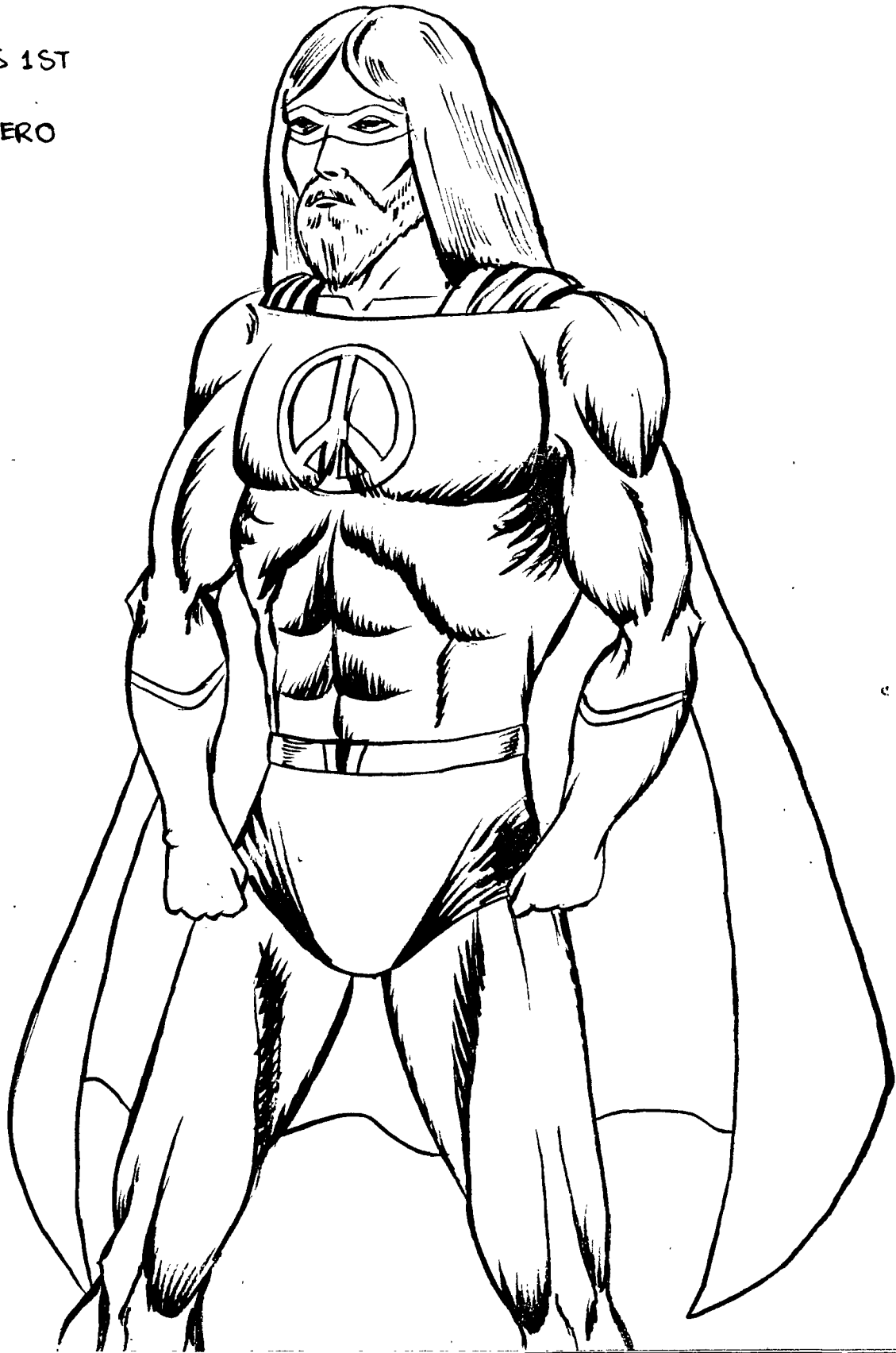


FIRE AND ICE # 9 PRESENTS

SUPER-HIPPY

THE WORLD'S 1ST
PACIFIST
SUPER-HERO



COMPUTER STUDIES XMAS PARTY 86

by David Ames

with suggestions by Michael Jackson

List of Embarrassing Events in Chronological Order

- Paul discloses information about his green chest hair.
- Paul discloses said chest hair.

- Enter Student Union building chanting "Here we go, here we go, here we go"
- Boredom sets in, causing excessive drinking, resulting in food fight.
- Tended wounds caused by hail of mars bars, satsumas, and ham sandwiches.

