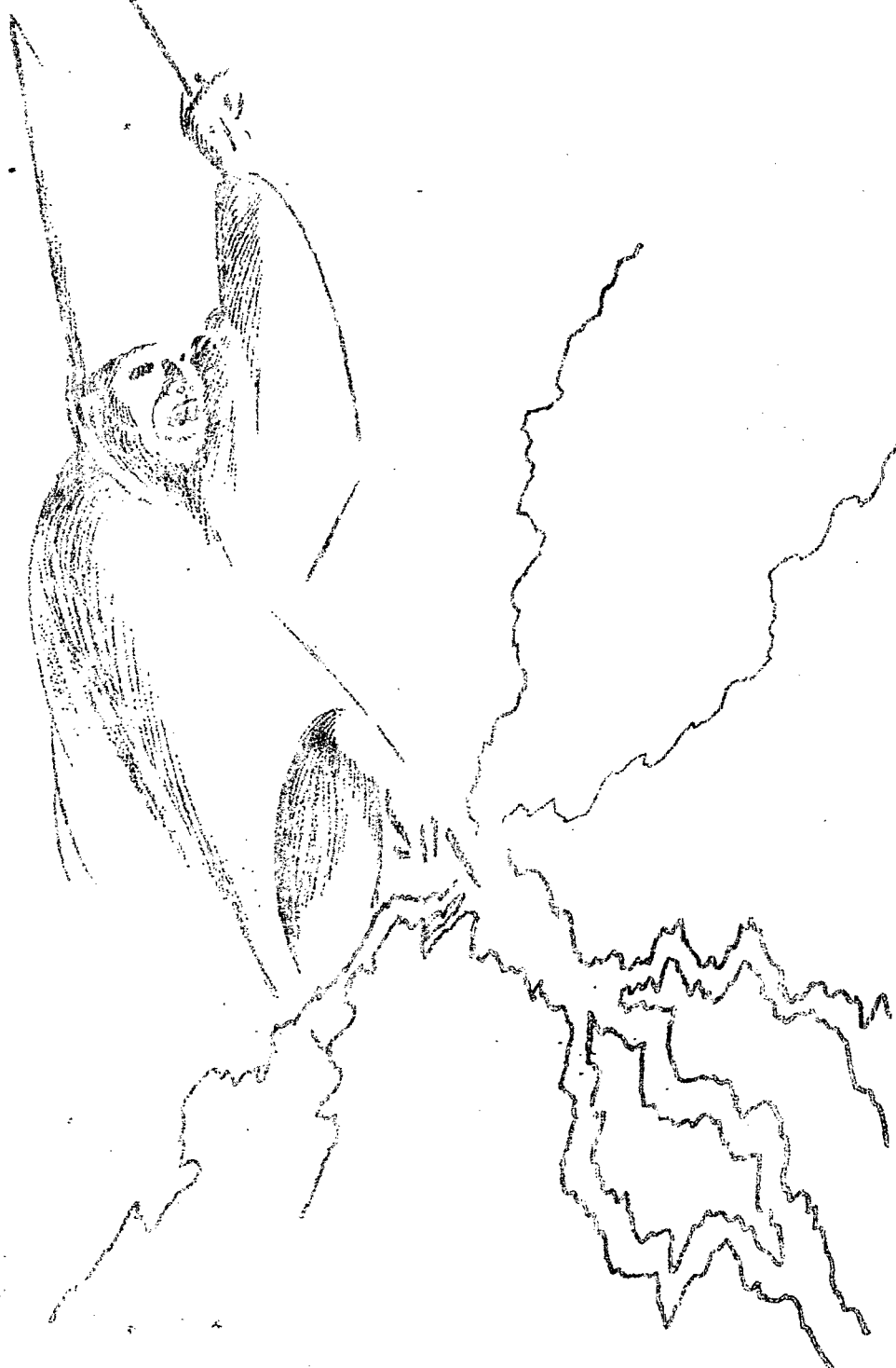


S F A R 31



STABBINGS

GAMESMASTER

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IN THIS ISSUE

Trantor II (1965U) -- Fall 1910
Massif II (1966I) -- Spring '07
sTab #II (1966Aft) -- Spring '06
Trantor III (1967A) -- Winter '02
Massif III (1967E) -- Spring '02
slab #IV (1967?t) -- Spring '01

sTab, the cluttered Diplomacy magazine, is thrown together once every three weeks, by John Koning, head Klutz. It chronicles the six games listed above, plus sTab III, whose first moves are delayed due to player problems. Subscriptions are the usual ten issues for \$1, and trades with all other Diplomacy magazines are requested.

