

01 • FROM TAPES TO PRINT

1 Beter's Audio Letters ended in November 1982. Audio Books, Inc. continued with printed reports.



2 Four interim News Alerts appeared from March to June 1983, while the Reference Digest was being prepared.



3 The first regular issue appeared on August 12, 1983. It opened with Debategate and Poland.



4 The bulletin adopted Beter's framework of rival power groups, economic pressure and alleged secret operations.



5 The publisher and Beter were distinct. Later notices explicitly stated that Beter was not associated with News Alert.



6 The editors described their reports as their own judgment, partly based on confidential sources, with a Christian perspective.



7 The archive contains four interim alerts, twelve regular issues and a progress report dated March 26, 1984.



8 This comic introduces the main themes. Consult the archive for details and the original wording.



02 • WEATHER WARFARE?

1 The March 1983 alert returned to Audio Letter 79: Beter's claim that Soviet weapons could create storms and move Arctic air.



2 The report interpreted Hurricane Iwa, Pacific storms and inland floods as parts of a deliberate campaign against the United States.



3 It called the Pacific weather satellite's failure an attack that weakened America's ability to track the approaching storm.



4 The May alert linked the Coalinga earthquake to Beter's earlier claims about bombs buried in California to trigger earthquakes.



5 It suggested that a crisis over the Pope's visit to Poland could trigger geophysical retaliation against America.



6 Regular issue 2 portrayed the August storms Alicia and Barry as warnings aimed at Houston and the shuttle at Cape Canaveral.



7 Issue 11, in January 1984, described December's severe cold as a Soviet warning during the breakdown of arms-control talks.

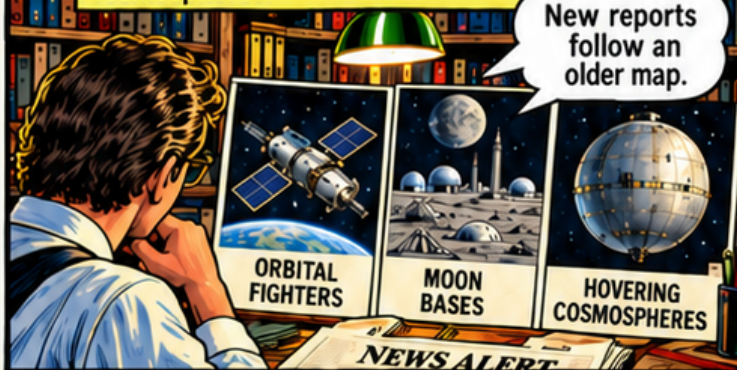


8 These reports turn disasters into a strategic narrative. Events and their alleged hidden causes require separate evidence.



03 • COUNTERMOVE IN SPACE

1 News Alert adopted Beter's alleged Soviet space triad: orbital fighters, Moon bases and hovering cosmospheres.



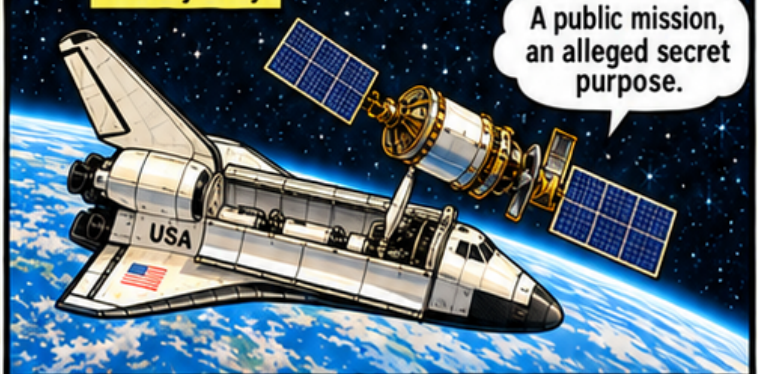
2 The April alert presented American anti-satellite weapons as an attempt to challenge that alleged Soviet superiority.



