

The Game of Intergalactic Alliances, Negotiation and Colonization"*


## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Goal

Equipment ............. 3
Game
Preparation .......... 4
Overview............... 5
How to Play.......... 6
Further Details and Other
Refinements ...... 10
The Alien
Powers ............... 12
Artifact
Cards 12

Strategy Hints .... 15
Two Player
Game16

Сampaign
Play ................... 16
2.

## AMOEBA

Spauned on a totally liquid world, Amoebas are highly conscious of vibrations. Quick to withdrau from danger, they are equally able to ooze menacingly into combat when confronted with the proper turbulences. Amoebas pity those who are less able to respond to circumstance and will be sensitive Cosmic masters.

## THE LEGEND

Some called them The Ancient Ones. Others referred to them as Guardians. They called themselves, simply, elders. For eons the elders had watched the cosmos evolve. They saw matter, popping into existence, unevenly coalescing into gases and condensing into gravitational anomalies. And, everywhere, they saw signs of fledgling life.

As these alien beings evolved, absorbed in their own accomplishments, each believed itself unique. The elders, however, studied them all, watching them develop and extend their control over nearby parts of the cosmos. The elders watched with particular care, knowing that their own evolution was taking them beyond this universe. They knew that one of these new forms of intelligent being must be selected to replace them.

The new Guardians must be able to spread their colonies widely throughout the universe. To do this they must know how to wield power, but also how to use diplomacy. They must conserve resources by attracting support, but be able to act alone when necessary. To find the alien life form most capable of this leadership, the elders devised a plan. They shared knowledge that the Universe contained many alien life forms. They provided technology so each alien life form could spread out over interstellar distances and colonize new worlds. Lastly, they made available a variety of Artifacts featuring effects that could be used by those clever enough to recognize an opportunity to help themselves in a rapidly deteriorating situation.

Thus prepared, multitudes of alien life forms were turned loose to seek their destiny, alone or in combination, among the worlds of the Cosmos. With each alien firmly convinced that they alone were destined to guide the future of the Universe, the age of Cosmic Encounter ${ }^{\circledR}$ had begun.


PLAYERS: 2 to 4 AGES: 12 and up


In Cosmic Encounter®, you play the leader of a colonization effort whose ships are traveling throughout the Cosmos to prove their worthiness for Cosmic leadership. You will use force, cunning, and diplomacy to win success for your unique form of alien intelligence. This game is best played with three or four players. The two-player version is very strategic, but omits the alliances found in the three- and four-player games. The winner(s) will be the first player(s) to have FIVE COLONIES on any planets outside his or her home system.


- Planet Systems: There are 4 Planet Systems. Each is a different color and shows five planets.
- The Uar口: This is the saw-toothed center of the gameboard where defeated ships go to wait to be freed.
- Ships: 80 ships, 20 of each color.
- Orders: 12 cardboard discs.
- Card Deck: 54 cards including 46 Encounter cards (Attack or Negotiate) and 8 Artifact cards.
- Alien Cards: 20 cards, each illustrating an Alien Being and describing its unique power.
- Mothership: The large craft that moves, colonizing ships between planet systems.
- Carriers: 4 defender craft, one in each color to match the four different players.
- Alien Card Holders: 4 holders for Alien Cards.



Systems: The Warp is placed on the center of the playing space. Each player selects a Planet System and fits it to the Warp, forming the gameboard.
Establish Home Colonies: Take the twenty ships of your System's color and place 4 of them on each of your planets, forming 5 colonies. These are your home colonies.
Carrier: Place your Carrier next to your planet system.
Orders: Take all the discs of the colors that are in the game. Mix them together. Randomly turn one over. Note its color (it determines which player will go first). Remix the pile and place in a stack face down next to the gameboard. This is the Orders pile.
Alien Cards: Shuffle the Alien Cards and place them in the box. Each player blindly draws one. Set aside the remaining cards. Place your Alien Card in a holder with the picture facing the center of the game and the description facing you. Read your power to all players.

The Deck: One player shuffles the deck and deals each player seven cards face down. Players may look at them but may not show them to other players. The remaining cards are placed face down to one side, opposite the Orders. As cards are played they are placed face up in a separate discard pile.
First Player: The player whose color matched the Order turned over (in Orders above) goes first.