- Woman with ((Edited at writers request)) requests dance.
- Woman refused.
- More alcohol.

- Michael exits to lavatory holding scotch egg. Reason unknown.
- Copious whooping and clapping (of hands).

- Return of Mike
- Timothy observed getting heavily intoxicated.
- Jan observed counting glasses and mixing dregs into 1 glass and consuming.
- Whooping and clapping.
- Mike falls on floor face down. Observed with pity by all.
- Tim struts his funky stuff alone on dance floor (with trousers around ankles). Photographic evidence exists of this. Copies available^t on request.
- Paul attempts to lick his own forehead. Fails. Observed with pity by all.
- Dave poses for photo with satsuma on crotch. Observed with pity by all.
- Mike gets up off floor.

- Food fight re-starts.
- Unable to detect if Jan is drunk. He always looks like that
- Enemy disarmed by consuming food.

- Paul leaves, drunk. Observed with pity by all.
- Jan counts 59 empty glasses on table.
- Last orders called. General disintegration of party.
- Jan, Tim, Mike and Dave leave party.
- Jan and Tim photographed in obscene poses.
- Michael has sex with bicycle and achieves orgasm.
- End of evening.

CONCLUSION - A merry and wondrous time was had by all, only tainted by hangover the next morning.

QUOTE - "My mouth feels as if a gorilla has shat in it."

The Fall of the Knight Templar

I had hoped that before I did the first of these two articles on the Knight Templar to do a brief piece on The Green Stone to which explains part of my interest in them. however, I didn't have the space or time to do it last issue. Once again I am very pushed for time, so this article is not what I had hoped to do but it is better than nothing.

The book called 'The Green Stone' is about a group of people who experience a series of bizarre events which lead them to a confrontation with a evil power. Whether you believe that these events happen or are merely a clever story can't be worked out from the book. The book links these events to events in the past including the Knight Templar and the Rosicrucians. This piece is from the book and is about the over throw of the Templars on 13th October 1307.

'The Templar were shrouded in mystery. They existence in early twelfth century A.D. in France, as a full-time military organization. They were an international body of knights who fought for Christendom in the holy land against the Saracens. But the Knight Templar were more than simply soldiers, they were also monks; Cistercian monks trained to fight as warriors for the christian church during the crusades. Over the following two centuries they grew to become a very rich, powerful and influential organization throughout Europe. Many writers suggest that the Templars studied various forms of occultism or other such esoteric wisdom from the middle east. They certainly surrounded themselves in mystery, and indeed were eventually excommunicated as heretics by the Roman Catholic church'

Apart from the fact that they were not as far as I can find monks, or at least not all of them were monks, what has been said is true and goes along with what was said in the article in F&I.

'JHoanna had told them that the Templars met their end on 13th October 1307. Andy discovered that this was also correct. They had become unpopular with the French King Philip IV by the early fourteenth century since he evidently owed them a great deal of money. For this reason he decided to destroy them and came to an arrangement with Pope Clement V, who agreed to denounce them and declare them a heretical organization. With the Pope on his side King Philip arrested the Templars in Paris, including the Grand master of the order, Jacques de Moley. They were tried and convicted for heresy and Devil worship. It appeared however, that the charges were unfounded'

I suggest you read 'The Green Stone', it makes for an interesting read. However, I don't believe in the tale myself and feel that for the most part the Templars are used as some kind of justification.

Pg150 'Like the Templars before them'

Anyhow that is the background to the articles. This article is about the Fall, it starts with the end piece of the rise that I could not fit in the last issue.

Philip the Fair was not entirely without some grounds for attacking the Templars. In 1208 Pope Innocent III, a good friend of the order, censured them on a number of points.

The first sign of an attempt came from Henry III of England. In 1252 he hinted that he might try to seize some of the property of the order. The Master of the Templars immediately replied "What sayest thou, O King ? Far be it that thy mouth should utter so disagreeable and silly a word. So long as thou dost exercise Justice thou wilt reign; but if thou infringe it, thou wilt cease to be King !"

The haughty Templars of the fourteenth century owned land and revenues gained steadily in honour and importance. They might have had thrones had they wanted them; for such was their power towards the end that, banded together, they could have overcome more than one of the smaller countries of Europe. Perhaps, though, they aimed even higher than that. If their eventual aim was world hegemony, they could not have organized themselves better, or planned their aristocratic hierarchy more thoroughly. The pride, arrogance and complete confidence and self-sufficiency of the order is something which shows through even to the last.

