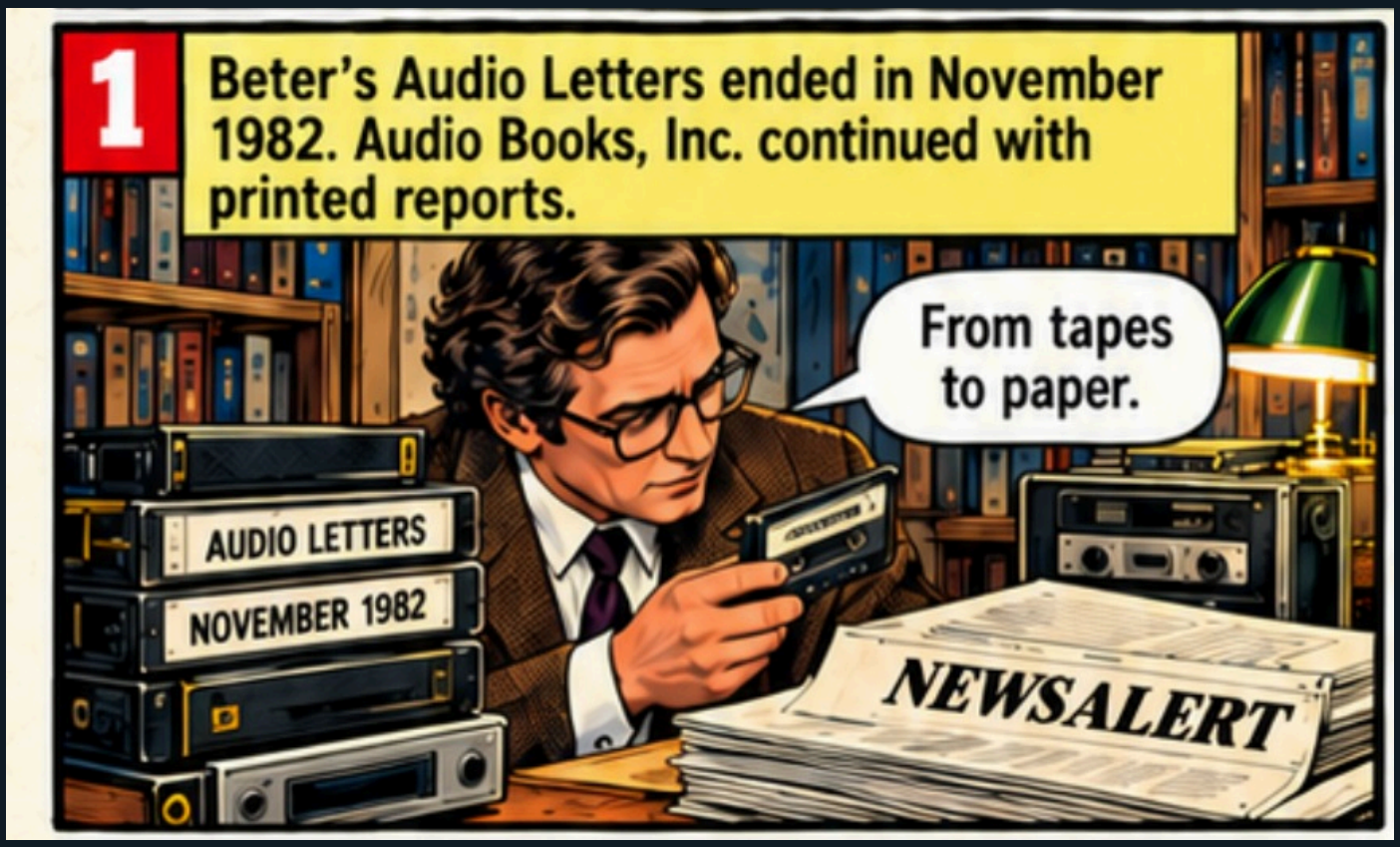
1983 / 1984

NewsAlert

繁體中文圖說漫畫版



Mea Zen · Colombine MichelangeLove

peterdavidbeter.com

NewsAlert / 1983–1984

彼得・大衛・貝特的有聲書信結束後，Audio Books, Inc. 出版了 NewsAlert 通訊。本書的十四篇漫畫呈現當時編輯部對事件的敘述與解讀。

編號圖說與英文原版頁面並列。對話框及圖中文字保留原貌。

NewsAlert (1983–1984) · Audio Books, Inc.

NewsAlert V2 · Mea Zen & Colombine MichelangeLove · peterdavidbeter.com

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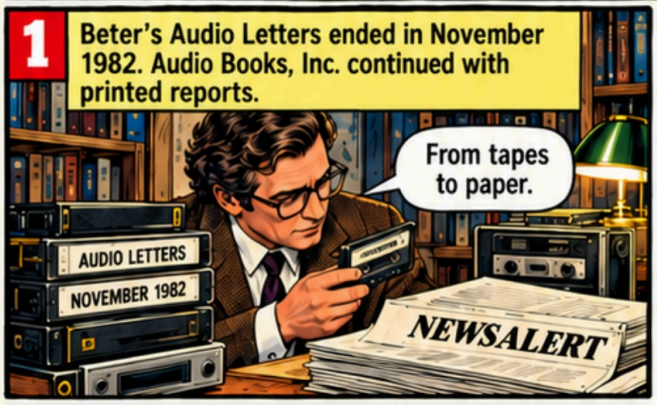
14 暫停出版與交接 70

NEWSALERT – V2

1983–1984

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.



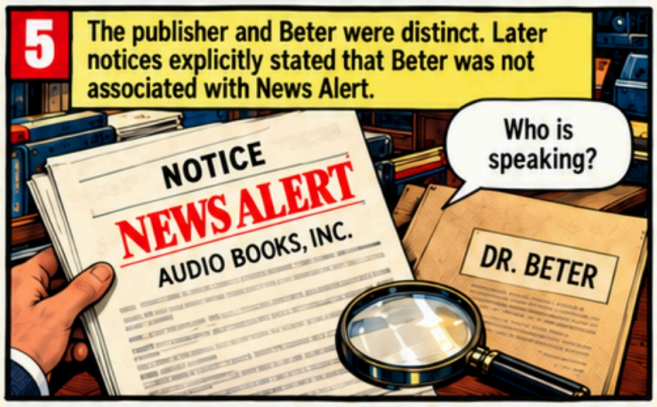
3 The first regular issue appeared on August 12, 1983. It opened with Debategate and Poland.



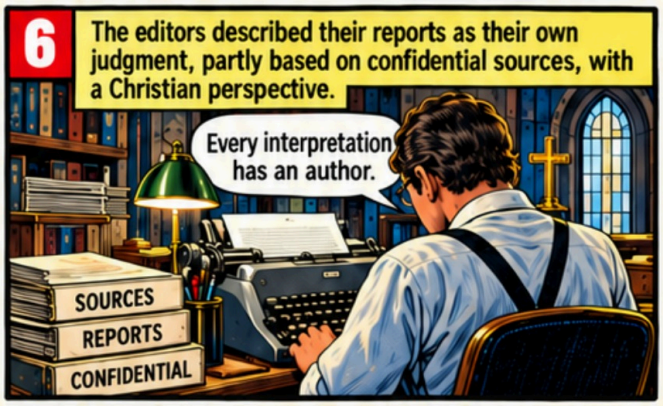
4 The bulletin adopted Beter's framework of rival power groups, economic pressure and alleged secret operations.



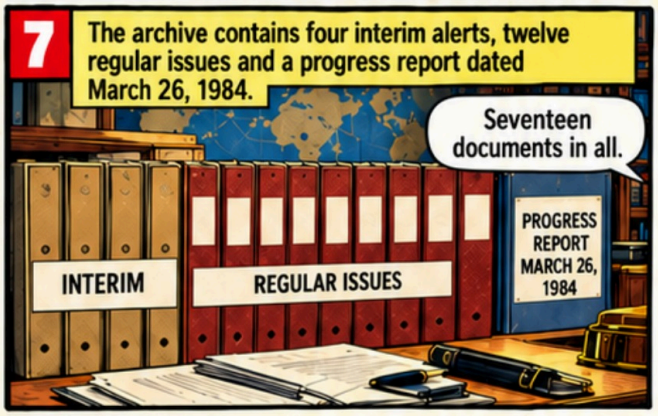
5 The publisher and Beter were distinct. Later notices explicitly stated that Beter was not associated with News Alert.



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.

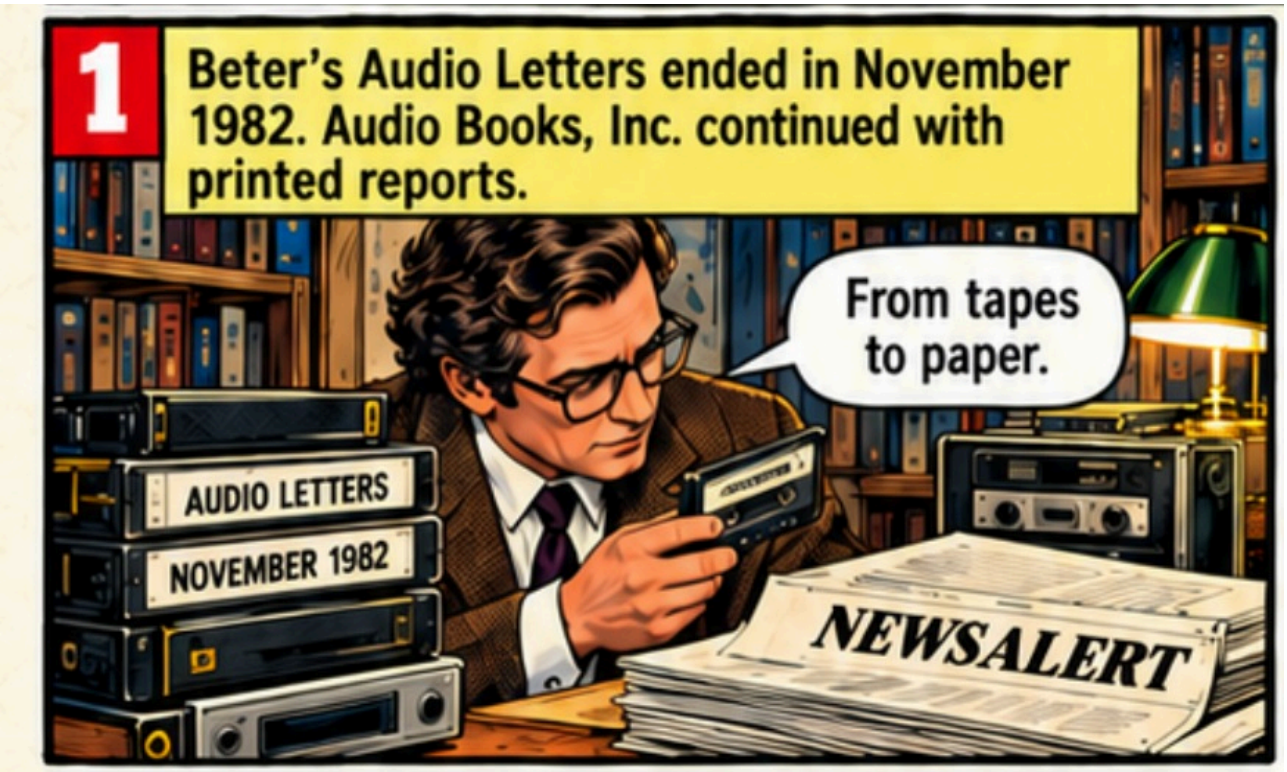


8 This comic introduces the main themes. Consult the archive for details and the original wording.



Source: Audio Books, Inc., News Alert (1983–1984) • www.peterdavidbeter.com
COMIC VISUALIZATION — source claims are not established historical facts.
Bubbles: dramatized paraphrases. • **PAGE 01 / 14**

01 / 從錄音帶走向印刷



貝特的錄音信函於1982年11月結束。Audio Books, Inc. 繼續以印刷形式發行報告。



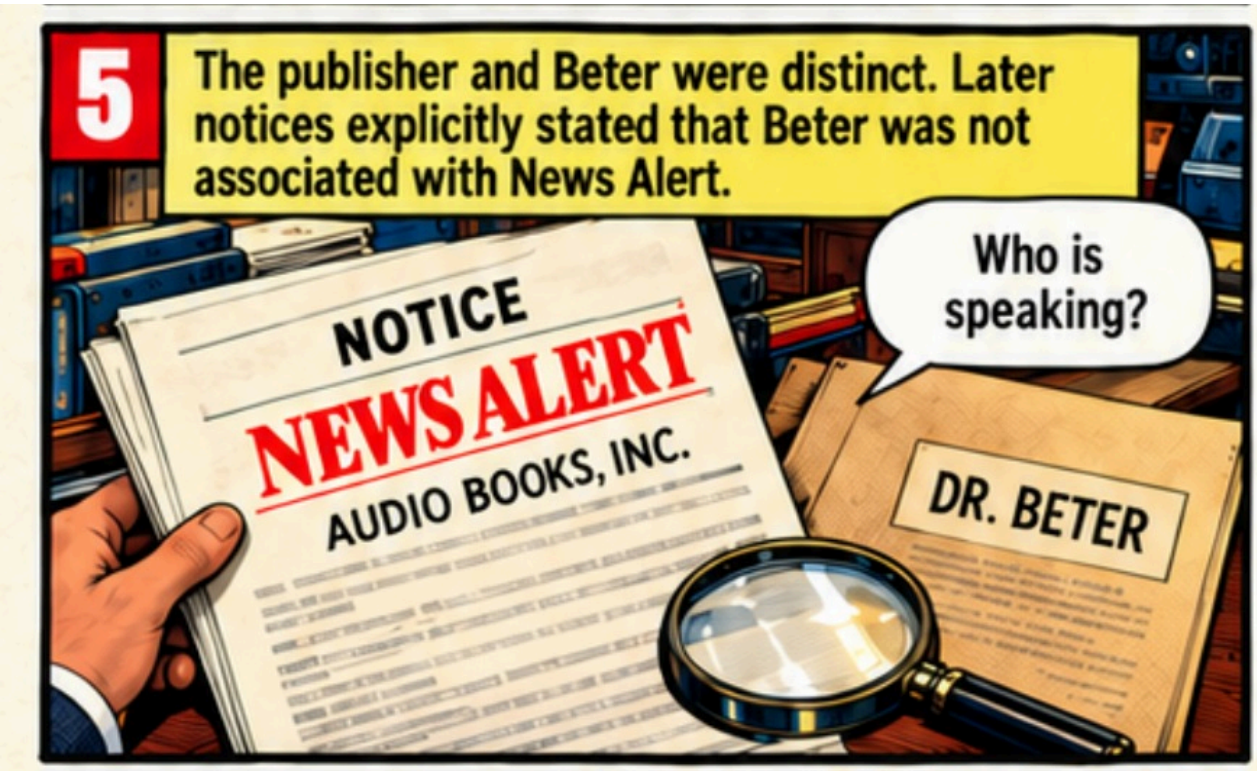
《參考摘要》籌備期間，1983年3月至6月共發行四期臨時《News Alert》。