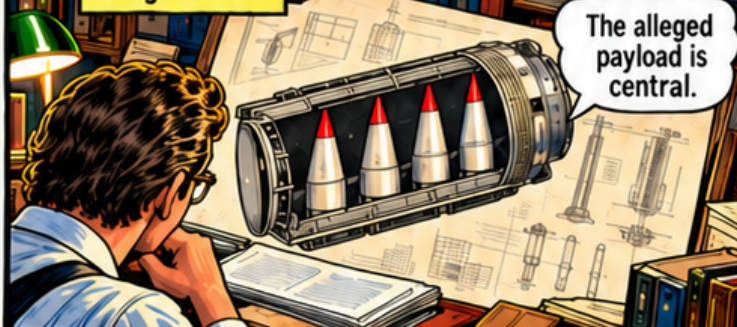
3 It claimed an ASAT launched from an F-15 struck Cosmos 1402 in December 1982 and destroyed its alleged weapons section.



4 Challenger carried TDRS in April 1983. The newsletter interpreted the booster problem as part of a hidden military story.



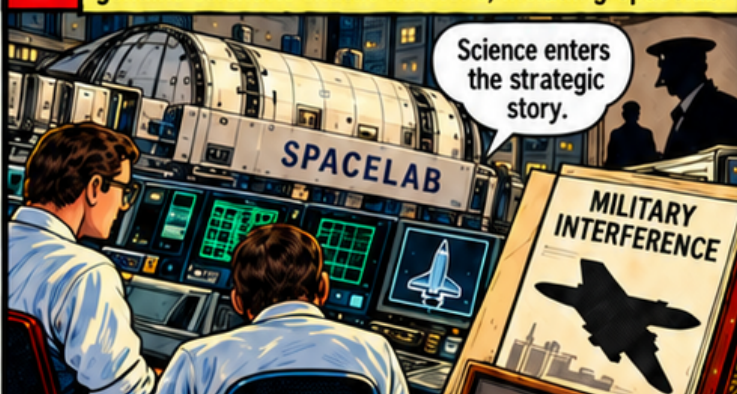
5 It claimed the upper stage concealed ASAT warheads intended to threaten Soviet early-warning satellites in high orbit.



6 The April alert described a weapon waiting in orbit. August's issue 2 claimed Soviet weapons had disabled that system.



7 Issue 2 also claimed military interference threatened genuine scientific shuttle missions, including Spacelab.



8 In this account, control of space determines nuclear vulnerability on Earth. The alleged operations still require independent evidence.



04 • POLAND AND THE VATICAN

1 The May alert portrayed Poland as a sensitive front in the struggle between the newsletter's rival power groups.



2 It recalled Beter's alleged Pope's Revolution plan: a papal visit was supposedly meant to trigger unrest in Eastern Europe.



3 The newsletter interpreted Solidarity as a vehicle for outside influence, as well as a movement of Polish workers.



4 The approaching June 1983 papal visit was presented as another opportunity to revive the alleged revolutionary plan.



5 Issue 1 said the visit produced the opposite result and claimed Soviet intelligence outmaneuvered its opponents in the Vatican.



6 It used Beter's earlier claims about substituted public figures to explain changes in the Pope's behavior.



7 It read Walesa's shipyard situation and a proposed Church agricultural foundation as signs of a changed political strategy.



8 The chapter links religion, labor and geopolitics. Its hidden explanations remain distinct from the public events it describes.



05 • A DIVIDED WHITE HOUSE

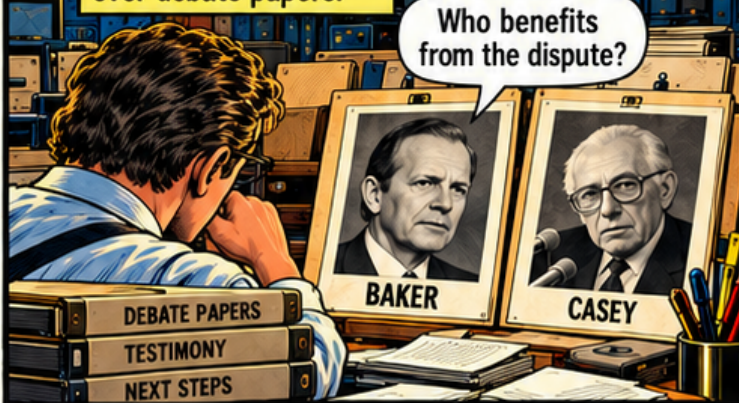
1 Issue 1 opened with Debategate: Carter's briefing papers reached Reagan's campaign before the 1980 presidential debate.