This issue's cover was produced without human aid by our Noble Art Editor John Smythe, and is yet another in his memorable "Significant Moments in the History of Diplomacy" series. He has titled it "John Koning nominating himself for Presidency of the YUDC."

sTab #II "Spring 1906" 13 May 1967

EARL THOMPSON

ENGLAND: F Liv-Wal; F Iri (S) F Liv-Wal; F Nth-Lon; A York (S)
F Nth-Lon; F StP-Bar; F Den-Nth; F Swe-Nwy

JOHN SMYTHE

FRANCE: F Eng-Nth; F Wal-Eng; F Tyrr-Nap; A Pied-Ven; A Bur (S)
GERMAN A Hol-Ruhr; A Bel (S) GERMAN A Hol-Ruhr
GERMANY: A Hol-Ruhr
ITALY: F Tun-Tyrr; A Rom-Apu; A Nap-Apu

DEREK NELSON

AUSTRIA: A Tri-Ven; A Tyr (S) A Tri-Ven; A Vie-Tri
RUSSIA: A Mos-StP; A Liv (S) A Mos-StP; F Bal-Both; A Ber (S)
A Kie; A Kie (S) ENGLISH F Nt A Mun-Ruhr; A Boh-Mun
F Gre-Ion
TURKEY: A Ukr-Mos; A Apu (S) F Ion-Nap; F Adr (S) A Apu;
F Aeg (S) RUSSIAN F Gre-Ion; F EMed (S) RUSSIAN F Gre-Ion

Underlined moves do not succeed. The French Fleet Wales is annihilated. The Turkish supports for Russia's "F Gre-Ion" fail because a country may not rout, or support the rout, or its own units. (If Turkey's "F Ion-Nap" had succeeded, so would the supports. Likewise, Russia's attack would stand out a twice supported attack from Italy and/or France.) Although Russia and Turkey are commanded by the same player, they are nonetheless separate countries. Two- and three-man games in the sTab series are played under the same rules

as team games, and each country is treated as though it were commanded by a different player.

 DEADLINE FOR "FALL 1906" ORDERS IS SATURDAY, 3 JUNE 1967

LONDON You French will soon be forced out of the Channel. We will bury you!!

PARIS to LONDON You "will bury" us? "You" had better hurry if you hope to beat the Russians, the Austrians, and the Turks to the right to throw the first shovel of dirt into the grave.

GERMANY to LONDON Ha!, the Russians have already buried us. Maybe next time you will be more fortunate.

ROME to LONDON With the Austrians and the heathen Turks already surrounding the city, I don't believe we courageous Christians have to worry about the likes of "you" burying us -- unless, of course, "you" have been hired as professional grave diggers.

GENEVA to PARIS (DWE) The Russians, Austrians, and Turks threw the first shovel of dirt into the grave in "Spring 1901," I believe.

 -"Spring 1901, Game IV"-

JOHN McCALLUM

ENGLAND: F Lon-Eng; F Edi-Nth; A Liv-York
 ITALY: F Nap-Ion; A Rom-Tus; A Ven-Tri
 TURKEY: A Con-Bul; A Smy-Ank; F Ank-Bla

DEREK NELSON

FRANCE: F Bre-Eng; A Par-Pic; A Mar-Pied
 GERMANY: F Kie-Hol; A Ber-Kie; A Mun-Tyr
 AUSTRIA: A Bud-Ser; A Vie-Tri; F Tri-Alb

JOHN SMYTHE

RUSSIA: F Sev-hold; F StP-Both; A War-Livo; A Mos-Ukr

Underlined moves do not succeed.

