First Century

An Illustrated History of the Terran Federation, AE 30-130

Part One

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1. Toward a Unified World

a) The League of Nations

The predecessors of the Terran Federation were the League of Nations and the United Nations. All three of these international organizations were created by Americans, their common goals were world peace and collective security, and all were established in relation to a world war.

The League was the brainchild of President Woodrow Wilson, and was founded after WWI, in order to prevent a repetition of that "war to end all wars". However, it was effectively hamstrung right from the start. In 1920, the legislative branch of the US government declined to ratify the League's Covenant; and the other great powers, like Britain and France, were unwilling to go to war to enforce its resolutions. Thus, the League of Nations was essentially powerless. Nothing was done to halt fascist aggressions, like the Japanese invasion of Manchuria (1931) and the Italian invasion of Ethiopia (1935). Moreover, the Axis powers eventually left the organization anyway; Germany and Japan withdrew in 1933, and Italy in 1937. Additionally, large areas of the world, including almost all of Africa, were under colonial authority, and therefore could not hope to have their voices heard, let alone become members in their own right. And finally, because of its invasion of Finland in 1939, the Soviet Union, only a member since 1934, was expelled by the quickly-declining League, which was soon swept away by the Second World War. [1]
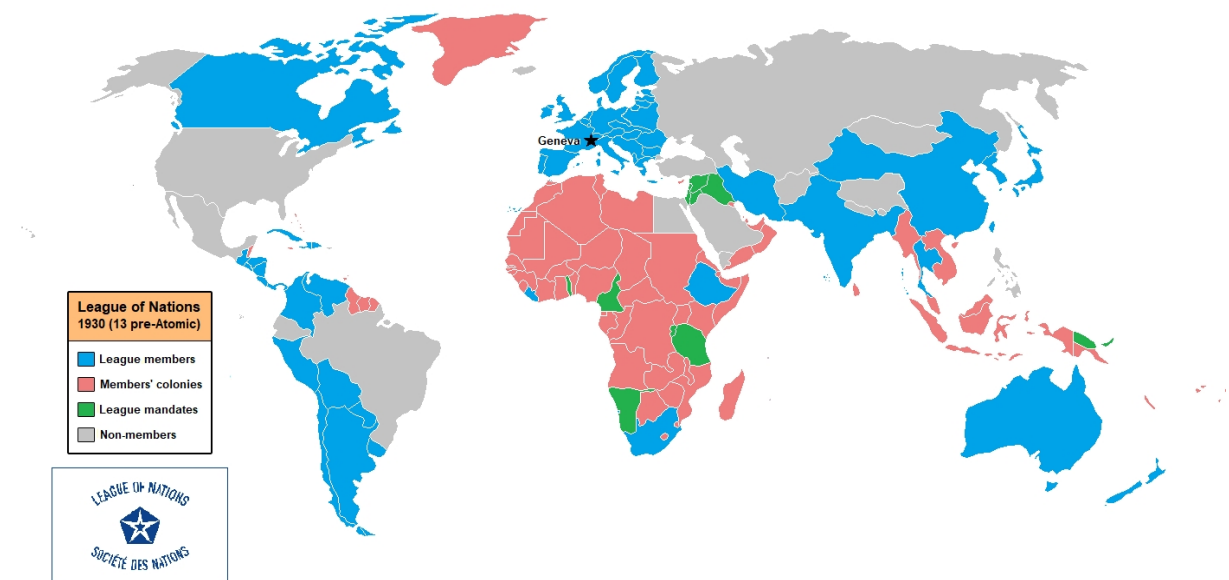

Figure 1. First attempt at global unity; the League of Nations in 1930. [2]

b) The United Nations

The United Nations was the creation of President Franklin Roosevelt. It was conceptualized during WWII, and formally established after the war. The UN was an improvement over the League, in that all the major allied powers were founding members; and its headquarters was located in New York City, to secure American participation. [3] Another positive factor was the postwar dissolution of the colonial empires, notably those of Britain and France. This resulted in the independence of many new states, which were then able to become equal participating members of the UN. Indeed, by late 1964, the vast majority of the world was included in the organization. (Figure 2.) [4]

But like the League of Nations before it, the United Nations also had flaws. One was that each of the five permanent Security Council members had veto power over UN resolutions. This was not necessarily a hindrance, if all the members were truly concerned with world peace and collective security. But only four were democracies (the US, Britain, France and China), while the fifth (the USSR) was a communist giant bent on world conquest. This made a mockery of peace and security, as the Soviet Union exercised

its veto on an absurdly frequent basis.   The first *fifty-six* vetoes in the UN were all cast by the USSR, and by late 1964, it had cast 78 out of 84 total. [5]
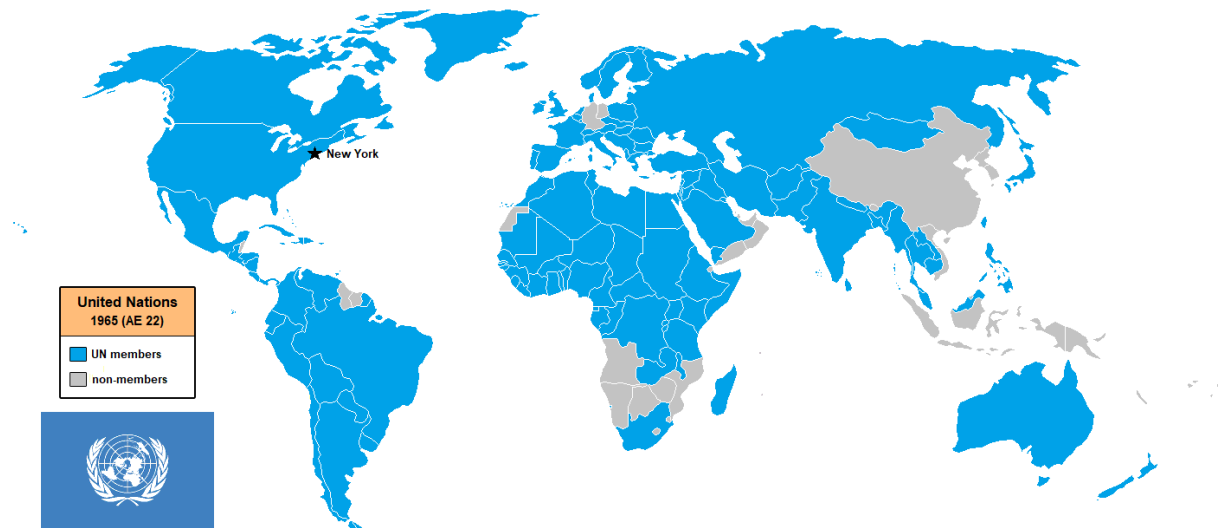

Figure 2. Second attempt at global unity; the United Nations in 1965.

Another problem was the almost total fall of another Security Council member, the Republic of China, to the forces of Moscow's protégé, Mao Tse Tung (1949). And Communist expansionism plagued many other nations during the postwar period; including Iran (1945-6), Turkey (1945-7), Greece (1946-1949), the Philippines (1946-54), Indonesia (1948), Malaya (1948-55), Korea (1950-3), and Indochina (1946-74).

The Cold War was on, and it was quite possible that the United Nations would suffer the same fate as the League of Nations. In part for the same reason; the League's failure to stop fascist aggression in the 1930s was echoed by the United Nation's failure to stop communist aggression in the late 1940s, 1950s and '60s. Only the Korean conflict spurred collective intervention, and even then only because the Soviet representatives foolishly walked out of the UN instead of exercising their veto.

Despite its near-global size, the United Nations was incapable of establishing, let alone maintaining, world peace and collective security. Indeed, it was hard-pressed just to keep a global nuclear war from breaking out at any time. Thus, the continued existence of the organization was in constant doubt.

2. The *Kilroy* and "the Lunar Fortress that would ensure World Supremacy"

Apart from their global competition on the ground, in the air, and underwater, the United States and Soviet Union were also engaged in a struggle for control of outer space; the 'high ground' above Terra. The two superpowers "were racing desperately to launch the first spaceship to reach the Moon and build the Lunar fortress that would ensure world supremacy." [6] At the start of the race, an American general explained the supreme importance of the Moon to a group of industrialists. "The reason is quite simple. We are not the only ones who know that the Moon can be reached. We are not the only ones who are planning to go there. The race is on. And we'd better win it. Because—there is absolutely no way to stop an attack from outer space. The first country that can use the Moon for the launching of missiles— will control the Earth. That, gentlemen, is the most important military fact of this century." [7]

In 1965, the Soviet Union secretly initiated the Red Triumph Five-Year Plan to reach the Moon and achieve world supremacy for communism. The democratic United States clandestinely embarked on the Philadelphia Project to beat them to it. [8] And fortunately for the Free World, the Soviet Plan fell far behind while American industry came through. Though it took longer than expected, the unmanned *Kilroy* was finally launched in the spring of 1971, and successfully reached Luna. [9] It was followed soon after by the first manned mission, which landed in *Sinus Roris*. (Figure 3.)

Upon disembarking, and as the first men to reach it, the American astronauts claimed sovereignty

over the Moon. The US government quickly annexed and proclaimed it the 'Luna Territory'. This enabled them to deny landing rights to other nations, effectively meaning the USSR. [10] The astronauts established a small base, and subsequent American missions began the construction of a large-scale lunar fortress, which would be stocked with interplanetary guided missiles (IPGMs), armed with nuclear warheads.
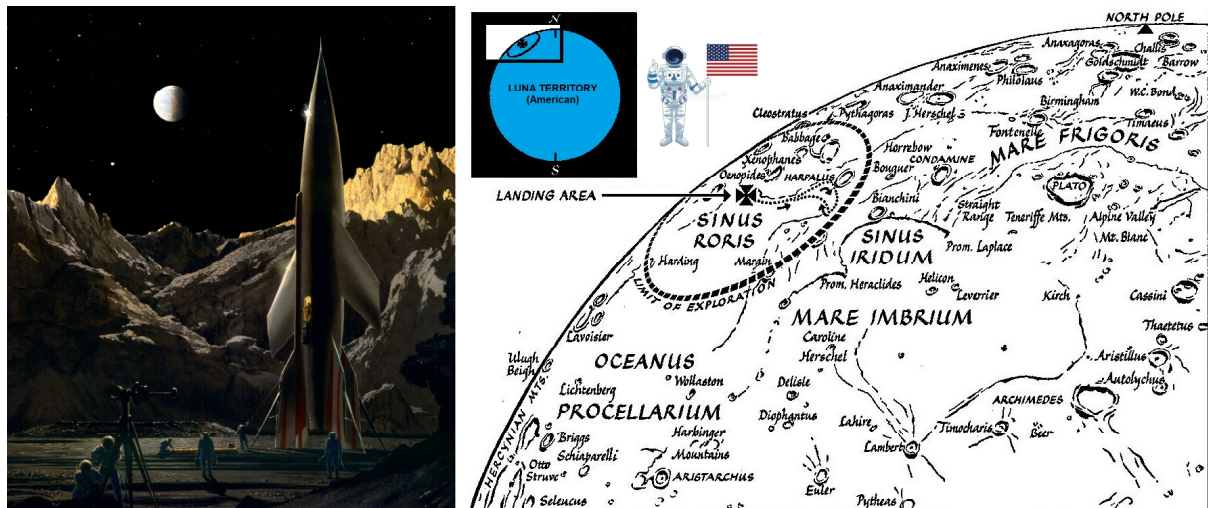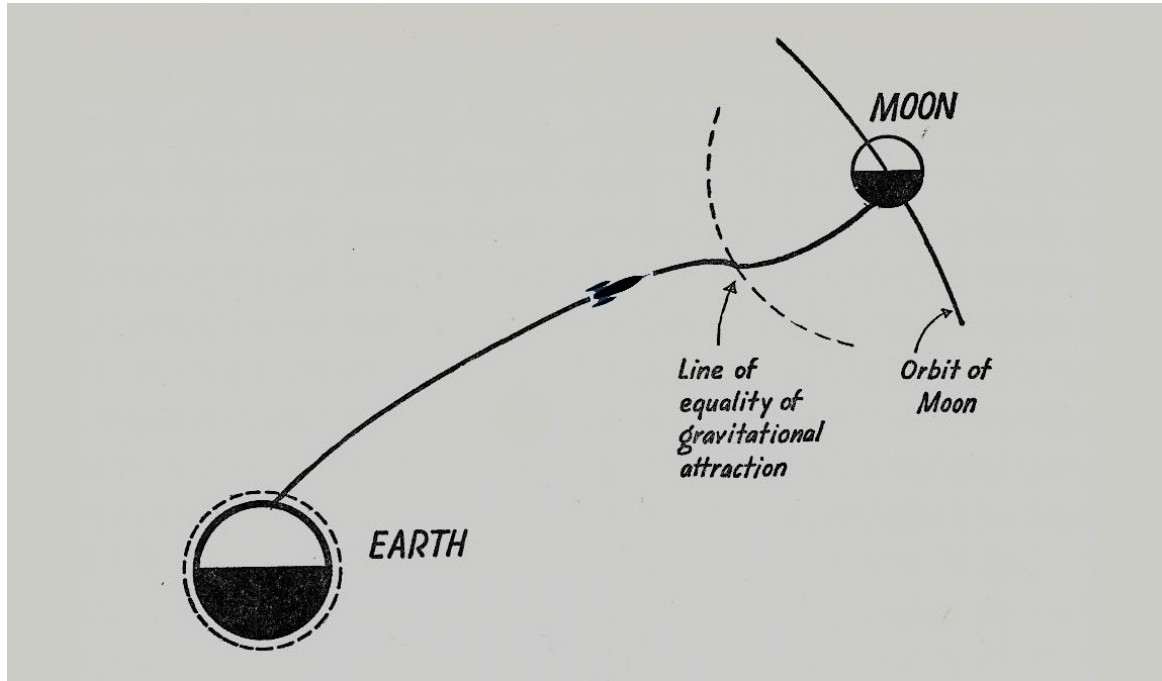

Figure 3. Route of the *Kilroy* in 1971 (AE 28), and manned expedition to *Sinus Roris* with establishment of the US Luna Territory. [11]

Since completion of the base would give the United States "world supremacy", the furious Soviets were facing defeat in the Cold War. Their first move was to appeal to the United Nations, demanding that the base (and thus Luna) be demilitarized and internationalized. [12] Despite similar objections by other nations, including some US allies, the Americans stood firm, using their veto power to block all attempts to infringe on their asserted rights to this crucial asset. The moon was, and would remain, 'Blue'.