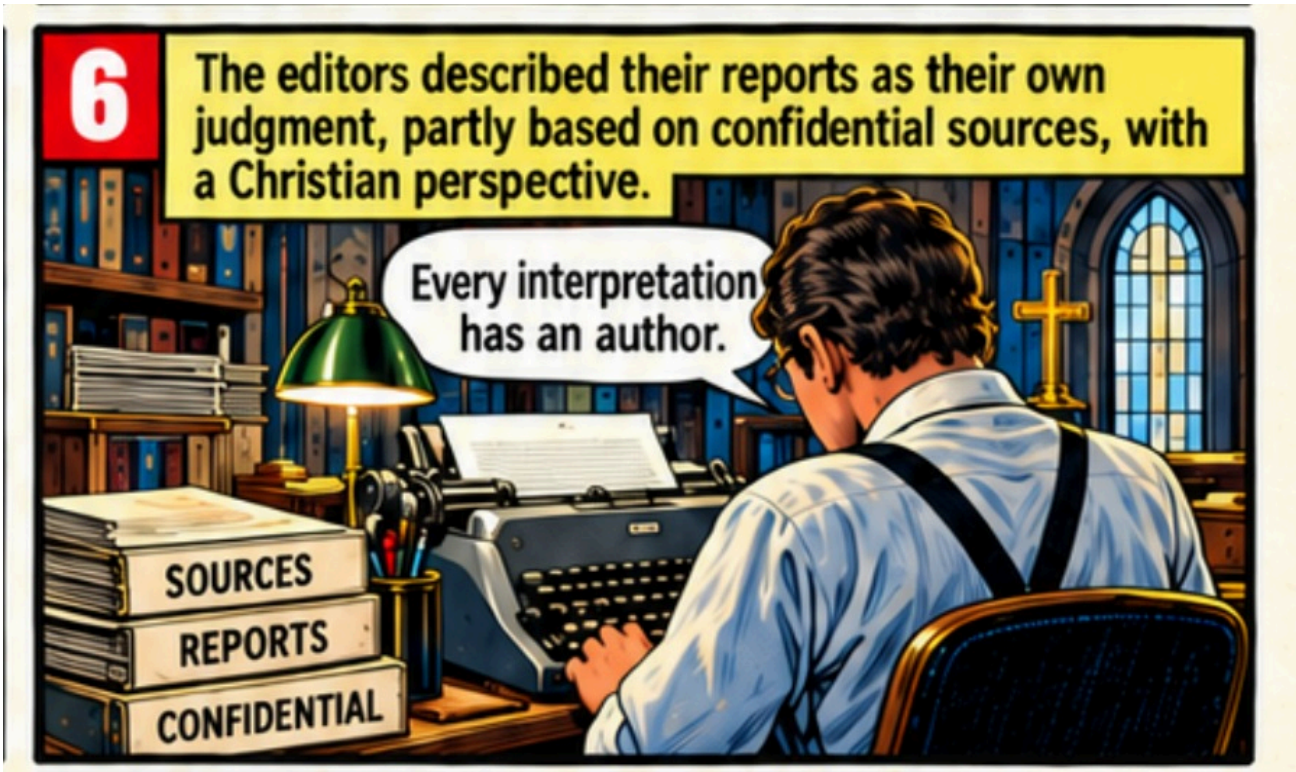
首期定期刊物於1983年8月12日發行，開篇主題是「辯論門」和波蘭。



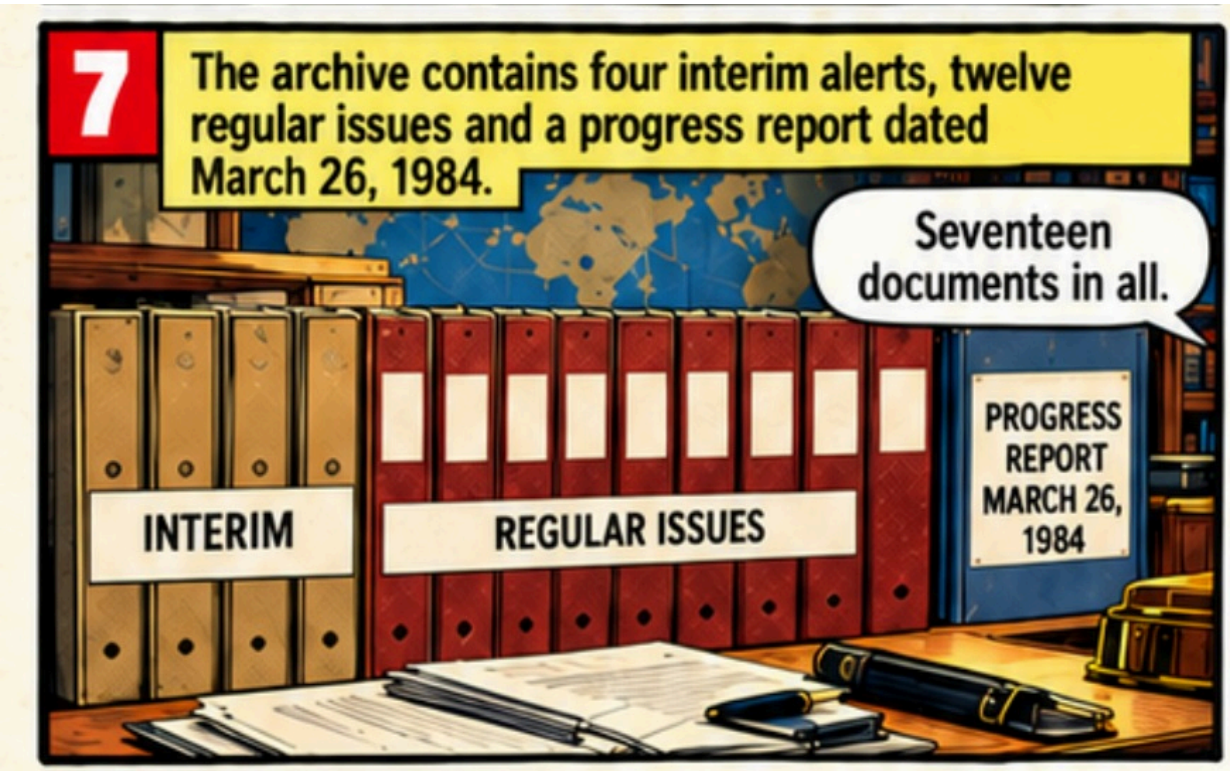
通訊採用貝特的框架，將敵對權力集團、經濟壓力與據稱存在的秘密行動連在一起。



出版商與貝特各自獨立。後來的公告明確指出，貝特與《News Alert》無關。



編輯表示，報告反映他們自己的判斷，部分依據保密消息來源，並採基督教觀點。



檔案包含四期臨時通訊、十二期定期刊物以及一份1984年3月26日的進度報告。



這部漫畫介紹主要議題。詳細內容與原文可查閱檔案。

NEWSALERT – V2

1983–1984

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.



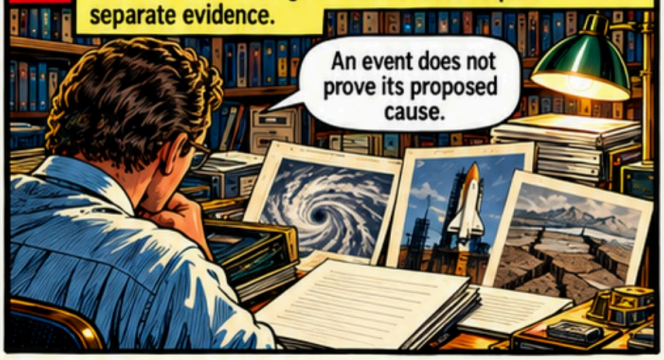
6 Regular issue 2 portrayed the August storms Alicia and Barry as warnings aimed at Houston and the shuttle at Cape Canaveral.



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.



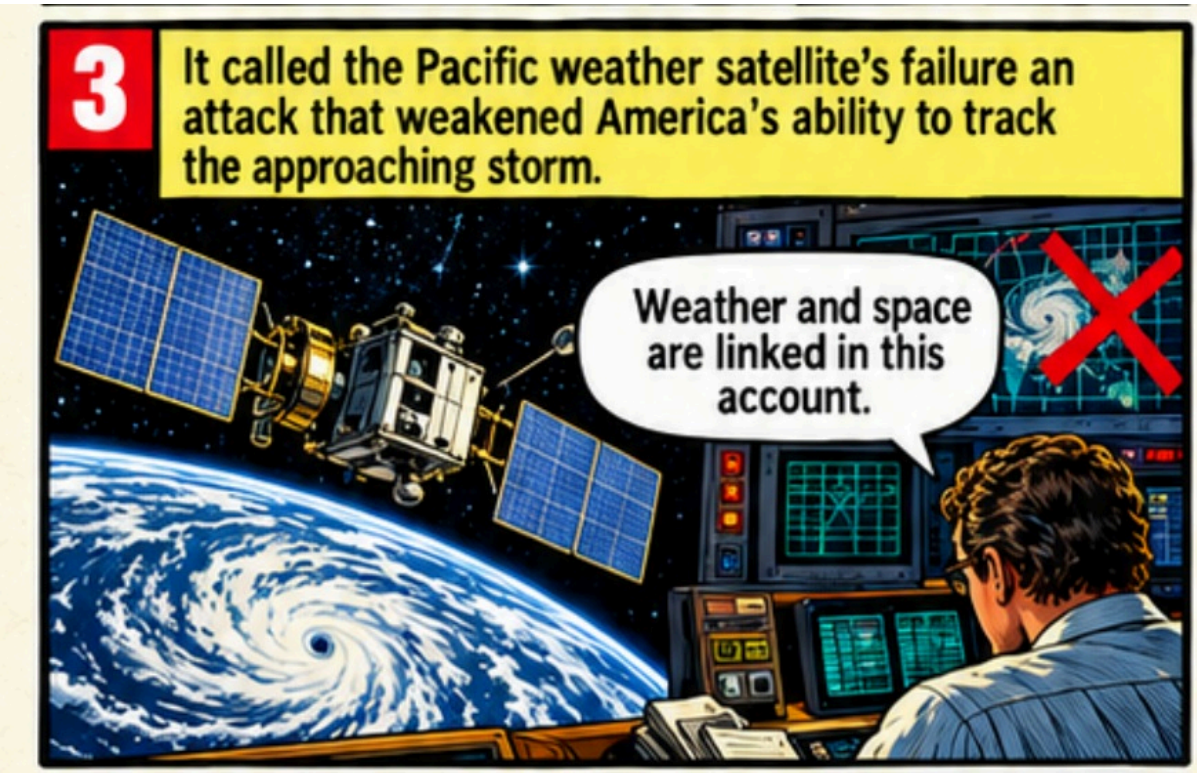
Source: Interim alerts 1, 3; News Alert 2, 11 • www.peterdavidbeter.com
COMIC VISUALIZATION — source claims are not established historical facts.
Bubbles: dramatized paraphrases. • PAGE 02 / 14



1983年3月的臨時通訊回顧第79封錄音信函，其中貝特聲稱蘇聯武器能引發風暴並移動北極氣團。



該報告將伊娃颶風、太平洋風暴及內陸洪水解讀為刻意針對美國的一連串行動。



它稱太平洋氣象衛星故障是一場攻擊，削弱了美國追蹤逼近風暴的能力。



五月的通訊把科林加地震與貝特先前的說法相連，稱在加州埋設炸彈以誘發地震。



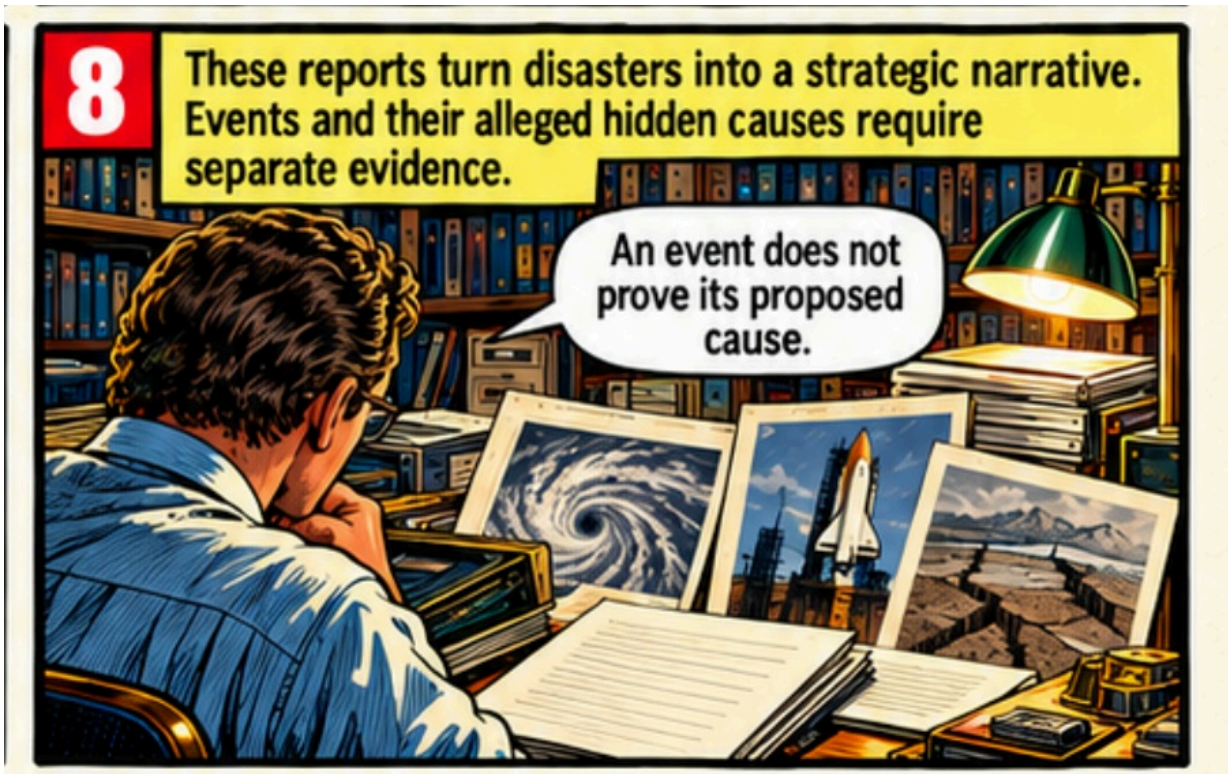
它暗示，教宗訪問波蘭所引發的危機可能導致針對美國的地球物理報復。



定期第2期把八月的艾莉西亞和巴瑞風暴描繪成針對休士頓及卡納維爾角太空梭的警告。



1984年1月發行的第11期將前一年12月的嚴寒描述為軍備管制談判破裂之際蘇聯發出的警告。



這些報告將災害納入戰略敘事。事件本身及其據稱的隱藏成因，都需要各自的證據。

NEWS ALERT – V2

1983–1984

03 • COUNTERMOVE IN SPACE

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



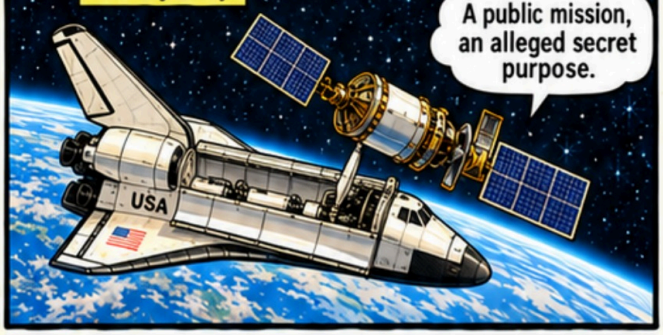
2 The April alert presented American anti-satellite weapons as an attempt to challenge that alleged Soviet superiority.



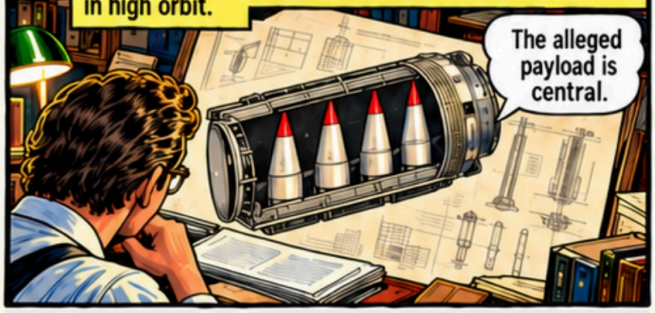
3 It claimed an ASAT launched from an F-15 struck Cosmos 1402 in December 1982 and destIroyed its alleged weapons section.



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



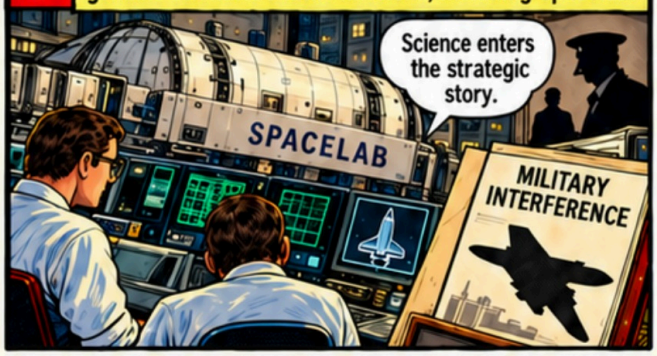
5 It claimed the upper stage concealed ASAT warheads intended to threaten Soviet early-warning satellites in high orbit.



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.

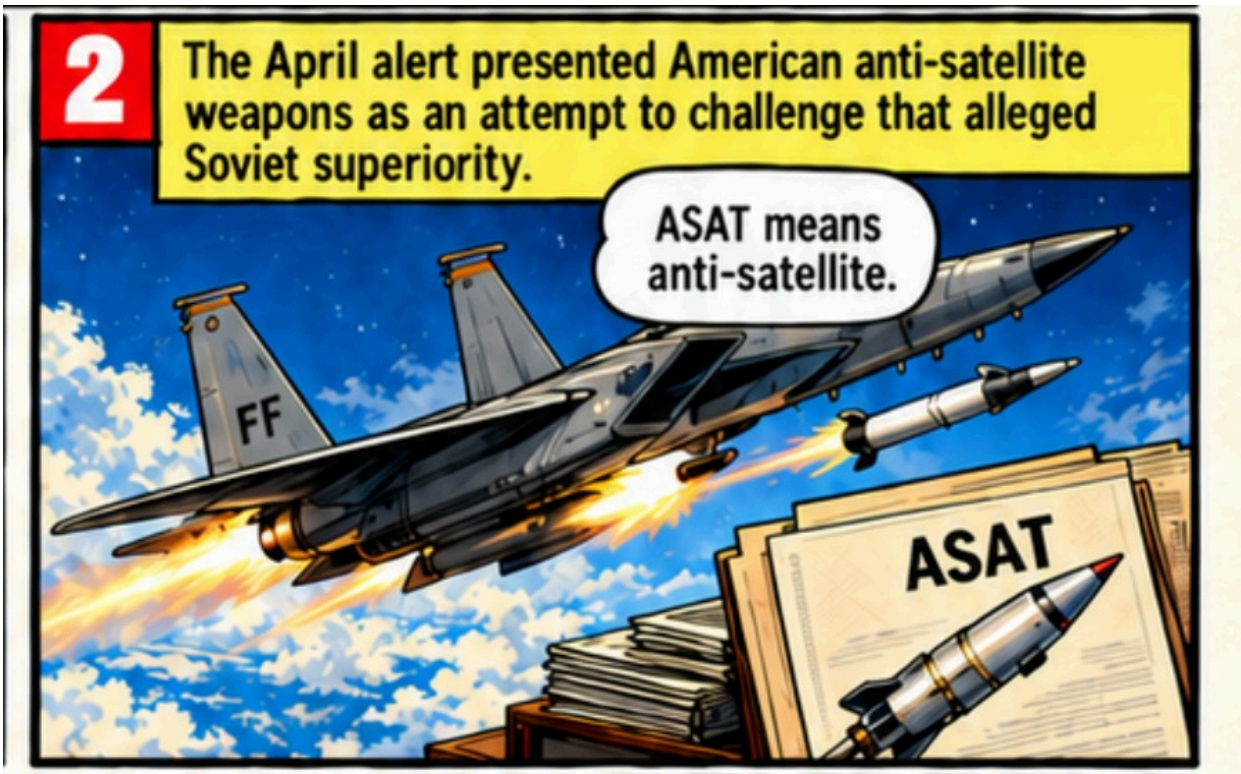


8 In this account, control of space determines nuclear vulnerability on Earth. The alleged operations still require independent evidence.