 DEADLINE FOR "FALL 1901" ORDERS IS SATURDAY, 3 JUNE 1967

WANTED BY THE EDITOR -- will buy, or trade back stab, Massif, Tranter
Brobdingnag 12, 13 Barad-Dur 2-4
Wind in Wooly 3,4,9,10,13 Orthanc 11-15
Graustack 1-11, 13,14,32-39,40-42 Miskatonic U 1-3
Fredonia 3-8 Bolverk 1-8, 10

TRANTOR

#56/SVG #56

"Fall 1910, Game II"

13 May 1967

FRENCH FLEET IN PORTUGAL GIBRALTER BLOCKADE COMPLETED

ENGLAND: F Nat-Mid; F Nth-Eng; F Den-Nth; A Kie (S) FRENCH a Mun;
(McCallum) A Ber (S) A Sil; A Pru (S) A Sil; A Livo-hold; A StP (S)
A Livo; A Sil-hold

FRANCE: A Mun (S) ENGLISH A Sil; A Bur (S) F Mar; A Pic-Bel;
(Reinsel) A Gas (S) F Spa (SC); F Iri (S) ENGLISH F Nat-Mid;
F Mid-Por; F Spa (S) ENGLISH F Nat-Mid; F Mar (S) F Spa

ITALY: F WMed-Mid; F Naf (S) F WMed-Mid; A Tus-hold; F Rom-hold
(Wells)

TURKEY: A Pied-Mar; A Ven (S) A Tyr; A Boh (S) A Tyr; A Tyr (S)
(Smythe) A Boh; A Gal (S) A War; A Ukr (S) A War; A Mos (S) A War
A War (S) A Mos; A Sev (S) A Mos; F Lyon-Spa (SC);
F Tyrr-Lyon; F Ion-Tyrr; F Aeg-Ion

Underlined moves do not succeed.

DEADLINE FOR "WINTER 1910" ORDERS IS SATURDAY, 3 JUNE 1967

BUILDS:

ENGLAND: Edi, Liv, Lon, Nor, Swe, StP, Den, Ber, Kie ((9)) No change
FRANCE: Bro, Par, Mar, Bel, Spa, Por, Mun, Hol ((8)) No change
ITALY: Nap, Rom, ~~Yon~~, Tun ((3)) Lose ONE
TURKEY: Ank, Smy, Con, Bul, Gre, Ser, Rum, Sev, War, Mos, Bud,
Vie, Tri, Ven ((14)) Build ONE

Players may, if they wish, submit "Spring 1911" moves conditional upon the "Winter 1910" builds and removals. If all players submit such moves, they will be printed in sTab 32; if not, they won't.

----- "Winter 1902, Game III" -----

AUSTRIA EXPANDS NAVY, ARMY TURKS LOST IN ARMENIAN WASTE

ENGLAND (Pournelle): Builds Army London

AUSTRIA (Smythe): Builds Army Budapest, Fleet Trieste

TURKEY (Tzudiker): Removes Army Armenia

DEADLINE FOR "SPRING 1903" ORDERS IS SATURDAY, 3 JUNE 1967

LONDON The Chief of the Imperial General Staff announced that due to the continued unrest to the South, a new Regular Army will be raised in Kent, Cornwall, and Middlesex. Meanwhile, the Clans of Scotland are being summoned to provide Home Guards, and a new army of Highlanders may be expected within the year.

The Russian attack on Narvic was a complete surprise to the Staff, and the Lord High Admiral has been authorized to take whatever steps he may feel to be necessary.

A special delegation of military and diplomatic officers has been dispatched to Berlin with war plans, and an air of expectancy has settled over the Capital. His Majesty is expected to make a speech from the Throne before Spring, and reporters believe that it will contain a war message.

BRUGES (With the BEF in Flanders) Morale is high among the units of the British Expeditionary Force, despite pitched battles with French units along the border. The population of Belgium scarcely notices that there is fighting to the south and west, and business continues much as usual. Meanwhile, trade with Norway and Sweden is brisk, and Belgian merchant vessels laden with foodstuffs and other produce from the Congo put in here before continuing on to Kiel to supply the German nation. Belgium is growing rich from the war.

LONDON The Admiralty declared a state of Blockade against France, in cooperation with Italian units in the Gulf of Lyon. All ships bound for France are instructed to report to a British or Italian port for inspection for contraband. Any ship attempting to enter a French port without inspection is liable for capture and sale as a prize of war.

