

The Daily Spartan

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A WAR WITH TROY LOOMS

Eratosthenes, Royal Correspondent

Anonymous sources from inside the Royal Court of Sparta have confirmed the widely circulated rumours that Queen Helen of Sparta has been abducted by Paris, Prince of Troy. A war with Troy is on the horizon.

Details began to emerge last week that a diplomatic mission from Troy turned into a raiding party whilst King Menelaus of Sparta was away attending the funeral of his uncle Crateus. The Trojan villains, led by Paris, emptied the royal coffers, pillaged the royal wine cellar, and stole many other priceless objects. It has now been confirmed that the jewel in the thieves' bounty was Queen Helen herself! It is not clear whether Queen Helen was abducted by force or left on her own accord. There have been unconfirmed reports of Paris and Helen enjoying a

kiss on the banks of the Nile in Egypt. Prince Paris' ships are presently believed to be heading for Troy.

Yesterday, King Menelaus convened his closest advisors to discuss the crisis. His brother, King Agamemnon of Mycenae, was overheard threatening to destroy Troy to the ground. Today, soldiers and officers were observed in frantic preparation, loading ships with supplies and weapons. A war with Troy is surely on the cards. Readers may recall that in March of last year, all but a handful of Greek kings and princes swore an oath to defend the marriage of King Menelaus and Queen Helen. If they all answer Menelaus' call to arms — as they must — this will surely be the greatest expeditionary force ever assembled.

United Nations

S/RES/1194 (2014)



Security Council

26 November 2014

Resolution 1194 (2014)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8657th meeting, on 26 November 2014

The Security Council:

Expresses its grave concern over the escalating conflict between the Independent States of Greece and the Kingdom of Troy.

Notes that on 15 January 2010, a coalition of Greek armies led by King Agamemnon of Mycenae landed on the shores of the Kingdom of Troy and has laid siege on the City, cutting off its supply routes.

Further notes that on 5 February 2010, King Priam of Troy rejected King Agamemnon's offer to settle the conflict by returning Queen Helen of Sparta, wife of King Menelaus, to the Greeks.

Expresses its grave concern over credible reports of routine Greek attacks on Trojan outposts, towns and villages in the vicinity of the City of Troy. Survivors of these raids have reported systematic pillage, arbitrary killings, abductions and sexual violence by Greek forces.

Expresses further concern over reports of Greek attacks on the City using catapults loaded with burning tar and rotting animal corpses.

Appalled by reports of the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation inside the City, including reports of a chronic lack of food, epidemic of waterborne and airborne infectious diseases and the destruction of Troy's only civilian hospital.

Calls on the Greek forces led by King Agamemnon, and his generals Menelaus of Sparta, Odysseus of Ithaca and Achilles of Phthia, to cease all attacks on undefended civilian towns and villages, and to lift the siege of Troy to allow the United Nations and the International Committee for the Red Cross to provide humanitarian assistance to civilians in the City.

Calls on the Greek and Trojan forces to immediately cease all further hostilities.

Calls on King Priam of Troy to enter into peace negotiations with King Agamemnon with the view to reaching a political settlement to restore peace and security in the region.

Calls on all warring parties to allow the deployment of monitors from the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Asia Minor (OSCAM) to monitor the conflict and humanitarian situation, and calls on all parties to the conflict to provide the monitors with protection and safe passage.

Calls on all warring parties to respect the applicable laws of war, particularly the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Refers the situation to the International Criminal Court (ICC) Prosecutor under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

Remains actively seized of the situation.

Voting count: 13 in favour, 1 abstention, 1 (P5 member) against = Resolution was not passed due to veto.

**King Agamemnon** ✓

@KingAgamemnon



Today @KingPriam rejected our offer of peace in exchange for the release of @QueenHelen...

...Troy must now face the consequences. Greece will not accept this insult. FOOLS!

...I call on all Greek soldiers to avenge my brother's honour. Take no prisoners. Spare no lives #pariswillpay #killthemail!

2:14 PM · Feb 5, 2010



WITNESS STATEMENT

Please state what happened clearly, honestly, as fully as possible and to the best of your recollection. This statement may provide important details related to the acts committed.

Submitted by Ajax, Trojan soldier, on 10 December 2018, with the support of Natural Rights.