By the fall of 1973, these ever-more acrimonious debates had provoked a crisis at the UN. [13] Its inability to achieve any compromise brought the organization's very existence into serious question. Nevertheless, as new nations gained their independence from the old colonial powers, they continued to join, and the United Nations inched ever closer, but not quite becoming, a truly global body.
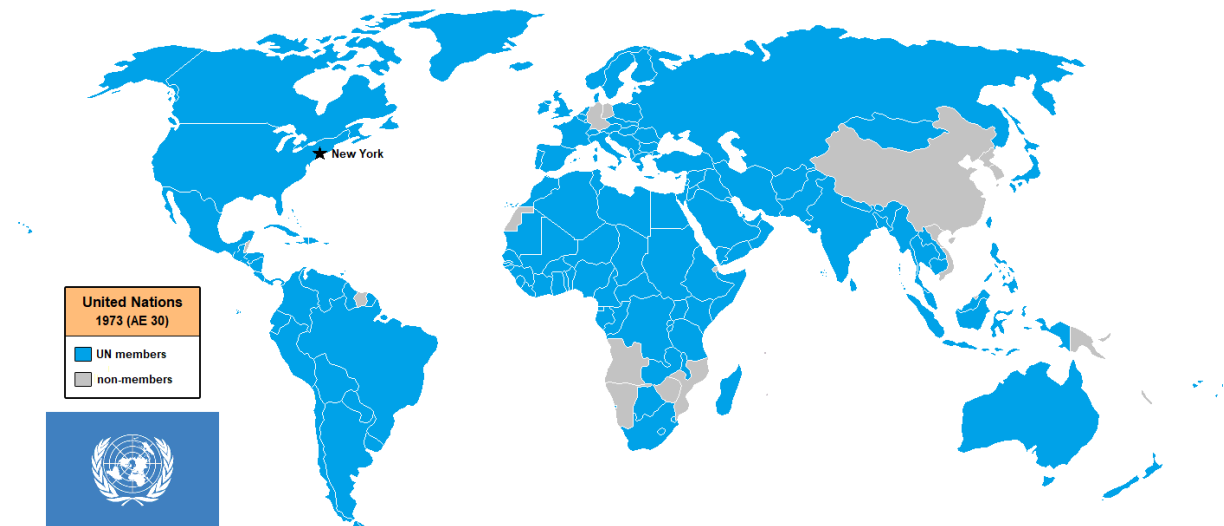

Figure 4. So close and yet so far; the United Nations in 1973, prior to its collapse. [14]

3. The Creation of the Terran Federation and the Islamic Caliphate

Given the ineffectiveness of the United Nations, and the continuing potential for its collapse, the American government recognized the need for a better system to secure world peace.   In the late 1960s, it secretly created a "Politico-Strategic Planning Board", one of whose main tasks was to formulate an organization to take the UN's place, if it did break up. The Board's deliberations and recommendations were brought to the attention of the US president. He approved the proposed organization, a "Terran Federation", and signed a secret Presidential directive to declassify and announce the organization to the world, in the event of the UN's demise. [15]

In addition to the two main power-blocs, the Western Allies and Eastern Axis, a third bloc was emerging. This was the Islamic Caliphate, which was formed in the summer of 1973. It included most of the Moslem countries in the Middle East and South Asia, and planned to eventually admit those in North Africa and Southeast Asia as well. Its creator and first leader was Khalid ib'n Hussein, a man fittingly described as "the greatest Moslem since Saladin". Khalid was a Sunni Hashemite, which led to the Caliphate's capital being located in Iraq. But the chosen city was Basra, in southern Iraq; a compromise location, to ensure the inclusion of Iran, a Shiite country, as well as neighboring Saudi Arabia. [16]

The creation of the Islamic Caliphate was a threat to the Soviet bloc, in several ways. First, as an entity theoretically based on religion, its philosophical basis was antithetical to the Eastern Axis, whose foremost policy was the worldwide expansion of atheistic Communism. [17] Second, Caliph Khalid was a "pro-Western" leader; and several of the Caliphate's most powerful members, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, were Western allies in NATO and CENTO. [18] These three nations all shared a border with the three main Axis members; the USSR (Turkey and Iran), and communist India and Red China (Pakistan). And third, the Reds feared that the existence of a unified Islamic state would encourage the Moslem populations in their nations to revolt. Including the Moslems of the Caucasus and Central Asia (USSR), the Sinkiang Autonomous Region (Red China) and the large Moslem population within India.

The Eastern Axis began secretly plotting to undermine the Caliphate, with the goal of destroying it. And they decided the best way to do that was to cut off its head. Thus, in mid-November 1973, an Eastern-inspired operationto assassinate the Caliph, Khalid ib'n Hussein, was successful. With the murder of its leader in Basra, the young, fragile Caliphate rapidly descended into chaos. A revolt in

Damascus broke out before the end of November 1973, there were interfactional power-struggles in Lebanon which led to the sacking of Beirut, and before the end of the year the Turkish army moved in to try and restore order. But in fact, a general war soon erupted across the whole Middle East, including one between Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The main issue in the latter conflict was over which royal house would rule the Caliphate; the Hashemites of Jordan and Iraq, or the Saudis of Arabia. [19]

Another effect of Khalid's death was that it hastened the complete dissolution of the United Nations, already seriously weakened by the endless Eastern wrangling over the US Lunar base. [20] This occurred in late 1973 and early 1974. Unable to achieve its goals through diplomatic means, the Soviet Union withdrew from the UN, accompanied by its communist allies and friends in Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. They were followed soon after by the Caliphate and other Moslem nations, because the UN did little to help them, other than pass meaningless resolutions condemning the assassination of Khalid and calling for a cease-fire in the Middle East.

That left a 'rump' UN consisting mainly of democratic Western nations. While that should have made the organization more effective, the United Nations was too bureaucratic and compartmentalized to be useful in waging war. In order to get things done, UN military commanders had to resort to "systematic disobedience". [21] So the United States, under constant threat of a nuclear war with the Eastern Axis, publicly revealed its planned replacement for the UN; a new and more effective international organization, called the Terran Federation. A sort of 'United States of Terra'. In announcing the new body, the American president invited all freedom-loving nations to join. The first to do so were those nations on the front lines of the Communist bloc. In Europe, this included Norway, Denmark, West Germany, Italy and Greece; and in Asia, Thailand, South Vietnam, the Philippines, Taiwan, South Korea and Japan.

Thus, by the time WWIII broke out in September 1974, the Northern Hemisphere was divided into three camps. A fourth 'camp' was the Southern Hemisphere, whose nations wanted no part of the war. [22]
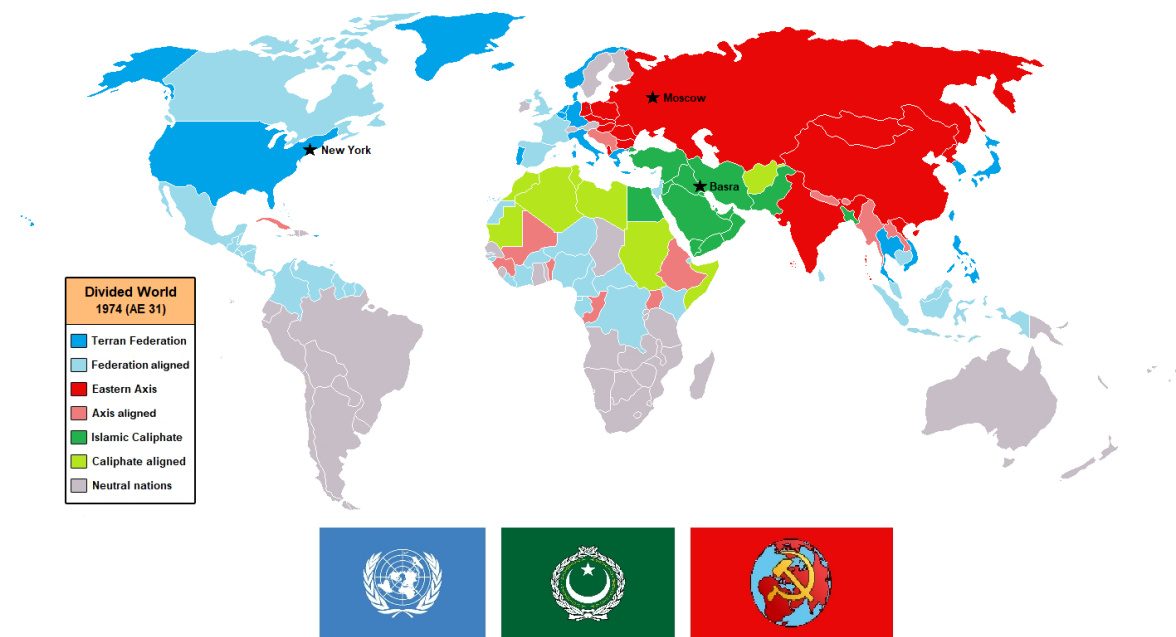
Figure 5. Extent of the three major alliance systems in 1974, after the collapse of the United Nations.

The United States declared that the former UN buildings in New York City would become the headquarters of the new organization—the first TF HQ. This enabled the joining nations to keep their diplomats in town, rather than having to relocate to a new headquarters in another city. With only 16 member nations at first, the Federation was a small group, but tightly-knit and resolute.

For its banner, the Federation adopted the "wreathed globe" on a "light blue field" previously flown by the United Nations. [23] In the process of taking the place of the UN, the TF took pretty much everything.

4. Initial Phase of the Thirty Days' War, 1974

Having succeeded in completely destabilizing the Islamic Caliphate, the Eastern Axis had reduced the threat from that quarter. But it was not eliminated, particularly because Tallal ib'n Khalid, the son of Caliph Khalid, had returned from school in England after his father's death. [24] As pro-Western as Khalid, Tallal set about ending the wars in the Middle East and reuniting the Caliphate. And by the summer of 1974, after six months of intensive fighting and just as strenuous negotiating, he had largely succeeded. Under Caliph Tallal's leadership, the Caliphate regained its footing. [25]

That plan being defeated, the communist powers then moved toward a more direct confrontation. In part, this was a diversion meant to distract their main enemy, the United States. For with construction of the American lunar fortress proceeding apace, the Soviets knew they had to act before it could be completed, in order to prevent the West from achieving "world supremacy". Since their political and diplomatic efforts in the now-defunct United Nations had failed, the Axis decided on a military solution.

Attempting to destabilize the Caliphate again, the Soviet Union fomented "more trouble in northern Iran", which was across the border from the Azerbaydzhan SSR. But the initial overt thrust was eastward. Just before fall 1974, the Indian Communists "made their fatal attempt" to conquer Bangladesh, the discontiguous and outermost (and therefore most vulnerable) member of the Islamic Caliphate. In the words of one historian, "[T]he Thirty Days' War [was]…the immediate result." [26]

It was immediate because in quick succession, it activated several major alliance systems. As a supranational and reunited organization, the Islamic Caliphate declared war on India. India responded with an "invasion of Pakistan", its long-time enemy and another Caliphate member. [27] Siding with their ally, the USSR and Red China declared war on the Caliphate. But Pakistan, Iran and Turkey were also members of CENTO, which brought Britain and the United States to their aid. From that point, it was a short step into activating NATO and the Warsaw Pact, as the Eastern Axis came to open blows with the Terran Federation and its allies.

The immediate result of India's incursion was therefore war in South Asia, the Middle East and Europe. And it quickly expanded to East Asia, as Red China, North Korea and North Vietnam declared war on the Federation members and US allies in the region, including South Korea, Japan, the Republic of China (Taiwan) and South Vietnam.

Even taking nuclear weapons out of the equation, Pakistan and the Caliphate were no match for the the USSR, Red China and India. It was at this point that Caliph Tallal ib'n Khalid petitioned the Terran Federation for Caliphate membership. As the Middle East was a region of great strategic importance due to its vast oil reserves, it was in the Federation's interest to keep it from falling to the Communist bloc. In fact, CENTO was formed for that very reason. [28] And in facing off with the formidable Eastern Axis, the fledgling Federation needed all the help it could get; a fact that swiftly became apparent.

Because with the activation of the Eastern and Western alliances, the Soviets immediately launched a pre-emptive nuclear strike on the United States, even before the Caliphate joined the Terran Federation. "Delivered without warning", "the enemy missiles [were] aimed primarily at the rocketports from which [the US Lunar Base] was supplied." [29] The Axis sneak attack was therefore the 'nuclear Pearl Harbor' long feared by American Cold War military planners.

Because the missiles were aimed primarily at the rocketports, the Russians were employing a 'divide and conquer' strategy. Destroying the rocketports would cut the lunar fortress off from the US, enabling the Soviet Union to conquer or starve it into submission, and then occupy it themselves. At a stroke, the 'Blue' Moon would become Red, thus transferring world supremacy from the West to the East. Moscow could then dictate terms to the rest of the world. The Moon itself would become the 'Luna A.S.S.R.', a permanent member of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. (Figure 6.)