Special inspection facilities are being set up in New York and the principal ports of the United States to facilitate normal commerce, and ships which have been inspected in port and carry the requisite papers may report to any of His Majesty's ships on close blockade duty without putting into a British port.

VIENNA In a communique released by the War Ministry the Government apologized for the war with the Ottoman Empire. "At the present time, the Ottoman Empire is, without a doubt, a most formidable foe. Therefore, this Government would be criminally negligent if it failed to initiate a program to eliminate the potential threat. Only after exhaustive discussions, in which even the heads of foreign governments were consulted, was the decision made to make war upon the Ottoman Empire. It is indeed ironic that the Fates find it necessary for this Government to make war upon the honourable and courageous people of the Ottoman Empire. We sincerely regret the need to take such action."

CONSTANTINOPLE Her Royal Majesty, Queen Sarah F. Allen, addressed her people today. This reported prefers to make a few observations on the young monarch. Despite her youth, laughing eyes, and singing voice, she has a certain potential. One could call it Presence. If developed it would make Her Majesty a Great Lady.

This reporter finds it refreshing that in this era of tall,

lean and hungry leaders in industry and politics; the nation's leader is none of these. Yet she will develop into Greatness. In addition to the potential, she has the opportunity. The nation is embroiled in war and internal crises. The opportunity to lead her people to peace and prosperity is omnipresent.

Very rarely does history bestow on one person the potential for greatness and the need and opportunity to use it. This reporter certainly hopes that womanhood and Greatness will come before the need for them expires. He is confident they will.

Already the nation loves this crisp, young ruler. With womanhood, they will add respect to love. At Greatness they will add honor and homage to these. So too will it be with HIM. When her people and the community of nations will respect and honor, so will HE bestow upon her love (with understanding), respect (with justice), honor (with peace), and HE will bless her, her seed, and her nation for His Name's sake.



MASSIF^{no} 4 2



Game 1966I

"Spring 1907, Game II"

13 May 1967

ENGLAND SILENT

TURKEY SURROUNDS ITALY

ENGLAND: No moves received. Fleets Iri, Nth, Nwy; Armies Lon, (Cartier) Wal, Swe-hold

FRANCE: A Ruhr (S) A Hel; A Hel (S) A Ruhr; A Bur-Mar; F Mar-Lyon; (Tzudiker) F WMed-Tyrr; F Eng-Bol; F Mid-hold

GERMANY: F Holg (S) A Kie-Den; A Mun (S) A Ber-Kie; A Tyr (S) (Naus) A Mun; A Kie-Den; A Sil-hold; A Ber-Kie; F Bal-Both

ITALY: F Nap (S) A Rom; A Rom (S) F Nap; F Tyrr (S) A Rom (Wells)

TURKEY: F Ion-Tun; F EMed-Ion; F Aeg (S) F EMed-Ion; F Adr (S) (Davidson) A Apu; A Apu (S) A Tri-Ven; A Tri-Ven; A Ven-Tus; A Bud-Tri; A Con-Bul; A Smy-Con

Underlined moves do not succeed. With this move, Ken Davidson re-takes control of Turkey from John McCallum (Thanks, John, for filling in while Ken was on vacation.).

 DEADLINE FOR "FALL 1907" ORDERS IS SATURDAY, 3 JUNE 1967

PARIS ((See press release headed "Constantinople" and beginning on page five. Roland Tzudiker submitted the same press release for both his games in sTab, and space considerations forbid its repetition. jgk))

ENGLISH INVADE ST. PETERSBURG

NAVAL CLASH OFF GREEK COAST

ENGLAND: F Liv-Iri; F Edi-Nth; F Nth-Nwy; F Nwy-StP (NC);
(Zolazny) A Bol (S) GERMAN A Mun-Bur

FRANCE: F Por-Mid; A Spa-Gas; A Par-Pic; A Bur (S) A Par-Pic
(Turner)

GERMANY: A Hol-Ruhr; A Mun-Bur; A Ber-Pru; A Sil (S) A Ber-Pru;
(Schultz) F Den (S) ENGLISH F Nwy-Swe