The Order when fully developed, was composed of several classes: chiefly knights, chaplains and serving-brothers. Affiliated were those who were attached to the Order and worked for it and received its protection, without taking its vows.

A candidate for Knighthood should prove that he was of a knightly family and entitled to the distinction. His father must have been a knight or eligible to become one. He had to prove that he was born in wedlock. The reason was part religious but also political. It stopped a King getting one of his bastard sons into the Order.

The candidate must be free from all obligations including marriage. Competition for admission was so great from eligible people that a very high fee was exacted from those who were to be monk-warriors of the Temple. All candidates were to be knighted before entry into the Order. Knights had to be twenty-one.

When a new knight was admitted to the Order, the ceremony was held in secret. This fact, and persistent rumours, caused the belief that certain ceremonies and practices deviated from the rituals of the church. From what is now known about these ceremonies there doesn't appear anything wrong with them. Afraid that I don't have room to print the details.

Knights were equipped more lightly than other Crusaders and were issued with shield, sword, lance and mace. They were allocated three horses each, plus an esquire, who was either a serving-brother or a layman, perhaps a youth from a noble family anxious to become a knight in his own turn.

Retired knights were looked after by the order, became counsellors at meetings, and were eventually buried in coffins in their Templar habit, with the legs crossed. Many Templar gravestones show the Knight with his feet upon a dog.

At Paris, de Molay was received with honours by the King who was plotting his downfall. In Poitiers, he met Clement, and discussed the possibilities of a fresh crusade. De Molay opined that only a complete alliance of all Christendom could be of any avail against the Moslems, and that the amalgamation of the two Orders was not a good idea. The Grand Master returned to Paris; and almost at once rumours began to circulate about certain serious charges to be preferred against the Order. Troubled by returned to Poitiers to justify the Order before the Pope.

An audience took place, about April of 1307, in which the Pope mentioned the charges which had been made. The commission understood that their answers satisfied Clement, and returned to the capital in good heart.

The method by which the charges were originally said to have made was through a former Templar who had been expelled from the Order for heresy and other offences. Squin de Flexian was in prison and thought he could obtain their release and a pardon for the crime he was currently accused of if he would testify against the Order.

Ten main charges were made by de Flexian including: they had a secret alliance with the Saracens; the head of the Order were heretical, cruel and sacrilegious; Templar-houses were the receptacle of every crime and abomination that could be committed. These charges were later augmented by others which were collected through testimony from other enemies of the Order.

Philip and his advisers prepared in great secrecy for the descent upon this powerful organization. On the 12th of September, 1307, sealed letters were sent to all governors and royal officers throughout France, instructing them to arm themselves on the twelfth of the next month and open the seal orders - and to act upon them forthwith. By the morning of Friday, October 13th, almost every Templar in France was in the hands of the King's men. Hardly one seems to have had any warning. On the day before his arrest, the grand Master had actually been chosen by the King to be a pall-bearer at a State funeral.

The secret orders had it that all Templars were to be seized, tortured and interrogated. Confessions were to be obtained from them; pardons might be promised if they confessed. All their goods were to expropriated.

The King himself took possession of the Temple at Paris as soon as the Grand Master and his knights were arrested. The next day the University of Paris assembled together with canons and other functionaries and ministers; and the Chancellor declared that the Knights had been proceeded against for heresy. Two days later the University met in the Temple and some heads of the Order, including the Grand Master, were interrogated. They are said to have confessed to 'forty years' guilt'.

Edward II was the son-in-law of the French King and invited to act against the Order. Edward say the charges seemed to him to be incredible. Pope Clement assured him. Edward was troubled by the allegations. He wrote to the King of Portugal, Castile, Aragon and Sicily and the Pope. It wasn't until December 26th that the order was given to arrest all Templars in England; but they were to be treated with kindness.

On October 19th, less than a week after they had been arrested 140 prisoners were being tortured by the Dominican Imbert. Promises and the rack produced confessions. Thirty-six dead. Many of the confessions were contradictory.