After hitting their primary targets, the Soviet missiles also fell on secondary targets. These included major cities such as "New York and Washington and Detroit and Mobile and San Francisco", [30] as well as Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Chicago, San Diego, Los Angeles, Hanford and Vancouver. As seen in Figure 7, the Soviet sneak attack was delivered by long range "bombers and [short range] guided missiles". The latter were delivered by Soviet submarines, which "slipped through coastal defenses and launched guided-missile atomic attacks" on the East and West Coasts. [31]

California was hit hardest, with all three of its largest cities suffering strikes of "the H-bombs of the Thirty Days' War", and of course there were "all the millions of other deaths that would follow" as "the United States would suffer grievously" under the Axis nuclear bombardment. [32]
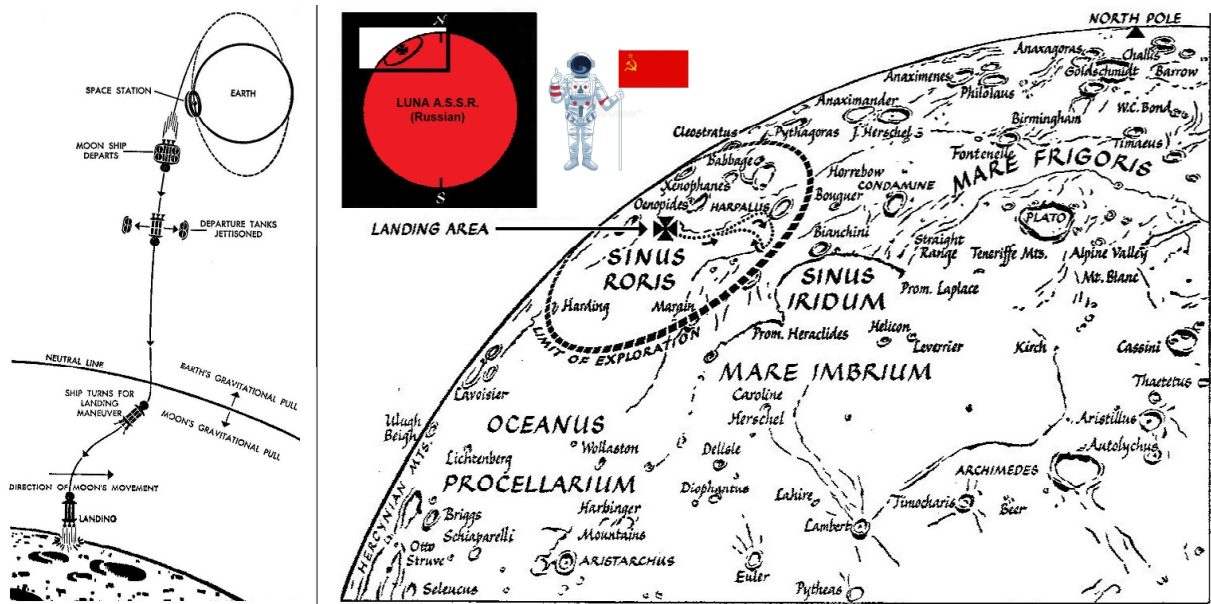
Figure 6. 'Red Triumph 2', the planned Soviet expedition to conquer the US Lunar fortress and acquire world supremacy. [33]

Figure 7. Pre-emptive Soviet strike on the US, involving long range bombers and submarine-launched guided missiles. [34]

Figure 8. New York City hit by Soviet nukes in September 1974, leaving a blasted and burning city. [35]

Hanford, Washington was targeted because its "nine nuclear reactors and five large plutonium processing complexes…produced plutonium for most of the [weapons] in the U.S. nuclear arsenal." [36] While Norfolk, Virginia, in addition to being a major port, was home to "The largest naval base in the world, Naval Station Norfolk," as well as "one of NATO's two Strategic Command headquarters." [37] Among the destroyed rocketports were Auburn, Massachussetts; [38] Wallops Island, Virginia; Cape Canaveral and Eglin Air Force Base, Florida; Vandenberg Air Force Base and Point Mugu, California. [39] Of these, Cape Canaveral, Eglin AFB and Mobile, Alabama were hit by Soviet subs operating from Cuba. The subs were hunted down and sunk before they could do the same to New Orleans and Houston.

Figure 9. US cities and rocketports nuked in the Soviet first strike, plus the transfer of the Federation capital to St. Louis. [40]

With the H-bombing of New York City, the Terran Federation headquarters in the old UN buildings was destroyed. There had not been enough warning for all the occupants to escape, including the first Federation president, who died at his post. The survivors were force to retreat to a more secure location. Temporary offices were soon set up in St. Louis, on the Mississippi River. "It was centrally located, and, being behind more concentric circles of radar and counter-rocket defenses, it was…most likely to stay" in one piece. [41]

Similarly, since Washington was hit "without warning" by guided missiles from Russian subs, the initial Soviet strike 'decapitated' the vast majority of America's political and military leadership. A breakdown in command and control ensued, lasting several days, before a new group of military and political leaders could be gathered, which also occurred in St. Louis. There, they attempted to withstand the Red tide.

Some of the American cities were targeted because they were ports, from which reinforcements could be shipped overseas to Europe and Asia. From the Soviet standpoint, the ports were essential targets, because their aerial missile strikes were immediately followed by massive ground offensives, particularly in Europe. These were "the dark days when the allies had everywhere been reeling back under the Pan-Soviet hammer-blows". [42] The initial offensives of the Eastern Axis were successful, driving deep into Western, Northern and Southeastern Europe; the Middle East, Pakistan, Bangladesh, South Vietnam and South Korea. (Figure 10.)

In Europe, West Germany, Denmark and the Low Countries were completely overrun; while Finland, Norway, France, Austria, Yugoslavia and Greece were invaded. The Soviets also entered Turkey, both from the west and east, with the goal of converging on the capital city of Ankara. In the Middle East, a similar pincer approach rolled into northern Iran, with an initial objective of converging on Teheran, followed by a combined advance on Basra. In this way, the powerful 'northern tier' of Caliphate states would be defeated, and with the loss of its capital, the IC would hopefully be broken for good.

Figure 10. Eastern Axis offensives in Western Europe, the Middle East, South Asia and East Asia. [43]

In South Asia, fully half of Bangladesh and Pakistan were overrun by the Indian Communists, with the Pakistanis holding on grimly to the line of the Indus. In Afghanistan, the Amir had been fearing an invasion by his far more powerful Russian and Chinese neighbors ever since 1949. It finally came to pass in 1974. [44] Upon conquering Afghanistan, the secondary Soviet goal was to hit Pakistan from the rear, knocking it out of the war and hopefully resulting with Russian troops on the Indus. Having long-standing claims to territory in the Himalayas, Red Chinese troops entered northern Pakistan; but their main focus was along their eastern coast. The Maoists launched airborne and seaborne attacks on the hated Nationalist stronghold of Taiwan; and in Korea, Pan-Soviet forces completely overran South Korea, with ROK and American troops being forced out of the peninsula "under a hail of bombs". [45]

With the momentum of victory, the Russians followed up with an invasion of Hokkaido Island, which they had coveted since the end of WWII. [46] In an odd coincidence of history, the Soviet landing on the Japanese coast occurred exactly 700 years after the first Mongol invasion of Japan, back in 1274. [47]

As indicated by "the shattered skyline of New York" in Figure 7, [48] and the maps in Figures 8 and 9, the future seemed bleak for the Terran Federation and its allies. But in a repeat of WWII, the forces of freedom managed to turn things around. Because while the Soviet Union succeeded in destroying the primary rocketports keeping the US moon base supplied, they did not know "that every rocketport had its secret duplicate and triplicate. That was Operation Triple Cross", which in the end "saved the country". [49]

5. "Operation Triple Cross Saved the Country"

Because of the moon base's supreme importance, it was vital that the US keep the cis-lunar supply routes open. That was the reason for building multiple sets of rocketports, a strategy known as "defense in depth". [50] And it was a good thing they did. For without Operation Triple Cross, America would have been defeated. The combination of Soviet nuclear strikes on North America, and massive conventional invasions in Europe and Asia, had pushed the Terran Federation and its allies to the brink. Leading one postwar observer to conclude, "We damn near lost the war". [51] However, the Eastern Axis launched its offensive too late. Because "By that time, the [US] Lunar Base [was] completed and ready". [52] The Russians were unaware that it was in fact fully operational, and were unprepared for the consequences.

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After the Soviet first strike, the Americans hastily assembled a new team of civilian and military leaders in St. Louis. The new President (actually a former president, recalled from retirement), acting also as leader of the Federation, ordered the sadly delayed retaliatory strike. The lunar Sword of Damocles was about to fall. Since this would empty the fortress of offensive missiles, the secret duplicate rocketports were activated. These were located at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana; Minot AFB, North Dakota; Nellis AFB, Nevada; White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico; Barksdale AFB, Louisiana; and King's Bay Naval Submarine Base, Georgia. (Figure 11.) Resupply rockets were quickly readied for launch, and then sent on their way toward Luna. But the launches were detected by Soviet satellites, thereby revealing these sites to the enemy, and making them targets of another wave of Soviet missiles, which would also hit more cities in North America. (Figure 18.)

Figure 11. Activation of the secret duplicate rocketports, which launched resupply rockets to the US Lunar fortress.

While the resupply rockets were heading toward Luna along one trajectory, the interplanetary nuclear missiles from the base were heading toward Russia along another. The reader will recall the American general's statement, at the beginning of the moon race, that "there is absolutely no way to stop an attack from outer space". In a 1958 speech, another US general officer had said that "the moon provides a retaliation base of unequaled advantage. If we had a base on the moon, either the Soviets must launch an overwhelming attack toward the moon from Russia two…days prior to attacking the continental U.S.— and such launchings could not escape detection—-or Russia could attack the continental U.S. first, only and inevitably to receive, from the moon–some 48 hours later–sure and massive destruction. It has been that "he who controls the moon controls the earth." Our planners must carefully evaluate this statement for, if true–and I, for one, think it is–then the U.S. must control the moon." [53]

His speech was strangely prophetic, as that is almost exactly what happened 16 years later. The USSR first attacked the continental US with nuclear missiles, and the eventual American response was to launch annihilation from their "invasion base" on the Moon (Figure 12). The result of this "sure and massive destruction" was that "The enemy [was] overwhelmed under the rain of missiles from across space". [54] (Figure 13.) For the Soviet Union, the long-dreaded Doomsday had arrived.
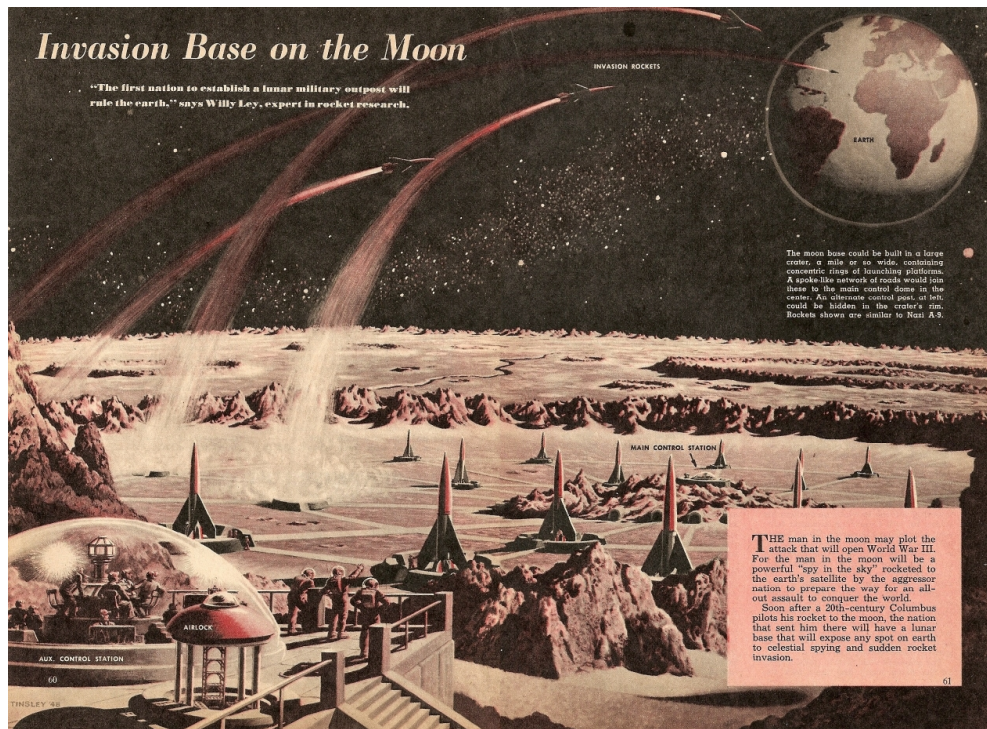
Figure 12. Doomsday launch of moon-rockets from the United States Lunar Base...[55]

Figure 13. …resulting in the total destruction of the Soviet Union's industrial and strategic infrastructure. [56]

Figure 14. A truly 'Red' Square; the destruction of Moscow "in retaliation for heavy attacks on TF cities", especially Washington. [57]

It was just in time. For of the original 17 members of the Terran Federation, 7 had been conquered outright (Norway, Denmark, West Germany, the Benelux nations and South Korea), while 5 others had been invaded (Italy, Greece, South Vietnam, Japan and the United States itself, though this was merely a revanchist bridgehead in Alaska). South Vietnam was fighting for its life, while Hokkaido Island had fallen. And the rest of Japan was next, as the Reds planned to invade the Japanese main islands from ports in the former South Korea, coordinated with forces coming down from Hokkaido in the north.

Among the second group of 15 Federation members which had acceded when the Islamic Caliphate joined, 5 had been invaded (Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Bangladesh), with all of them nearing, or on the brink of, defeat.

A very close shave, indeed. But it was the darkness before the dawn.

6. The Federation Counter-Offensives

The tide turned when "the moon rockets began to fall". [58] Dozens upon dozens of unstoppable Lunar nukes landed in the 'missile blitz' which rained destruction down on the Soviet Union's military and industrial infrastructure. In short order, the USSR was FUBAR. After putting paid to their main enemy, and with a hefty amount of interest, the Federation and its allies geared up for massive counter-offensives. And while all of America's major ports had been hit in the first and second Soviet strikes, several were still functional, including Seattle and Jacksonville, Florida. These become the main ports from which ship-borne reinforcements could be sent from North America to Europe and Asia. This would require many days, however, so as much of the men and materiel as possible were transported by air.