At the start of the game, each player has the following:
1 Home Planet System
4 Ships on each home planet
1 Carrier
1 Alien card
7 Cards from card deck

## NEU PLAYER RLIEN SUGGESTIONS

Players new to Cosmic Encounter ${ }^{\circledR}$ may wish to use these pre-set alien groups in their first few games to get a feel for the rules and how the powers wark. Or they may nat. It kind of depends on the people.

Ч.


## OVERVIEU

You are the leader of a colonization effort. You are responsible for your alien life form's future. The object of the game is to establish colonies in other players' planetary systems. Players will take turns trying to establish colonies. The winner(s) will be the first player(s) to have FIVE COLONIES on any planets outside his or her home system. You do not need to have colonies in all systems, just colonies on five planets outside your own system. These colonies may all be in one system or two may be on one player's system and three in another's, etc.

## On Your Turn:

You are the offensive player. You must encounter another player (the defensive player) on a planet by moving a group of your ships in the Mothership to that planet. Then you and the other player will play Encounter cards face down. The combination of ships, Encounter cards, and other effects will determine the outcome.

You may establish a colony on the planet; you may lose ships to the Warp; or some other outcome may result! Remember: both players can see how many ships each side has in the encounter, but neither side knows what card the other will play or what other effects will be brought to bear on the outcome.
If you lose your first encounter, your turn ends and play passes to your left. If you complete a first successful encounter, you may choose to have a second encounter. Your turn will then end, and play will pass to your left.

## Alliances

You will be able to make alliances with one another during an encounter, jointly risking your ships to gain or defend a colony.

## Alien Powers

You will also have an Alien Power that will give you the advantage of breaking a specific rule of play, causing your own special brand of mayhem in the game.



ANTI-MATTER
Spewed farth from a white hole, the warlds of the AntiMatter careen through space negating uhatever they encounter. Opposed to the very existence of gross matter, Anti-Matter is dedicated to reducing all opposition to less than nothing.


Unique among life forms, the Chronos has farever been able to pierce the veil of time and control its oun past. Now, the elite of the Chromos grow tired of a warld where minar rivalries lead to constant paradoxes and time-quakes and have set out to redesign the Universe. That this involves altering reality comes as past history to the Chromos.

## HOU TO PLAY

Each encounter has 10 steps, which happen in order. You may end up performing all or just some of these steps during an encounter. Also, your alien power may cause a special kind of havoc with these steps. Artifact cards can also interrupt or negate some of these steps, but use these steps as your guide.

1. Regain One Lost Ship: Throughout the game, ships will go to the Warp when encounters are lost. At the start of an encounter, if you have any ships in the Warp, you may move one ship from the Warp to one of your colonies (a home colony or other colony). If you don't have any colonies, you may move a ship directly from the Warp to the Mothership.
2. Receive Orders: Turn over the top disc in the Orders pile. The color of the disc indicates the planet system in which you will now have an encounter. For example, if your color is red and you turn over a green disc, you must have an encounter somewhere in the green system. The player who owns the green system is the Defensive Player. If you turn over your own color you have two options: you can draw again (until you draw another color) or you can attempt to drive a foreign colony off of your home system, possibly recolonizing one of your home planets. The player whose colony you point the Mothership at is the Defensive Player. (see: Driving A Foreign Colony from your Home System on page 10).
3. Gather Ships and Move Them to Mathership:

Take 1 to 4 of your ships from any of your colonies, stack them and place them onto the center row of the Mothership. You may take ships from your home colonies or from colonies you have established elsewhere. You may take them all from the same colony or you can take them from different colonies in different systems. Be careful not to remove all ships from a colony. If you do, you no longer have a colony on that planet because you no longer have a presence there (see: Stripping a Planet of Ships on page 11).
Ч. Point Mothership at Planet: Move the Mothership and point it at one planet in the system that you have orders to colonize. The player who owns that planet is now the defensive player and will try to defend the planet. The defending player can neither add nor subtract ships from his or her planet. Note that, on a home planet, a player may have no ships there, but still has an obligation to defend the planet.
7. Allies Accept/Decline
8. Play Encaunter Cards
9. Reveal Encounter Cards
10. Determine Outcame
5. Offense Invites Allies:

You may now invite offensive allies to help you gain a colony. Announce which color players you wish to have as allies. These players do not answer yet. As tempting as it is for them to
 answer, they should stay quiet. Really. That's the rule. Those players must wait for the defensive player's
invitations (if any) before deciding whether or not they will ally with you.
6. Defense Invites Allies: The defensive player may now invite defensive allies. He or she may invite: any players who have been asked by the offensive player, those ignored by the offensive player, a combination, or no one.
7. Allies Accept/Decline: Starting with the player to the left of the offensive player and proceeding clockwise, players accept or decline invitations to ally. You may only ally with one of the main players. Players allying with the offensive player place one to four ships (taken from any of their colonies) into the side wings of the Mothership. Players allying with the defensive player place one to four of their ships into their Carriers and then move their Carriers in front of the defensive players' planet to help defend it, as illustrated in the example on page 14. Players may choose not to ally. Only after a player has allied with a side (if at all) and after he or she has committed ships does the next player accept or decline an invitation.
8. Play Encounter Cards: After alliances have been formed, the offensive player and the defensive player each choose an Encounter card (Attack or Negotiate) from their respective hands and place them face down.
9. Reveal Encounter Cards: Encounter cards are turned face up simultaneously. Or as close to simultaneously as possible in this imperfect universe.

## WHEN OO I GET TO DRAU NEU CRRDS?

Note that you do not get to draw a new card at the end of an encounter. Or at the end of the turn. Or even when you run out of cards. You only draw a new hand of seven cards when you next need to use an Encounter card and have none. This is either at the start of your turn or when you become the defensive player. This is all explained further on. Just remember that you need to use all seven cards in your hand (most of the time) befare you get new ones. Look for the best situation for using any given card. The key to Cosmic Encounter ${ }^{\circledR}$ is to find ways to make the best use of each card you have. You will find that cards that seem weak in one situation will be winners in another.


Eans of overpopulation forced the highly sacial Empaths to cooperate in arder to survive. On their lush, tropical planet, they learned the value of deference and yielding. Now, they are striving to teach harmony to all other Cosmic life farms.

8.

If Both Players Play Attack Cards: each player adds the number on the card he or she revealed to the number of ships on his or her side. If you are the offensive player, you add your card number to the number of your ships on the Mothership plus any allied ships on the Mothership. If you are the defensive player, you add your card number to the number of your ships on the planet involved in the encounter (if there are no ships there it is a 0 ) plus the number of ships on Carriers protecting the planet. The player with the higher total wins, with ties going to the defender.

## If the offensive player wins:

- All the ships on the Mothership (both the offensive player's ships plus any allies' ships) are placed on the planet, thus establishing (or possibly adding to) a colony for the offensive player and each offensive ally.
- The defensive player's ships on the planet plus any defensive allies' ships in Carriers go to the Warp.
- Other ships on the planet do not go to the Warp. They were not involved in the encounter.
- Carriers do not go to the Warp.


## If the defensive player wins:

- The ships forming the already established colonies on the defensive planet stay there.
- All the ships on the Mothership (both the offensive player's plus any allies' ships) go to the Warp.
- Defensive allies return their allying ships to any of their colonies (even if they are different from where they came from) and move their Carriers back to their home systems. Defensive allies do not get to land on the planet just defended.
- Defensive allies also get a special bonus called Defender Rewards.

For each ship that you contributed to the defense, you must draw a card from the deck or take a ship from the warp.

Move ships from the Warp to any of your colonies.
You may mix the options, e.g. drawing two cards and moving two ships from the Warp (provided that you had committed four ships to the successful defense that turn).

If Both Players Play Negotiate Cards: an attempt is being made to reach a deal. Attacks have been put aside in favor of talk. All allies on both sides return their ships to any of their colonies and move their Carriers back to their home systems. They get nothing. The main players have one minute to make a deal. At this point, you can negotiate a mutually agreeable deal or play hardball and try to negotiate a sweet deal (for you) that your opponent can't refuse.