ITALY: F Ion (S) AUSTRIAN F Gre-Aeg; F Nap-Apu; A Tun-hold;
(MacKenzie) A Tyr-Boh

AUSTRIA: A Vic-Gal; A Bud (S) A Vic-Gal; A Ser (S) A Alb-Gre;
(Francis) A Alb-Gre; F Gre-Aeg

RUSSIA: No moves received. Fleets Fin, Rum; Armies Liv, Ukr,
(Castora) War-hold

TURKEY: A Bul (S) F Aeg-Gre; F Aeg-Gre; F Smy-EMed; A Con (S)
(Shagrin) A Bul

Underlined moves do not succeed. The French Army Burgundy must retreat to either Paris or Marseilles, or be removed. The French player has until THURSDAY, 25 MAY 1967 to send in his retreat. Other players may submit moves conditional upon the direction of this retreat, or may choose to ignore it altogether when making their moves.

DEADLINE FOR "FALL 1902" ORDERS IS SATURDAY, 3 JUNE 1967

PARIS King Louis Robert today confessed to Parlement that his foreign policy has been a total failure. "Already the dread forces of Anglo-German militarism bear down upon our noble forces," he stated. "However, we shall, in spite of the overwhelming odds against us, fight to the last man." His Imperial Majesty went on to warn the four eastern powers that unless three of them get together to face the Anglo-German threat, they will soon find themselves in France's shoes. The King was also heard to mutter something about the English king lacking the very rudiments of any notion of morality.

ANKARA What the hell?! Please, somebody, explain what Austria and Italy are doing. Would anybody believe a France-Italian attack on Germany? And Russia, good buddy, you should consider attacking someone. Why don't you and Germany attack Austria? Italy, too! Annihilate Austria for Allah!

GENEVA (DWE) It is apparent that since Russia refuses to go to war, war will come to Russia.

NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEWS

by Morton N. Phillifent

With all Europe erupting into flames across the Atlantic, three new historical studies and a fictional novelization of an era in Germany's history give us a new insight into a troubled continent.

THE RHINE GENERALS by Marcel Dax, Holt and Sons, \$2.95 Today the French are shedding blood to regain what they call the Alsatian provinces, but at one time France itself was willing to cede most of what the Germanic province of Alsace-Lorraine consists of today. Following the death of Louis XVI, much of Europe declared war on the Republic, and mobilized their armies, invading France at most of its frontiers. However, the Swabian Kingdom coerced its two southern neighbors Baden and Wurttemberg into remaining neutral with it, and bargained with the French Directors and rabble-rousers for their continued neutrality.

Hampered by Swabian neutrality, the Austrians and Prussians were unable to implement their plans for a sweep into Paris, and the Republicans were able to win the battle of Valmy of 1792. Whereupon, the Republicans rejected the Peace Treaty which it had itself proposed to the South German bloc and launched the great invasion of the low-lands and the Rhineland.

What names like Davout, Savout, Delerouaix and St. Cyr snatched from the Swabian diplomats was nothing less than the entirety of what the Swabians later acquired some twenty-three years afterward in Vienna, plus the sub-departments of St. Die, Montmedy, Stenay, Montbelliard, and Verdun.

What sort of history might have appeared if the clumsy noblemen of Ludwig II's court had been more adept at their chosen profession of diplomacy is one of the many things you will wonder as you read this book.

But the bulk of the tome deals with the forceful events of the early years of the Republic, when all of Europe slowly fanned itself into flames which burned for more than two generations.

It deals with the fascinating by-paths of history, as when a young general named Ney collected every horse in eastern France to carry the guns of the border fortresses into the hills above Kaiserslautern and blew apart the colorful ranks of the German armies. When Massena, also a young general, rolled up a column of Swiss infantry twice his size near Beltzheim in Alsace.

It also tells of the sweep of quarter of a million French revolutionary soldiers marching across the pontons at Nimwyjien to nail Holland to the French cause for the next twenty years.

Portrayed in a few side-stories are exemplified the resistance first encountered to the Republican draft of citizenry for its armies, and the generally ruthless crushing of this rebellion. As well as the recruits in Reuen climbing in the windows of Bastion to enlist in the cities' regiments.