《News Alert》採用貝特提出的蘇聯太空三位一體說：軌道戰機、月球基地及懸浮宇宙球。



四月的通訊將美國反衛星武器描述為一項挑戰，試圖對抗據稱存在的蘇聯優勢。



它聲稱，1982年12月從F-15發射的反衛星武器（ASAT）擊中宇宙1402號衛星，摧毀了據稱為武器艙的部分。



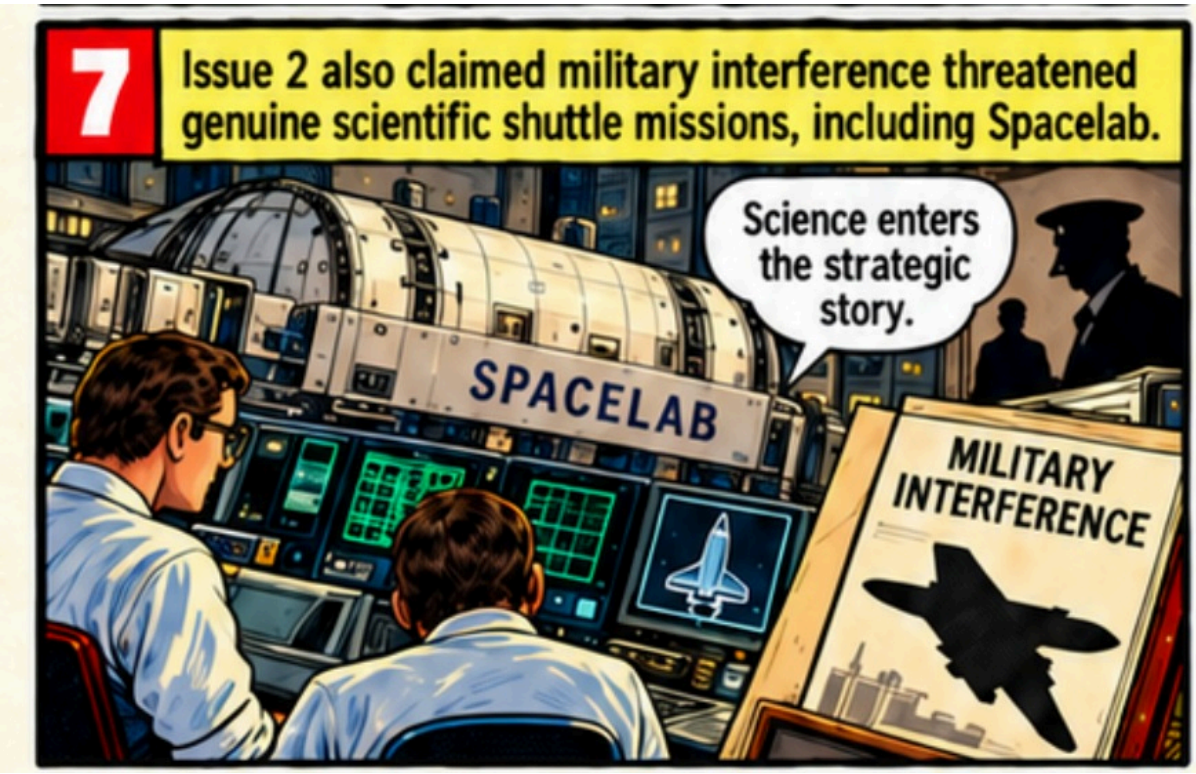
1983年4月，挑戰者號搭載TDRS升空。通訊把助推器問題解讀為一段隱密軍事事件的一部分。



它聲稱，上面級火箭藏有意圖威脅蘇聯高軌道預警衛星的反衛星彈頭。



四月的通訊描述一件在軌道上待命的武器。八月出版的第2期聲稱蘇聯武器已使該系統失效。



第2期也聲稱，軍事干預威脅了包括太空實驗室在內、確為科學目的執行的太空梭任務。



依此說法，太空控制權決定地球面對核攻擊的脆弱程度。這些據稱發生的行動仍需獨立證據。

NEWS ALERT – V2

1983–1984

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.



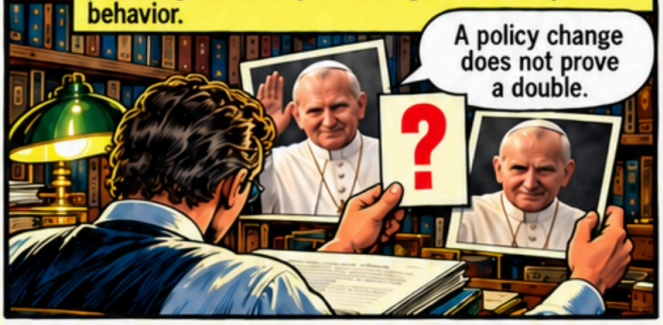
4 The approaching June 1983 papal visit was presented as another opportunity to revive the alleged revolutionary plan.



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.



Source: Interim alert 3; News Alert 1 • www.peterdavidbeter.com

COMIC VISUALIZATION — source claims are not established historical facts.

Bubbles: dramatized paraphrases. • PAGE 04 / 14



五月的通訊將波蘭描繪為其所稱敵對集團鬥爭中的敏感前線。



它回顧貝特的「教宗革命」計畫說，聲稱教宗訪問的目的在於引發東歐動盪。



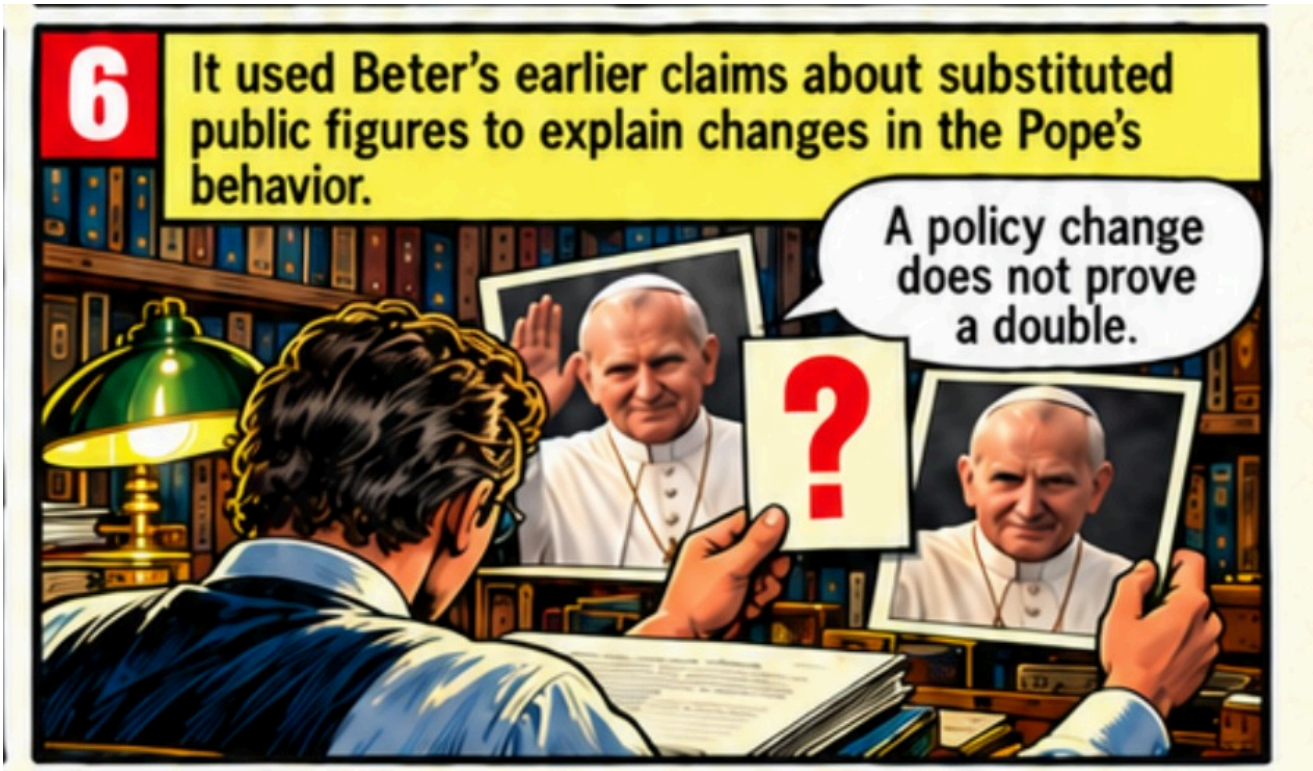
該通訊把「團結工聯」解讀為波蘭工人的運動，也視為外部勢力施加影響的管道。



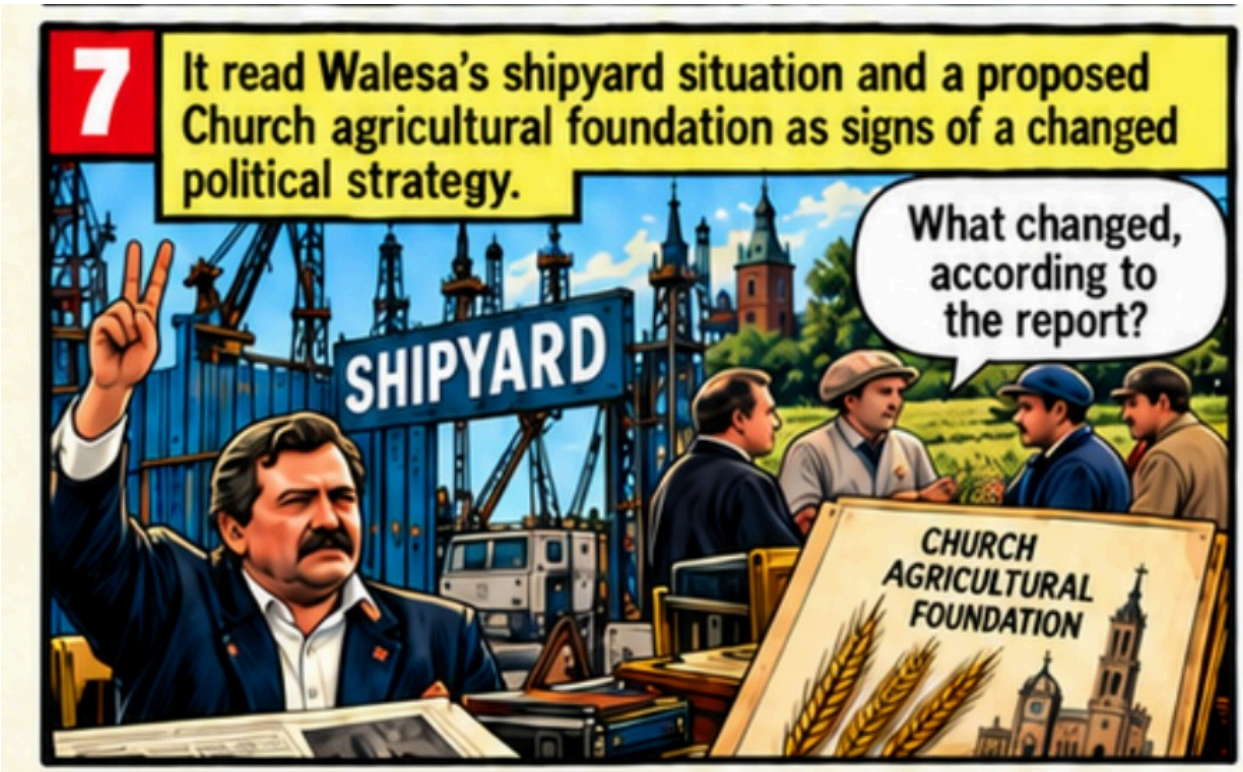
它將即將到來的1983年6月教宗訪問，描述為重啟所謂革命計畫的又一次機會。



第1期稱訪問產生相反結果，並聲稱蘇聯情報部門在梵蒂岡棋高一著。



通訊以貝特早先所說的公眾人物遭替換，來解釋教宗行為的變化。



它將華勒沙在造船廠的處境及教會提出的農業基金會，視為政治策略轉變的跡象。



本章連結宗教、勞工運動及地緣政治。隱藏原因的說法應與文中所述的公開事件分開看待。

NEWSALERT – V2

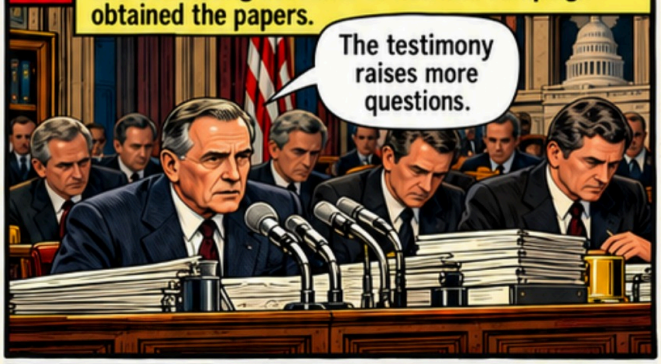
1983–1984

05 • A DIVIDED WHITE HOUSE

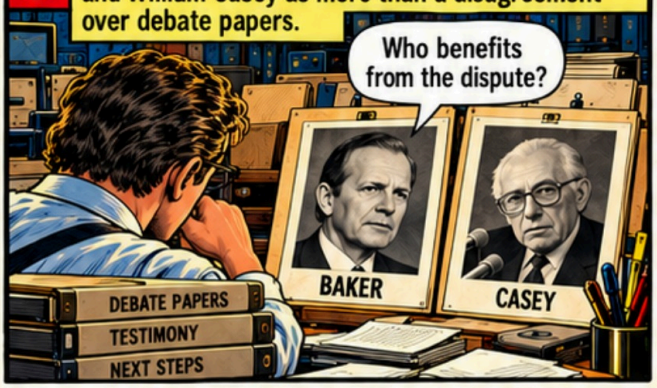
1 Issue 1 opened with Debategate: Carter's briefing papers reached Reagan's campaign before the 1980 presidential debate.



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.