- Making a Deal. In a deal, you may trade cards and/or allow your opponent to establish one colony on any one planet where you already have a colony. In this way you both may gain a new colony and/or new cards. Any of your ships not in the Warp can be used to establish this colony. Cards must come from the players' hands, not from the deck. Any ships remaining in the Mothership afterward return to any of the offensive player's colonies. Allies are never included in a deal. If no agreement is reached within one minute, you both lose three of your ships of your choice to the Warp. If there is no agreement, the offensive player's turn ends.


## If One Player Plays a Negotiate Card and the Other Plays

 an Attack Card: if you played a Negotiate card, your side loses. Automatically. Your ships and your allies' ships go to the Warp. However, you now claim Compensation from your belligerent opponent. You must take at random, from your opponent's hand, one card for each ship you lost to the Warp (not counting your allies' they get Warped without Compensation). If your opponent doesn't have enough cards to provide you full Compensation, you take only the cards he or she has.
## SUMMARY

|  | ATTRCK/ RTTRCK: <br> High Total Wins. <br> Card + player's <br> ships + allies' <br> ships + any other effects. Tie goes to the defense. <br> IF OFFENSE UINS: <br> Offense and allies get a colony moving all of their ships from the Mothership onto the planet. Defensive player and allies' ships involved in the encounter go to the Warp. <br> IF DEFENSE UINS: <br> Defensive player has prevented colonization of the planet. Defensive allies return ships to colonies and get Defender Rewards (collect one card from the deck or ship from the Warp for each of their defending ships involved in the encounter). Offensive player's ships and allies' ships go to the Warp. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | NEGOTIATE/ <br> Main players have one minute to make a deal. Allies go home. A deal may involve gaining one colony NEGOTIRTE: and/or trading or giving card(s). If no deal is reached, the two players each lose three ships to the Warp. |
|  | The Attack card wins. <br> Attacking player wins, negotiating player loses but gets Compensation of one card from attacker per ship lost. |

## EXRMPLE: <br> AN ATTACK ENCOUNTER

The Zombie is the offensive player and has received orders to attack the Filch. He places 4 ships in the Mothership and points it at the Filchis planet that contains 2 defending Filch ships. The Zarnbie asks both the Empath and the Sorcerer to be offensive allies. The Filch asks only the Empath to be a defensive ally. The Empath lto the left of the Zombie) has two offers. He chooses to ally with the Zombie and places 2 ships in the Mathership (bringing the total to 6). The Sorcerer declines to ally. Both the Zambie and Filch play Encounter cards face down, then reveal them. The Zombie plays an Attack card with a value of 8 . Added to the ships on his side, he has a total attack value of 14 . The Filch is defending with 2 ships but plays a 20 , bringing his total to 22. The Filch wins, keeping the Zombie off his planet.

## EXAMPLE: <br> A NEGOTIRTING ENCOUNTER

The Anti-Matter and the Clone are the Main Players in an encounter. Bath play Negotiate cards face down. When they are revealed, the players now have one minute to reach a deal. The Clone wants a colony (he is behind in colonies) and agrees to give the Anti-Matter his three lowest cards in return for a colony lthe AntiMatter likes low cards for reasons explained later). The Anti-Matter agrees to this and the deal is done. The Clone gains a colony and places ? ships on it. The Anti-Matter gets three attack cards with values of 4,6 , and 8 .
10.


## FURTHER DETAILS and OTHER REFINEMENTS

Second Encounter: If, on your first encounter, you either win an Attack or successfully Negotiate, and you have at least one Encounter card (Attack or Negotiate) left in your hand, you may choose to make a second encounter. If you choose to have a second encounter, start over at Step 1: Regain One Lost Ship and treat the second encounter the same as the first. After your second encounter, your turn ends no matter what the outcome. When your turn ends, the player on your left becomes the offensive player.
Playing Encounter Cards: Once both Encounter cards are played face down, neither can be changed. Artifact cards are never played face down in an encounter.

Orders: If you turn over your own color disc, you have a choice. You can turn over the next disc or you can attempt to drive Foreign Colonies from your Home System and re-establish (or strengthen) a home colony. If there is only one disc left in the Orders pile, reshuffle it with all the discards before turning over another disc.