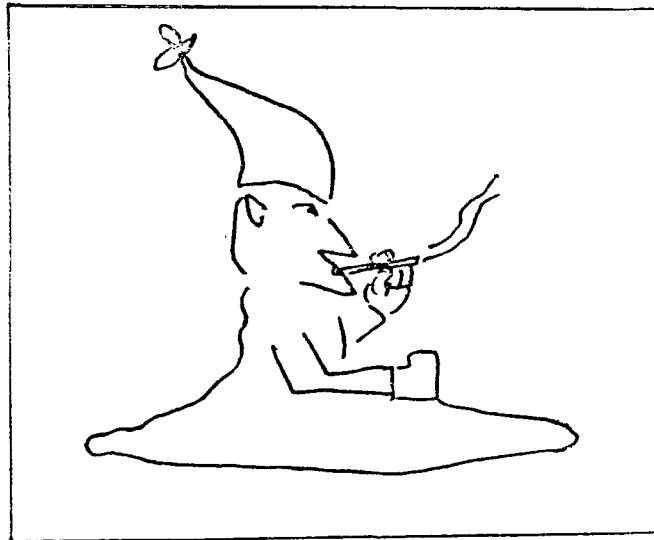
The Templars were allowed to prepare a defend. This was drawn up by seventy-five Templars. The Templars denied every charge and stated that they had been subjected to every kind of illegality. Fifty-four of the knights who had volunteered to defend the Order were committed to the flames, having been declared relapsed heretics before the trials had even started.

Four years to the day after the first arrests, the Pope led a convocation of one hundred and fourteen bishops to come to a final decision about the Templar Order. The prelates of Spain, England, Germany, Denmark, Ireland and Scotland called for the Templars to be allowed to defend themselves. The Pope retorted by closing the Session almost at once. Only one Italian prelate and three french ones voted to prevent the Order from putting in its defence.

On his sole authority the Pope almost immediately abolished the Order. The Grand Master, assumed but not proved to be guilty, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Most of the other knights were released and passed their remaining days in povert.



by Alan Holt
& Adrian Davies.



Exacalibur

Scenario: In the first half of the fifth century, Roman forces were progressively withdrawn from the province of Brittania to defend more central parts of the beleaguered Empire. A last appeal from the now unwarlike Britons to return and defend them against the hordes poised across the North Sea went unanswered; Britain was alone and the Dark Ages began. We know the outcome: by 1066 the Saxons and their kin were the Kings, with the Celts relegated to the fringes of the isles. But somewhere in the region AD500 archaeological evidence strongly suggests that the tide of Saxon incursion was stemmed and even thrown back for some 20 years. Excavations at Cadbury Castle reveal that time it was occupied by a wealthy Romano-British chief of some importance, living in comfort with luxuries still imported from the Mediterranean. Was this Camelot and was the occupant Arthur? Certainly the Saxons were not thrown back by kind words - there must have been a military leader of some stature around to lead the Britons and to act as the seed around which the pearl of the Athurian legend has grown.

Rules: The usual (1971) Diplomacy rules apply, except as altered below:

1. Units not receiving a valid retreat order will be retreated by the GM according to the following criteria and order of preference:

- i. To a space not required for retreat by another unit
- ii. To a home supply centre
- iii. To any supply centre
- iv. To a space nearest to a home supply centre, or if all are lost to the nearest owned supply centre.

Where a choice remains alphabetical order is used. If two units have only one retreat space between them both are removed. Units may not be ordered to disband if any retreat is possible.

2. Initial placement:

BRITISH: A Deva, A Caerwent, A Glevum, A Londinium

PICTS : A Mearns, A Fife, A Edwinsburgh

SCOTS : A Dublin, F Ulster, F North Channel

SAXONS, ANGLES, JUTES & FRISIANS: Each have two Fs and one A off-board.

These latter four are collectively referred to as the Germanic tribes.

3. All the Germanic tribes start the game with three off-board supply centres. The Scots start with one off-board supply centre.

GERMANS: At the end of each of the first, second and third game-years, and after adjustments, each tribe loses one supply centre. Thus by Spring 453 all German supply centres will be on-board.

SCOTS: At the end of the second year and after adjustments the Scots off-board centre is lost.

However, during the first three game years the Germanic tribes may be reduced to less than three units each, whether or not supply centres exist to sustain them. The Scots, similarly, may not go below three units during the first 2 years.

4. Scots and Germans may build in any supply centre they own. German tribes must give preference to off-board centres if any remain.

4. If in any autumn the British player has less than three home centres remaining, s/he may nominate on that turn any other owned centre as a home centre. In postal play the British player should therefore give conditional orders for this where necessary. Once a supply centre has been held by a non-British player for an autumn, it can never thereafter be used by the British player to build in, even if recaptured. It may still be used to support a unit however, and may be used to build in Scots and Germans.