In Europe, "As the tide turned, Western forces smashed back". (Figure 15.) The "Red Army gradually retreated, then disintegrated under the onslaught of TF air and ground forces." "Soviet strength—and the strength of her satellites—was being reduced steadily by [the Allied] strategic air campaign and by the reckless tactics of the Communist commanders, who hurled assault after assault against the TF forces in Europe, only to have them repulsed with frightful slaughter." Federation troops liberated the Low Countries and West Germany; then "Allied armies moved through East Germany and Poland, halting their main drive at the Pripet Marshes with the disorganized remnants of what was once the powerful 8th Guards Army fleeing before them. Spearheads moved by sea and air into the Baltic States and Finland,

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and advanced air bases were established which dominated all of western Russia." [59]

In Greece and Turkey, there was a "complete breakthrough". [60] An "armored column" advanced through Bulgaria and Romania, and "crossed the U.S.S.R. border into Ukraine." The Red armies facing them were crushed. Meanwhile, other TF "forces cleared Asiatic Turkey and crossed the border into Crimea." Subsequently, the Soviet Union "degenerated into a state of chaos and internal revolt." [61]
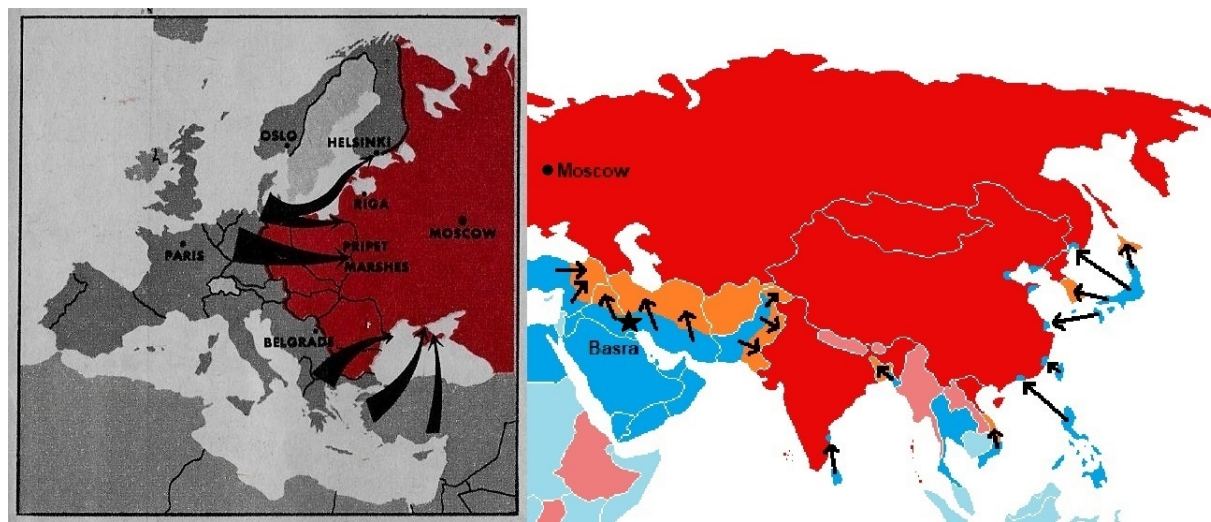

Figure 15. Terran Federation counter-offensives in Western Europe, the Middle East, South Asia and East Asia. [62]

In East Asia, "as the Red Armies fell apart in the West, Siberia and Red China—their communications with European Russia cut in a thousand places—descended into chaos. Limited amphibious operations, many of them made against little opposition, put U.S. and Allied troops ashore in Korea, Manchuria and China, and from these points…controlled [the] land and sea communications of the Orient." [63] Occupied Hokkaido was invaded by the Japanese, who also crossed the Sea of Japan and captured the Soviet port of Vladivostok. To the south, American and South Korean units landed on the peninsula, as well as in Manchuria; while US forces from the Philippines, and Blue Chinese forces from Taiwan, invaded the mainland, taking several ports; including Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin and Hong Kong. There, men and materiel began landing, as the Federation and its allies prepared for the liberation of Red China.

In South Asia, Pakistan had held out only due to TF/Caliphate reinforcements sent from the Arabian peninsula, while Bangladesh had been quietly supplied from Thailand through socialist Burma. [64] Both Pakistan and Bangladesh had also been supported by TF naval units in the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Bengal. The Indian Red Army was therefore heavily engaged on two fronts, to its east and west, and the Federation decided to open a new front, by invading from the south. The "Madras Beachhead", [65] staged from the new Federation member of Ceylon, signaled the arrival of Western forces on the Subcontinent. This took pressure off of Pakistan and Bangladesh, and forced the Indian Communists into a three-front war. Now it was the Indians' turn to fall into desperate straits, as they could expect no help from the defeated and destroyed Soviet Union; while supplies from chaotic Red China, even if obtainable, would have the daunting heights of the Himalayas to contend with, highest mountains in the world.

After landing in Madras, the Allied units ran into little opposition at first, until the Indians were able to redirect enough troops to confront them. But this meant withdrawing forces from the north, which enabled Pakistan and Bangladesh to go over to the offensive. Crossings of the Indus and Brahmaputra Rivers were made, and began the process of evicting the Communist invaders. Meanwhile, after absorbing an Indian counterattack in the south, the Western forces resumed their advance.

7. The Battle of Luna

The Soviets had one last card to play. The "Red Triumph" Expedition had been launched (Figure 16), and was nearing the Moon. And with the firing of its moon-rockets, the US lunar fortress was temporarily

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emptied of offensive weapons. While American personnel waited for the resupply rockets which they knew would be coming in a few days, the Reds tried to take advantage of this opportunity to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat.

Figure 16. Launch of the "Red Triumph 2" expedition from the Soviet Union, September 1974. [66]

Two rocket ships approached the base on a normal trajectory, and their English-speaking crews tried to pass themselves off as Americans, bringing supplies and reinforcements. However, this stratagem had been viewed by Soviet commanders as having a low probability of success, and so was actually planned as a diversion. The main assault involved the other three ships flying around the moon's eastern limb, intending to approach and hit the base from behind.

What the Russians didn't know was that the fortress was protected by batteries of defensive missiles. These were constructed at a site in the northwestern corner of the Roris exploration area, which placed them just beyond the visible limb of the Moon, where they could not be seen from Terra. As the two 'American' ships approached the base, they were picked up on radar. All seemed normal, until radars on the Lunar far side picked up the other three Soviet ships. Automatic tracking revealed that these were coming in fast and low, from behind the base, and they did not respond to hails from US radio operators. An order was given, a button marked LAUNCH was pressed, and the batteries opened fire. Two of the Soviet ships were hit; both of them descended and disappeared from radar, and the Americans were unsure if they were destroyed, crashed or had been able to land. The third blew up in a nuclear fireball; it must have been carrying at least one atomic bomb, possibly intended to destroy the lunar base if the Soviets were unable to capture it. As it proved, this was indeed the case.

However, just as the US radars were acquiring the Soviet ships on the far side, the two 'American' ships high above the base suddenly changed course, coming in on a direct line. They fired space-to-surface missiles, which took out several of the empty US nuclear-missile launchers, as well as the main control station at the center of the crater. Fortunately, the auxiliary control station on the rim of the crater was unharmed, and quickly took command, ordering the launch of defensive missiles. This was slightly delayed, as the concurrent Soviet attack on the far side caused a short period of confusion among the Americans.

But they quickly adapted. Several more defensive missiles were launched, which destroyed one incoming ship. Debris from the explosion rained down on the base, damaging several more nuclear-missile launchers. The other false-flag ship, which had radically changed course to try and avoid the American missiles, was nevertheless hit and heavily damaged. Falling toward Luna, the Soviet ship then attempted to turn back, apparently to execute a kamikaze dive into the US Lunar fortress. But it was unable to correct its course in time, and crashed onto the surface beyond the crater rim. A nuclear explosion immediately followed, which produced shock waves through the Lunar crust. The US base suffered heavy damage as a result of this 'moonquake'. [67]

Two Soviet ships were down, but the Americans weren't out of the woods yet. On the far side, one Soviet ship had been able to land intact, while the other had made a forced landing on its belly. There, the Russian officers hastily improvised an alternate plan. They were much closer to the defensive missile site than the nuclear-missile base, and they reasoned that control of the former could give them control of the latter. Even if that proved impracticable, they at least hoped that by capturing the defensive missile site, they could protect themselves long enough for reinforcements to arrive. That was assuming the USSR was still in existence to send them, and that there were functioning space assets still available.

Most of the Soviet cosmo-soldiers were therefore ordered to mount an overland expedition, in motorized combat vehicles they had brought with them. The last intact Soviet ship was repaired as much and as quickly as possible, and would attempt to cover them from above. But the Americans had not been idle. As soon as the initial attack was repulsed, small lunar hover-scouts were dispatched to discover what had become of the Russian ships, and search for survivors. Meanwhile, US moon-troops drove out in their own surface transports and combat vehicles, including the new 'hover-tanks'. No Soviet survivors were found among the ship-debris scattered in and around the near side fortress. But the Americans on the far side soon found themselves in a fire-fight. And this involved the first use of 'space guns' specially designed to function in the extreme conditions found on Luna. Over the previous decade, both the Americans and the Soviets had developed such weapons, including spin-stabilized micro-guns, "sausage" guns and gas cartridge guns. [68]

Having had more time and experience in the Lunar environment, the Americans had developed superior tactics, and their weapons were more effective. But the Soviets fought with the courage of desperation, as their supplies (particularly of air and water) were limited. And the guns of the repaired Vosmok-5 overhead gave them the advantage. But just as the Americans began falling back in a fighting retreat, two more rocket-ships appeared, coming around the western limb of the moon. These were the

US ships Athena 2 and Athena 3, which had been dispatched from Terra not long after the Red Triumph launch, in order to reinforce and protect the lunar base. In the only spaceship-to-spaceship action of the Lunar theater, the Athenas changed course and engaged the Vosmok-5, firing their guns and missiles. In fairly short order, the Soviet ship was again taking damage, and this time it was heavy. Suddenly, it fired its thrusters and changed course, away from the American ships, and leaving its own soldiers below in the lurch. It was heading toward the near side and the US fortress; presumably to try and destroy it. The Athenas fired their thrusters and pursued the Vosmok. Meanwhile, the Vosmok had risen high enough to be picked up on radar again, at the defensive missile site. The US personnel at the site regained contact with the rising and pursuing Athenas. Informed that the Soviet ship may be carrying nukes, the Athenas were warned to back off, as the missile site fired another salvo. The Vosmok tried to evade, but was too heavily damaged, and blew up in the third nuclear explosion of the day.

Figure 17. US Army illustration of American troops confronting the Soviet invaders on Luna. [69]

Down on the surface, the US forces now had the upper hand, and although fighting continued for a brief period, the battle was soon over. The destruction of the last Vosmok, seen as a bright light over the horizon, was a demoralizing blow for the Reds, and when the US Athenas reappeared overhead, the surviving cosmo-soldiers surrendered. The US Lunar fortress was heavily damaged but still intact, and remained in American hands. The defensive missile site was unharmed, and still ready for action. Like the war on Terra, the Battle of Luna was a near-run thing. But, just as the Soviet threat to Terra ultimately ended in complete defeat, so too did the Soviet threat to Luna. [70]

8. The Lunar Ultimatum and the End of WWIII

With Luna secure and the once-mighty USSR finally out of the fight, this left the lesser Axis powers of Red China and Red India to be dealt with. Yet while both had been invaded by Federation and allied forces, they would be much harder to liberate. This was because China and India were large countries with huge populations, and moreover the United States had "suffered grievously" in its strategic nuclear exchange with the Soviet Union. But fortunately, there was another option for the Americans than to get involved in massive land wars in both South and East Asia. For after obliterating the USSR with a rain of Lunar missiles, the US was able to resupply and reload its base from the secret duplicate rocketports.

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As mentioned previously, these had been activated after the destruction of America's primary rocketports, but this revealed their existence to the enemy. In a second strike on North America, the Soviets destroyed them, along with more major cities, before they themselves were obliterated in the Lunar barrage from the American base.

Figure 18. Central North America after the Soviet second strike destroyed the duplicate US rocketports, as well as more cities.

Upon the supply rockets' arrival, they found the Lunar fortress's personnel beginning the tasks of cleaning up the damage from the Soviet assault, and repairing the base. The influx of reinforcements enabled this work to proceed concurrently with unloading the supply ships, and repairing and reloading the launchers. Time is of the essence in any war, particularly an Atomic War; but though the Americans worked around the clock, it still took many days for the heavily-damaged base to be repaired, reloaded and ready to fire. In the interim, Federation attacks on Terra had prioritized destroying all missile-launching sites in Red China and Red India, thereby removing even the remotest threat against the all-important Lunar fortress.

Once everything was ready, the acting Federation and US President publicly summoned Red China to surrender, or face the same fate as Big Brother Russia. If China refused, it would in turn be obliterated by American moon rockets. The President revealed that the base could again be reloaded, this time by supply rockets from a third set of secret rocketports, though he deliberately did not specify their locations. If Red China was "so unwise" as to refuse capitulation, he continued, then after its destruction, the base would be reloaded again, and it would be the Indian Communists' turn to face the choice of suicide or surrender.