I am Ajax, regular soldier in the Trojan army. In October 2014, life in the City had become unbearable. People were dying from disease and starvation. The Greeks foiled our every attempt to establish a supply route to bring in food and medicines. Something had to be done, or we would all die within weeks. King Priam commanded his son Paris to raid the Greek supplies. Paris gathered a small force of trusted soldiers. I was one of them. We snuck out of Troy under the cover of darkness on 5 October, wearing civilian clothes. We entered the village of Colonae near the Greek camp and lay low among the villagers for three days preparing our attack. In the early morning of 9 October, we attacked the Greek supply camp from the rear. We killed as many Greeks as we could, and loaded our carts with as much Greek grain as we had time to load, before setting fire to the rest. As we fled, Achilles and Menelaus returned from the front with the bulk of their force and attacked us. Achilles was particularly bloodthirsty and cruel in battle. He rode through our lines in his chariot, spearing our soldiers and chopping off heads. At one point, he killed Prince Hector and dragged his body from the back of his chariot for hours. I was ordered to stay behind and fight whilst Paris escaped with the grain. When the fighting was over there were only three of us Trojans left alive. I'm not sure why, but Achilles spared my life. I was bound and put on a boat and taken to a prison camp in Sparta. On arrival, they stripped me naked and let every man, woman and child in Sparta spit and throw rocks at us. Then they took me to a straw-covered dungeon with no windows, toilet or bed. I spent four years in that dungeon. Polonius, my jailer, gave me mouldy bread and watery gruel once a day. He was a short, light-skinned man with big eyes and bushy eyebrows. Sometimes he would come in and tell me that I will be executed at dawn, but it never happened. In the beginning, Polonius wanted information from me about the conditions in the City, about Helen's treatment, about our troops and reinforcements. He tried to beat answers out of me, or crushed my fingers with his boot, or cut me with his knife. Being a simple soldier, I did not know anything and so eventually he stopped asking questions. In November 2018, I was released as part of a prisoner exchange along with Thetos.

Signature: Ajax





WITNESS STATEMENT

Please state what happened clearly, honestly, as fully as possible and to the best of your recollection. This statement may provide important details related to the acts committed.

Submitted by Thetos, Trojan officer, on 15 December 2018, with the support of Natural Rights.

I am Thetos, cousin of Prince Paris and an officer in the Trojan army. I was captured by the Greeks during Paris' operation to rob and destroy the Greek supplies and taken by boat to Sparta. On arrival, I was taken to a room in the King's palace. I do not know what happened to the other prisoners. Four years later, I was released in a prisoner exchange together with Ajax. I assume that the other prisoner, Mithos, was killed. For the first couple of weeks, the Spartans treated me very well. Servants brought me three good meals a day, and let me stroll through the beautiful gardens outside my room. No one came to see me except for the servants. Then, I saw ships arriving on the horizon flying the Spartan royal flag, and the day after, my fortunes turned. Early one morning, I was woken up by a squat ugly man with bushy eyebrows with a cruel look in his eyes. He said nothing and did not give his name. Instead, him and two others bound me up and frog-marched me through the palace to the dungeons. They threw me on a cold damp floor in a small windowless cell. There I remained until my release. Every day for four years they walked in and beat me for no reason. Once, the small man was beating me with a ratan pole. He poked me with the sharp end of the pole all over my body, including my private parts, laughing and saying to the others "we'll make a woman of him yet, maybe enough to make our master forget Helen". They did not ask me any questions, just beat me and laughed at me and left me half-dead and bleeding, until the next beating. I don't know how I survived, but I did. One day, someone I had never seen before came in to my cell and told me that I was going home to Troy. I did not believe him, but then I saw Ajax and the boat, and then the shores of Troy and I wept. I still have recurring nightmares about the dungeon.

Signature: Thetos



New Trojan Times

TROY, October 10, 2014

PARIS WINS TROY A LIFELINE

The Editor-in-Chief

Yesterday, our very own Prince Paris scored a glorious victory against the evil Greeks. Cunningly hiding his men and weapons amongst the villagers in Colonaë, he attacked the Greek supply tents, killing hundreds of bewildered Greeks. Paris' men stole up ten carts of grain and destroyed the rest of the Greek supplies before Achilles and his rabid dogs caught wind of Paris' ploy. When the Greeks reinforcements eventually arrived, all they found were

smouldering tents and empty grain-stores. Twenty brave Trojan soldiers perished in the fight. Their praises will be sung by Trojans forever. Thetos, cousin of Paris, who took the fight to Achilles while Paris fled with the grain, has not been seen since and is feared killed or captured by Achilles. Achilles has refused to speak to Trojan emissaries seeking news of our captured soldiers. All glory to Paris, All glory to Troy!



OSCAM
Monitoring Report
2020

Spot report on the situation in Troy – 25/04/2020

Early on 24 April 2020, monitors observed the departure of Greek ships from the shores of Troy. The Greeks abandoned their camp in the middle of the night, leaving behind a giant wooden statue of a horse. On discovering that the horse was filled with the remainder of the Greeks' grain, the Trojans rejoiced and dragged the horse inside the city gates. In the evening, King Priam ordered a citywide celebration to mark the end of the conflict. Whilst the Trojans celebrated, Odysseus, accompanied by twenty of his men, descended from a secret compartment in the horse's belly. After securing the area, Odysseus opened the city gates, allowing the Greek army to enter the city. By the time the Trojans discovered what had happened, thousands of Greeks had invaded the city and began to wreak havoc. Monitors observed Greek soldiers killing unarmed civilians, looting and burning. Monitors had to flee the city as the situation became too dangerous to continue observing. It is feared that over 10,000 Trojan civilians and combatants, along with the entire royal family, was killed or captured. At dawn on the 25 April, monitors were allowed to enter the burning remains of Troy City. The streets were strewn with corpses. The bodies of King Priam, his sons and grandchildren were found in the royal palace with multiple sword wounds. The Greeks left Troy at midday on 25 April 2018.