2 The report followed the widening investigation and conflicting accounts of how the campaign obtained the papers.



3 It interpreted the dispute between James Baker and William Casey as more than a disagreement over debate papers.



4 The newsletter set Bush's faction against Reagan's within Beter's broader account of rival power groups.



5 It suggested the scandal could weaken Reagan's side and help rivals within the Republican leadership.



6 December's issue 10 returned to White House disputes and unusually tight presidential security, interpreting both as signs of deeper tensions.



7 January's issue 12 said the Debategate maneuver had been defused for the moment, but warned it could return.



8 The scandal is the public storyline; a secret factional strategy is the explanation proposed by the newsletter.



06 •

THE KAL 007 CRISIS

1

Issue 3 focused on the destruction of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 after its entry into Soviet airspace in September 1983.

A tragedy becomes a turning point.



2

It compared the incident with Korean Air Lines Flight 902 in 1978 and referred readers to Audio Letter 33.

The report invokes an earlier case.



3

It challenged accidental-deviation explanations by discussing the aircraft's inertial navigation system and crew procedures.

How does the report build its argument?



4

The newsletter claimed the crew had been deceived into believing it was carrying out an intelligence mission.

That claim needs its own evidence.



5

It went further, alleging the disaster had been deliberately arranged to turn world opinion against the Soviet Union.

An allegation of hidden planning.



6

The report emphasized official speeches, intercepted recordings and the timing of presentations at the United Nations.

The public narrative becomes a battleground.



7

Later issues linked the crisis to worsening relations and confrontation over new American missiles in Europe.

The story moves into arms control.



8

News Alert proposed hidden causes for a real catastrophe. Claims of secret planning must be assessed separately.

Political consequences do not prove a planned cause.



07 • DIPLOMACY AND ASSASSINATIONS

1 News Alert linked violent events through an alleged diplomacy of assassination: deaths could reshape international power relationships.



2 Issue 4 described Benigno Aquino's return from exile to Manila and his murder after leaving the aircraft.



3 It portrayed Ferdinand Marcos as an American-backed leader whose growing demands troubled his supporters.



4 It claimed Aquino's death was arranged to begin Marcos's downfall, comparing the proposed pattern with the Shah of Iran.



5 Issue 6 examined the Rangoon bombing that killed members of a visiting South Korean delegation.



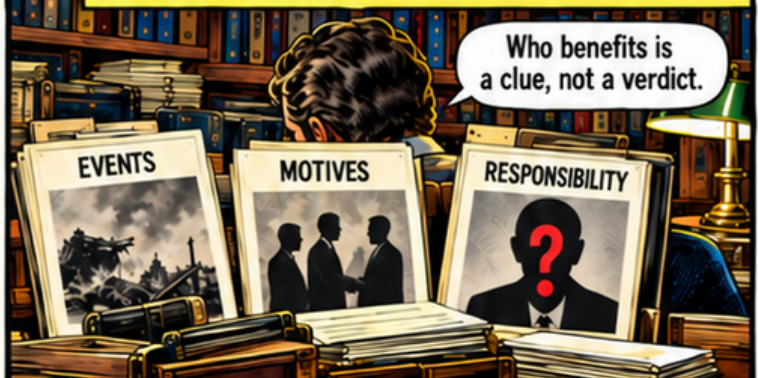
6 The newsletter attributed the attack to a Soviet operation against figures it linked to the Korean airliner case.



7 In both cases it interpreted public violence through secret alliances, retaliation and the removal of inconvenient figures.



8 Events, proposed motives and responsibility are separate questions. One does not automatically establish the others.



08 • THE LEBANON WAR TRAP

1 Issue 4 warned that American involvement in Lebanon followed a pattern resembling escalation in Vietnam.



2 It described vulnerable Marine positions and growing attacks, claiming the danger was meant to justify wider involvement.



3 Issue 6 discussed the devastating October bombing of the Marine barracks and advanced its own claim of hidden responsibility.



4 Later reports linked Lebanon with Syria, Israel and the Persian Gulf, portraying regional crises as parts of one strategy.