However, we recall that after the destruction of the USSR, "Red China…dissolved into chaos". The chaotic situation included divisions in the Communist government in Peking, involving intrigues and violence between hard-liners, who wanted to go down fighting; and moderates, who realized that the war was lost. The Red Chinese military was caught in the middle, unsure of what to do or who to support. Meanwhile, St. Louis came under pressure from Taipei. The Nationalist President of the ROC, a survivor

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of the Japanese war before and during WWII, and then a refugee from the Communist takeover of the mainland in 1949, was horrified at the TF/US president's threat. He wanted to liberate his homeland, not destroy it!
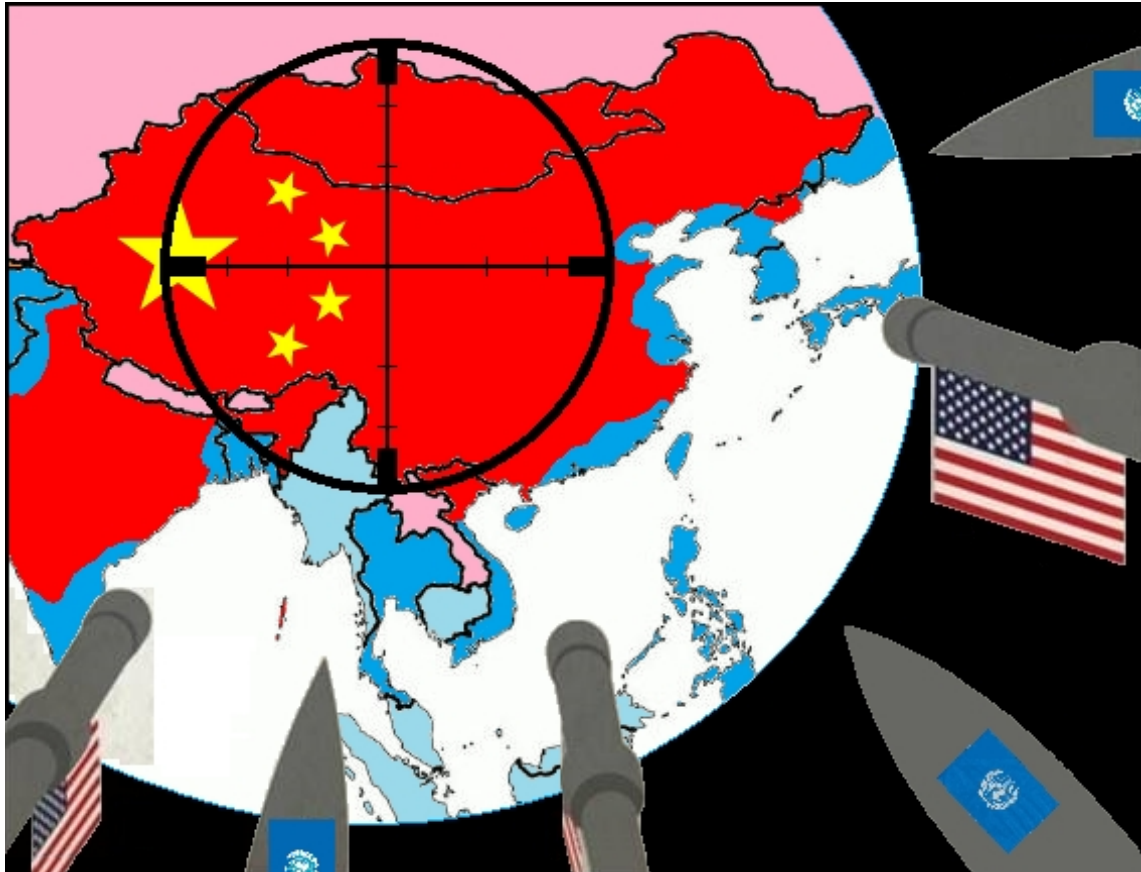

Figure 19. Period graphic depicting the US/TF "Lunar Ultimatum" to Red China—surrender, or be destroyed. [71]

After a great deal of argument and discussion, he managed to persuade the TF/US President to wait, at least for a few days. Hopefully, the moderates in Peking would prevail, preventing the necessity for launching the moon-missiles. The TF/US President finally agreed to a delay in carrying out his threat, but stipulated that, if the hard-liners in Peking took power, then all bets were off. The launch would proceed. Reluctantly, the President of Blue China agreed, and through back-channels to the mainland, began working urgently to help the moderates.

There followed some tense days, which dragged out to a week. Conventional fighting continued, and the Federation bridgeheads on the coast were steadily expanding, in some cases connecting. When TF forces from Korea and Tientsin began advancing on Peking itself, the Red Chinese military realized that it could not win, and threw its support behind the moderates, who were thus able to take control and purge the hard-liners. An announcement of surrender was soon broadcast, and military units in the field were ordered to stand down. Red China had capitulated.

The Federation-American President then publicly called on the Indian Communists to surrender, and the Indians wasted little time in acceding. The Pakistanis had invaded India and were on the road to New Delhi, the Bangladeshis had entered West Bengal, and the Federation forces had consolidated their control in the southern peninsula, and were advancing north. Faced with a losing war on three fronts, the destruction of the once-mighty USSR, the surrender of the PRC, and the realization that the heartland of India would be obliterated in a nuclear holocaust if they refused, the Indians gave up. Though it took a

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few more days to secure the cessation of all hostilities, the Third World War was effectively over.

In the end, the USA was spared the necessity of a second salvo from space, let alone a third. The overwhelming destruction visited upon the USSR revealed to the other Axis powers that the moon base was indeed operational, and had the ability to wipe out entire nations; even the largest and most powerful. The Americans held all the aces, for neither China nor India had anywhere near the nuclear capability—and no space capability at all—to take on the Lunar fortress. Moreover, their conventional forces were steadily being ground down and pushed back by Federation and allied armies.

The two surviving major members of the Eastern Axis were therefore forced to yield. Yet ironically, this enabled them to live and fight another day.

But that day was far in the future. In the meanwhile, and for the third time in less than a century, the democratic West had prevailed, thanks to the critical role played by the United States. Imperialism had been defeated in the First World War, after which the US had sunk back into isolationism. Fascism was defeated in the Second World War, after which the US found itself in a global standoff with the USSR. And Communism was defeated in the Third World War, after which the US became the sole superpower. In fact, its continued possession of the Lunar fortress took it beyond superpower status, into the realm of unchallenged world supremacy. This was essentially confirmed when the secret triplicate rocketports were activated, and regular supply flights to the lunar base were resumed.

Figure 20. Activation of the secret triplicate rocketports, which essentially confirmed the US/TF victory in WWIII.

As seen in Figure 20, these rocketports were located at Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, not far east of the Black Hills; Warren AFB, in southwestern Nebraska; Colorado Springs, Colorado, in the vicinity of the NORAD command center at Cheyenne Mountain; Amarillo, Texas, near a nuclear weapons storage depot; Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri, between Kansas City and the acting capital of the TF and US, St. Louis; and a site in the Appalachian Mountains near Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Though America's major cities and coastal areas had been hit hard, the heartland had been saved. Particularly along the 40th parallel; where a line of cities stretched across the country, maintaining its cohesion. Traveling west from Cincinnati, this unbroken chain included St Louis, Kansas City, Omaha

(site of Offut AFB, headquarters of SAC), Denver and Salt Lake City. Northwest of Salt Lake City, Portland Oregon and Spokane Washington were still intact; and south of the 40th parallel were the surviving cities of Albuquerque, Dallas, New Orleans, Atlanta and Jacksonville.

And of course, a multitude of smaller cities and towns across the country survived the war, even in the states that were hit with nuclear weapons. So there was no question of the nation falling apart. However, the same could not be said of the Third World War's losers.

9. "The Soviet Bloc was Broken Up"

"We damn near lost the war, but for once, we won the peace. The Soviet Bloc was broken up—all the Satellite States." With the Soviet Union "utterly overwhelmed under the rain of missiles" from the US Lunar base, and following the surrenders of Red China and communist India, the defeated Eastern Axis ceased to exist. So did the Soviet Union and Red China, which the victorious Federation ordered to be "*abolished and dissolved into their constituent autonomous republics, each one of which shall hereafter enjoy complete sovereignty within its own borders*". [72]

After three decades of Soviet occupation, the "captive nations" of Eastern Europe were liberated by Western arms and came under temporary Allied occupation; Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. It was understood that free elections would soon be held, after which the occupation forces would depart. East Germany, the former Soviet occupation zone of that country, was absorbed by the Federal Republic, already a member of the Federation; and all the Satellite States formerly part of the USSR became independent. Some of them, including Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine and Moldavia, also came under temporary occupation. Moscow itself became Occupation Headquarters, as the TF raised its flag over the enemy's capital, and oversaw the dismantling of the Soviet empire. (Figure 21.)

Figure 21. Eastern Europe liberated and Moscow occupied by Federation forces, ending the war with the USSR. [73]

In addition to the loss of its 20-nation empire, Russia lost some outlying territories. The Kaliningrad enclave, which as the remnant of East Prussia should have been returned to Germany, was instead divided between Poland and Lithuania; both of which had been betrayed and backstabbed by the USSR in WWII. Likewise, Finland regained the lands it had lost to the Soviets at that time. All Russians living in Eastern Europe and the Satellite States were expelled, and sent back to the Motherland. A small bit a rough justice, considering the literally millions of non-Russians who were expelled from their lands by the Soviet Union at the end of WWII. As one historian described it, "Stalin…drew a new map and fitted the people to it: he cleared Russia of Poles and Poland (and Czechoslovakia) of Germans." [74]

In Asia, the Japanese were bent on payback. Summed up by one commentator as "The Japs'll forgive Russia for that Mussolini backstab in 1945 after the Irish start building monuments to Cromwell." [75] They were determined to hold on to the port of Vladivostok and the coastal parts of Asiatic Russia they had occupied during the war. But they were persuaded to return them by the TF-US President, in exchange for clear title to the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin Island in its entirety. The Chinese (whether Red or Blue) were already in dispute with Russia over these same areas, and the President felt that a permanent return of the Japanese to mainland Asia would merely revive old antagonisms with both nations, leading to a repeat of the situation before WWII. Russia was a land power, and Japan a sea power, so for the sake of future peace, it seemed preferable to separate them along those lines. (Figure 22.)

Figure 22. Dissolution of the USSR into its constituent republics, plus territories lost by Russia in blue, late 1974. [76]

In the US, there were similar hawkish calls for the occupation of eastern Siberia, perhaps dividing it with the Japanese. As the chief recipient of devastation from Soviet nukes, the Americans had at least a better case for compensation. But again, restraint prevailed. The TF President was no more keen on America annexing territory on the Asian mainland than he was on Japan doing so. Plus, he wanted to see Russia become a free and democratic country, and felt that taking a large swath of Russia proper would cause a long-term grievance over 'lost territory'; resulting in resentment and revanchist tendencies,

which is what happened in Germany after WWI. Moreover, the US now had the 'New Frontier' of Luna to colonize and exploit, a territory whose surface area was larger than Africa.

Nevertheless, national honor required at least a token form of compensation. So Russia ceded Big Diomede Island in the Bering Strait, along with the Komandorskiye Islands, which were renamed the Western Aleutians and added to Alaska. And finally, the Soviet Union's scientific stations in Antarctica were ceded to the Federation, and divided between the member states of America, Japan and Norway, all of which already had a presence on that continent.

In East Asia, the Nationalist Chinese had at last achieved their 25-year-old goal of retaking the mainland. The ROC President was able to return in triumph, and he contentedly passed away in April 1975, buried in his native soil as he wished. [77] But the Nationalists were not happy with the Federation's decree to partition China. Instead of one nation, there would now be at least five; Han China, or China proper, Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet. Or possibly even seven, as the decree could also mean the independence of the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region (bordering Inner Mongolia, and marked N.H. in Figure 23) and the Kuangsi Chuang Autonomous Region (bordering Vietnam). [78]

The Nationalists viewed all of the outlying regions as part of China, and particularly objected to the loss of Manchuria, which was not an autonomous region of the People's Republic. Moreover, due to existing treaties, the Federation pressed the ROC to return Hong Kong to Britain (a close US ally) and Macao to Portugal (a Federation member), which had been seized by the Red Chinese during the war.
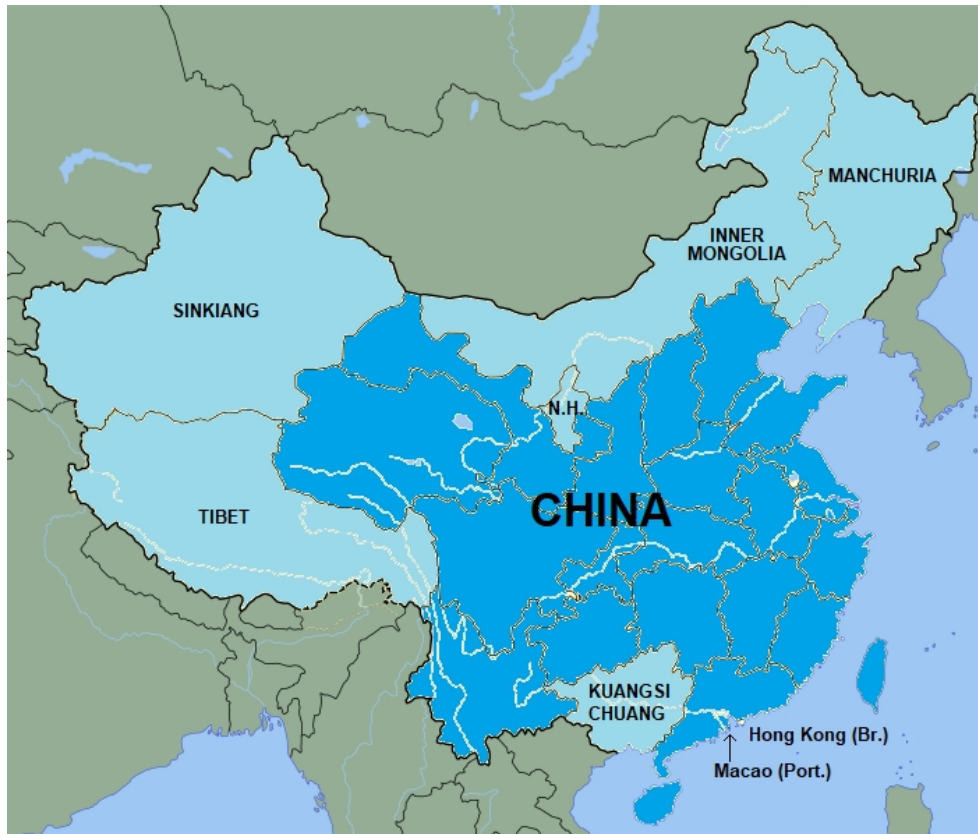

Figure 23. Dissolution of the People's Republic into multiple nations. The ROC soon began working to reunite the country. [79]

The Nationalists felt betrayed, and became outraged. They had not fought against the communists for a quarter century, only to be told they had to accept a mere half of the mainland! And being forced to return the ports of Hong Kong and Macao was seen as a further humiliation; just another example of Western double standards. The original treaties ceding them were coerced by the colonial powers, and

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therefore unfair to begin with. As a member of the Federation, and beholden to the US for its victory, the ROC was obliged to go along with this ruling, at least outwardly. But the result was that the Nationalists, who had always been more democratic in name than in practice, soon began quietly working with the ex-Communists (democratic only in name) to bring the country back together.

