters' Game is to be GMed by Rod Walker. The Masters' Game is invitational, so if you'd like to nominate yourself or someone else, send in the name and qualifications. Directions to the Dinki-Con:

Going south on the San Diego Fwy (405): get off on Sunset going east past U.C.L.A. to Bel-Air East Gate, which straddles Beverly Glen. Go south on Beverly Glen to the Park.

Going north on the San Diego Fwy (405): get off on Wilshire going east through Westwood to Bel-Air. Turn left going north on Bel-Air (whoops, read Bel-Air as Beverly Glen! sorry!) on Beverly Glen to the Park.

If you're going north and you miss Wilshire, you can always take Sunset; likewise if you're going south and miss Sunset. Sunset is, however, a little easier, as it's possible to miss Beverly Glen off Wilshire. At TMM would like to meet in person as many of you as we can. Please try to attend!

Issue #24 of The Master Machiavellian, tentatively set for 14 September, will be our second anniversary issue. It may not be as long (25 pages) as our first anniversary issue, but it will be purple, so the legibility should be drastically superior. We'd like to solicit articles (humorous, game-oriented, historical) from you the readership (traders, subbers, players), and according to your response, we should have another memorable anniversary issue. The cre the merrier!

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WARGAMES

There has been some response to last ish's inquiry regarding wargames, and we have decided to tentatively open a game of Sniper and Mechwar 77. Again, we request PEM systems, although we can use S&T's "Sniper Free for All" rules and I have a PEM Mechwar system in hand. Also, we're still looking for PEM rules to Kingmaker as well as info on how Avalon Hill has changed the British version. Signups are now being taken.

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THE POLITICS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Part II

by Terry Lucero

The evolution of Bourgeois democracy contributed three important things to the process of industrialization. First, it transferred political power to those who supported modernizing the economy and wanted to industrialize, and kept it from those who opposed such a change. Under the monarchical system, even where the king had the most power, the nobility retained considerable influence. As long as agriculture was dominant, and land the measure of economic power, the national monarchies reflected economic power with political authority. As the middle class grew, however, they accumulated economic clout, but without a corresponding increase in political influence. In England, this change was solved by a series of relatively small conflicts with the king, in which the lesser nobility and the clergy sided with the Bourgeoisie to gain or preserve rights (earliest example: the Magna Carta). In France, the union of the nobility and church with the king against the bourgeoisie and peasants led to the French Revolution. In either case, by the time the Industrial Revolution began (England's political stability was a major asset), the Bourgeoisie had acquired considerable

(CONTINUED)

((article cont.)) rights, and the political system approximately reflected the economic power base.

Secondly, Bourgeois politics, through its low wages and high profit margins, was able to increase savings for investment. By permitting the industrialists a free hand in determining the prices they charged, the wages they paid, and the hours their workers laboured, the government guaranteed large profits, which were in turn reinvested. Further, the government protected property rights, and allowed the industrialists to keep what they acquired with little difficulty. Income taxes, if levied at all, were very light, as were sales taxes; property taxes, levied by the acre, were high. Government-sponsored road and communications networks made travel easier and less expensive, and allowed goods to reach their consumers more quickly. Ease and speed of communications created flexibility of supply, so that industrialists could re-route shipments quickly, and take advantage of local demand increases. Finally the governments enlarged the amount of credit available, and the ease with which it could be used. The Bank of England is a good example of this service, providing money to pay workers with, which was in turn repayed in a matter of months from the companies' profits.

Thirdly, the Bourgeois governments of the 19th Century speeded the migration of peasants from the country to the cities. The attraction of city life to a peasant farmer, where he might earn money and accumulate wealth, was aided by taxation of land rather than income. This influx provided two benefits to the industrialists: 1) it provided a large supply of cheap, unskilled labour to operate their factory machines; 2) it broke down the traditional peasant social system, removing the individual peasant from his family and placing him with strangers, and served to eliminate the last remnants of feudalism that resisted change (although this was a mixed blessing). It was to the advantage of the middle class to have this flow going, and they resorted to enclosure of common lands, expulsion of all who had no clear legal title to their property, and artificial conversion of the countryside from agriculture to grazing (which required less manpower) to encourage it.

However, the gains made by the Bourgeois during the Industrial Revolution were not without their price. In order to create the huge profit margins that were necessary to rapid economic growth, the middle class and its governments had to hold consumption of the poverty level, keep wages low to hire many workers, and work them for long hours (12-14 per day). It is in this respect that the importance of the limited franchise is evident; by limiting the voting power to those who owned a certain amount of property or paid so much taxes, the Bourgeois governments effectively kept the peasants and labourers out of the decision-making process, and gave the industrialists a free hand (although apportionment of Parliamentary seats in favour of the landed gentry - the "rotten boroughs" - gave them a disproportionate amount of influence and hampered the industrialists somewhat).