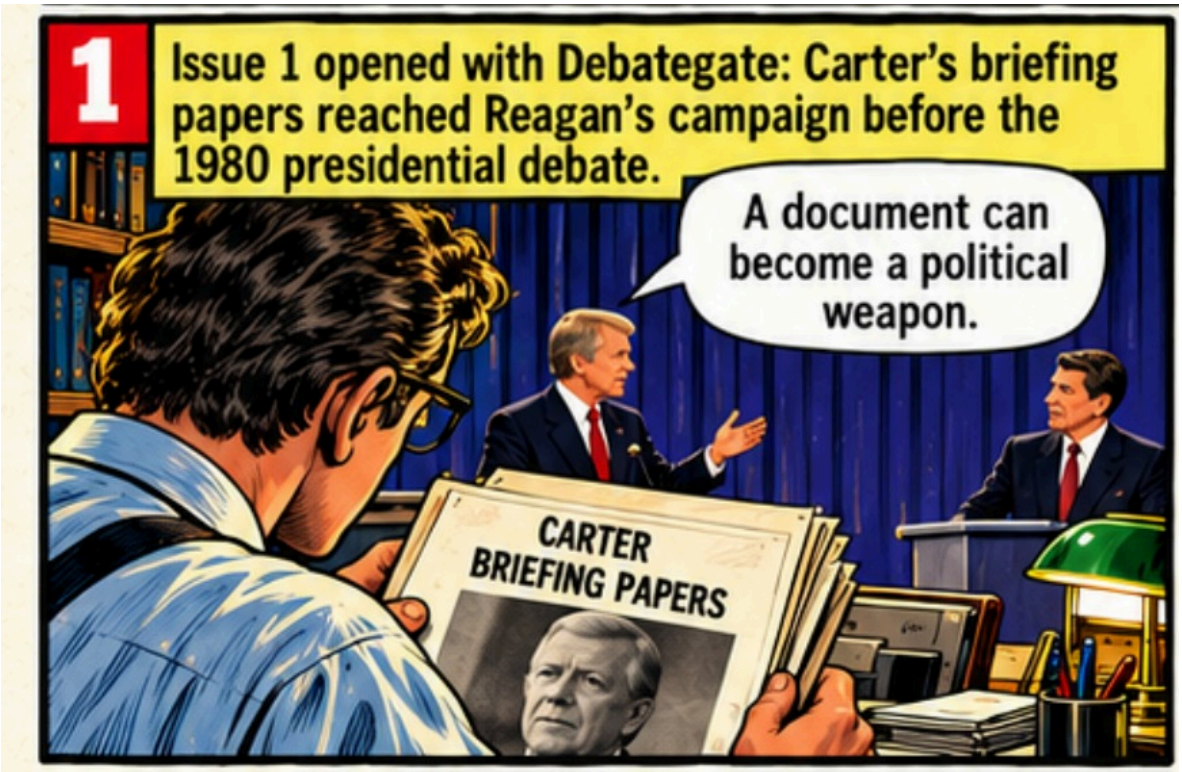


8 The scandal is the public storyline; a secret factional strategy is the explanation proposed by the newsletter.



Source: News Alert 1, 10, 12 • www.peterdavidbeter.com
COMIC VISUALIZATION — source claims are not established historical facts.
Bubbles: dramatized paraphrases. • PAGE 05 / 14

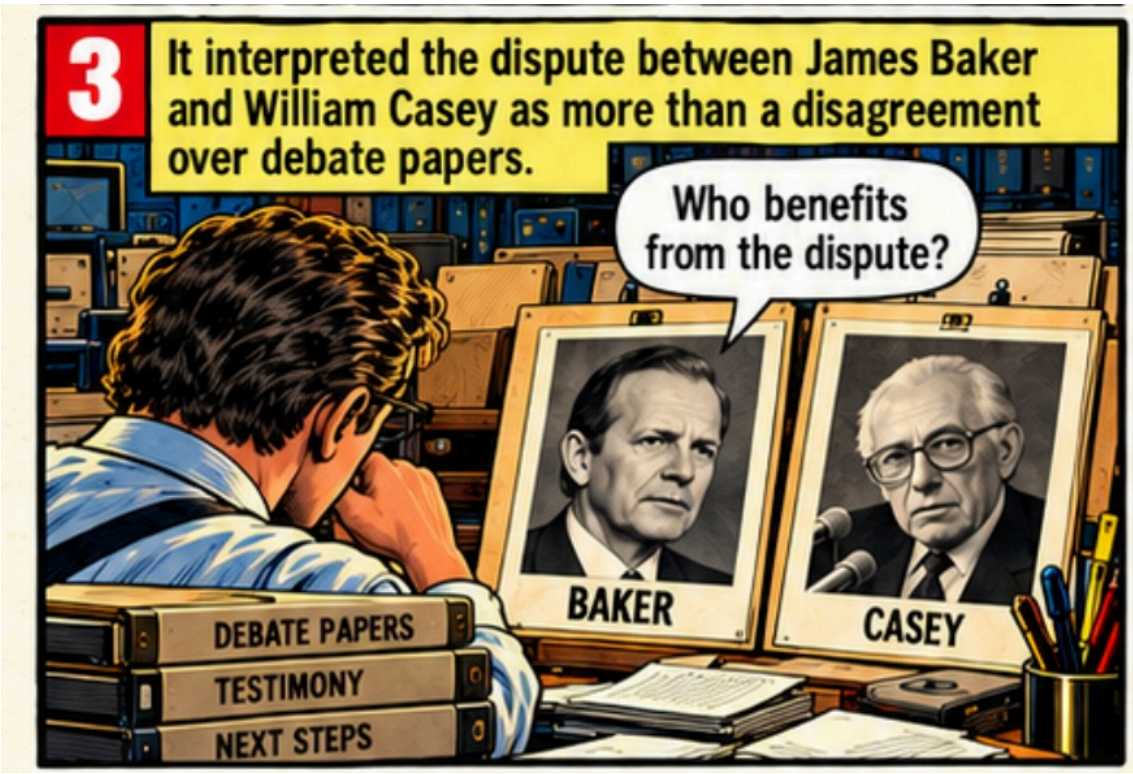
05 / 出現分歧的白宮



第1期以「辯論門」開篇：1980年總統大選辯論之前，卡特的簡報資料流入雷根競選陣營。



報告追蹤調查範圍的擴大，以及競選陣營如何取得資料的不同說法。



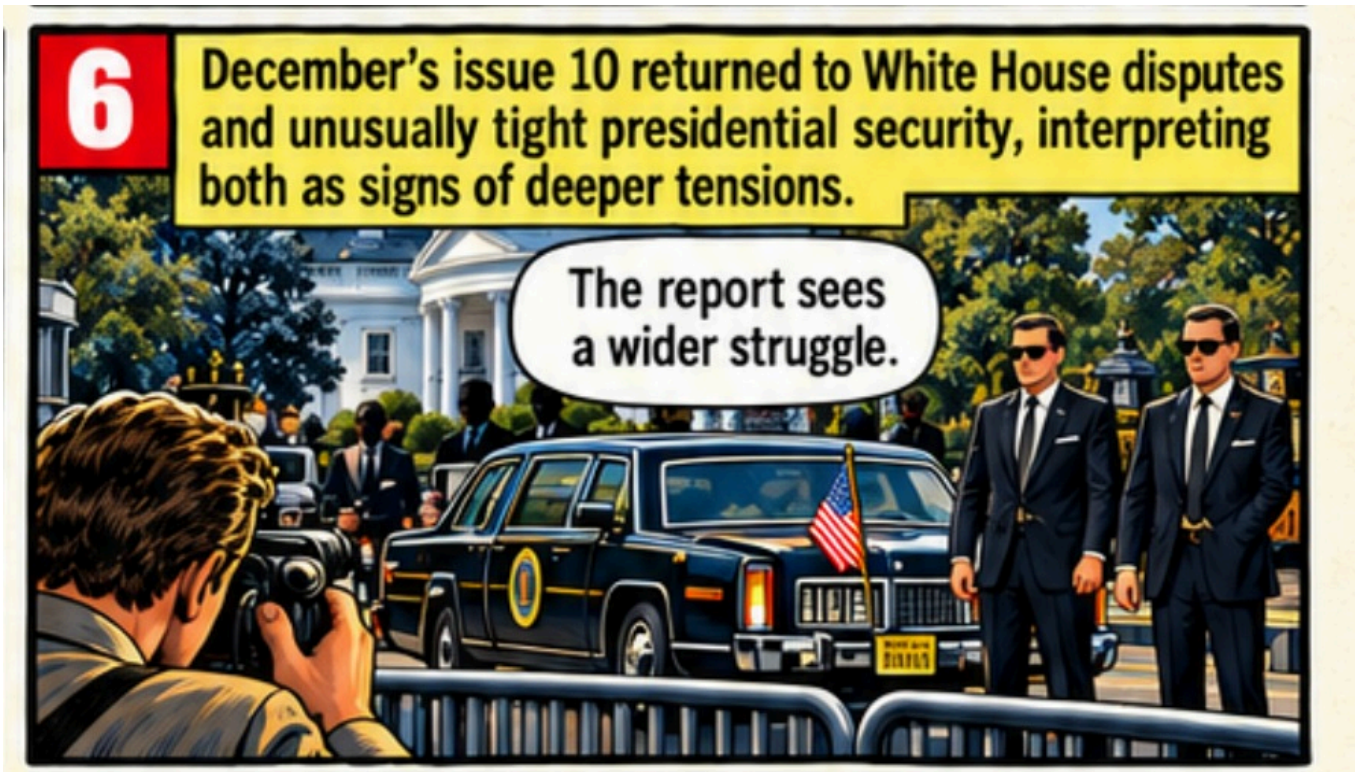
它把詹姆斯・貝克與威廉・凱西的爭執解讀為超越辯論文件本身的分歧。



這份通訊在貝特更廣泛的權力鬥爭敘事下，將布希派與雷根派置於對立位置。



它暗示，醜聞可能削弱雷根陣營，使共和黨領導層內的對手受益。



十二月出版的第10期再次討論白宮爭執及異常嚴密的總統維安，並把兩者解讀為緊張加深的跡象。



一月出版的第12期說，「辯論門」攻防暫時告一段落，但可能再度出現。



醜聞是公開可見的事件，通訊提出的解釋則是一套隱密的派系策略。

NEWS ALERT – V2 1983–1984

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.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



Source: News Alert 3, 4, 6 • www.peterdavidbeter.com
COMIC VISUALIZATION — source claims are not established historical facts.
Bubbles: dramatized paraphrases. • PAGE 06 / 14

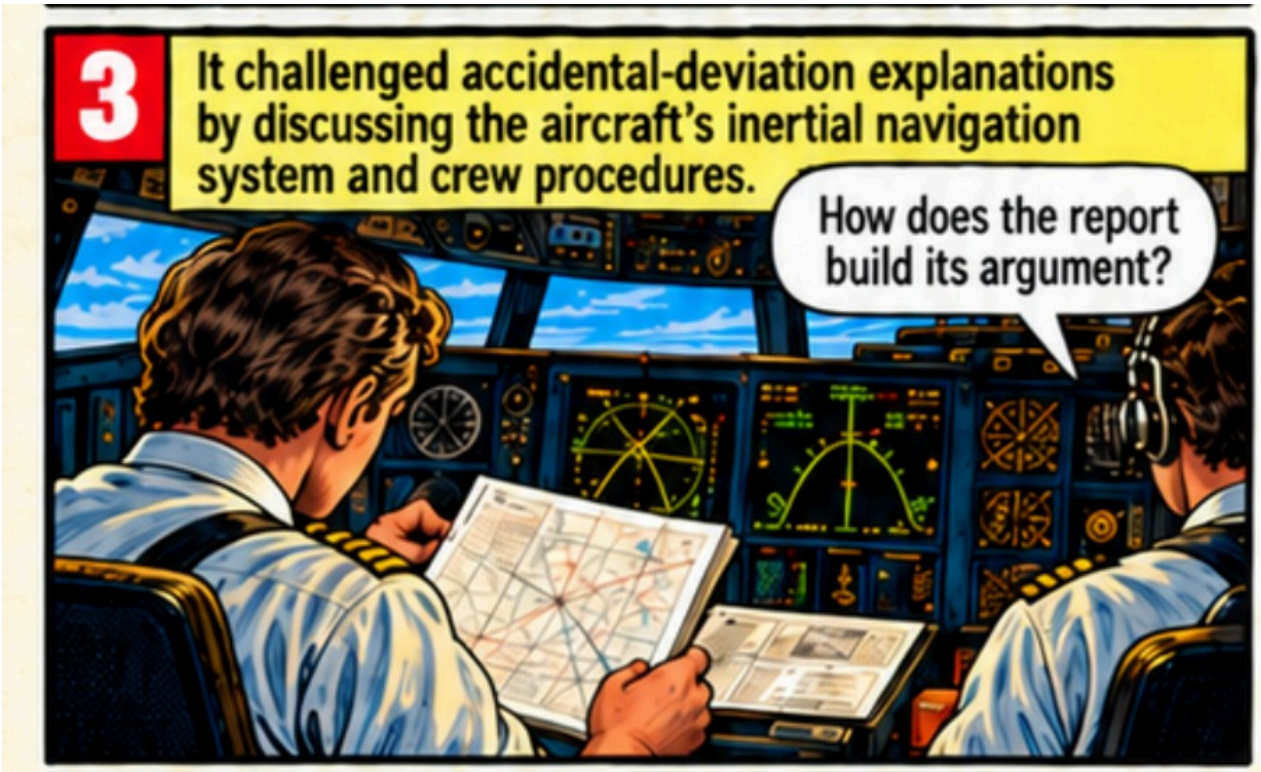
06 / 大韓航空007號班機危機



第3期聚焦1983年9月大韓航空007號班機進入蘇聯領空後遭擊落的事件。



它將此事與1978年大韓航空902號班機事件相較，並指引讀者參閱第33封錄音信函。



它討論飛機的慣性導航系統及機組人員作業程序，質疑意外偏航的解釋。



通訊聲稱，機組人員被欺騙，以為他們正在執行情報任務。



它進一步指稱，這場災難是刻意安排，目的是讓世界輿論轉而反對蘇聯。



報告強調官方演說、截獲的錄音及聯合國發表的時間。



後續各期將這場危機與雙邊關係惡化，以及美國在歐洲部署新型飛彈引起的對峙相連。



《News Alert》為真實發生的災難提出隱藏原因。關於秘密策畫的主張需要另行評估。

NEWS ALERT — V2 1983–1984

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.



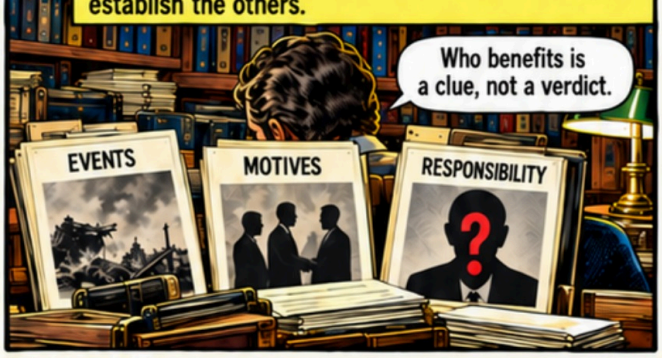
6 The newsletter attributed the attack to a Soviet operation against figures it linked to the Korean airliner case.



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



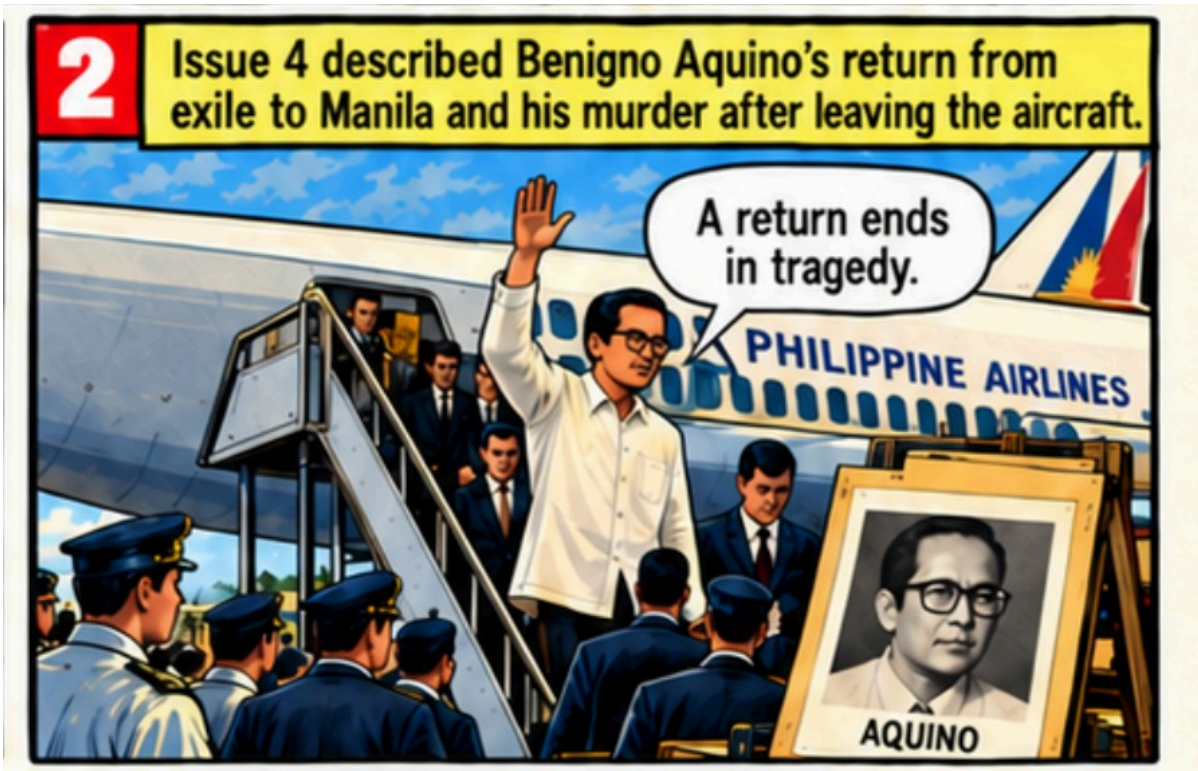
8 Events, proposed motives and responsibility are separate questions. One does not automatically establish the others.