India, however, was not dissolved, because it was not an empire like the USSR and PRC. It had been a recognized country before the Communists took power in the late 1960s; and the Indian plan to create their own Red empire in South and Southeast Asia had been totally defeated in the Thirty Days' War.

Nevertheless, as the aggressor in the South Asian theater, and whose invasion of Bangladesh had started the world war, India lost some territory. Kashmir, a Moslem-majority region in the north, and long divided between India and Pakistan, was ceded to Pakistan completely. And although Bengali forces controlled West Bengal, the Federation government ruled that this Hindu-majority territory should be returned to India. Bangladesh was compensated by the Indian cession of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in the southeastern Bay of Bengal. In addition, India was required to pay a heavy war indemnity.

This indemnity included compensation to Portugal, whose possessions on the west coast, particularly Goa, had been seized by India back in 1961. In this case, the Portuguese themselves declined to press for their return. A postwar election in that nation brought a new government to power, one fully on board with the Federation's goals of democratization and self-determination. In that spirit, and showing goodwill in their shared victory, Portugal also disavowed any desire for the return of Macao. A colorful ceremony was held in that enclave, officially returning it to Portugal's fellow Federation member, the Republic of China. The Nationalists were delighted, and used the event to pressure Great Britain to acquiesce in its similar loss of Hong Kong. And as events would prove, Britain after WWIII was in no shape to argue.

Figure 24. Territorial losses of India, late 1974. [80]

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ENDNOTES

1. Toward a Unified World

1. Michael Dockrill, *The Atlas of Twentieth Century World History* (New York, NY: HarperCollins, 1991), p. 41
   According to Wikipedia, "The onset of the Second World War in 1939 showed that the League had failed its primary purpose; it was inactive until its abolition" in April 1946. (https://en.wikpedia.org/wiki/League_of_Nations)

2. https://en.wikipedia.com/wiki/File:Cold_War_WorldMap_1962.png, and
   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/League_of_Nations   The flag is described as "Semi-official (1939)", but until the present research, I wasn't even aware the League of Nations had had a flag.

3. Dockrill, *Twentieth Century Atlas*, p. 121

4. The date was chosen to coincide with the world as Piper knew it at the time of his death.

5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_vetoed_United_Nations_Security_Council_resolutions
   "In the early years, the USSR cast most of the vetoes, with a considerable number of these used to block the admission of a new member state. Over the years, the USSR/Russia has cast a total of 142 vetoes, or close to half of all vetoes." (https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-security-council-working-methods/the-veto.php)

2. The *Kilroy* and "the Lunar Fortress that would ensure World Supremacy"

6. H. Beam Piper, *The Worlds of H. Beam Piper* (New York, NY: Ace Books, 1983), p. 30

7. "Destination Moon", 1950; DVD Chapter 3, Rocketeering Basics   It's actually Robert Heinlein's general (General Thayer) who says these words. But Piper seems to have gotten the idea from Heinlein, whose character describes the moon base's importance so well. And an actual US general (Air Force Brigadier General Homer A. Boushey) gave a similar speech in 1958, saying much the same thing. See page 11 and **endnote 53**.

8. Piper, *Worlds*, p. 30; and H. Beam Piper, *Empire* (New York, NY: Ace Books, 1981), p. 54

9. Piper, *Empire*, p. 22   The *Kilroy*'s precise landing site is unimportant; all the rocket has to do is prove the ability to safely touch down. I assume it does so somewhere on the near side of Luna, not far from the equator. About the subsequent manned mission, Piper was not explicit, but it is certainly possible that it lands in the crater Harpalus, as in the movie "Destination Moon".

10. That the first nation to reach Luna could claim it is an idea also from the late 1940s and early 1950s. In 1948, Willy Ley wrote an article in which he said, "an atomic pile and a few simple elements are all that will be required for an invasion base on the moon, once the interplanetary explorer "stakes" the earth's satellite for his country." That is, 'stakes their claim' to it. (Willy Ley, "Invasion Base on the Moon", *Mechanix Illustrated*, April 1948, p. 164) See below, section **"Operation Triple Cross Saved the Country"**.
   In *Rocket Ship Galileo* (also 1948), and in the 1950 movie based on it, "Destination Moon", Robert Heinlein's American crews claim it for the United Nations. In *RSG* for example, Dr. Cargraves says, "As commander of this expedition, duly authorized by a commission of the United Nations and proceeding in a vessel of United States registry, I take possession of this planet as a colony, on behalf of the United Nations of earth in accordance with the laws thereof and the laws of the United States. (Robert A. Heinlein, *Rocket Ship Galileo* (New York, NY: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948), p. 153)
   But in Heinlein's more adult version of *RSG*, "Destination Moon" (an adaptation of Heinlein's screenplay for the movie), they claim it for the United States. "Because…the rest of that message restored me to active duty and directed me to claim the Moon in the name of the United States—as quickly as possible. We would have what the diplomats call a *fait accompli*. But to claim the Moon *I have to land*!' Once they land, "We've got to contact Earth! It doesn't matter whether we get back; four casualties is cheap. But to get a message through now—*this* message, that a United States vessel has landed and taken possession—can mean the salvation of the United States." And then, "What they needed to say had been made one message: A formal claim to the Moon, setting forth time and place of landing". (Robert A. Heinlein, *Requiem* (New York, NY: Tor Books, 1992), pp. 135, 144, 153)
   As "the salvation of the United States" suggests, the urgency for claiming possession of Luna is again the Soviet threat. "There is bound to be a rocket base on the Moon. Sure, it ought to be a United Nations base, keeping the peace of the world. But the United Nations has been helpless from scratch. The first base is going to belong to us—

or to Russia. Which one do you trust not to misuse the power? Us—or the Politburo?" And, "Mannie, this goes beyond you and me, or even your kids. The surest way to make sure that your kids grow up in a peaceful, free world is to risk your neck right now. So we've got to land…You see that, don't you? It's for your kids—and millions of other kids.' (ibid., pp. 134-135) If they don't land and claim Luna for the US, the result will be a Communist moonbase and Soviet enslavement of the world. "We'll wake up one morning to find Russia with a base on the Moon and us with none—and World War Three will be over before it starts." (ibid, p. 134)

   The claiming of sovereignty over Luna is supported by "The Future History", in which Beam says "Collapse of UN owing to disputes as to *national sovereignty over*, and militarization of, Luna." (John F. Carr, *H. Beam Piper: A Biography* (Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, 2008), p. 212, emphasis added) Since the US is the first nation to reach the moon, its astronauts must claim 'national sovereignty' over it.

   The idea is also found in Piper's story "The Mercenaries". In addition to building the Lunar fortress, one character mentions that "After the spaceship is built, and the Moon is annexed to the Western Union". (Piper, *Worlds*, p. 54). This seems to mean that only America and its allies in the Western Union can land and stake claims to lunar territory. But "The Mercenaries" is not a Terro-Human Future History story, and the Western Union is not mentioned in that series. So I assume that, in the THFH, the US annexes the Moon for itself. Mainly to keep the Soviet Union from landing and building its own missile base. If the US had annexed the Moon in the name of the United Nations, then the USSR, still a UN member at this point, would therefore have the right to land, stake claims, and build bases.

   The 'Luna Territory' which I assume is claimed by America would then encompass the entire Moon, and parallel other large territories acquired by the US in its age of expansion; such as the Northwest Territory, Louisiana Territory, Oregon Territory and Alaska Territory. Alaska became a single state, but the Northwest, Louisiana and Oregon Territories were each divided into multiple states. So it is possible that, as the continent-sized Luna is populated and developed, it could be divided into many states, which would then be admitted to the Union.

   After WWIII, however, I believe that the United States cedes the Moon to the Terran Federation, which then allows its member states to stake their own claims to Lunar territory. Any US territories on the satellite—beginning with the Lunar fortress and its surrounding hinterland—will then be joined by colonies set up by other TF members, such as Germany and Japan. However, since neither of these nations had any space capability in 1974, they may have to buy US-made passenger rockets—similar to how many nations buy US-made Boeing passenger aircraft—until their own industries can produce advanced-enough vessels to make the Lunar voyage. See **endnote 55**, and below section, **Twenty Years of Lunar Colonization: 1975-1995**.

11. The top drawing is from Figure 4, "Orbit of unmanned moon rocket." (Chesley Bonestell and Willy Ley, *The Conquest of Space* (New York, NY: The Viking Press, 1949), p. 47) With the addition of a clip art spaceship, from https://pnghut.com.
   The bottom left painting is by Chesley Bonestell, from Plate XXIV (ibid., p. 88) The map of Moon exploration to its right is from the 1953 book *Conquest of the Moon*. (Wernher von Braun, Fred L. Whipple, Willy Ley, Chesley Bonestell, Fred Freeman, Rolf Klep, *Conquest of the Moon*, (New York, NY: The Viking Press, 1953), p. 85
I added a clip art astronaut, courtesy of https://www.dreamstime.com/illustration/astronaut-thumb.html.

12. Piper, *Empire*, p. 30

13. Ibid., pp. 17, 31   The story opens on "October 16, 1973", and ends about "a month" later.

14. East and West Germany were admitted to the United Nations on September 18, 1973. Interestingly, this is less than a month away from the date of "The Edge of the Knife", which begins on "October 16, 1973." (H. Beam Piper, *Empire*, (New York, NY: Ace Books, 1981), p. 17) But the two Germanies were admitted at a time of détente in East-West relations, which, to put it mildly, does not seem to parallel the world situation in Piper's story. I therefore left East and West Germany as non-members on my map.
   I assume that Israel captured the Golan Heights, West Bank, Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula in 1967, as in the real world. Further, given Piper's "general war in the Middle East" in late 1973, that could certainly include the Yom Kippur War (October 1973), which occurred right about that time. The real war pitted Israel against Egypt and Syria, but since Beam's fictional Syria and Lebanon are riven by revolts, sectarian violence and a Turkish incursion in late 1973, it is unlikely that Syria would aid Egypt against Israel. An Israeli victory might then seem even more certain than in the real world. However, if Egypt is a member of the Islamic Caliphate, as I have assumed, then it could potentially call on other Moslem allies for assistance; not to mention the USSR, its real-world patron at the time.

3. The Creation of the Terran Federation and the Islamic Caliphate

15. Piper, *Empire*, p. 48   It is possible that the president writing this directive is Blake Hartley, the only future American head of state named by Beam, whose administration probably runs from 1961-1969. However, the range could be 1965-1973. (Piper, *Worlds*, pp. 28, 30, 36, 199, 223)

16. Piper, *Empire*, pp. 13, 16-17, 29, 30, 55   Piper has Chalmers say that "I was trying to imagine what would happen if [Khalid's] influence were suddenly removed from Near Eastern and Middle Eastern affairs." The terms Near East and Middle East seem to be the Euro-centric names for what North Americans would call the Middle East and South Asia.

　　Basra is also the capital of the Islamic Caliphate (spelled Kaliphate) in "The Mercenaries", a non-THFH story. (Piper, *Worlds*, p. 36) The site seems to be a compromise location. The majority of Moslem countries are Sunni, including Jordan and Saudi Arabia, but Iran is Shiite. And Iraq, though ruled by Sunnis, has a majority Shia population.   So in order to get the Shah of Iran and the Shiites of Iraq on board, Khalid ib'n Hussein may have had to bow to political necessity, and agree to Basra being the Caliphate capital. That this is not far from the Saudi border, as well as that of Iran, may have made it acceptable to the Saudi king, who undoubtedly would have preferred the IC's capital to be in Mecca.

17. Piper, *Empire*, p. 30

18. Ibid., p. 16   Turkey was in both NATO and CENTO, while Iran and Pakistan were only in CENTO.

19. Ibid., pp. 16, 29, 30, 36, 54, 55

20. Ibid., p. 30

21. Piper, *Worlds*, p. 85

22. In *Uller Uprising*, Carlos von Schlichten says that "the Southern Hemisphere managed to stay out of the Third and Fourth World Wars". (H. Beam Piper, *Uller Uprising* (New York, NY: Ace Books, 1983, p. 55) I therefore included the Southern nations in the 'neutral' category, even though politically, most of them would probably have aligned themselves with the Terran Federation.

　　However, Piper's quote required some interpretation, since quite a few nations have territory on either side of the equator. Which ones participate in WWIII and WWIV, and which ones avoid it? In South America, it was easy to decide that Peru and Brazil, both located mainly in the Southern Hemisphere, and both of whose capitals are far south of the equator, are likely 'neutral' states. It was likewise easy to include Columbia, Venezuela and the Guianas into the 'Federation aligned' category, as these nations are almost completely in the Northern Hemisphere. Ecuador, right on the equator, was the only nation really in question. But as it is a small and relatively weak country, I assume it would remain neutral.