Driving A Fareign Colony from your Horne System: If you turn over your own color when receiving Orders, you may try to eliminate a foreign colony in your home system. Perhaps that foreign colony is threatening to win or you want to protect yourself by maintaining three colonies in your home system so you can keep your alien power (see page 12). This type of encounter is similar to those described above, except you point the Mothership at another player's colony in your own planet system. Choose which player's colony you are attempting to remove from your planet. That player becomes the defensive player for that encounter. Remember that all ships of one color on any planet make up only one colony. All other colonies on the planet are not involved in this encounter.

## EXAMPLE: RECOLDNIZING A HOME PLANET

During the Mind's turn, she draws a blue Orders disc. Since she is the blue player she now has the chance to attack one of her oun planets in an attempt to remove the Philanthropist from her planet. She takes four ships and loads them into the Mothership and points it toward the planet where the Philanthropist has one ship holding a colony. When the encounter is over, the Mind has won. She removes Philanthropist's ship from her planet and places her ships on the planet.

Other Colonies on a Defending Planet: Colonies on the defensive player's planet which are not part of that home system (that is, they are not the color of the home system) do not count towards the defensive total and are not affected by the outcome. They are simply bystanders. When a player is attempting to drive a foreign colony from his or her home system, only one player's colony can be targeted to be the defensive colony in the encounter, all others are ignored.
Home Planets without Colonies: If you have no colony on a home planet that you are defending, you defend the planet normally except your ship count is zero (0).

Getting New Cards: If you are the offensive player and have no Encounter cards (no Attack or Negotiate cards) at the start of your turn, play (if possible) or discard any Artifacts, draw seven new cards, and continue your turn.
If you run out of Encounter cards during your turn as offensive player and you need to play one, your turn ends immediately. (This might happen due to an Alien Power or because of an Artifact card, both of which are explained on page 12), or due to paying Compensation after your first encounter. If this happens, return any ships in the Mothership to your colonies. Allies also return their ships to any of their colonies.
If you are the defensive player, and must play an Encounter card, and have none, play (if possible) or discard your Artifacts, draw seven new cards.

> ExAMPLE: DRAUING NEU CARDS
> During the Amoeba's secand encounter on his turn, he plays his last card. His turn is now over and he daes not draw any new cards. The next player does not draw the Amoeba's color from the Order pile so the Amoeba still does nat draw any cards. The next player (the Philanthropistl turns over the Order pile and reveals the Amoebàs color. The Philanthropist attempts to use his power to give the Amoeba a card (so that she worit get a new handl but the Amoeba says "Just a moment. I am now the defensive player and will draw a new hand before taking your card", and collects her new hand.

Stripping a Planet of Ships: As soon as you remove the last of your ships from a planet, whether a home planet or not, you no longer have a colony on that planet. Any ships involved in the encounter cannot return to that planet. Ships coming from the Warp cannot return to that planet. You have no colony there. If you have no ships left on one of your home planets you must still defend it (with 0 ships). If a situation arises where you must relocate ships but have no colonies anywhere on the board, you must put your ships in the Warp.
Shared Wins: It is possible, through alliances and successful negotiations, to have more than one player gain five colonies at the same time. In this case, the players share a win.



During millennia of civilization, the ancient Oracles developed perceptiveness about the intentions of athers to uncanny lengths. Uhile reluctant to test the outer limits of their vision, they find even shart-range prescience has given them the reputation of great wisdorn.


## THE RLIEN POUERS

Now that the rules have been explained, here is the part where you, as a unique alien, get to bend the rules to your own advantage. Your Alien card explains how you are different from all other aliens in the universe. How and when you use your power is explained on the Alien card. Some powers must be used when appropriate, but others are optional. Read the cards carefully.

Losing Your Power: When three or more of your home colonies are eliminated, you lose your Alien Power. Immediately. Remove your Power card from its holder and place it face down. You cannot use your power "one last time" before losing it. Continue to play in the normal manner. If you draw your own color disc from the Orders pile, you may attempt to re-establish a colony in your home system. If you regain your Power by having a colony on at least three of your home planets, you again display your Power card by placing it in its holder.