This situation produced resentment in the workers, aimed at the industrialists and their production complexes. They were frustrated in their attempts to secure decent working conditions and wages, and this mood led to the creation of workers' organizations: the union. In the beginning unions were illegal, and union organizers were subject to arrest and prosecution, which the governments vigorously did. This was combined with the hiring of strike-breakers and black-listing of suspected union members, all of which effectively kept labour from organizing until the 1870's.

In the factories, the hours were long, the air bad, lighting poor, and the work monotonous. Children as young as 10 worked 10-12-hour days for pittance, and were often crippled by unprotected machinery. The workers lived in slums with no sanitation and little room. Said Friedrich Engels in The Conditions of the Working Class in England: "/Manchester/...A whole /Irish/ family is often accommodated on a single bed, and sometimes a heap of filthy straw and a covering of old sacking hide them in one undistinguishable heap...often more than one family lived in a damp cellar, containing only one room in whose pestilential atmosphere from 12 to 16 persons were crowded." There was practically no hope

((article cont.)) for advancement, so long as the Bourgeoisie held the franchise and unions were outlawed. Thus were the conditions of Bourgeois democracy.

NEXT ISSUE: Part III - Communist and fascist economics; Conclusion.

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A LETTER

courtesy of United States Postal Service

((From Bob Stimmel, Brooks Hotel, Apt. #12, 1541 Sawtelle Blvd., L.A. CA 90025 dated 11 July 1976))

While I have few comments on the period of the Industrial Revolution ((re Part I of Terry Lucero's article, see above)), I feel that many medieval kings were more powerful than the article implied. Also, conditions varied greatly from country to country.

In England, for example, a noble could not even build a castle without permission from the king "to crenellate his manor".

Many cities in Italy had the Bourgeois democratic (or aristocratic) form of rule centuries before the modern age began.

Iberia was divided into several powerful monarchies (not into feudal states) for several centuries in later middle ages.

As to your (M.H.) comments, well, the French Revolution didn't last long enough to benefit the common man. Napoleon took over and after he was overthrown Europe's rulers were able to establish strongly anti-democratic governments which lasted till World War I era, with exception of France which returned to democracy sooner.

In case of any conflicts with history books my statements should be considered to be correct, while the history books should be considered to be in error.

One must also differentiate between what is taught in school and the actual facts.

((In commenting upon a subject with which I am not at all familiar, I am taking chances, BUT . . . No doubt Bob's reference to England related to pre-Magna Carta England, as the Great Charter was not the article of democratic importance it is taken to be, but rather the nobility's move to secure more power in their own hands while weakening that of the king (John). Re: the French Revolution, there is no way that that occurrence can be construed to have been for the benefit of the masses. However democratically well-intentioned the National Constituent Assembly might have been, it and its successors, the Legislative Assembly, the National Convention, and the Directory, quickly became and served continually as the private tool of the ruling middle class to further their own selfish interests. In fact, under the National Convention's Committee of Public Safety, the democratic experiment in France had degenerated into a dictatorship of the Bourgeoisie. Napoleon was welcomed to one-man rule overwhelmingly by the masses, as resentment towards the middle class was rampant, and the French commons welcomed the stability of a strong centralized monarchy with which they were comfortably familiar (care of Henri IV, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Louis XV, and even Louis XVI) over the instability of a self-centered, foreign dictatorship of the wealthy middle class. I base this not upon school history books, but rather upon works such as those by Richard Morris, E.R. Tannenbaum, Leo Gershoy, and R.R. Palmer. Thus I must assume the above reply to have some basis in fact, and that I, for one, think I can differentiate between what is taught in school and the actual facts.))

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That prince who turns the other cheek too far gets it in the neck - N. M.

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DIPLOMACY IN ACTION

ONE: The Inter-War Period 1925-1939
by Michael George Homer

Part Three - The Rape of Prague

The twenty-year-old Republic of Czechoslovakia was no more. Slovakia was under Hitler's thumb. Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia was a Hungarian province. Bohemia and Moravia, the Czech lands, stood alone -- and it fell to President Hacha, despite his chronic heart trouble, to "shoulder the agonizing burden of the last frightful hours which lay ahead.

At 11.00pm on 14 March, the axe finally fell on the remnants of Czechoslovakia. Arriving at the New Reichskanzlerlei in Berlin, Hacha and Chvalkovsky were confronted by Hitler, Ribbentrop, Meißner, Weizsäcker, Dietrich, Göring of the Luftwaffe, and Keitel from Oberkommando der Wehrmacht. Secluded in a room with Hitler, Ribbentrop, and Göring, the Czech ministers were confronted with a document which contained the total abdication of Czechoslovakia's sovereignty. Declaring, "This is no time for negotiation; it is time to take note of the irrevocable decisions of the German Government", Hitler signed the document and stalked out of the room.