5 Issue 10 followed air strikes, reprisals and naval bombardment, including the battleship *New Jersey's* heavy guns.



6 Issue 11 interpreted Jesse Jackson's successful effort to free captured airman Robert Goodman in Syria as a temporary interruption.



7 The March report described the departure of American forces as the collapse of an alleged plan for another Vietnam.



8 The final report linked that reversal to alleged Soviet successes in space. This causal connection is the newsletter's interpretation.



09 • GRENADA AND INFORMATION CONTROL

1 Issue 7 examined the American invasion of Grenada, launched shortly after the Beirut Marine barracks disaster.



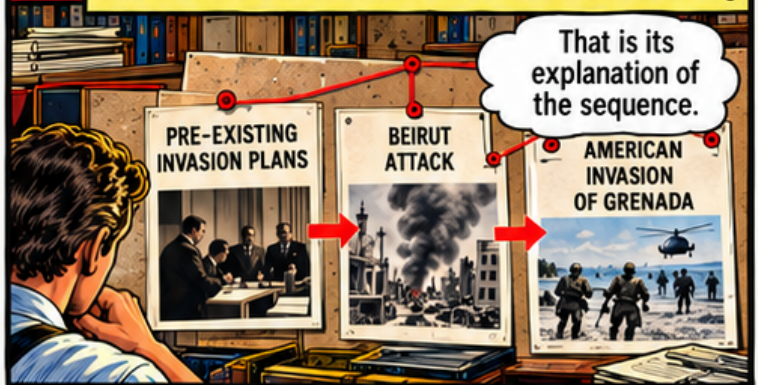
2 It recalled the declared protection of American lives and the participation of other Caribbean governments.



3 It compared Grenada with the 1975 Mayaguez affair, claiming a similar diversion of public attention after a major setback.



4 It claimed invasion plans predated the public crisis and that the Beirut attack influenced the final timing.



5 It criticized the initial exclusion of independent journalists and official control over information.



6 Issue 7 connected the episode with restrictions on government employees, publication and sensitive information.



7 Issue 12 turned to a downed American helicopter and exercises in Honduras, warning of further intervention in Nicaragua.

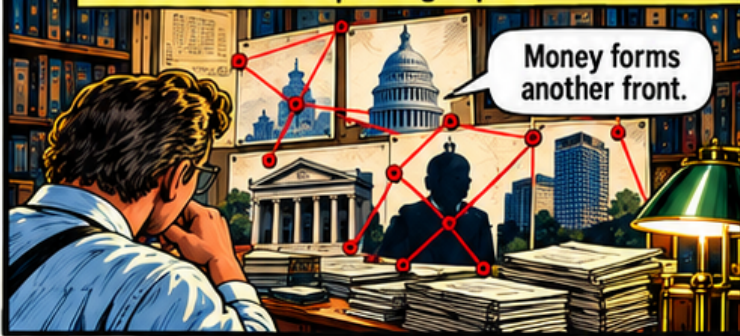


8 Military actions and their public presentation form a recurring argument about power and accountability.



10 • ECONOMIC TIME BOMBS

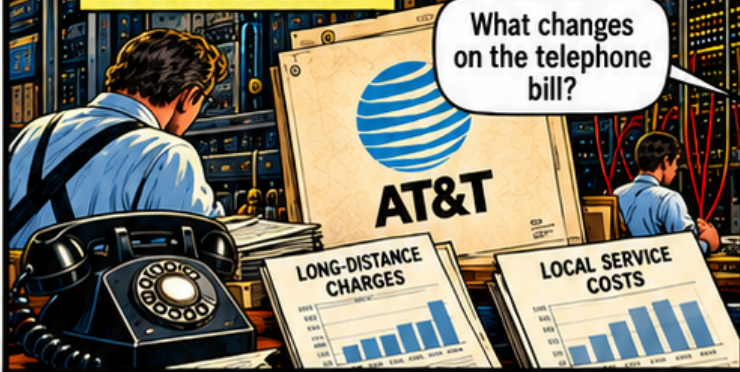
1 Issue 5 claimed major economic changes were also political maneuvers within the newsletter's framework of rival power groups.