Timing Conflicts: In all cases of timing conflicts (when two players invoke contradictory special effects simultaneously) between Powers, Artifacts, etc. resolution takes place as follows: the players who are not the Main Players, in order, to the left of the offense, get to use their effect first. Then the offensive player plays, and then finally the defensive player plays. This rule is only in effect if players are unable to determine who played their Power or card first.


Artifacts are devices developed by the elders and distributed throughout the universe for possible use by enterprising life forms. These powerful items allow players to even further alter the outcome of encounters and the game. Artifact cards are clearly marked. They cannot be played as Encounter cards but are played at other times. Artifact cards are always played face up, (often with an optional dramatic flourish). All Artifact cards are discarded after they have been played. Each Artifact card tells you when and how you may play it. Artifact cards are played as follows:

Cosmic Zap: You may play this card whenever a player is about to use his or her Alien Power. Cosmic Zap cancels the effect of that power for the remainder of the encounter. Otherwise the encounter continues normally. Aliens use their Powers at different times and the timing for playing a Cosmic Zap varies accordingly.
Example: As the Mind attempts to look at your cards, you Zap it and prevent it from seeing that yau have the 30 Attack and two Negatiate cards.
Force Field: You may play this card after allies' ships have been committed to an encounter, but before the Encounter cards are revealed. Force Field prevents a player or players of your choosing from allying in that encounter. Any of those allies' ships committed to the encounter are returned to any of their colonies. Player or players affected by the Force Field may not rejoin the encounter on either side. This card has no value
 in a two-player game but is kept in play.

Example: As the Macron you have allied with the Mutant and supplied a ship to help defend the Mutant's planet. Zambie (the offensive player) plays Farce Field, sending your ship back to a Macron colony. The Encounter cards are then revealed.
Mobius Tubes: You may play this card only when you are about to begin an encounter as the offensive player, before the top Order is turned over. All players with at least one colony gain back all ships from the Warp. They may add these ships to any of their colonies, home or otherwise.
Example: As the Vulch, you have lost several encounters and
 have 10 ships in the Uarp, more than anyone else. Your colonies have only 2 ships each and your turn is starting. Worried about weakening your colonies even more if you take ships from them into the Mothership, before you turn over the Orders disc, you play your Mobius Tubes card, freeing all of the Vulch ships (plus everyone else's ships) from the Uarp. Now you are better able to protect your colonies and also commit four ships to your encounter.
The Plague: You may play this card at any time. You name the player against whom it is being played. The victim places three ships from colonies to the Warp, and selects an Attack card, a Negotiate card, and an Artifact card to discard. The victim who does not have enough cards or ships to comply with the Plague loses only the cards or ships he or she does have.


Example: As the Philanthropist you are going for a fifth colony (and the win) against the Parasite, who only holds two cards. At the start of the encounter, you play The Plague on the Parasite and the Parasite loses three ships, its last Attack card, and its last Negotiate card. The Parasite has no Artifact cards so it doesn't't lose any. As the Philanthropist, you then use your special power to give the Parasite an Attack card that has an attack value of $Ч$. Now you know exactly which Encounter card the Parasite will play - a low 4 .
Stellar Ges: You may play this card when any player is about to claim Compensation (see page 8 and 9). The player against whom it is played loses the right to claim Compensation (collect cards) during that encounter.
Example: As the Mind you have looked at your opponent's hand and seen some goad cards. You deliberately played a Negotiate card, losing four ships to the UJarp (your opponent played an
 Attack card). You now have the chance to claim Compensation and take four cards from your opponent's hand. A third player, however, saves your opponent by playing Stellar Gas and preventing Compensation from taking place.
Emotion Control: You may play this card during an encounter, just after Encounter cards are revealed. Emotion Control turns any Attack cards played in an encounter into Negotiate cards. The main players now attempt to make a deal, just as if two Negotiate cards had been played.
Example: As the Mutant you are having an encounter with the Zombie and feel confident you will win. But when the Encounter
 cards are revealed (both are Attacks), you have lost. You then play your Emotion Control card, turning both Attack cards into Negotiate cards. Now your allies and the Zombie's allies return their ships to their colonies and you and the Zombie have one minute to make a deal.