The time was now 1.30am 15 March. The order for the German Wehrmacht to commence the occupation of Bohemia and Moravia was to go out at 6.30am. In the intervening five hours Hacha protested desperately against this brutality and strove to avoid signing his country's death-warrant, arguing that he needed the consent of his ministers. While a telephone link to Prague was arranged, the German ministers pushed the two Czechs around the table, constantly waving the papers under their noses, thrusting pens into their hands, threatening that in two hours half of Prague could be leveled by 800 Luftwaffe bombers which were only waiting for the order to take off. During this terrible ordeal, Hacha had to be brought round several times by doctors on call in the adjoining room. At 3.45am he lost consciousness entirely and had to be given injections. Conscious again, his resistance was broken and he signed in desperation, convinced that if he did not his country would be destroyed by the German military machine.

While the paper Hacha had signed implied that the Third Reich would leave the Czechs some remnants of autonomy, the only true reality was manifested in the advance of German Panzer units which had commenced the occupation of Bohemia and Moravia and the neutralization of the Czech Army at 6.00am, thirty minutes before the date quoted to Hacha. Heavily outnumbered, Czech resistance would have been useless, resulting only in further bloodshed which would have given Hitler all the excuse he needed to deny the Czechs any semblance of autonomy.

Hounded to the final limits of their endurance, the exhausted Czech statesmen were forced to yield, accepting the conditions laid down in the O.K.W. note of 11 March and putting their names to a joint declaration as follows:

"Berlin, 15 March 1939. At their request, the Führer has today received President Hacha and Foreign Minister Chvalkovsky in the presence of Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop. At this meeting the grave situation created by the events of recent weeks in the present Czechoslovak territory was examined with complete frankness. Both sides unanimously expressed the conviction that every effort must be made to preserve calm, order, and peace in this part of Central Europe. The Czechoslovak President declared that, in order to pursue this object and to achieve complete pacification, he confidently places the fate of the Czech people and country in the hands of the Führer and the German Reich. The Führer accepted this declaration and expressed his intention of taking the Czech people under the protection of the German Reich, and of guaranteeing them an autonomous development of their ethnic life as suited to their character. In token of which the present document has been signed by both parties."

Diplomacy, Nazi-style.

The Czech Prime Minister, Rudolf Beran, and Minister for National Defense General Jan Syrový, gave in without being pushed around or given injections. This was certainly not surprising in the case of Beran: to the question of whether or

(article cont.) Not it would be better to capitulate or to stand up to the... with the help of the Soviet Red Army, Beran brandished his wallet and replied, "Hitler will not take this from me. With Voroshilov I am not so sure. That is why I would rather be swallowed by Hitler than saved by Voroshilov."

With this document Hitler had got everything he wanted, and German troops proceeded to occupy all of Bohemia and Moravia as effortlessly as though they were on maneuvers. But despite the liquidation of Czechoslovakia and the most stunning of Hitler's diplomatic forays ever, the threat of a general European war was now imminent.

NEXT INSTALLMENT: Sunset in the East: the attack on Poland.

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A newspaper misprint from a Knoxville Journal article on filing income-tax returns: "If you and your spouse file separately, each should report only his or her own income. Each should also report only his or her seductions."

SUBSCRIPTION TERMINATIONS

Included below are each issue number to 34 accompanied by the names of those subscribers whose subscription runs out with that issue.

- Issue #23 (this ish!) - Peggy Gemignani, Eric Spak, Peter Shapley, Erich Swabeck, Mark Zimmermann.
- Issue #24 - Ron Kelly, Fred Hyatt, William Adam, Robert Stimmel, Bert van den Boogard, Don Parker, Steve Norris, Victor Ricci.
- Issue #25 - Jad Dittmar, David Calvert, Dr. Franklin Loehr, Tom Kissner, Tom Hubbard, Terry Lucero, David Fujihara.
- Issue #26 - Chris Pike, Gus Ferguson, Jon Pepper, Jon Reich.
- Issue #27 - Rich Greenwall, John Weswig.
- Issue #30 - Tom McNally, Dave Hoffman.
- Issue #31 - Mike Chumler, Scott Rich.
- Issue #32 - Ed Schnaath, Jim Diehl.
- Issue #33 - Dave Ditter.
- Issue #34 - Tom Cooper.

The following are those subscribers who have allowed their subscriptions to run out (the number in parenthesis is the ish number their sub expired with):

Russell Fox (18), Gary Behnen (18), Martin Dunn (19 - has indicated will re-subscribe), Wiley Carter (19), Phil Koenig (20), ~~Bob Stephens (21), Karl Semate (22 - he's in L.A. now so he might not have gotten the note), Brian Bourne (22).~~

As you can see, we've been steadily losing subbers, and to keep the line going, we need new ones! We'd appreciate your contacting hobby acquaintances and friends and telling them about TMM. TMM is, after all, your gamezine, too.

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