For the Rhine battles were the first test of the citizen-army against the professional forces of the monarchies of Europe. A test which the book makes plain was decided not by the general staffs but by the hordes of spirited citizens which soon outnumbered the Allies armies at every turn. And by the armories of France which

met the test and armed these new forces as fast as they might be assembled.

Today hordes of soldiers are being assembled in every country, and a new frightening massacre grows ever more fearsome. Diplomacy has once more failed and France seeks to regain Alsace-Lorraine.

SINSHEIM: THE BETRAYAL AND THE LESSON by Milford Adams, Parker and Fess, \$3.00

In 1622, Charles IV stood across the Rhine with 90,000 men and threatened to topple the Habsburgs from their throne. Three months after Heidelberg was burned, Charles IV was dying in his Parisian bed from wounds and there stood nothing between the Habsburgs and Paris but the unsupported border fortresses and thousands of untrained levies.

What happened to alter the unalterable course of French glory was the trained arms of the South Germans, principally the Swabians. In twelve hours of appalling massacre, the stolid masses of pikemen of Philip von Nellenburg had turned the finest, most splendid army in the whole of Europe into nearly fifty thousand corpses.

In four-hundred pages Mildord Adams describes the course of events prior to Sinsheim, the battle and the aftermath of the victory. We are treated to correspondence from Charles IV of France to the Palatine of the Rhine, calmly stating that he was bringing the sword to the Rhineland in order to remove it permanently from Europe's map. We see the magnificent squares of men marching in precise order into the maelstrom of Sinsheim's boulders and woods, there to perish in a crucible never before seen in Europe.

For the first time we see attrition used as a means of deliberately winning a battle which should have gone differently. Marlborough repeated this lesson centuries later, but it was as valid then as it was in Marlborough's time. That if you are willing to expend your entire force in order to break an equal enemy, you may do so and destroy his army at the same time your own disappears into the flames of war.

For there was no strategy or tactics to Sinsheim. Philip von Nellenburg simply threw 110,000 Germans upon the musketeers and cavalry of France and kept throwing them forward until the French line became disjointed and came apart. Mixed in through all this South German force were thousands of Palatiners and Rhinelanders, intent only upon revenge and murder. Fired by the cadres of Calvinists, Zwingers, and exiled French Waldensians and Huguenots as well, the Germans became Angels of Vengeance and turned the battlefield into a field of red mud, killing every Frenchman they could lay hands upon, sometimes in the most brutal fashion.

As if in repayment for this most fanatical of victories, the shattered German armies were swept up by their Catholic Austrian allies in the next year. Breaking every treaty signed, the Habsburgs took the opportunity of French and South German exhaustion to take the Sword and Inquisition into the untouched South. Untroubled by persecution, Protestantism had taken firm hold on the minds of south-western Germany, and now they were visited by the Black Friars with their words of piety and their acts of foul murder. Backed by 160,000 soldiers, the Habsburgs pillaged and burned the South for eight long years, overtopping fortress and city alike.

It is estimated that half of all the Germans in the south died in the Thirty Years War. Half of these must have died in the Great Inquisition of those eight years. Entire cities were put to the question by the sweating Austrians, even small children hardly able to speak, and made to confess.

But the South never surrendered. In the end, France and Sweden revived their forces at their leisure and reinvaded the domains of Charles V. In the end they forced the effective destruction of the old German Empire and ended the Habsburg dreams of controlling all of Europe. It is appropos as to whether their dreams might have been realized had not they become swallowed in their despicable blood-letting of the Great Inquisition and its resultant bogging down of Austria's finest troops.

Also, it might be noted that Nellenburg acquired Bremen, Warzburg and the Austrian provinces west of the Lech as well as over 50 petty lordships in the South and Center of Germany. Upon this base, eventually was built the Swabian Germany, an Empire carved from the ruins and empty fields to the Germany we know today.

THE TORCH TO THE ENEMY by Philippe Marchaunt, Thompson, \$4.49

This is a mediocre history of a fascinating sidelight of the Marlborough Wars, which is only partially saved by a number of detailed maps.