1 પ.
Originating on a Trojan Cloud in a heavily traveled star system, the crafty Traders learned to use the most valuable debris that drifted their way and discarded the rest. As their numbers grew, however, they began to search out markets for their low-grade material. Ulith a wealth of resources aluays at hand, they became adept merchants and soon were carefully scrutinizing all galactic transactions. Now they have begun to parlay their economic foundation into Cosmic control.

## example: A COMPREHENSIVE ENCOUNTER

The Pacifist, the Macron, the Vulch, and Chronos are playing a game. It is the Pacifist's turn. He draws an Order and it is Chronos' calor. The Pacifist loads 3 ships into the Mothership and points it at a planet where Chronas anly has one ship. He then asks the Vulch for help. The Vulch doesn't't answer yet as Chronos has a chance to recruit allies as well. Chronos doesn't ask the Vulch but, instead, asks the Macron for help. The Macron is to the left of the Pacifist lthe offensive player), so he answers first. He agrees to help Chronos and places one ship in his carrier and places it next to the planet. The Vulch declines to ally with the Pacifist and chooses to sit out. The Pacifist now has 3 ships on offense. Chronos has a total of 5 ships defending her one plus the one ship Macron is lending (which counts as पु).

Both Main Players (the Pacifist and Chronos) play Encounter cards face down and reveal therm. The Pacifist has played a Negotiate Card and Chromos has played an Attack card with a value of 10. Normally Chronos would win, but the Pacifist's power states that if he reveals a Negotiate card and his opponent reveals an Attack card, then he wins. At this point, Chronos, sensing a


STEP 1


STEP 2

STEP 3
 loss, calls out "Time Travel" which activates her Power. At this point, the Pacifist would be forced to play a new Encounter card. However, befare Chronos can enact her Power, the Pacifist plays an Artifact card - Cosmic Zap. Cosmic Zap cancels one player's Power for the remainder of an encounter. So, no Tirme Travel, no new cards and the Pacifist wins. Chronos' one ship and Macron's one ship go to the UlWarp. The Pacifist places the 3 ships in the Mothership onto Chronos' planet, forming a colony. The Cosmic Zap Artifact card gaes into the discard deck where the Vulch (whose power is to collect discarded Artifact cards) snags it and puts it in his hand.

The encounter is over.

## STRATEGY HINTS

## COLONIES

Gathering Ships: When gathering ships for an offensive encounter or in an alliance, it is wise to take them from several colonies in order not to leave any one colony weakly defended. As the game progresses, you will often gather ships from colonies which you have established outside your planet system making sure that at least one ship is left behind on each to hold the colony.
Defending Home Planets: You should try to keep your home planets well defended, because if you are forced off too many home planets you will lose your Alien Power. Usually, one or two ships are enough to hold a foreign colony and extra ships are used to secure the homefront.

Encountering a Planet Defended with no Colony: The planet where the defensive player has no colonies will often be your best target. In this case, the defensive player's total will be $0+$ allies' ships + Attack card. Or, if he or she plays a Negotiate card there will be no Compensation.
More than Four Ships in a Colony: While it is permissible to have more than four ships in a colony during play, it is usually best to keep your colonies evenly defended.

## NEGOTIATE CARDS

Claiming Compensation: You may sometimes want to play a Negotiate card in the hope that your opponent will play an Attack card and you will therefore be able to take cards from your opponent's hand as Compensation. This is a good move against an especially strong attacking Power such as the Virus, because that player would then lose some cards and be less powerful. But your opponent may have a good hand and, suspecting that you will use this strategy, counter by also playing a Negotiate card hoping to force a deal situation. Then again, taking too many cards from a player just means he or she is that much closer to drawing a whole new hand.
Making a Deal: When both players play Negotiate cards in an encounter, they have one minute to try to reach a deal. One easy bargain is granting a colony for a colony. (Remember that you can allow your opponent only onto a planet where you already have a colony, even if it is outside your home system) Also, key cards may be traded with one another because some cards appeal to certain aliens more than others. As the game progresses, however, an easy deal may be harder to achieve, because some players are ahead of others. In some cases you may wish to wait out the one minute and force your opponent to lose three ships to the Warp (while sacrificing three of your own). By this maneuver you can also end your opponent's turn when it is that player's first encounter. At the end of the game, a deal can lead to a double win as each player simultaneously gains a fifth colony.