2 It surveyed deregulation in aviation, transport, banking, communications and energy, asking who stood to benefit.



3 The AT&T breakup became an example for examining long-distance profits, local service and customer costs.



4 It claimed deregulation served a long-term plan for a secret new American constitution linked to a Bicentennial-era program.



5 The newsletter described developing-country debt as a vulnerability for Western banks holding the loans.



6 It portrayed IMF financing efforts as a way to buy time for an endangered banking structure.



7 Reports about Iraqi Super Étendard aircraft and Exocet missiles linked threats to oil exports with a possible Persian Gulf crisis.



8 In its scenario, an oil shock could worsen debts and trigger bank failures. This was a forecast, not an accomplished outcome.



11 • A CUBAN CRISIS IN REVERSE

1 The June alert compared planned American missile deployment in Europe with Soviet missiles in Cuba in 1962.

In this analogy, the roles are reversed.



2 It read Soviet warnings of retaliation against American territory as a sign that confrontation could spread beyond Europe.

The warning crosses the Atlantic.



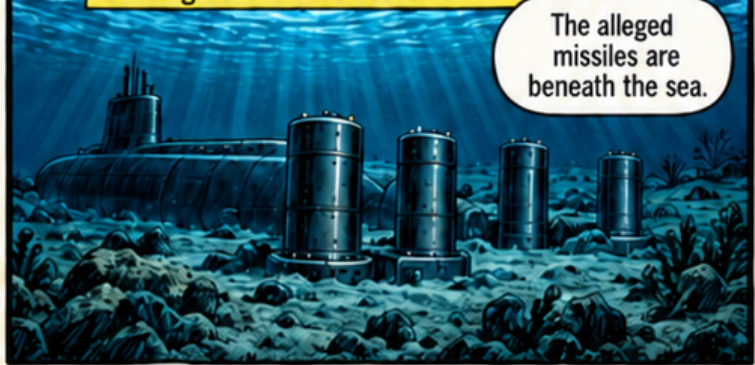
3 The report pointed to submarine incidents in Swedish and Norwegian waters as clues to an alleged covert response.

The account turns to northern waters.



4 Issue 6 claimed Soviet underwater-launch missiles were again being planted near American shores, echoing Beter's 1976 account.

The alleged missiles are beneath the sea.



5 Issue 9 linked European deployment with the collapse of missile talks and sharper Soviet-American confrontation.

The negotiating table falls silent.



6 Issue 10 portrayed the Kremlin as a besieged power, interpreting its harder line as a response to American policy.

That is the bulletin's strategic reading.



7 January's issue 12 questioned an apparent easing of tensions, saying arms-control disputes still blocked a genuine thaw.

A thaw, or only an appearance?



8 The public missile dispute and the newsletter's secret-weapons claims together formed its warning against strategic miscalculation.

Public confrontation, alleged hidden capabilities.



12 • CHANGES IN THE KREMLIN

1 Issue 8 developed Beter's account of an anti-Bolshevik leadership remaking Soviet power from above.



2 The newsletter discussed Andropov's prolonged absence from public view and uncertainty about his health.



3 It claimed he had died on November 5, 1983, months before the public announcement. This is the newsletter's allegation.



4 Later issues interpreted messages and promotions in Andropov's name as efforts to maintain an impression of continuity.



5 Issue 8 described a planned replacement of entrenched regional officials as another phase of political and economic change.



6 Earlier reports promoted Grigory Romanov as the likely public successor, while assigning Mikhail Gorbachev an important role.



7 The March report instead presented Chernenko as a transitional figurehead and Gorbachev as the strongest member of a ruling trio.



8 Reading in sequence reveals changing claims and forecasts. A later interpretation should not erase an earlier prediction.