5. The Germanic tribes deploy certain fleets on the board before the game starts. They may only be placed in the following areas: Dogger, German Sea, Wash, Frisian Sea, Thames, East Channel, Middle Channel, West Channel. Diplomacy before this initial placement is allowed. The procedure is as follows:

First the Saxon and Angles place one fleet each. The four German players are informed as to the results of this placement.

Next the Jutes and Frisians place one fleet each. All players are now informed as to these placements and the game begins.

Should any two fleets attempt to deploy in the same area neither succeeds, and they both start the game off-board.

6. German off-board units may enter the map only by the five easternmost sea spaces (Dogger down to East Channel). Any Scots off-board unit which may be built may enter via Ulster, Dublin or Wexford (if an A) or Hebrides, Ulster, Wexford or Atlantic (if an F). Off-board units may be supported onto the board, but may be not give support from off-board. No unit may retreat off-board (but see 7).

7. Fleets may sail around the northern tip of Caledonia by entering "Orkney". This may be reached from Mearns, Dogger, Highlands or Hebrides in one move and gives access to these four spaces itself. Any number of fleets may occupy Orkney - thus no-one can ever be excluded from it. Units cannot be dislodged from Orkney - Fleets may be supported from Orkney into an on-board space, but may not give support from, or convoy through, or retreat to, Orkney.

8. The winner is the first player to control 18 supply centres. Play begins in AD450.

Standard Abbreviations

Alcluith	Alc	Edwinburgh	Edw	Mercia	Mec	Strathclyde	Str
Anderida	And	Elmet	Elm	Mersey	Mey	Sudreys	Sud
Atlantic	ATL	Fife	Fif	Middle Chan	MCH	Sumers Aeten	Sum
Bernicia	Ber	Frisian Sea	FRI	North Chann	NCH	Thames	THa
Cantwearna	Can	Galloway	Gal	North Folk	NFo	Tweed	Twe
Caerleon	CrI	German Sea	GER	Nth Irish S	NIS	Ulster	Uls
Caerwent	Crw	Glevum	Gle	North Gyrwa	NGy	Vectis Insul	Vec
Cleveland	Cle	Hebrides	HEB	North Wales	NWa	Wash	WAS
Crowland	Cro	Highlands	Hig	Portus Andu	PAN	West Channel	WCH
Cumbria	Cum	Lancaster	Lan	Seguntum	Seg	West Wales	WWa
Deira	Dei	Lincoln	Lin	Severn	Sev	Wexford	Wex
Deva	Dev	Londinium	Lon	Silchester	Sil		
Dogger	DOG	Lothian	Lot	Solway	Sly		
Dors Aeten	Dor	Lundy	Lun	Solent	SNT		
Dublin	Dub	Malvern	Mal	South Folk	SFO		
Durobrivae	Dur	Isle of Man	IoM	South Gyraw	SGy		
East Chan	ECH	Mearns	Mea	Sth Irish S	SIS		

Exacalibur is by Kenneth Clark, these rules came from Mopsy 19.

War of the Roses

A diplomacy variant designed by Roger Sandell.

Scenario

During the reign of the feeble-minded Henry VI, England has been reduced to lawless chaos. The chief contenders for the throne are the 'Lancastrian' party led by Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI - and represented by the Red rose - and the 'Yorkist' party headed by the Dukes of York - represented by the White rose. In addition the various noble factions are aiming to improve their position whilst the Scots and French are more than ready to interfere.

The game start positions are formalised, as the estates of the nobility were scattered around the country - York being in fact a Lancastrian stronghold!

1. The normal rules of Diplomacy (1971 edition) will apply, except as modified below.

2. Initial set-up will be as follows:

RED ROSE	A Lon,	A Can,	F Roc.
WHITE ROSE	A Don,	A Der,	F Yor.
PERCIES	A Car,	A Dur,	F Lan.
NEVILLES	A War,	A Her,	F Glo.
BEAUFORTS	A Bri,	A Dor,	F Exe.
SCOTS	F Dum,	2 A's	off-board.
FRENCH	F Har,	1 A & 1 F	off-board.

3. Victory Criteria for the English players (all except Scots and French) is to control a majority of on-board supply centres at the end of a game year, that is 21 centres. In addition the Red rose and the White rose must also control Henry VI in order to claim victory.

For the Scots or French to claim victory they must control 7 on-board centres.