　　Africa was more difficult. Gabon, the two Congos, Uganda and Kenya were all along the equator. The capitals of Gabon and Uganda are in the Northern Hemisphere, so I included them as WWIII participants; Gabon siding with France and the Terran Federation, and Uganda (in the 1970s under the dictatorship of the mass-murderer and cannibal Idi Amin) siding with the Eastern Axis. The capitals of the two Congos are in the Southern Hemisphere. But in the 1970s, the smaller Congo was aligned with the Communist Bloc, while the larger Congo (with its strategically-important natural resources) was usually aligned with the West. So I assumed that both would be included in the war. Kenya's capital is also south of the equator, but the nation is divided almost equally in half by the equator. In this case, I assumed that Kenya would align with Britain and the Federation, as a counterweight to the Eastern Axis-aligned Uganda.

　　This left Indonesia. Its island territories of Sumatra and Borneo are bisected by the equator, while the nation as a whole is more in the Southern Hemisphere, and its capital Jakarta is south of the equator. But during the Cold War, Indonesia was a strong US ally, having fought against a Communist insurgency in the 1960s; an event mentioned by Piper in his (non-THFH) story, "Day of the Moron". So I included Indonesia in the 'Federation-aligned' category.

23. Piper, *Federation*, p. 184; and *Uller Uprising*, p. 14
　　For the Islamic Caliphate, I used the flag of the Arab League. This is because it resembles the UN flag, the Arab League being a sort of 'united nations' of the Middle East. But since the goal of the Caliphate is to unite all the Moslem nations, the Arab League flag was slightly modified by replacing the central inscription inside the crescent (which translates as "League of Arab States") with the more universal white star of Islam.   The Islamic Caliphate would then essentially replace the Arab League, or perhaps combine the Arab League with the Moslem Baghdad Pact nations. Replacing the Arab League while retaining its flag would parallel how the Terran Federation does the same to the UN.

　　For the Eastern Axis, I used a red flag embossed with the emblem of the Communist International; the Comintern. Beam mentions the Fourth Komintern as one of the four great power-blocs in "The Mercenaries". (Piper, *Worlds*, p. 30) This obviously means the Communist bloc of nations; the USSR and Red China among them, and is therefore a non-THFH parallel of the Eastern Axis. On the flag, the hammer and sickle covering the globe represents the Axis' (and Comintern's) goal of conquering the world for communism.

27

4. Initial Phase of the Thirty Days' War, 1974

24. Piper, *Empire*, pp. 16, 54

25. Ibid., pp. 16-17   After Khalid's death, Tallal "would return, and eventually takes his father's place, in time to bring the Caliphate into the Terran Federation when the general war came." Piper's use of the word "eventually" certainly implies that it takes Tallal quite some time to assert his authority over, reunite, and restore peace to, the Islamic Caliphate. My rough estimate would be mid-November 1973 to August 1974.

26. Ibid., pp. 36, 55

27. Ibid., p. 48   India and Pakistan have fought four wars; in 1947, 1965, 1971 and 1999. Interestingly, the 1971 war involved Indian troops intervening in East Pakistan, which became the independent nation of Bangladesh. A mere three years before Piper had his Communist Indians invade Bangladesh. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Pakistani_wars_and_conflicts)

28. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baghdad_Pact   CENTO was also known as the Baghdad Pact, but in 1958, a coup ousted the Hashemite monarch of Iraq. Afterward, General Abdul Karim Qasim withdrew the country from the Pact.

29. Piper, *Empire*, p. 56

30. Piper, *Worlds*, p. 173

31. Ibid., p. 199; and *Collier's*, "Preview of the War We Do Not Want", October 27, 1951, p. 23   The caption reads, the "Soviet air force…struck at prime American targets. Except for [the] Hanford raid, these were suicide missions, with planes unable to return to home bases. Meanwhile, enemy subs slipped through coastal defenses and launched guided-missile atomic attacks."
   One of Piper's sources for his ideas about WWIII appears to have been this *Collier's* issue. It contains many interesting articles, by such notable figures as Robert E. Sherwood, Hanson W. Baldwin and Professor Allan Nevins (all Pulitzer Prize winners); radio newscasters Walter Winchell, Edward R. Murrow and Lowell Thomas; political novelist Arthur Koestler; Soviet experts Dr. Harry Schwartz and economist Stuart Chase; together with illustrations by artists like Bill Mauldin and Chesley Bonestell. (ibid., pp. 6, 8, 10) Their articles, artwork and maps attempted to take a realistic look at how a near-future war with the Communist bloc could play out.

32. Piper, *Empire*, pp. 30, 56, 57

33. Von Braun, et. al., *Moon Conquest*, p. 85; and https://www.dreamstime.com/illustration/astronaut-thumb.html. The clip art astronaut from Figure 3 was modified into a Soviet cosmonaut.
   I assume the Soviets would make Luna an Autonomous SSR because, being 240,000 miles away, it would by definition be a discontiguous, or 'autonomous', part of the Soviet Union. Moreover, its miniscule initial population, say a few hundred cosmo-soldiers, would hardly qualify Luna as a member republic, or SSR, of the Soviet Union. In 1974, the population of the smallest SSR, Estonia, was 1.4 million people.
   Beam mentions space stations, such as in Conn Maxwell's speculation that "Merlin was a space-station a few thousand miles off-planet". (H. Beam Piper, *The Cosmic Computer* (New York, NY: Ace Books, 1983), p. 195) And in the 1950s, the consensus view of important scientists and engineers seems to have been that a manned attempt to reach Luna would have to be preceded by the construction of a space station. This view is seen in books like *Across the Space Frontier* (Willy Ley, Wernher von Braun, Fred L. Whipple, et al., 1953), *By Space Ship to the Moon* (Jack Coggins and Fletcher Pratt, 1952), and *Conquest of the Moon* (also by Ley, von Braun and Whipple, 1953).
   Among these men, Piper knew Fletcher Pratt personally; and his wife, Inga Pratt, is the one who set Beam up with Betty Hirst, who became his wife. So as seen on the left side of Figure 6, Piper could have included the construction of a Soviet station as the jumping off point for their Red Triumph plan to reach Luna and build the Lunar fortress. But from "The Edge of the Knife", we know that the US, with its Philadelphia Project, beats them to it. Thus, as in *Rocket Ship Galileo* and "Destination Moon" (as well as other stories and movies of the 1950s), the Americans may make a direct ascent with a nuclear-powered rocket. This is suggested by Beam's stories "The Edge of the Knife" and "The Mercenaries", both of which mention rockets to the Moon, but not a stop at a space station on the way.

34. To the *Collier's* first strike map, I added a sub launching a missile at Bremerton, Washington. (*Collier's*, p. 23)

35. Top Bonestell painting is from https://www.bonestell.org/Image-Gallery.aspx.
      Bottom Bonestell painting is from https://emuseum.nyhistory.org/objects/40542/atom-bombing-of-new-york-city.

36. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanford_Site

37. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norfolk_Virginia

38. In Beam's story "The Answer", "the Auburn Bomb" is the catalyst for WWIII. This refers to the town of Auburn, in upstate New York (Piper, *Worlds*, pp. 173-175), and perhaps I should have located one of the American rocketports there. But it is interesting that Auburn, Massachussetts is where Robert Goddard conducted the first successful launch of a liquid fueled rocket. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goddard_Rocket_Launching_Site)
     In reality, the site has not been used for the launching of rockets since 1929, and "was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1965." (ibid.) But since 'Auburn' is an established name in Piper's works, I decided to have it remain active, and become one of the rocketports for supplying the Lunar fortress.

39. The Wallops Island, Virginia site is an actual spaceport. It was founded in 1945, and "is used primarily for the Wallops Flight Facility, including the Mid-Atlantic Regional Spaceport". "The facility is operated by the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, and primarily serves to support science and exploration missions for NASA and other Federal agencies." https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wallops_Flight_Facility) That certainly suggested it would be an excellent candidate for one of Piper's primary (unclassified) group of rocketports servicing the Lunar fortress.
     Cape Canaveral is obviously a real launch site, and is probably the best overall candidate for a primary rocketport.
     After WWII, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida "became a pioneer in developing the techniques for missile launching and handling; and the development of drone or pilotless aircraft beginning with the Republic-Ford JB-2 Loon, an American copy of the V-1. The 1st Experimental Guided Missiles Group was activated at Eglin Field, Florida, on 6 February 1946, operating out of Auxiliary Field 3. By March 1950, the 550th Guided Missiles Wing, comprising the 1st and 2nd Guided Missile Squadrons, had replaced the 1st Experimental Guided Missiles Group." (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eglin_Air_Force_Base) To me, this made Eglin AFB another good candidate for one of Piper's primary rocketports.
     These choices covered the East Coast and Gulf of Mexico, but it made sense that there would also be a few sites on the West Coast. And in the mid-1950s, Vandenburg AFB and Point Mugu, California became missile launching facilities for the US Air Force and Navy, respectively. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vandenburg_Air_Force_Base), and (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Air_Station_Point_Mugu)

40. The Editors of *Life* and Rand McNally, *Life Pictorial Atlas of the World* (New York, NY: Time, Inc., 1961), p. 43
     I know; Vancouver is not a US city! But adding "and Canadian" between "US" and "cities" made the caption too long to fit on one line. The same with trying "North American" rather than "US". And the vast majority of sites hit in the first strike are American, anyway.
     I made up for this slight error, in the caption for the second Soviet strike (Figure 18 on page 18), which is accurate.

41. Piper, *Worlds*, pp. 99, 100   In Beam's story "Hunter Patrol", the wartime move to St. Louis is a temporary expedient. It is only after the war that St. Louis is confirmed as the UN capital. "The UN chose St. Louis as its new headquarters…and when the city by the Mississippi began growing into a real World Capital, the flow of money into it almost squared overnight." The same may therefore be true for the TF HQ in Piper's regular Future History.

42. Ibid., p. 80

43. *Collier's*, pp. 22, 23   While the *Collier's* issue describes the East Asian theater, it unfortunately does not include a map. So I had to add my own. Also, India was not seen as a possible member of the Communist Bloc, so there is no 'South Asian theater' in the *Collier's* scenario. So I had to make my own best guesses for India's campaigns against its neighbors, based on Piper's meager references.

44. In Beam's story "Operation R.S.V.P.", the Afghan Amir, Shere Ali Abdallah, has feared an invasion by his more powerful Communist neighbors "For the past five years". These neighbors, the 'UEESR' and 'UPREA', thinly-disguised versions of the USSR and Red China, both wish to conquer India, which "would mean nothing short of the national extinction of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, and the enslavement of the Afghan people." (Piper, *Worlds*, pp. 142, 143)
     It is interesting that "Operation R.S.V.P." takes place in 1984. Five years before that date that would be 1979, the very year the USSR did invade Afghanistan. In the Terro-Human Future History, I assume the Soviets invade the country in 1974, and this is five years *before* 1979. Thus, five years would separate these three events; 1974 (Soviets invade Afghanistan in the THFH), 1979 (actual Soviet invasion of Afghanistan), 1984 (feared invasion of Afghanistan by the UEESR and/or the UPREA).

45. *Collier's*, p. 22

46. Ibid.   The *Collier's* article postulates that the Soviet invasion includes contingents of a "Japanese People's Army", and crosses the La Pérouse Strait between Hokkaido and Sakhalin Island. This route agrees with, and may have come from, the actual planned Soviet invasion of Hokkaido at the end of WWII. If implemented, this would have advanced to a line stretching from Rumoi on the northwest coast, to Kushiro on the northeast coast. Roughly taking in the northern third of the island. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proposed_Soviet_invasion_of_Hokkaido) Of course, had the plan been carried out and the invasion successful, there is little doubt that the Soviets would have advanced as far as possible, even to the extent of taking the whole island.

However, "US President Harry Truman…staunchly opposed any Soviet escapade on Hokkaido. The Potsdam Declaration intended that the Home Islands will all be surrendered to US General Douglas MacArthur rather than to the Soviets, and so Truman refused to allow the Soviets to participate in the occupation of Japan. Furthermore, concerns were raised within the Soviet high command that an invasion of Hokkaido would be impractical and unlikely to succeed and would violate the Yalta Agreement." (ibid.)

Nevertheless, the Soviet invasion was not canceled until August 22, 1945, a mere two days before its scheduled start. "Soviet forces concentrated on taking the Kuril Islands instead." (ibid.)

The following speculation takes us into Piper's Paratime series, but let's assume a few changes in events**,** and a successful Soviet occupation of Hokkaido after WWII. Given the parallel divisions of Germany, Korea and Vietnam at the time, this would undoubtedly have resulted in the establishment of two separate Japanese states. A communist 'North Japan' (officially the Democratic Republic of Japan, or something similar), supported by and allied to the Soviet Union; and a democratic 'South Japan' (possibly remaining the Empire of Japan, as in the real world; or, given a deposition or abdication of Emperor Hirohito after the war, the Republic of Japan), supported by and allied to the United States. In such a timeline, the Cold War would look a bit grimmer for the West.

47. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_invasions_of_Japan

48. Piper, *Worlds*, p. 96

49. Piper, *Empire*, p. 47

5. "Operation Triple Cross Saved the Country"

50. H. Beam Piper, *Lord Kalvan of Otherwhen* (New York, NY: Ace Books, 1965), p. 93

51. Piper, *Worlds*, p. 84

52. Piper, *Empire*, pp. 55-56

53. Brigadier General Homer A. Bouchey, "Who Controls the Moon Controls the Earth", 1958, emphasis added
This was an actual speech given by a real general.