13 • SHUTTLE CONFRONTATION

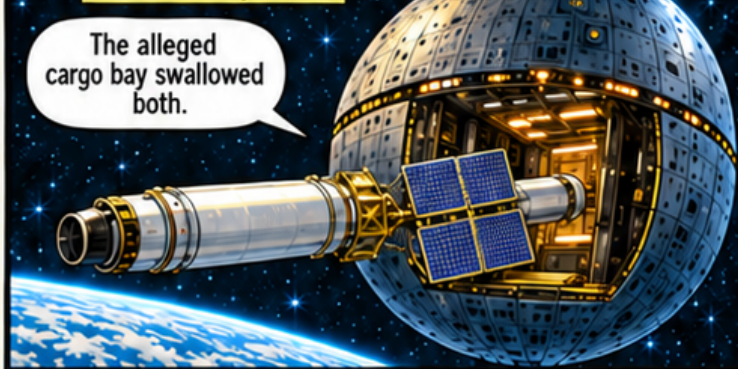
1 The March 26, 1984 report placed shuttle mission 10 at the center of its explanation for a pause in superpower confrontation.



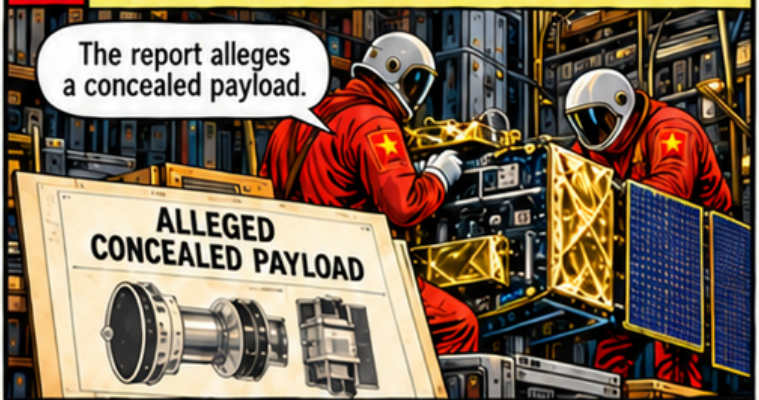
2 It first claimed a jumbo cosmosphere had approached the earlier Spacelab mission as a warning against a secret survey.



3 It claimed a cosmosphere intercepted Westar VI and its booster after deployment, taking the assembly inside for inspection.



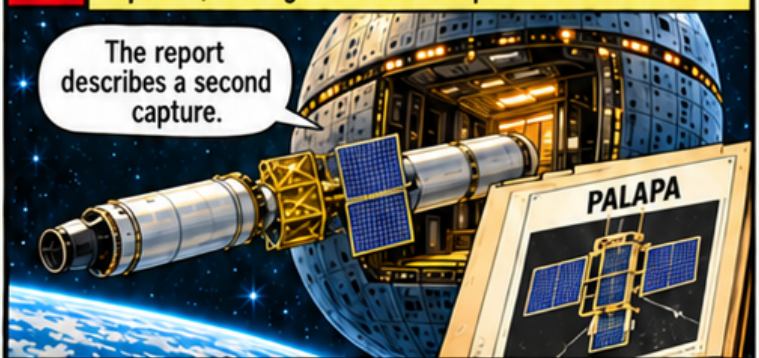
4 It claimed hidden ASAT warheads were found and disabled before the satellite was released into a useless orbit.



5 It also attributed the bursting of a rendezvous target balloon to a particle-beam strike from the observing cosmosphere.



6 It claimed Indonesia's Palapa satellite was similarly captured, although no hidden weapon was found aboard it.



7 In the newsletter's interpretation, these setbacks disrupted American space plans and helped unravel an alleged Lebanon strategy.



8 This is the archive's dramatic space climax. Mission problems alone do not establish the alleged cosmosphere interventions.



14 • A PAUSE AND A HANDOVER

1 Issue 12 announced a publishing pause and explained that the publisher's resources had been exhausted.



2 The publisher described years of subsidizing recordings and the difficulty of sustaining a new printed service afterward.



3 Issue 11 announced open licensing for complete Audio Letter recordings under specified conditions.



4 The aim was to keep recordings available through other distributors as Audio Books, Inc. ended its own cassette sales.



5 The final report described a return to Texas and efforts to rebuild funding, while also commenting on recent events.



6 Notices emphasized that Beter had ended his association with the publisher. News Alert continued under separate editorial responsibility.



7 The main overview and this addendum map the archive's themes, changing claims and recurring links between events.



8 The illustrated account ends here. Assessing its claims means returning to original documents and independent historical evidence.

