

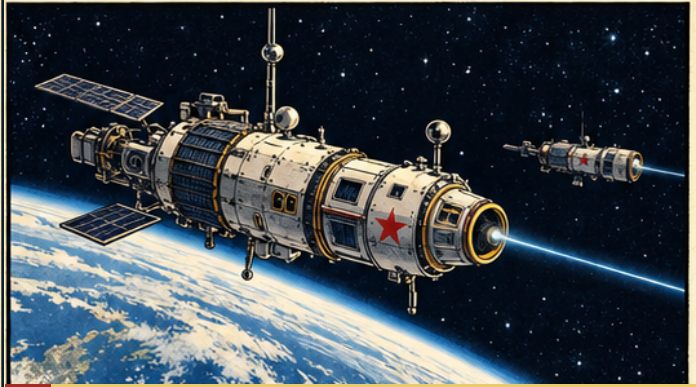
THREE ARMS OF ONE STRATEGY

A guide to Beter's space-triad narrative, its chronology and its historical context.



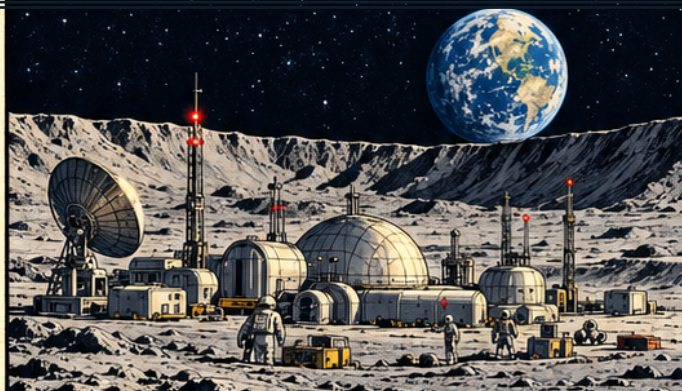
1 A DIFFERENT TRIAD

In AL37, Beter distinguishes the familiar strategic triad of missiles, submarines and bombers from an alleged additional Soviet space triad. This dossier follows his three-part system and its internal logic; it does not treat that system as established history.



2 I / ORBITAL INTERCEPTORS

The first component in AL42 is a fleet of crewed Cosmos Interceptors. Beter assigns them a space-denial role: attack opposing military satellites, then prevent their replacement. His term Killer Satellites refers to these alleged armed vehicles.



3 II / LUNAR INSTALLATIONS

The second component is a network of particle-beam installations on the Moon. In his account, near-side weapons threaten Earth while far-side outposts support the network. Their strategic role differs from that of a satellite orbiting Earth.



4 III / COSMOSPHERES

The third component consists of electrogravitic hovering platforms. Unlike the interceptors, they supposedly remain above selected terrestrial targets. Dossier 02 examined their types; here the focus is their place in a combined strategy.



5 THE TURNING POINT: AUTUMN 1977

AL42 places the deployment after the alleged Battle of the Harvest Moon on 27 September 1977: orbital control, an October lunar landing, then the December hovering-platform campaign. These dates describe Beter's chronology, not verified combat operations.

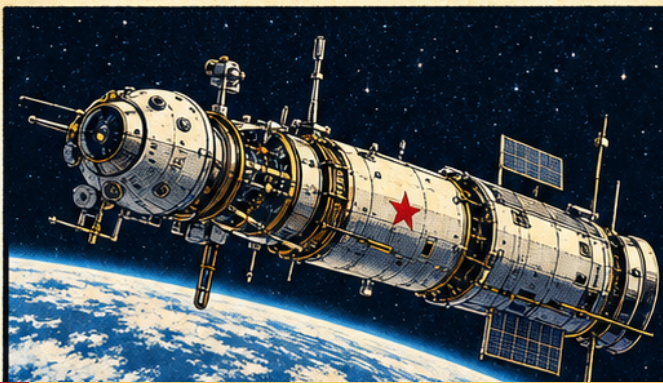


6 THE CONNECTION BACK TO EARTH

Even in this extraordinary account, the three arms depend on ordinary necessities: supplies, replacement crews and servicing. AL37 identifies that dependence as the system's shared weakness. It connects the distant lunar positions to ground infrastructure.