## RLLIRNCES

Choosing Offensive Allies: As the offensive player you should ask for allies only if you think extra help is necessary for victory. Otherwise you will be needlessly helping other players establish colonies. It is wise to check how many colonies a potential ally already has before extending an invitation. Of course, sometimes a show of force convinces the defending player to play a Negotiate card and you can play one too, trade colonies with just the defending player, leaving your "allies" out in the cold.
Choosing Defensive Allies: As the defensive player you should weigh your allies potential gain. A defensive victory will provide them with Defender Rewards (extra cards and or retrieved ships) which may later be used against you.


## VULCH

Originally developing as a structured, bureaucratic life form, only thase Vulches who were most able to grasp new opportunities rose to the top. Over millions of years, this inbred scavenging talent flourished and spread throughout their species. Nou, Vulches are prepared to use the discarded refuse of athers to achieve their goal of Universal supremacy.

We will be happy to hear your questions or comments about this game. Write to:

Avalon Hill c/o Hasbro Games, Consumer Affairs Dept., P. O. Box 200, Pawtucket, RI 02862. Tel: 888-836-7025 (toll-free). Customers in Canada may call 450-670-9820.

Check us out on the Web:
www.avalonhill.com www.hasbro.com


The AVALON HILL name and logo are TM and ©2000 Avalon Hill Games, Inc., a Hasbro affiliate.
The HASBRO name and logo are TM and ©2000 Hasbro, Pawtucket, RI 02862. All Rights Reserved. COSMIC ENCOUNTER is a Registered Trademark of EON Products, Inc


Game Designers: Bill Eberle, Jack Kittredge, Bill Norton, and Peter Olatka.


Deciding Whether or Not to Join an Alliance: When you are invited to ally you should weigh the following: Do you want to help that player win this encounter, and if so what are the chances for success? Is the player who invited you to ally really trying to win or simply decoying in the hopes of taking some allies along to the Warp? Will other players already in the alliance gain undue advantage through a victory? When asked by the defense, consider whether or not you really want several additional cards in your hand at this time. Would you be better off letting your hand run out in order to get seven new cards? If so, do you have enough ships in the Warp to retrieve in lieu of taking cards? Do you want ships instead and is it worth the risk of losing more to the Warp?

## THE DECK

Playing Your Hand: It is not always wise to play your best cards at first. Because you must discard each card you play, you may soon be left with a very weak hand and have to play it out to severe disadvantage. Of course, if you save your best cards, you run the risk of another player taking them (as Compensation, etc.). Remember that most Attack cards have a value between 4 and 10 .

## TWO-PLAYER GAME

In a two-player game the Orders are not used, except to determine the first player. Encounters are made, as you wish, on your opponent's planets or on your own system where your opponent has a colony. There are no alliances. Also, you lose the use of your Alien Power when you no longer have FOUR home colonies.

## [AMPAIGN PLAY

Cosmic Encounter® ${ }^{\circledR}$ can be played as a unique individual game with absolute success. It's always different and it's always fun. That's how it is designed. However, it can also be played as a campaign, where players play a series of games and keep a running score. Gameplay is identical to individual games with the following exceptions:

- At the end of a game, scoring is as follows:

A player who wins individually (no shared win) gets 8 points.
Players in a shared win each get 4 points.
Players with four foreign colonies (the close-to-a-win-players) each get 1 point.

- New aliens are drawn for each game.
- The player with the lowest score starts the next game. In the case of a tie, the player with the lowest score closest to the left of the last winner starts.
The tournament campaign is over when one player has 15 points. If, at the end of a game, more than one player has 15 points, the one with a higher score wins. If it is a tie, the player with the most cards left in his hand wins. If it is still a tie, then the player who was born closest to the start of the year wins. If it is still a tie then the universe has demanded a shared win and there is nothing we can do about it.