54. Piper, *Empire*, p. 56   In this statement, Beam was a little vague. By "enemy", does he mean that the entire Eastern Axis—USSR, Red China, and Communist India—is utterly overwhelmed by lunar nuclear missiles? Not if the *Collier's* article was one of his major sources, and not if his story "Day of the Moron" applies. There, when Piper says "enemy", he means the Soviet Union, America's main enemy in the Cold War. "There were still, in 1968, a few people who were afraid of the nuclear power planet. Oldsters, in whom the term "atomic energy" produced semantic reactions associated with Hiroshima. Those who saw, in the towering steam-column above it, a tempting target for *enemy—which still meant Soviet*—bombers and guided missiles." (Piper, *Worlds*, p. 199)

As seen in Figure 7 on page 7, long-range Soviet bombers and guided missiles clearly point to the USSR. Neither Red China nor India had them in 1968, the current year in "Day of the Moron", nor in 1974, when Piper's Thirty Days' War occurs. Even today, four and a half decades later, only Red China is getting close with its Xian H-6K bomber (which reportedly can target Hawaii with cruise missiles) and D-41 ICBM (comparable to the US Minuteman).

55. Ley, "Invasion Base", p. 60   One year after Heinlein's novel *Rocket Ship Galileo*, Willy Ley echoed the view that a moon base armed with nuclear missiles would grant its possessor world supremacy. He wrote that "The first nation to establish a lunar military outpost will rule the earth", and, like Heinlein before him and Piper after him, connected the moon base with a future WWIII. "The man in the moon may plot the attack that will open World War III…The aggressor who sets up the first interplanetary outpost on the moon can dominate not only the world but the entire solar system." (ibid., pp. 61, 62)

So the moon base is of critical importance. It grants "world supremacy" (enables its possessor to rule the earth), because "there is absolutely no way to stop an attack from outer space" employing nuclear weapons. The idea remained current through the 1950s. In a 1958 speech (two years after Beam wrote "The Edge of the Knife"), Air

Force Brigadier General Homer A. Bouchey said that "the moon provides a retaliation base of unequaled advantage. If we had a base on the moon, either the Soviets must launch an overwhelming attack toward the moon from Russia two…days prior to attacking the continental U.S.–-and such launchings could not escape detection–-or *Russia could attack the continental U.S. first, only and inevitably to receive, from the moon–-some 48 hours later–-sure and massive destruction*. It has been said that "he who controls the moon controls the earth." Our planners must carefully evaluate this statement for, if true–-and I, for one, think it is–-then the U.S. must control the moon." [37]

The emphasized portion of Boucher's speech sounds just like Piper's scenario. The USSR attacks the continental US with nuclear missiles, and the American response is to launch annihilation from their 'invasion base' on the Moon. (Figure 7.) The result is that "The enemy would be utterly overwhelmed under the rain of missiles from across space". [38]

The Thirty Days' War lasts for a month, so it is uncertain when the US moon-rockets destroy the USSR. Beam's reference suggests that America undergoes a period of punishing strikes, and since Washington is hit, this may involve the 'decapitation' of political and military leadership. Thus, there might be a several-day period of leaderless confusion before a new command group is gathered and the retaliation order given. Boucher states that it will take two more days for a moon-launched strike to reach its targets. So I would guess that this occurs between two and seven days after the Soviet sneak attack.

56. *Collier's*, p. 23   The caption to the *Collier's* illustration states that the 20 or so mushroom cloud symbols only show "Some of the major industrial, strategic targets". There are undoubtedly many more, perhaps up to a couple hundred.

57. www.obamacartoon.blogspot.com/2018/07/associated-press-reporting-trump-nukes_html?m=1

6. The Federation Counter-Offensives

58. Piper, *Empire*, p. 56

59. *Collier's*, pp. 14, 22, 23   I had to edit some of the quotes for clarity, and to replace "UN" with "TF". I also did the latter for the caption of Figure 14 (endnote 57). Ordinarily, this would mean not using quotation marks, since these are not exact quotes. But I trust the reader will understand my reasons for doing so.

60. Piper, *Worlds*, p. 95   Piper only mentions a complete breakthrough in the Turkish Theater, but the *Collier's* article suggests that the same thing happens in Greece, and indeed everywhere else. See **endnote 62**.

61. *Collier's*, p. 14   Once again I had to edit some of the quotes for clarity, and to replace "UN" with "TF".

62. Ibid.   The *Collier's* article reads, "UN offensive begins on all fronts as West at last gains initiative."

63. Ibid., p. 23

64. In the real world, Burma was run by a military-socialist oligarchy from 1962 to 1974; the latter date fits right into Piper's WWIII. So I assume that Beam's Burma is generally in sympathy with the Eastern Axis. However, the country had once been a part of the British Raj, and the Burmese government would know that they are on communist India's list of desired conquests. After securing Pakistan and Bangladesh, the Indians would move against Burma (and Ceylon) next. Allowing Bangladesh to fall would therefore not be in Burma's interest.

Moreover, real-world India has had long-standing ties with the Soviet Union (and later Russia), while Burma's have been with Red China, which is much closer to the South Asian theater. So I assume that the Red Chinese consider Southeast Asia to be in their sphere of influence, and do not discourage the Burmese from working against their putative ally, India.

65. Piper, *Worlds*, p. 96   The *Collier's* issue was published only 6 years after WWII ended. In that context, Piper's Madras Beachhead seems similar to the WWII Allied landings in Italy, while the presumed landings in Red China, mentioned in the *Collier's* scenario, would parallel the Allied landings in Normandy.

7. The Battle of Luna

66. https://flashbak.com/61-sensational-soviet-space-posters   The Cyrillic letters seem to spell out "Vosmok". This is very similar to "Vostok", a known Russian spacecraft of the time. But the middle letter is definitely not a T, and almost certainly an M. What Vosmok (if that's what it is) was supposed to mean, I have been unable to determine. Perhaps a combination of 'Vostok' and 'Kosmos'?

67. Piper, *First Cycle*, pp. 186-188, 191   One model for the Soviet attempt to seize the US Lunar fortress comes from Beam's novel *First Cycle*. There, Piper has the Soviet-parallel Thalassans attempt to conquer a mining colony of the American-parallel Hetairans, located on the First Planet of the Elektran system. The Thalassans send two ships, both of which are unexpectedly destroyed by "remote-control rockets with nuclear warheads", fired by a Hetairan defensive missile site located in the Terminator Zone.

   That this could be applicable to the Luna of WWIII is supported by the 1952 book *By Space Ship to the Moon*. Co-written by Piper's friend Fletcher Pratt, and another probable source of Beam's ideas, the book includes pictures of spherical spaceships with spider-like landing legs, which Beam used in his Future History stories, such as *Four-Day Planet* and *Space Viking*. Only 2 pages after an illustration of "HOW SPIDER LEGS MIGHT WORK", *BSSTTM* also depicts an attack on a US lunar fortress, which is defeated by defensive missiles. "*A shoal of interceptor rockets roars up toward an incoming earth-moon missile. Blinding flash over mountains in distance shows where a second missile has been successfully intercepted and destroyed.*" (Jack Coggins and Fletcher Pratt, *By Space Ship to the Moon* (New York, NY: Random House, 1952), pp. 48-49; the spider leg illustration is at the top of page 46.)

68. Back in 1965, these weapons were actually proposed by engineers from the U.S. Army Weapons Command's Future Weapons Office. According to the website War is Boring, they reasoned that "soldiers couldn't just carry normal rifles and submachine guns to a barracks on the moon or a space station circling the earth. For one, extreme temperatures — ranging from 250 degrees Fahrenheit at midday to minus 250 degrees at midnight — could easily wreak havoc on existing weapons. A gun that would work fine on earth in temperate climates might freeze up at night or explode during the day. And days and nights on the moon are two weeks long. The lubricants that help normal firearms function might evaporate in vacuum. The widely varying temperatures and the lack of gravity would have an impact on how well certain materials stood up to the shock of firing. Perhaps most importantly, the Army worried that a soldier shooting a gun on the lunar surface might be blasted out into space by the recoil forces. Since the moon has only one-sixth of the gravity on earth, the engineers suggested building a weapon with a similarly reduced kick."

   In the case of the "spin stabilized micro gun", this weapon "would shoot traditional propellant powered bullets. In the vacuum of space the projectiles would fly 3,000 to 4,000 feet per second — up to 1,000 feet per second faster than a standard 7.62-millimeter rifle round. The space gun would also be at least 15 inches shorter and three pounds lighter than the Army's relatively new M-16. Thanks to aluminum and plastic components rather than steel and wood parts, Armalite's revolutionary design was nearly 40 inches long but already lightweight at just over seven pounds. (https://warisboring.com/the-u-s-army-had-plans-for-gun-toting-space-soldiers/)

69. Ibid.

70. Another model for the moon-war scenario is Robert Heinlein's 'juvenile' novel, *Rocket Ship Galileo*. After the Americans land on the moon, their ship is contacted, and then attacked, by Nazis masquerading as British or Americans. The *Galileo*'s crew survive the attack, and capture the Nazi craft after it lands to investigate. They then fly it to a secret Nazi moon base, and blow out the airlock, thereby suffocating all the base's personnel. (Robert A. Heinlein, *Rocket Ship Galileo* (New York, NY: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948), pp. 158-160, 164-168, 175, 181)

   It is hinted that the base will come under United Nations control. Upon landing, the American crew hoist the flags of the UN and US. But since both are on a single flagpole, the prior-mentioned UN flag is presumably flown above the US one. Moreover, as stated in **endnote 10**, Dr. Cargraves claims the Moon "as a colony, on behalf of the United Nations of earth in accordance with the laws thereof and the laws of the United States." Again the UN is mentioned first. In addition, the *Galileo* is "a vessel registered under the laws of the United Nations", and when the Americans contact Earth, they attempt to raise, not the US military, but the "UN police patrol". (ibid., pp. 153, 202, 210)

8. The Lunar Ultimatum and the End of WWIII

71. Modeled on a map from a John Pilger article dated 11 December 2014. http://johnpilger.com/articles/the-coming-war-between-america-and-china-the-new-documentary-project-from-john-pilger

   The idea for a Lunar ultimatum also comes from *Rocket Ship Galileo*. The Nazis who escaped in 1945, and set up a base on the Moon, are doing it to reverse the outcome of the war. "Their plans were simple—the conquest of the entire earth. The Nazis were few in number, but they represented some of the top military, scientific, and technical brains from Hitler's crumbled empire. They had escaped from Germany, established a remote mountain base, and there had been working ever since for the redemption of the Reich…The Nazis had atom bombs, but, as long as they were holed up in their secret base on earth, they dared not act, for the UN had them, too, and in much greater quantity. But when they achieved space flight, they had an answer. They would sit safely out of reach on the moon and destroy the cities of earth one after another by guided missiles launched from the moon, until the completely helpless nations of earth surrendered and pleaded for mercy." (Heinlein, *Galileo*, pp. 171-172)

   It seemed a logical extension to suppose that the US could do the same thing in WWIII. After obliterating its main enemy, the USSR, the Americans could summon Red China to surrender, or suffer the same fate.

9. "The Soviet Bloc was Broken Up"

72. Piper, *Worlds*, pp. 84, 143

73. *Collier's*, cover picture   In the article, the soldier in the picture is an American serving with the UN forces. But since the Terran Federation appropriates the old UN flag, it could just as easily depict an American serving with the TF forces in Beam's Future History.

74. Colin McEvedy, *The Penguin Atlas of Recent History* (Harmondsworth, England: Penguin Books, 1982), p. 88

75. Piper, *Worlds*, p. 33

76. Source map for the ex-USSR is from https://irp.fas.org/threat/prolif96/fsu.html

77. Although not named, the ROC President of course represents Chiang Kai-Shek. It is interesting that in Piper's Future History, a Federation victory in WWIII would allow the Nationalist Chinese to return to the mainland in October 1974. Chiang could therefore return in triumph, fulfilling his dream before his real passing in April 1975.

78. In "Operation R.S.V.P.", Beam mentions that the United People's Republics of East Asia (a thinly-disguised Red China), is dissolved into its constituent autonomous republics; and in "Hunter Patrol", he says that after WWIII, Manchuria is one of the Satellite States which are now independent. (Piper, *Worlds*, pp. 85, 143)

   Although these are both non-THFH tales, they suggest that in Beam's main Future History, the People's Republic may also be broken up after the war, resulting in the independence of its autonomous regions. These would include Tibet (never recognized as part of China by the US), Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia. Manchuria was (and is) not an autonomous region of the PRC, but in the 1930s it was separated from China by Japan, and became the puppet state of Manchukuo. Thus, since Piper calls Manchuria by name, I include it as an independent state after WWIII.

   The PRC also includes two smaller autonomous regions; Ninghsia Hui in the north and Kuangsi Chuang in the south. These could also declare their independence after WWIII, though as we will see, it is not likely that they would be able to maintain it.

79. Map of China and its regions from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:China_blank_map.svg

80. Map of India and its regions from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:India_blank_map.svg

   In real life, India did indeed seize the final Portuguese territories on its west coast in 1961. "Portugal only recognized Indian control after the Carnation Revolution and the fall of the Estado Novo regime by a treaty signed on 31 December 1974." (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portuguese_India)

   In addition to its former possessions in India, the new government in Portugal also "offered to withdraw from Macau in late 1974." (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portuguese_Macau) At that time, the Red Chinese did not take them up on the offer.

   But since these dates coincidentally fall not long after the end of Piper's WWIII, I decided to adapt them to the Future History. Postulating that, soon after the Thirty Days' War, Portugal recognizes China's sovereignty over Macao, and India's over Goa. Unlike the Red Chinese in real life, the Nationalist Chinese in the Future History gladly accept Portugal's offer.

   While the Macao handover could happen in late 1974, the Goa transfer may have to wait until India elects a new, democratic government. This probably does not occur until 1975; or even later, if India undergoes several years of postwar occupation. In order to observe the formalities, it is therefore possible that a small force of Portuguese soldiers is permitted to return to India after WWIII and 'retake' possession of Goa and the other enclaves. But as with Macao, this would be a temporary return, and mainly symbolic. Echoing the postulated handover in China, a public ceremony could be held in Goa, soon after India finally becomes democratic, and joins the Terran Federation. Government and military officials of both nations, overseen by representatives of the Federation Government, could then participate as Portugal 'officially' returns these territories to India.