Source: News Alert 4, 6 • www.peterdavidbeter.com
COMIC VISUALIZATION — source claims are not established historical facts.
Bubbles: dramatized paraphrases. • PAGE 07 / 14



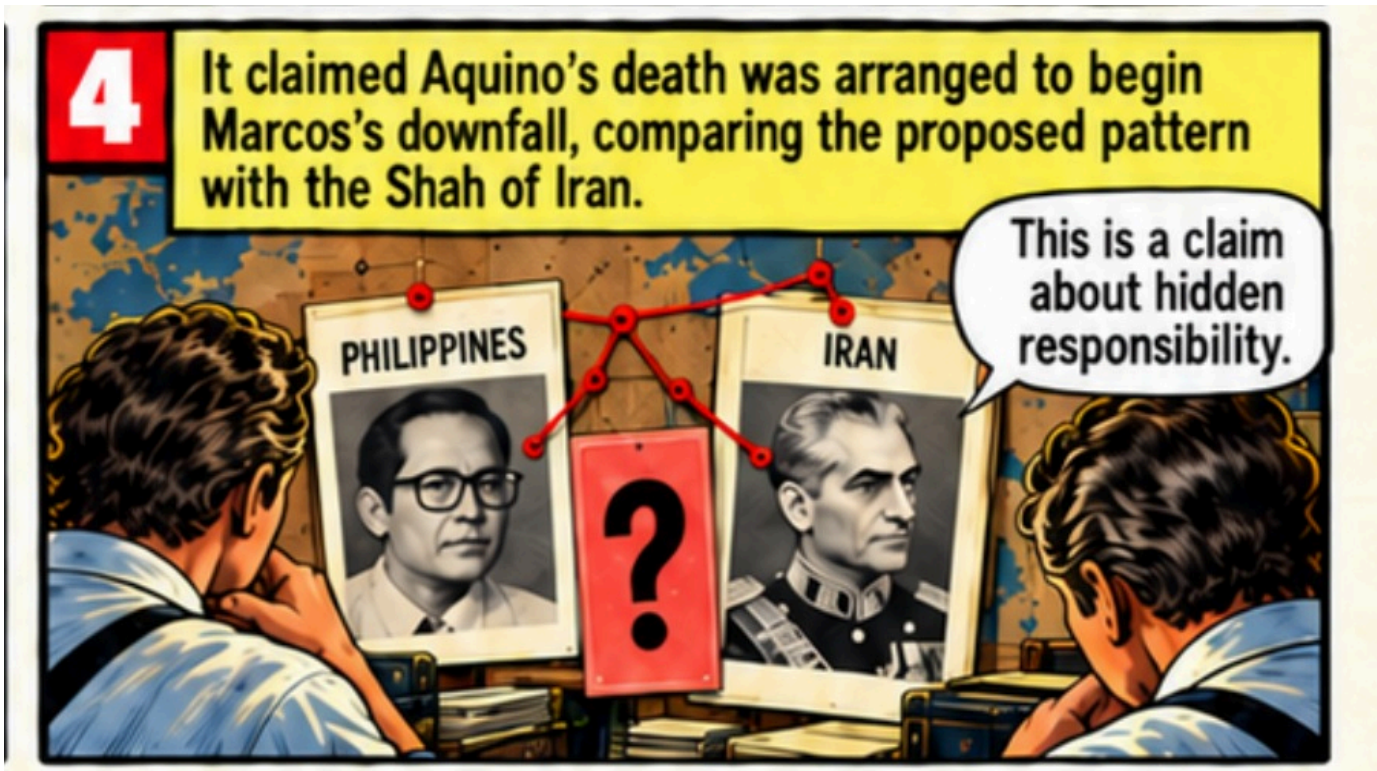
《News Alert》以據稱存在的暗殺外交串連暴力事件，認為死亡可以重塑國際權力關係。



第4期描述貝尼尼奧・艾奎諾結束流亡、返回馬尼拉，並在離開班機後遭到殺害。



它將斐迪南・馬可仕形容為美國支持的領導人，而他日益增加的要求令支持者感到困擾。



它聲稱艾奎諾遇害是為了啟動馬可仕下台，並將所提出的模式與伊朗國王的遭遇相比。



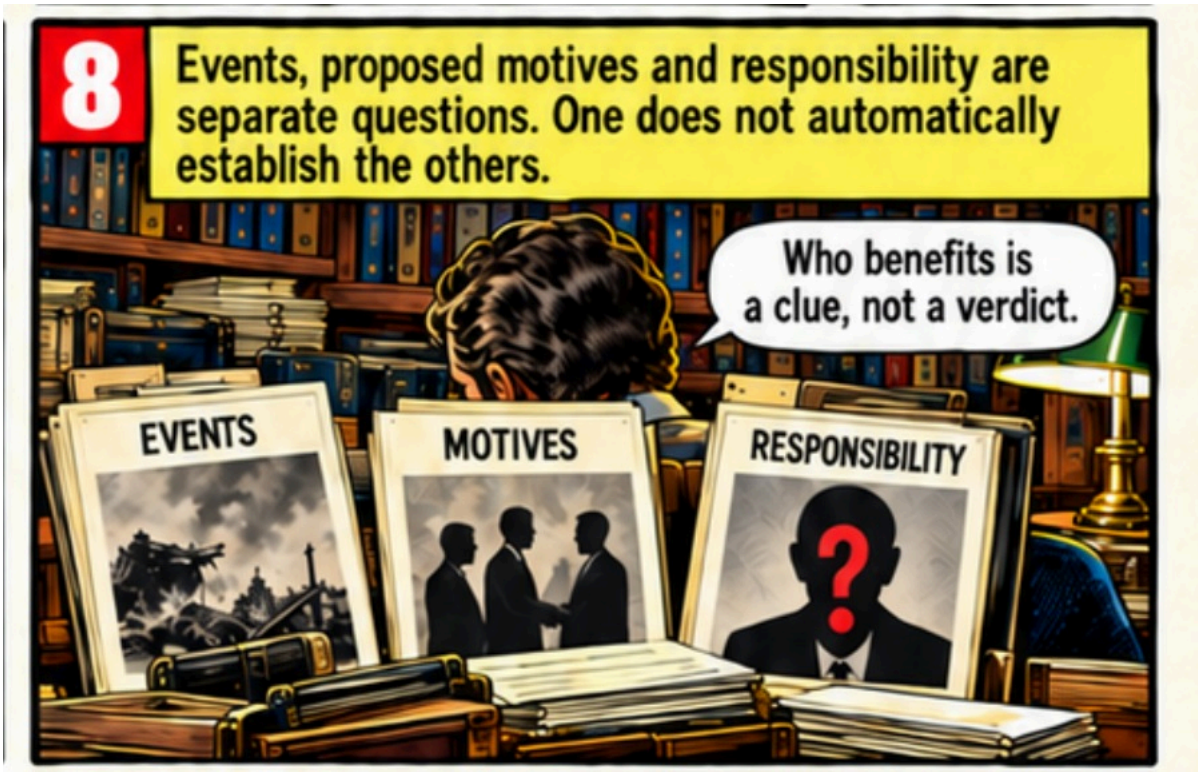
第6期探討仰光爆炸案，該事件造成到訪的韓國代表團部分成員死亡。



通訊將攻擊歸因於蘇聯行動，目標是它認為與韓國客機事件有關的人物。



在兩起事件中，它都透過秘密同盟、報復和排除礙事人物來解讀公開的暴力。



事件、被提出的動機和責任歸屬是不同問題。確認其中一項，不能自動證明其餘各項。

NEWSALERT – V2

1983–1984

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.



Source: News Alert 4, 6, 9–12; March 1984 report • www.peterdavidbeter.com
COMIC VISUALIZATION — source claims are not established historical facts.
Bubbles: dramatized paraphrases. • **PAGE 08 / 14**



第4期警告，美國介入黎巴嫩的模式與越南戰事升高相似。



它描述陸戰隊陣地脆弱、遭遇攻擊日多，並指稱設下危險是為了使更廣泛的介入正當化。



第6期討論十月重創海軍陸戰隊營區的爆炸，並對幕後責任提出自己的說法。



其後的報告把黎巴嫩與敘利亞、以色列及波斯灣相連，將區域危機描繪為同一戰略的一環。



第10期追蹤空襲、報復和海上砲擊，包括紐澤西號戰艦重砲的使用。



第11期將傑西・傑克森成功促使在敘利亞被俘的飛行員羅伯特・古德曼獲釋，解讀為局勢暫時中斷。



三月的報告把美軍撤出形容為據稱要造成「另一場越戰」的計畫瓦解。



最後一份報告將情勢逆轉與蘇聯據稱在太空取得的成功相連。此因果連結是通訊的解讀。

NEWSALERT – V2

1983–1984

09 • GRENADA AND INFORMATION CONTROL

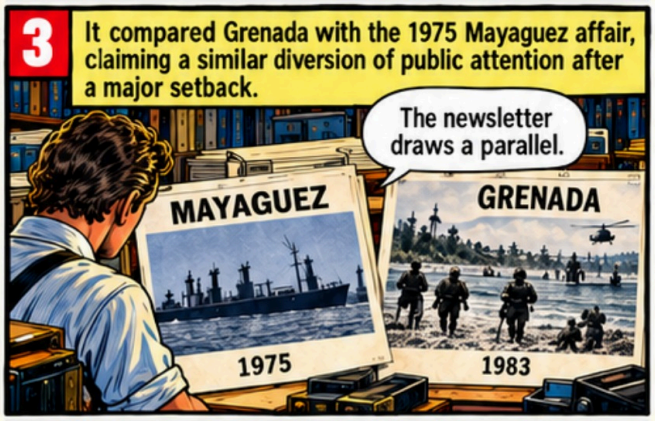
1 Issue 7 examined the American invasion of Grenada, launched shortly after the Beirut Marine barracks disaster.



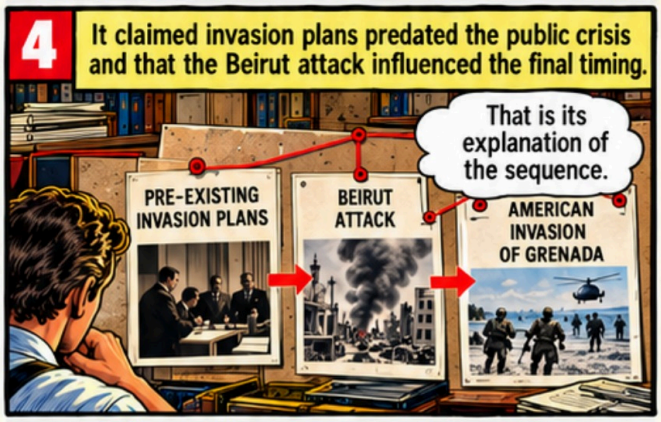
2 It recalled the declared protection of American lives and the participation of other Caribbean governments.



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



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.



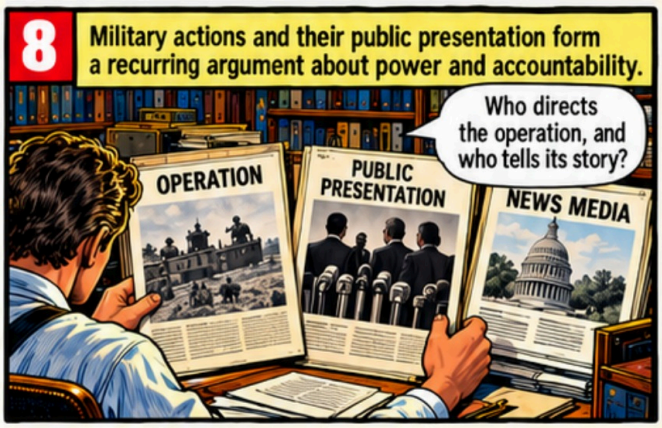
6 Issue 7 connected the episode with restrictions on government employees, publication and sensitive information.



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



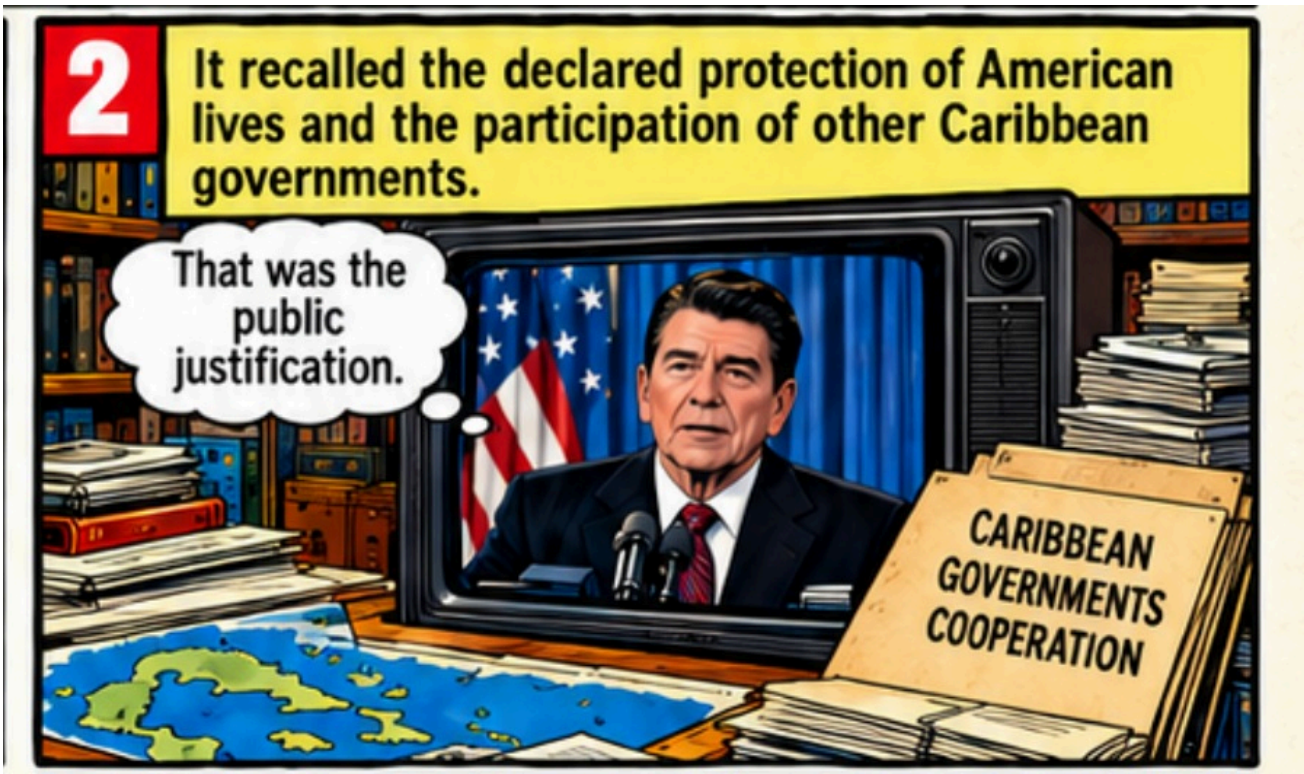
8 Military actions and their public presentation form a recurring argument about power and accountability.