WITNESS STATEMENT

Anatolia Police

Statement of *Cassandra*

Place of residence: *Troy*

This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Date: *05/05/2020*

Time: *2 pm*

Signature: *Cassandra*

I was sent to the wine cellar by Queen Helen to fetch the remainder of the wine reserves for the feast. On my way back, I heard a noise, like an old rusty gate opening somewhere above me. I looked up and saw Odysseus climbing out of the accursed horse. I knew that something terrible was about to happen, and that I had to go warn the others, but I was so frightened that I hid behind an old cart, frozen with fear. As I watched, Greek after Greek leapt out of the horse. Then Odysseus opened the gate. Suddenly, he turned around, lifted his sword, shouted a command and a river of Greeks flooded inside the city. I was so frightened I forgot to breathe. The Greeks began to set fire to shops and houses. Some houses had people inside and the Greeks barred the doors so they couldn't escape the fire. The Greeks murdered every man, woman and child that they came across. At some point, I must have inadvertently moved from my hiding place, because a Greek soldier saw me, grabbed me by the shoulders and began to rip my dress off. I started shouting for him to stop, but there was so much noise in the city that I could not even hear my own shouting. He threw me on the floor of a burning house and began to undress. Just as he was about to mount me, I saw a flash of metal and he fell on the floor. I was screaming and crying and could not tell if he was dead. I crawled into a cupboard and stayed in there until the noise subsided. In the morning, I joined the other survivors as we fled for the refugee camps in Anatolia.

Signature: *Cassandra*

The Trojan War Inquiry

Witness Statement

First witness statement of Hector of Ithaca

I. Hector of Ithaca, Greek soldier, shared his testimony, on May 10th 2020, as follows:

[Extract]

1. During the night we quietly assembled in front of the main gates of Troy City. There were about 5000 of us there. The plan was that Odysseus would open the gates from inside and give us the signal to advance. I remember thinking, “what if they discovered Odysseus and the plan was foiled, what will we do then?” Suddenly, the gates swung open and Odysseus was waving at us. I heard him say “behave yourselves” and “civilians are not to blame for Paris’ crimes”, but I could see that most soldiers were already in combat mode and heard nothing. We had all waited 10 years for this moment. Soldiers began to shout war cries and beat their swords against their shields. Odysseus turned to face the city and shouted, “let’s finish this!” We entered the city and began to loot and kill. I don’t think there was any order or authority at this point. I saw Menelaus and Agamemnon fighting their way into the royal palace. I stuck to Odysseus to protect him in case of a counterattack. At one point, we saw a Greek soldier pick up a girl and throw her into a burning house. She was wearing a yellow dress and was trembling with fear. As the soldier began to unlace his trousers, Odysseus took out his sword and pushed it into his back. He looked at me but said nothing. We never spoke of this again. I did not see what happened to that girl.

[...]

2. Yes, it’s true. Agamemnon ordered Odysseus to kill Priam’s grandchild to end the Trojan Kings’ bloodline. Agamemnon said “it’s either this child or yours”. Odysseus threw the child from the city walls. I will never forget its mother’s cry.



OSCAM In Troy



4 November 2014 at 6:45am •

Spot report on the situation in [#Troy](#). It was reported that several civilian buildings were attacked during the night of 3 November 2014, killing five civilians and destroying the homes of many.

[#STOPTHEWAR](#)



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Troy: Report on the Commission of Crimes

Summary Executions, Other Grave Abuses by Agamemnon's Greek Army

December 3, 2010

Human Rights International interviewed ten people, including witnesses, victims, and local residents, in person or by telephone. Some people asked to be identified only by their first names or by pseudonyms for their protection.

"The cases we documented amount to unspeakable, deliberate cruelty and violence against the civilian population" said Director at Human Rights International.

On 22 November 2010, Greek soldiers in Cilla, a town near Troy, rounded up five men and summarily executed one of them. A witness told Human Rights International that soldiers forced the five men to kneel on the side of the road, pulled their t-shirts over their heads and shot one of the men in the back of the head. "He fell [over]", the witness said, "and the women [present at the scene] screamed." One of the perpetrators was "an ugly guy with bushy eyebrows and a cruel look in his eyes", the witness recalled.

A woman told Human Rights International that a soldier had repeatedly raped her in a school where she and her family had been sheltering. She said that he beat her and cut her face, neck and hair with a knife. Human Rights International reviewed two photographs, which the woman shared with Human Rights International, showing her facial injuries.

Many civilians we interviewed described the Greek forces taking food, firewood, clothing and other items such as gasoline.