4. Henry VI is the King and starts the game in London (Lon). He has no independent movement capability, and may only be moved with a unit into an adjacent space (Example: A+K(Lon)-Roc) or be transferred between two adjacent units that are not themselves moving. (Example: A(Lon) MS F(Roc), K(Lon)-Roc.) If a unit holding the King is forced to retreat or is disbanded/eliminated then the King remains in his original position, unless this is a sea space, in which case he is moved to one of the nearest land spaces, such move occurring simultaneously with retreats. The King may not be convoyed on his own, only when accompanied by an army. In the event of a unit involved in a transfer being forced to retreat, the transfer succeeds. The King may never be eliminated.

5. Off-Board centres The Scots and French each have two off-board centres. They may build units in these centres and may support on-board units from these centres. Once units are on the board, they may not leave it. Scots armies may enter Dum, Rox or Lam and fleets may enter NCH, Dum, Lam, HOL or GER. French armies may enter via Nmy, Har, or Pic; and French fleets may enter via SCI, USH or Nmy. Units off-board may not support or convoy from off-board, nor may they be supported in entering the board. Off-board builds are reported to the other players but do not need to enter the board immediately. Thus the Scots and French may not be eliminated from the game.

6. Foreign Centres To the English the following centres are foreign: Dub, Dum, Har and Cal. To the Scots all centres except Dum are foreign and to the French all centres except Har and Cal are foreign. A foreign centre that is not occupied by a unit in winter reverts to neutrality.

7. Fleet builds No player may build more than one fleet per year

8. Start Year The start year is 1455.

9. Some Points It is important to point the differing victory conditions. Also note that York is on the coast (bordering HUM).

Diplomacy

Warsaw

Spring 1901

ALL OUT-WAR ! PROBLEMS FOR ALL.
Who going to get it ?

Austria F(Tri)-Alb, A(Vie)-Tri, A(Bud)-Hold 0%
Michael Jackson

England F(Lon)-ENC, A(Lpl)-Yor, F(Edi)-Nth 27.1%
Robert Barron

France F(Bre)-ENC, A(Par)-Bur, A(Mar)-Pie 0.2%
David Glover

Germany F(Kie)-Den, A(Ber)-Mun, A(Mun)-Kie 0%
Paul Geare

Italy A(Ven)-Tyr, A(Rom)-Ven, F(Nap)-ION 20.2%
Adrian Davies

Russia F(StPsc)-GOB, F(Sev)-BLA, A(Mos)-Ukr, A(War)-Gal 37.8%
Richard Minson

Turkey F(Ank)-BLA, A(Con)-Bul, A(Smy)-Arm 21.6%
Tim Wald

RETREATS: None

Press:

Russia-All: Just 'cos I've played this game before doesn't mean I'm a threat. To date I haven't won a single postal game.

Stefan-All: He hasn't had time to play out a game.

Stefan: So the moves are in and what a weird set. Austria is slow off the marks and France decides to attack everyone. Thank you all for getting your orders in on time. My GM name for all games in F&I is Sefan. I have already been asked why I picked Stefan. Stefan Starzynski was the mayor of Warsaw at the start of 1939.

During the Christmas holidays, please send all mail to home addresses. Please note tim has moved again. Don't have his new address. He is home for Christmas, and he should have given me his new address before he gets back.

France: David Glover home address:20 Enderley St, Newcastle-U-Lyme, Staffs, ST5 2DE Tele:(0782) 623871

Germany: Paul Geare Mail will be forwarded from term address. Term Tele:(0703) 774249 Home Tele:(0202) 522296

Turkey: Tim Wald Term time:Don't have his new term-time address yet Home time: Villa L'oustalet, Quartler Les Adrets, Brignoles, 83170, France.

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The Back Page

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Deadlines:Articles - 9th January,1987
Letters - 17th January,1987
Artwork - 18th January,1987
All games - 19th January,1987

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I would like to thank everyone who wrote with special thanks to David G.,Tim & Paul.

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Waiting lists
Diplomacy(Me): Richard,Jon,David - Need 4
Downfall (Me): GAMESTART this issue.
Downfall (Me): Richard,Michael - Need 5
Exaclibur(Me): Richard,Michael,David -Need 4
Diadochi (Me): Richard,Tim - Need 3
Junta (RM): Need 4-7
Railway Rivals(RM): Need ?
Other games:Super-chess,AD&D chess,GoD & Into the Ruins

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You are Neil
and your credit is -

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Thank you for taking the time to read this. I would deeply appreciate any response.