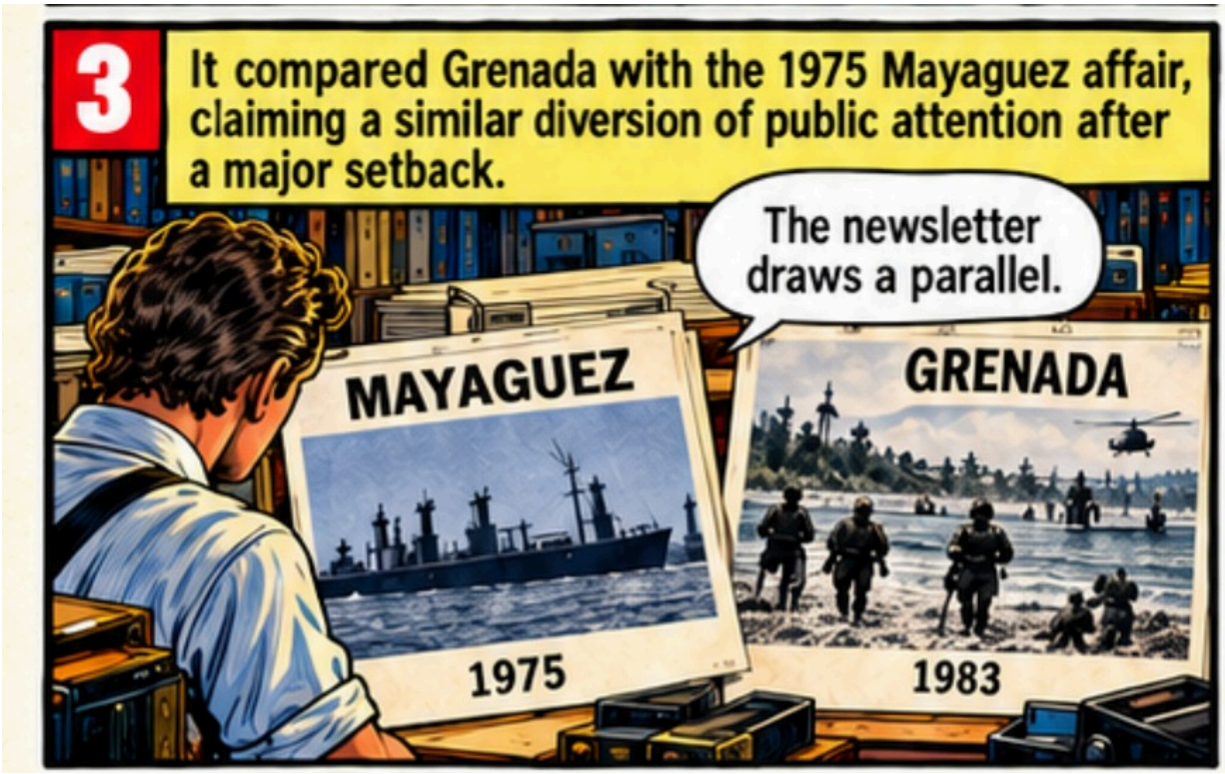
Source: News Alert 7, 12 • www.peterdavidbeter.com
COMIC VISUALIZATION — source claims are not established historical facts.
Bubbles: dramatized paraphrases. • PAGE 09 / 14



第7期討論美國入侵格瑞那達，行動於貝魯特陸戰隊營區慘劇後不久展開。



它回顧保護美國公民生命的公開理由，也提到其他加勒比海國家政府的參與。



它將格瑞那達和1975年的馬雅圭斯號事件比較，聲稱兩者同樣在重大挫折後轉移公眾注意力。



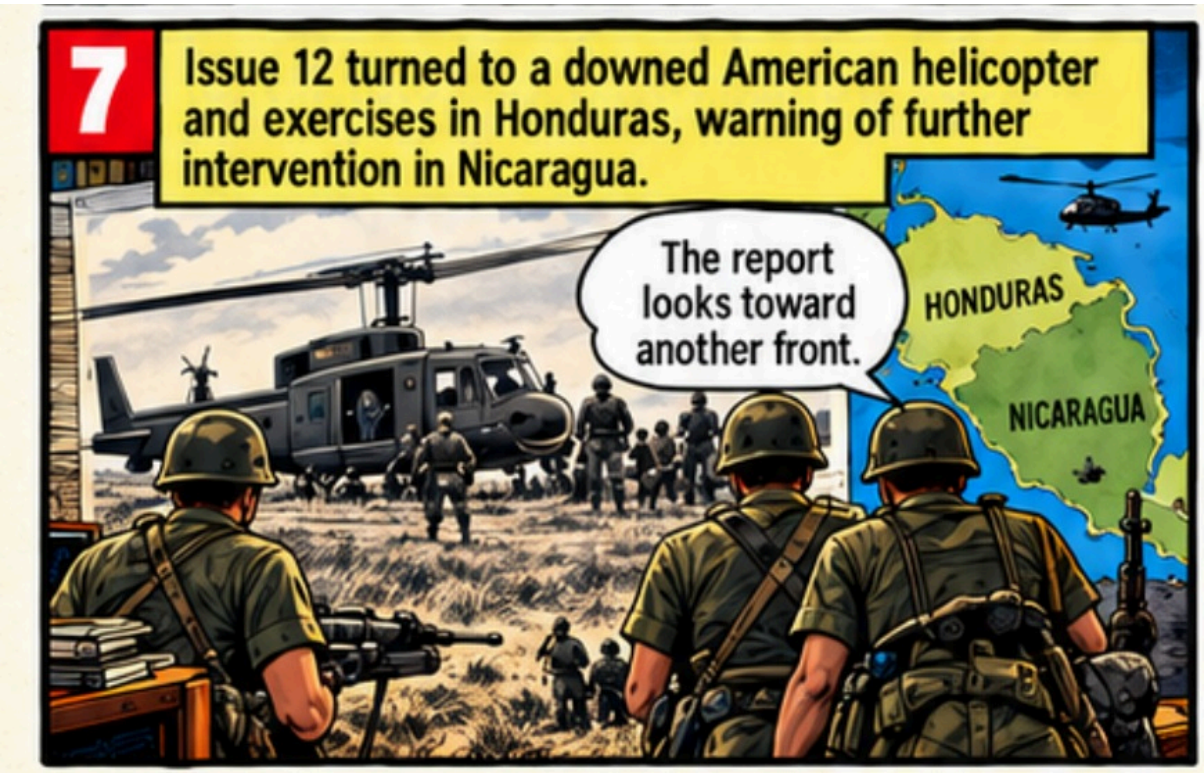
它聲稱，入侵計畫早於公開危機形成，而貝魯特攻擊影響了最後的行動時機。



它批評獨立記者起初不得進入，以及官方對資訊的管制。



第7期將此事與限制政府雇員、出版及敏感資訊相連。



第12期轉向一架被擊落的美國直升機和在宏都拉斯的演習，並警告可能進一步介入尼加拉瓜。



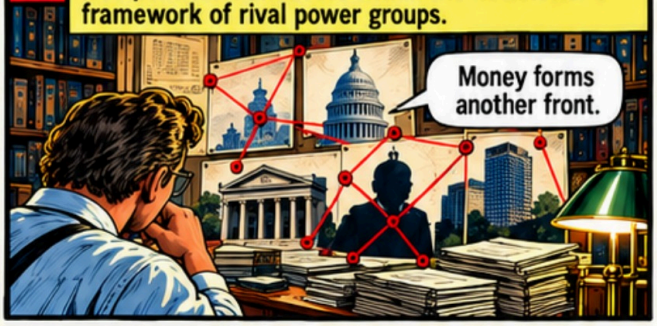
軍事行動及其如何呈現在公眾面前，形成了一再出現的權力與問責論點。

NEWSALERT – V2

1983–1984

10 • ECONOMIC TIME BOMBS

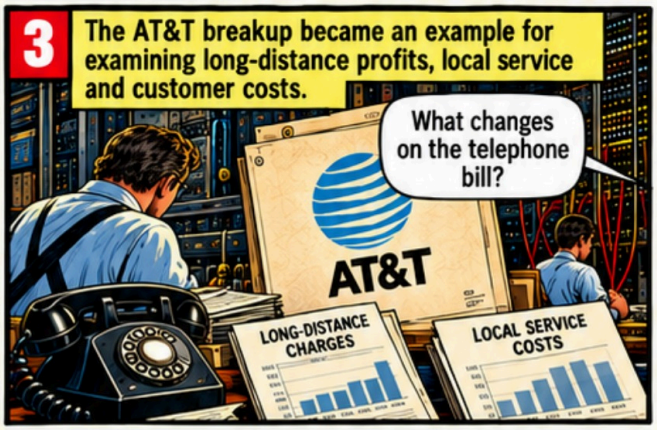
1 Issue 5 claimed major economic changes were also political maneuvers within the newsletter's framework of rival power groups.



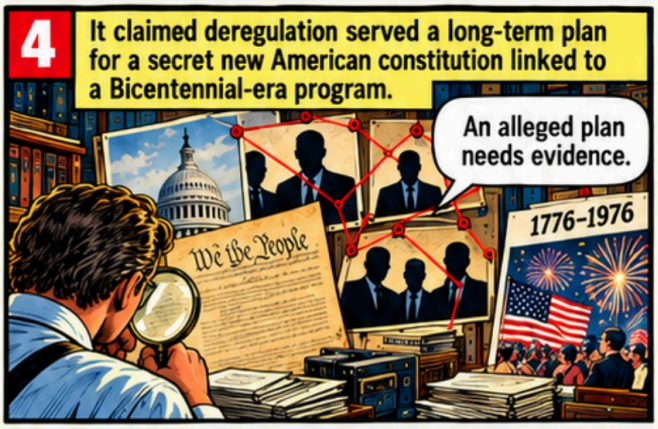
2 It surveyed deregulation in aviation, transport, banking, communications and energy, asking who stood to benefit.



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.



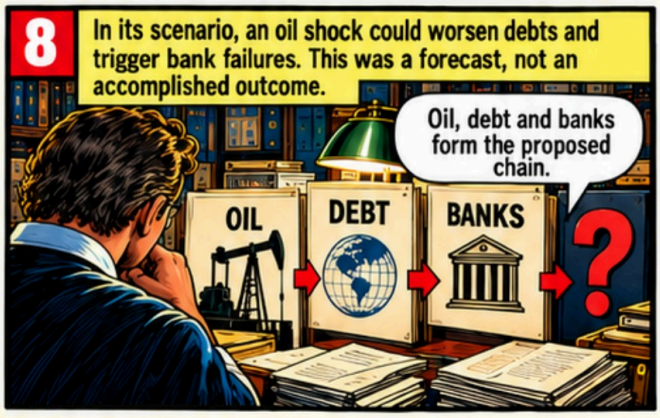
6 It portrayed IMF financing efforts as a way to buy time for an endangered banking structure.



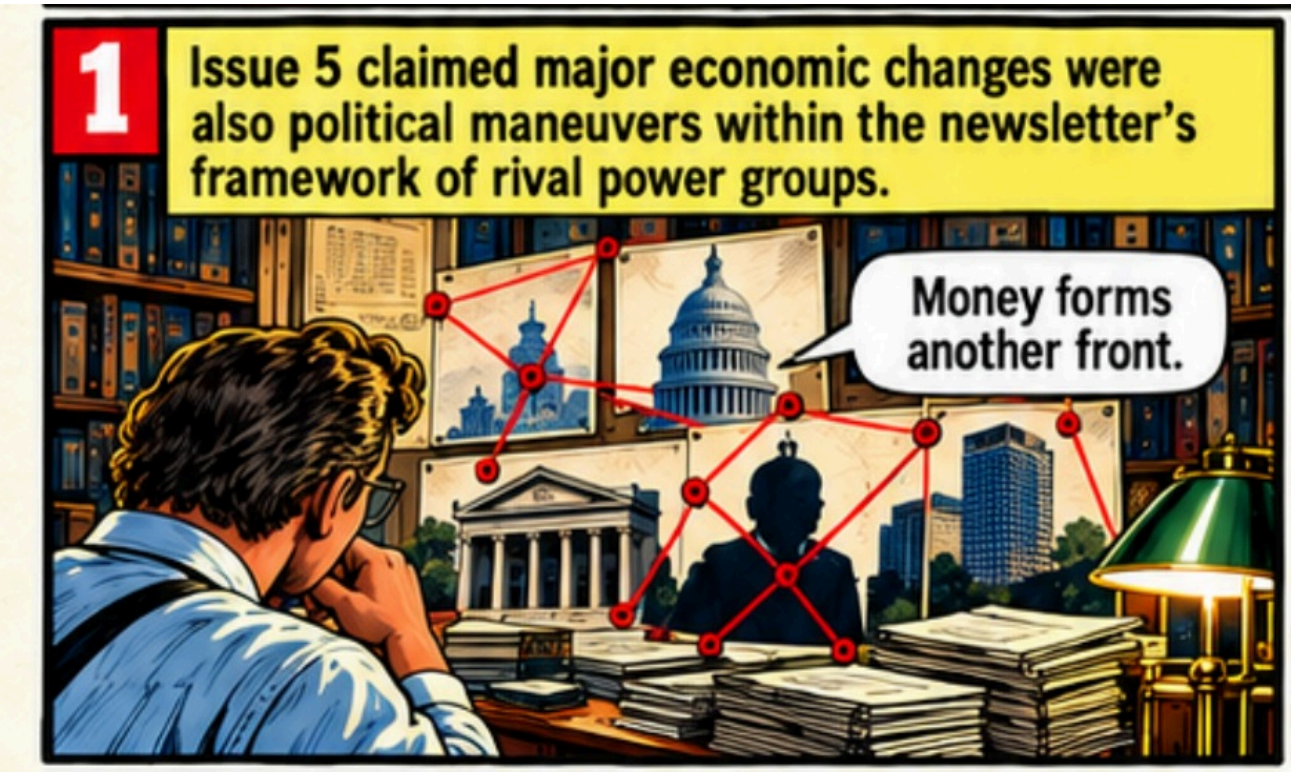
7 Reports about Iraqi Super Étendard aircraft and Exocet missiles linked threats to oil exports with a possible Persian Gulf crisis.



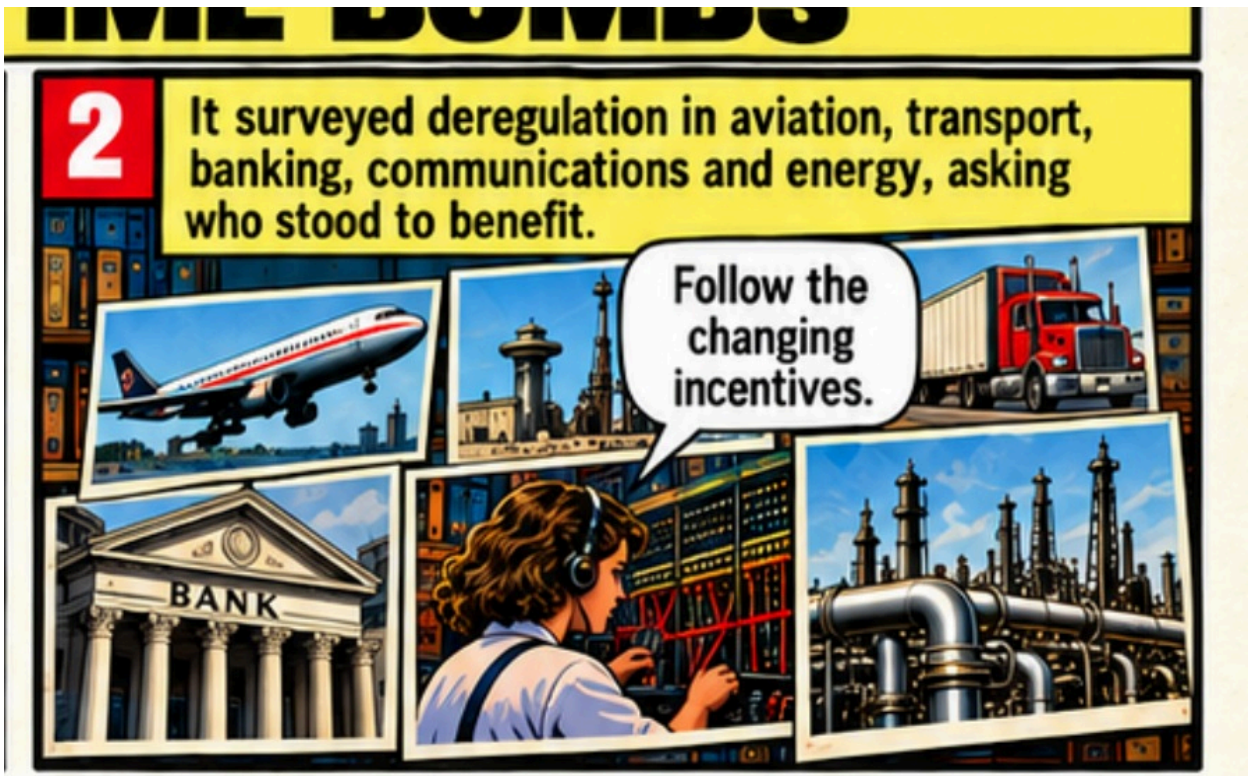
8 In its scenario, an oil shock could worsen debts and trigger bank failures. This was a forecast, not an accomplished outcome.