After the battle of Blenheim, Europe seemed unchanged. Despite the near annihilation of the French by Marlborough, Eugene of Orange and the Swabian levies, peace treaties were debated in the capitals of Europe and Marlborough and Eugene were called home. Augustus Charles, Archduke of Swabia in 1705, forced new taxes and levies upon his peoples despite the talks of peace and offered the command of the Armies of the South to Eugene or Marlborough or both.

Living next to the Lion of France, Augustus Charles was rightfully fearful of the recuperative powers of Louis XIV's armies, and intended to cross the Rhine and win some small victory. In all truthfulness, Augustus Charles apparently merely hoped to achieve some measure of bargaining power with Louis XIV in order to bring peace to Swabia without territorial loss.

Instead, the new Armies of Louis XIV seized much of the Lowlands and the Sun King turned upon the Rhine with his massive forces and ran instead into a suddenly desperate Augustus Charles. He saw quite clearly that Southern Germany was the next target, if Louis was to rescue his Bavarian allies from the destruction that threatened them at the time.

In nearly thirty minor pitched battles, stretching from the Ardennes to Boscanon, the outnumbered but finely tuned Swabian, Badonese, Wurttemberger and Hessian regiments cut and cut again at Louis' ponderous juggernauts. The Vosges and Alsace eventually became a thief's den of guerrea, cut-off detachments, independent commands and desperate German units attempting to cut their way back to the Rhine. For two years Louis had to combat the incessant attacks on his supply trains and reinforcements everywhere between Verdun and Worms. In his rear every walled town and castle had to be rooted out with siege fun and torce, Alsace and Lorraine becoming a bleeding ulcer in his side.

Some bastions such as Landau, Trier and Strasbourg never did surrender. Instead they subsisted on rats and belts until re-supplied by a force such as Eugene's raid on Nancy and the starveling garrison replaced by a fresher force.

After Ramillies, Rudolf II Archduke of Swabia-Nellenburg succeeded to the ducal throne and somehow raised another Allied Army to throw back across the Rhine. But both Louis XIV and Rudolf were now men committed to stalemate. For Rudolf received only token reinforcements from the Austrians and Louis was unable to break away from the death-grip he had plunged into, in the Lowlands. The Vosges became a side-show and the German allies were unable to totally clear either Alsace or Northern Lorraine. After 1713, Swabia signed a separate peace and acquired much of Franconia for its troubles, including Bavaria's allies of Ansbach, Bayreuth, Bamberg, and Augsburg, and the Rhineland duchies of Berg and Julich.

But the real treasures were the border fortresses such as Strasbourg and Sarrouis which went to the independent German princes ...out of reach of Louis XIV except at the peril of reawakening the fratricidal guerrea of the Vosges and Alsace-Lorraine. For the next eighty years every major thrust by the French would be foiled by the German fortresses or the Rhine or turned aside. And for the next eighty years Swabia would court one side or the other, acquiring bishoprics, principalities, lordships and even duchies with every murrain upon the troubled face of Europe.

By the time Napoleon emerged upon the scene, Swabia stretched from Switzerland to the North Sea and piloted a coalition of German duchies that only the Confederation of the Rhine spelled an end to.

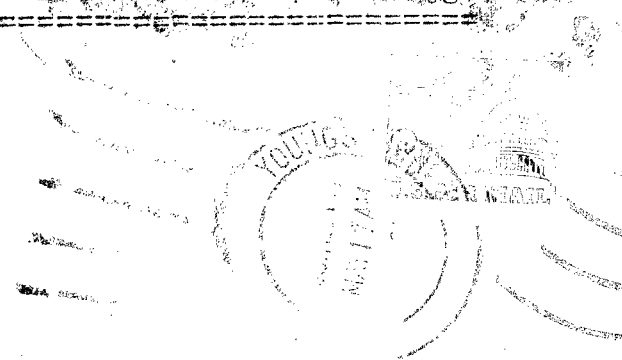
And in effect, this German almost-Empire was built upon the creation of an effective buffer force between France and Austria. A buffer force built in the Spanish Succession War, out of cannon and trained Swabian soldiery.

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And that concludes another issue of sTab. This issue will be mailed out several days late, but all urgent business will be concluded by letter, so no one should suffer serious inconvenience. jgk

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AIR MAIL 1E



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