I / COSMOS INTERCEPTORS

Crewed patrol craft and particle-beam weapons as described in AL30 and AL37.



1 THE PATROL MISSION

AL37 describes interceptors orbiting Earth, attacking foreign military satellites and watching for new launches. This is an orbital patrol role. It should not be confused with the prolonged hovering above one location that Beter attributes to CosmoSpheres.



2 WHY THE CREW MATTERS

Beter repeatedly calls these interceptors crewed. AL37 therefore makes crew rotation and resupply essential to continued operations. The illustrated cabin and hull are artistic interpretations; the cited passages do not provide authenticated construction drawings.



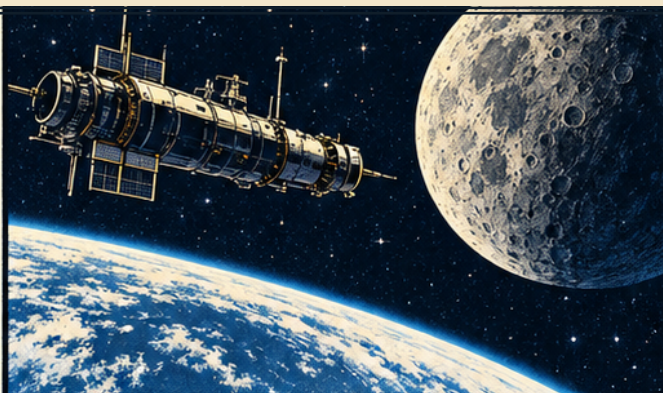
3 COSMOS 929 IN THE ACCOUNT

AL30 identifies Cosmos 929 as an early interceptor armed with charged-particle beams. Beter says these weapons make target satellites erupt into fireballs. A satellite designation is traceable, but his assignment of a crew and weapon requires separate evidence.



4 RECOIL AND ORBIT CORRECTION

AL30 says firing disturbs an interceptor's orbit and auxiliary thrusters compensate. Beter uses a failure of those thrusters to explain Cosmos 954's later trouble. The drawing illustrates that narrative mechanism, not a tested engineering model.



5 COSMOS 954: A SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT

In AL30, Cosmos 954 carries a neutron-beam weapon for the alleged attack on the American installation in Copernicus crater. Beter distinguishes this mission from attacks on satellites. Its battle story belongs in Dossier 04.



6 NAMES ARE NOT A SINGLE DESIGN

Cosmos or Kosmos is a satellite designation used across many missions. This dossier retains Beter's terms, while keeping a distinction between a named spacecraft, his claimed role for it, and independent mission records. The artwork is not an identification guide.

II / THE LUNAR NETWORK

Seven near-side weapon positions and three far-side support sites in AL28.



1 JULES VERNE: THE BEGINNING

AL42 dates the alleged first Soviet crewed lunar landing to 16 October 1977, in Jules Verne crater on the far side. AL28 describes it as the initial base of operations. The scene is a reconstruction of that account.



2 MOVING TOWARD THE NEAR SIDE

In AL28, Beter says he received information on 30 October about an initial move to Gibbs crater. Equipment and personnel were then to establish the Earth-facing weapons network. His narrative describes a rapid expansion after the first foothold.



3 SEVEN WEAPON POSITIONS

By 21 November 1977, AL28 lists seven particle-beam positions across the near side. Beter supplies coordinates as well as verbal landmarks. Page 7 plots those stated coordinates; neither a precise location nor a plotted dot proves an installation exists.



4 THREE FAR-SIDE SUPPORT SITES

AL28 also names three backup locations: Jules Verne and positions described relative to Pasture and Compton craters. These are support sites in his account. We preserve the transcript's spelling Pasture rather than silently replacing it.