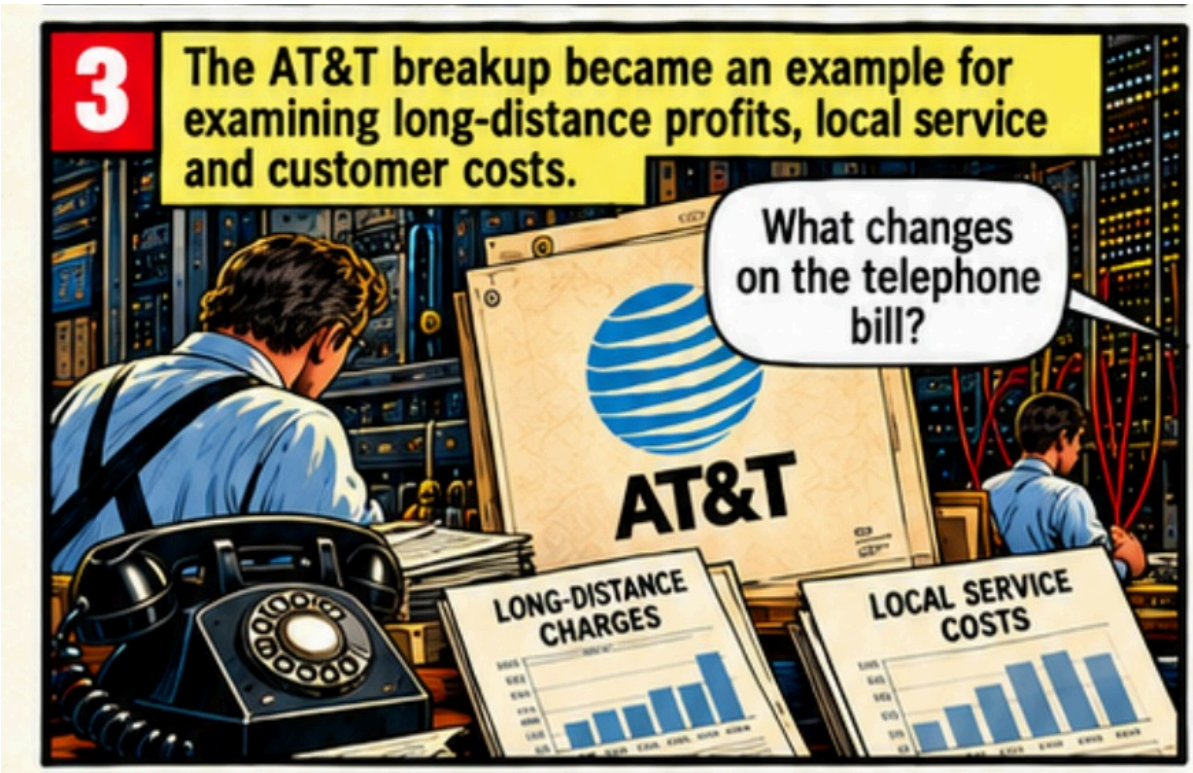
Source: News Alert 4–6 • www.peterdavidbeter.com
COMIC VISUALIZATION — source claims are not established historical facts.
Bubbles: dramatized paraphrases. • PAGE 10/14



第5期聲稱，在通訊所描繪的敵對權力集團框架中，重大經濟變化也是政治操作。



它檢視航空、交通、銀行、通訊與能源產業的解除管制，並追問誰將受益。



AT&T拆分成為檢視長途通訊獲利、市內服務及用戶成本的案例。



它聲稱，解除管制服務於一項秘密制定美國新憲法的長期計畫，該計畫與建國二百週年期間的方案有關。



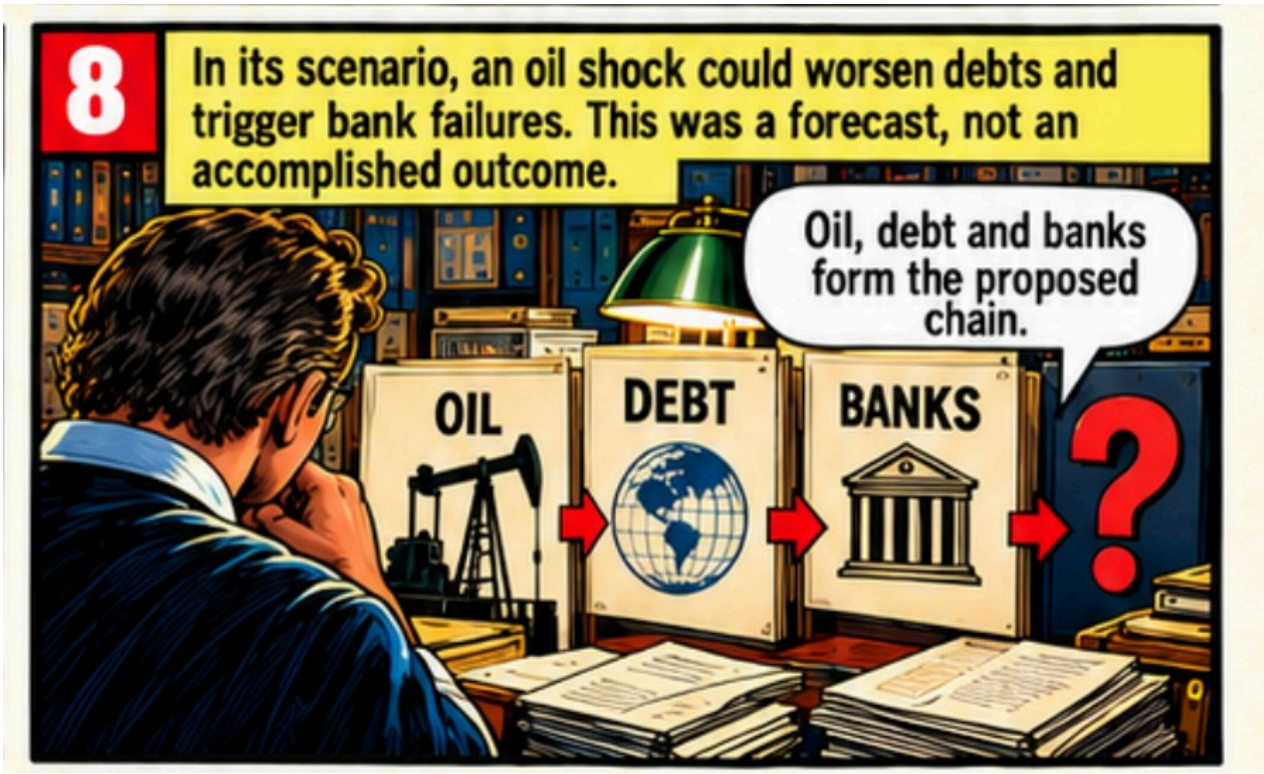
通訊將開發中國家的債務描繪為持有這些貸款的西方銀行面臨的弱點。



它將國際貨幣基金的融資努力，視為替岌岌可危的銀行體系爭取時間。



關於伊拉克超級軍旗式飛機與飛魚飛彈的報告，將石油出口威脅和可能出現的波斯灣危機相連。



依此情境，石油衝擊可能加劇債務問題並引發銀行倒閉。當時這是一項預測。

NEWS ALERT — V2

1983–1984

11 • A CUBAN CRISIS IN REVERSE

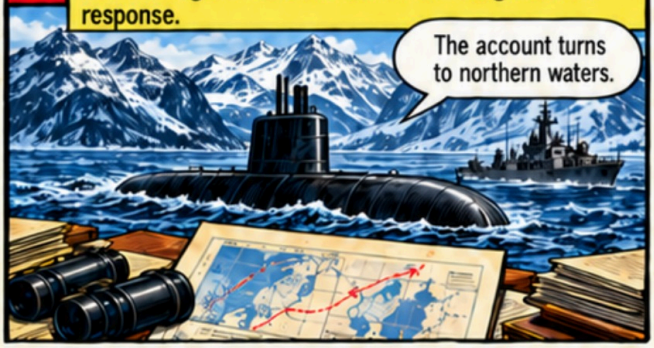
1 The June alert compared planned American missile deployment in Europe with Soviet missiles in Cuba in 1962.



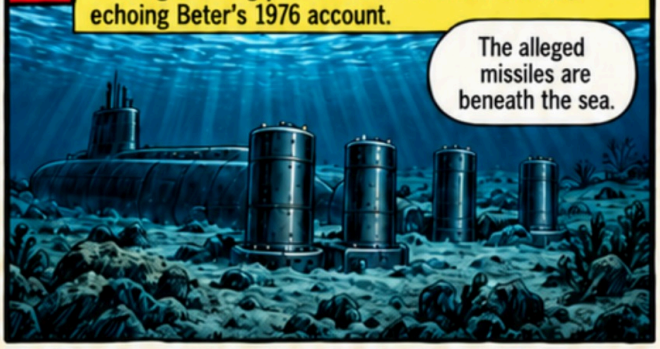
2 It read Soviet warnings of retaliation against American territory as a sign that confrontation could spread beyond Europe.



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



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



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



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



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



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



Source: Interim alert 4; News Alert 6, 9, 10, 12 • www.peterdavidbeter.com
COMIC VISUALIZATION — source claims are not established historical facts.
Bubbles: dramatized paraphrases. • PAGE 11 / 14

11 / 角色對調的古巴危機



六月的通訊將美國計畫在歐洲部署飛彈，與1962年蘇聯在古巴部署飛彈相比。



它把蘇聯警告將報復美國領土，解讀為對峙可能蔓延至歐洲之外的跡象。

11 / 角色對調的古巴危機



它以瑞典及挪威水域的潛艇事件，作為可能有隱密反制的線索。



第6期聲稱，蘇聯再次將水下發射飛彈部署於美國沿岸附近，呼應貝特1976年的說法。



第9期將歐洲的飛彈部署與飛彈談判破裂及美蘇對立升高相連。



第10期將克里姆林宮描繪為遭包圍的勢力，認為它採取更強硬的立場是對美國政策的反應。



一月出版的第12期質疑看似緩和的緊張情勢，認為軍備管制爭端仍阻礙真正的解凍。



公開的飛彈爭議及通訊對秘密武器的指稱，共同構成其對戰略誤判的警告。

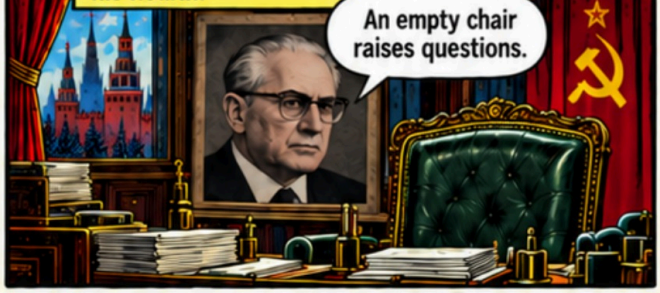
NEWS ALERT – V2 1983–1984

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.



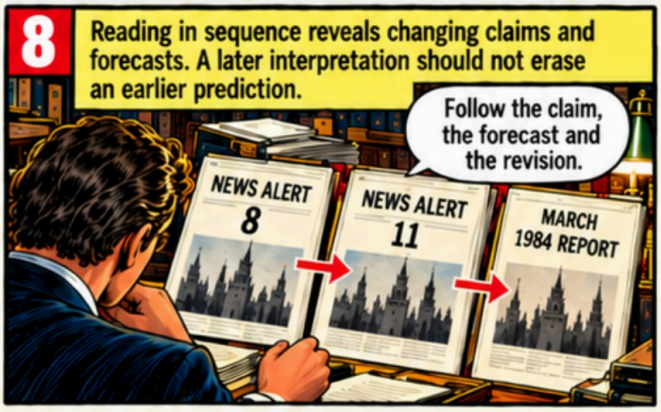
6 Earlier reports promoted Grigory Romanov as the likely public successor, while assigning Mikhail Gorbachev an important role.



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.



Source: News Alert 8, 9, 11; March 1984 report • www.peterdavidbeter.com
COMIC VISUALIZATION — source claims are not established historical facts.
Bubbles: dramatized paraphrases. • PAGE 12 / 14

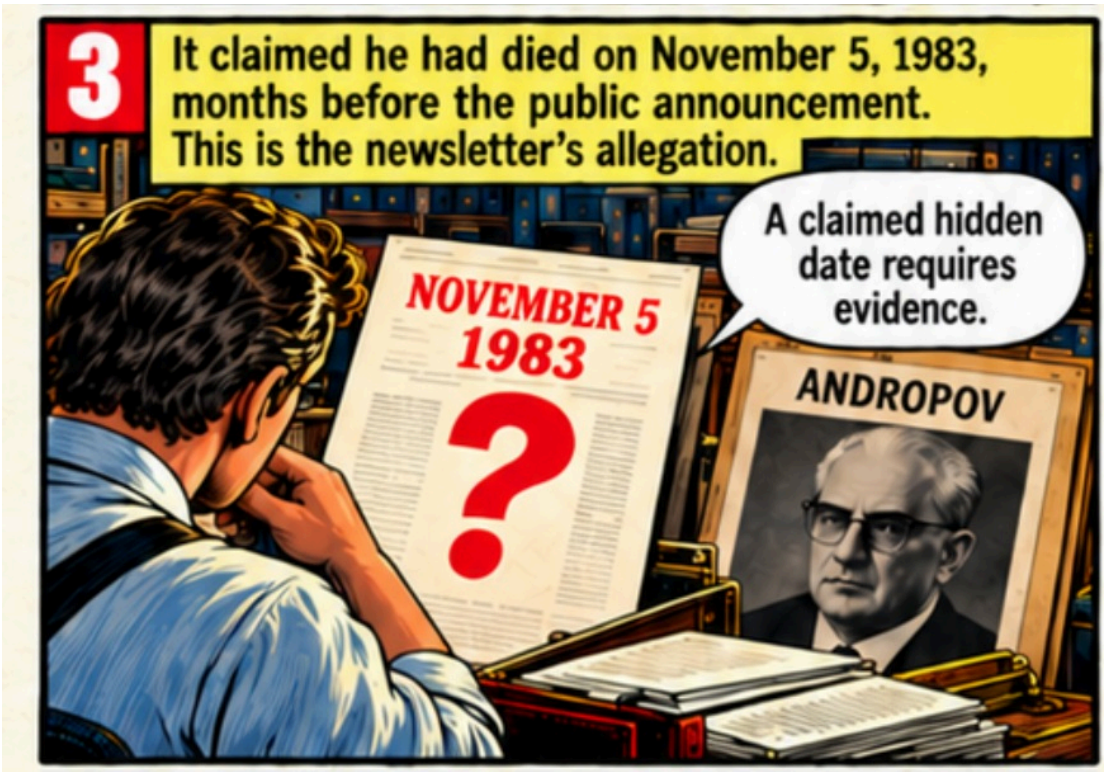
12 / 克里姆林宮的變化



第8期延伸貝特的說法，稱反布爾什維克的領導階層由上而下重塑蘇聯權力。



通訊討論安德羅波夫長期未公開露面，以及其健康狀況的不確定性。



該通訊聲稱，他在公開宣布前數月，即1983年11月5日，已經去世。



後續各期將以安德羅波夫名義發出的訊息及晉升人事，解讀為維持政權延續印象的努力。



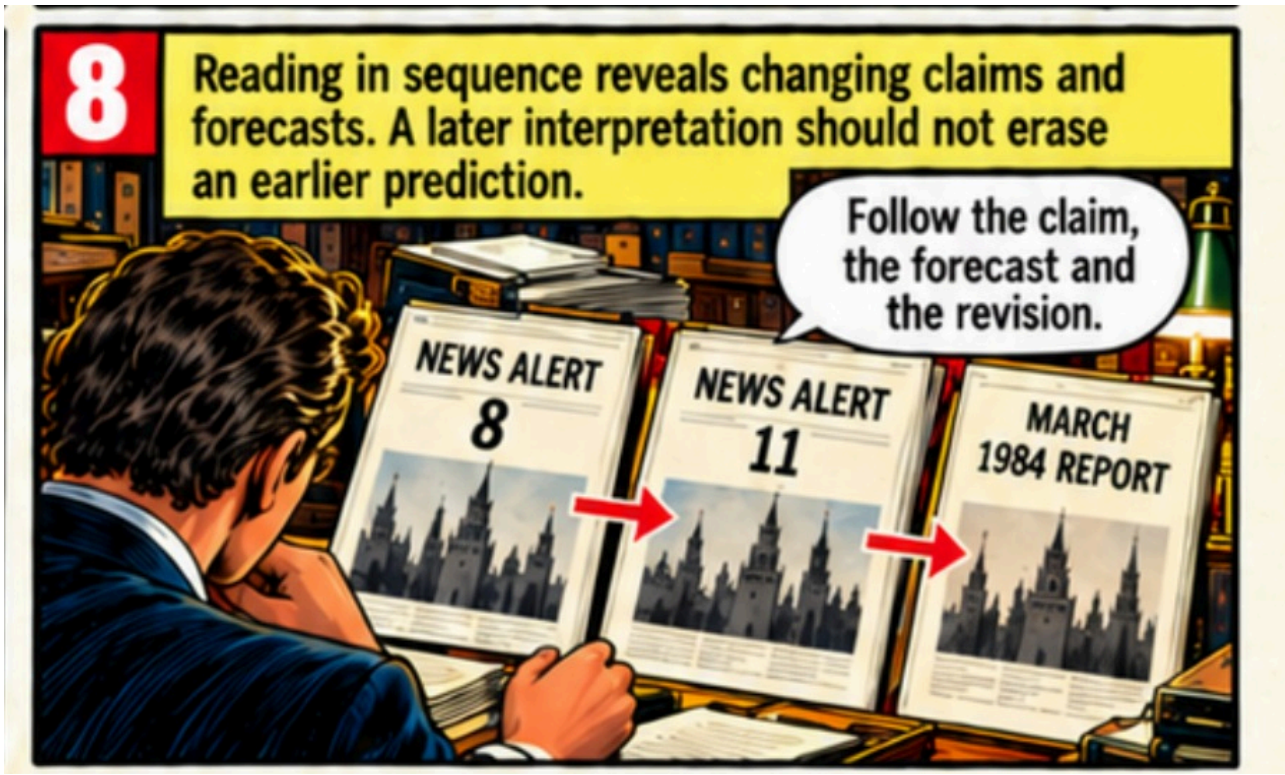
第8期將計畫撤換根基深厚的地方官員，描述為政治經濟變動的另一階段。



先前的報告主張格里戈里・羅曼諾夫最可能成為公開的繼任者，也認為米哈伊爾・戈巴契夫扮演重要角色。



三月的報告則將契爾年科描述為過渡性領袖，並稱戈巴契夫是三人領導核心中勢力最強者。



按順序閱讀，就能看出主張與預測的變化。後來的解讀不應抹去較早的預測。

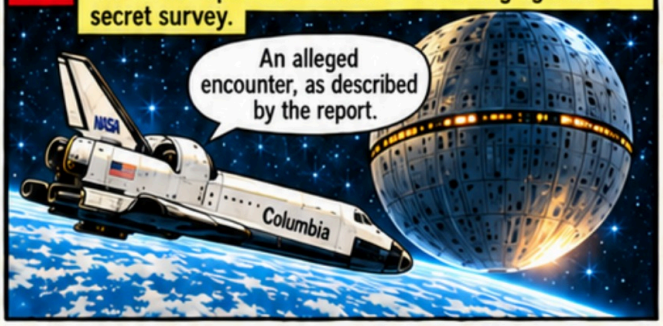
NEWS ALERT — V2 1983–1984

13 • SHUTTLE CONFRONTATION

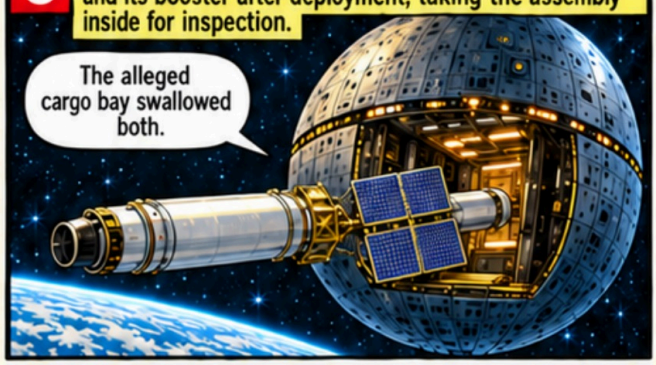
1 The March 26, 1984 report placed shuttle mission 10 at the center of its explanation for a pause in superpower confrontation.



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.



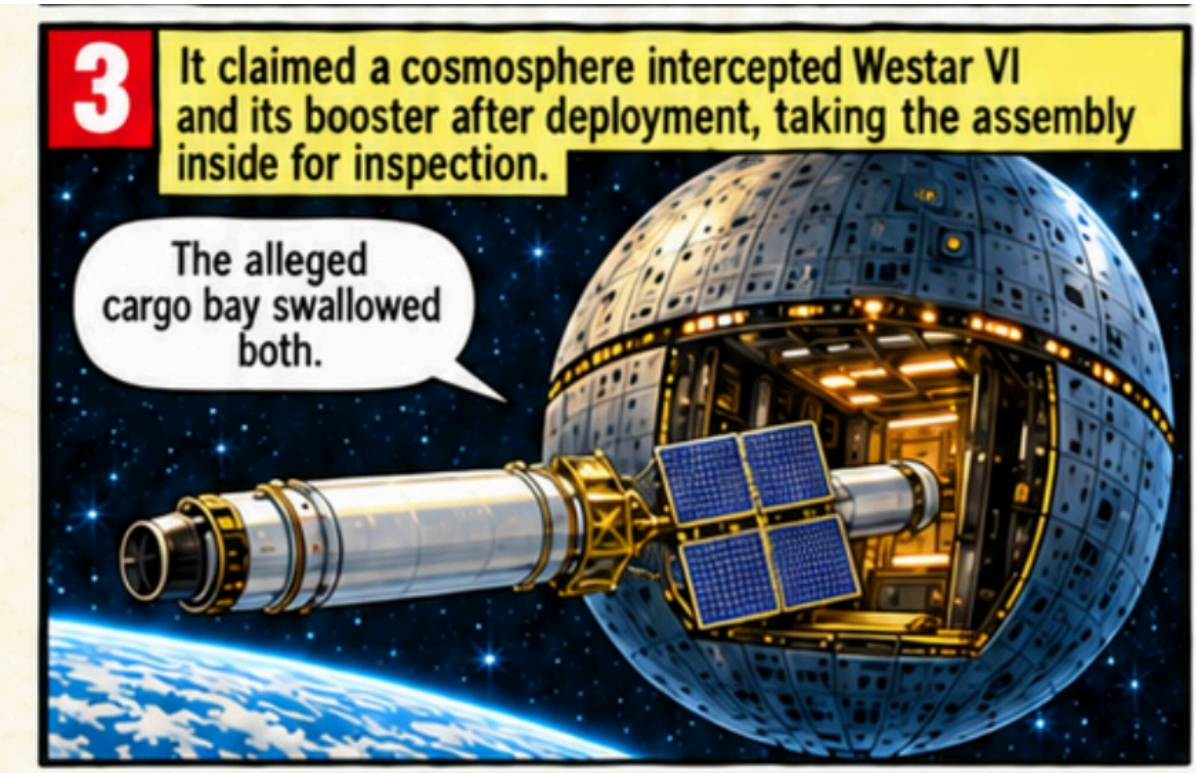
Source: Progress Report, March 26, 1984, pp. 3–6 • www.peterdavidbeter.com
COMIC VISUALIZATION — source claims are not established historical facts.
Bubbles: dramatized paraphrases. • PAGE 13 / 14



1984年3月26日的報告將太空梭第10次任務，置於其解釋兩大強權對峙暫歇的核心。



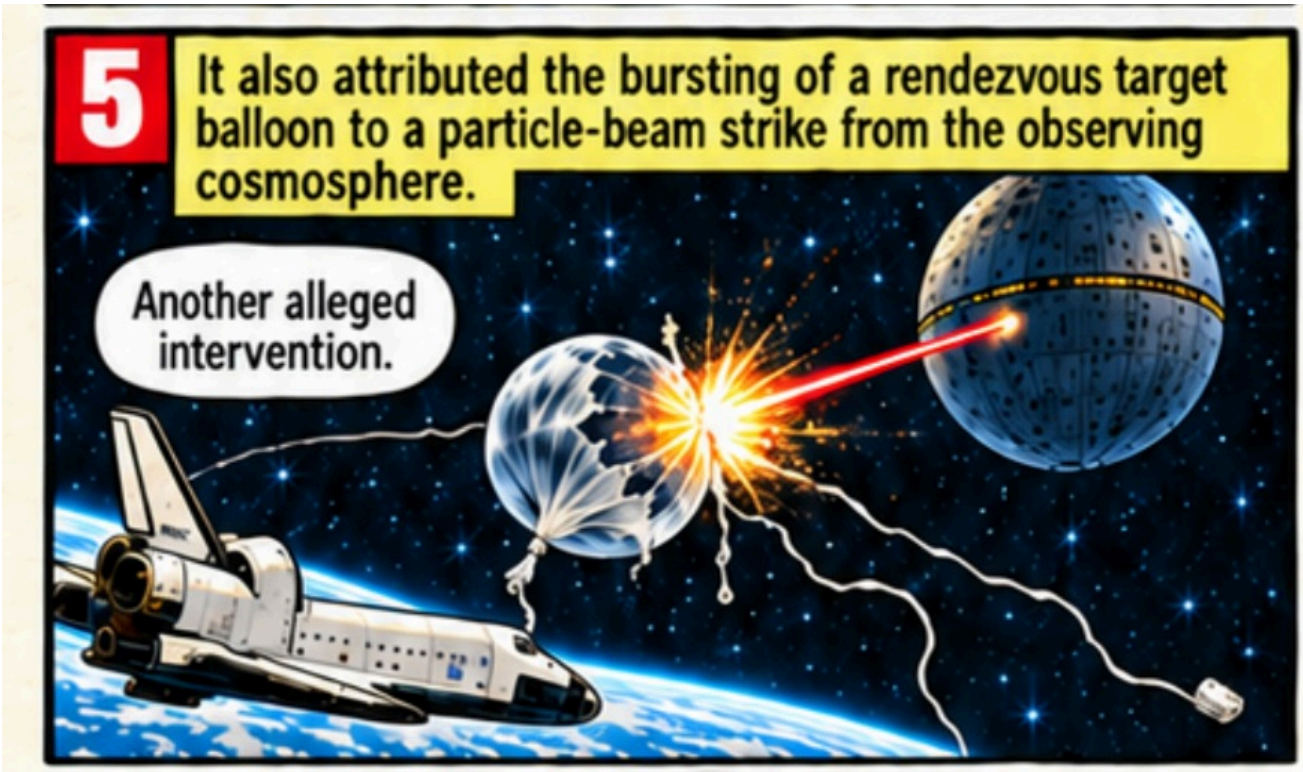
它先聲稱，大型宇宙球曾接近早先的太空實驗室任務，以警告勿進行秘密探測。



它聲稱，西星六號衛星與助推器部署後遭宇宙球攔截，整個組件被收入內部檢查。



它聲稱，隱藏的反衛星彈頭被發現並失效化，衛星隨後被釋放至無法使用的軌道。



它也把會合目標氣球的爆裂，歸因於監視中的宇宙球發射粒子束。



它聲稱，印尼的帕拉帕衛星同樣遭攔截，但未在衛星上發現隱藏武器。



依通訊的解讀，這些挫折打亂美國的太空計畫，也促使據稱存在的黎巴嫩戰略瓦解。



這是檔案中太空敘事的高潮。任務發生故障本身，無法證實所謂宇宙球干預。

NEWS ALERT – V2 1983–1984

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.



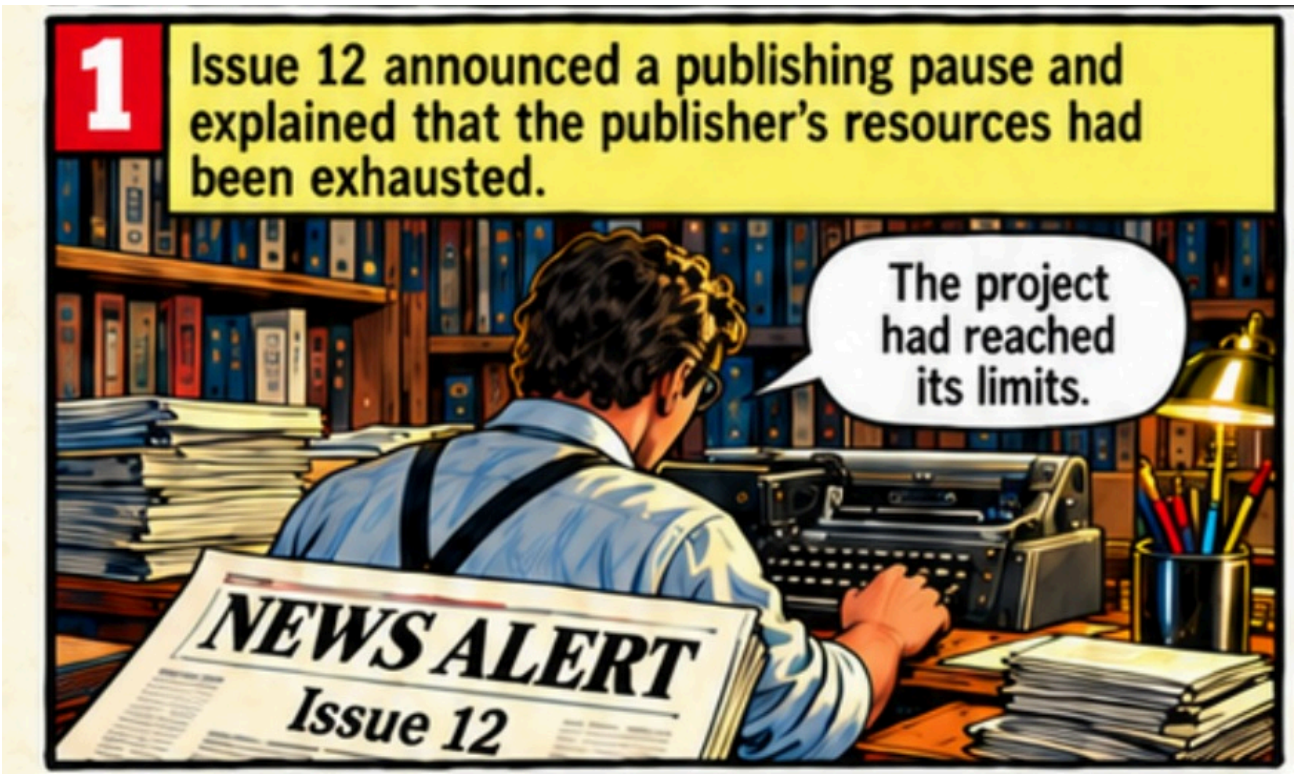
7 The main overview and this addendum map the archive's themes, changing claims and recurring links between events.



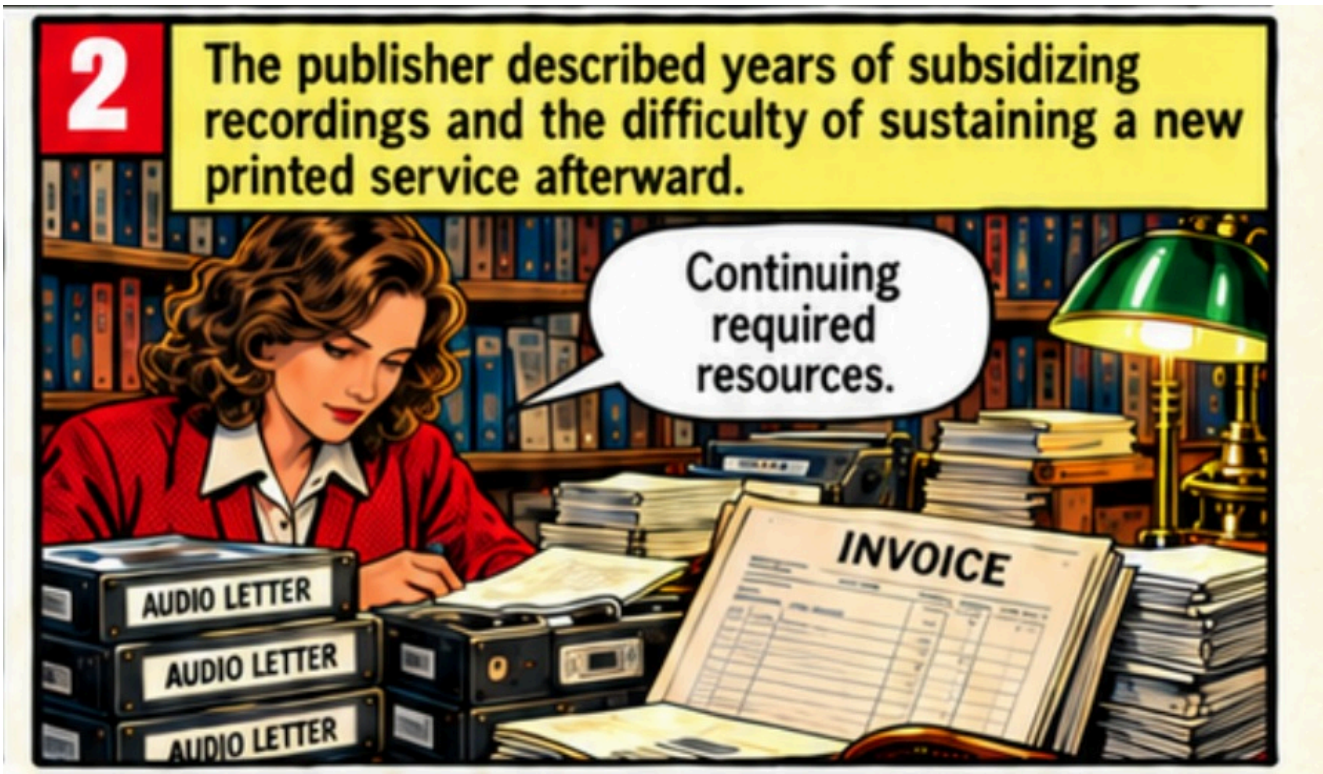
8 The illustrated account ends here. Assessing its claims means returning to original documents and independent historical evidence.



Source: News Alert 11–12; March 1984 report • www.peterdavidbeter.com
COMIC VISUALIZATION — source claims are not established historical facts.
Bubbles: dramatized paraphrases. • PAGE 14 / 14



第12期宣布暫停出版，並解釋出版商資源已告用罄。



出版商描述多年補貼錄音的過程，以及之後難以維持新印刷服務的情況。



第11期宣布，在指定條件下對完整的錄音信函錄音開放授權。



目的是在 Audio Books, Inc. 結束自行銷售卡帶後，仍可透過其他發行商取得錄音。



最後的報告描述返回德州及重新籌資的努力，也評論了近期事件。



公告強調，貝特已與出版商結束合作。《News Alert》其後由獨立的編輯團隊負責。

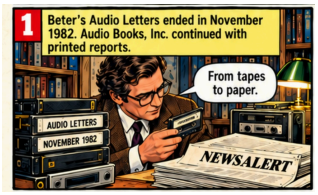


正文概覽與本篇附錄共同梳理檔案中的主題、變動的主張及事件間反覆出現的連結。



圖解敘事到此告一段落。評估各項主張時，應回到原始文件與獨立的歷史證據。

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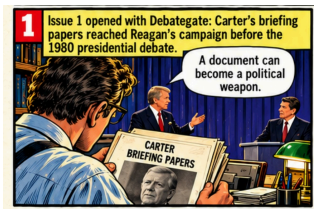
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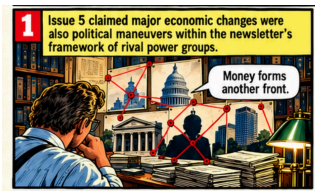
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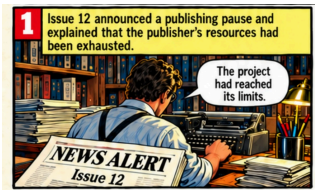
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