5 A SMALL CREW, A LONG SUPPLY LINE

Beter explicitly describes the lunar installations as thinly staffed and not self-sufficient. They need periodic deliveries from Earth. This is a major constraint in his own account: a powerful weapon does not remove a crew's need for life support.



6 READ THE COORDINATES AS A SOURCE

The atlas uses N1-N7 for the seven near-side positions and F1-F3 for the far-side sites. The numbering is editorial. Coordinates are transcribed from AL28, with Jules Verne's whole-degree position retained as approximate.

III / COSMOSPHERES IN THE TRIAD

From persistent patrol to the alleged cooperation of lunar and hovering weapons.



1 THE STATIONARY THREAT

In AL37, Cosmospheres wait above strategic targets, particularly missile installations. Beter presents their persistent presence as a deterrent: the opponent would face an immediate threat when attempting to launch. This is the role of the armed patrol platforms.



2 INTERCEPTION AT LAUNCH

The same letter describes particle-beam attacks on missiles at launch, as well as targets on land, at sea and in the air. The luminous beam is a comic convention. No verified targeting data or engagement envelope is supplied here.



3 THE AIR-BOOM CAMPAIGN

AL42 retrospectively dates the platforms' public effects to 2 December 1977. Beter interprets the coastal air booms as intimidation through defocused beam firing. The sounds and his explanation for them are distinct evidentiary questions.



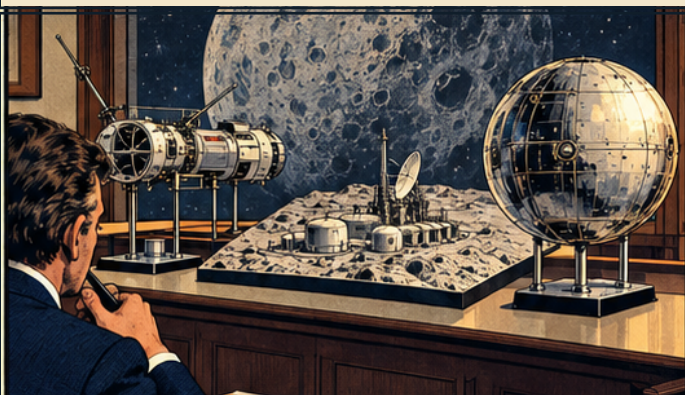
4 TWO ARMS WORKING TOGETHER

AL54 expands the story: lunar beams supposedly initiate storm cells over the ocean, while Cosmospheres sustain and influence them. Its Emergency Transcript describes the proposed sequence. This is an attributed weather-war claim, not an established meteorological mechanism.



5 TRANSPORT SUPPORT IS ANOTHER ROLE

Dossier 02 distinguished armed platforms from transport Cosmospheres and heavy-lift Jumbos. A common family name should not erase those differences. In the triad described by AL37, the direct military function belongs to the armed hovering platforms.



6 THREE COMPLEMENTARY ROLES

In this account, interceptors deny orbital access, lunar weapons threaten Earth from afar, and Cosmospheres watch and threaten selected targets. This is an editorial synthesis of Beter's system, not three independently confirmed weapon programmes.

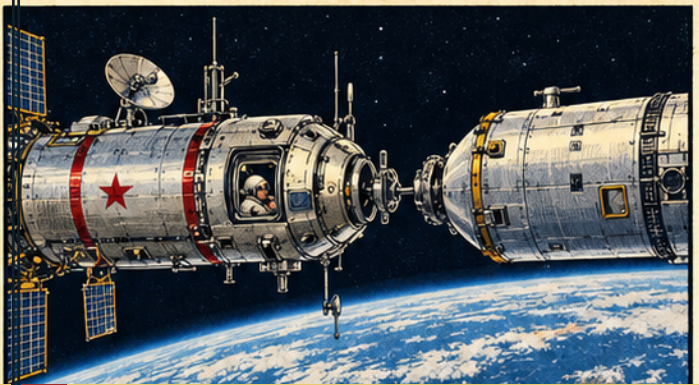
THE SHARED WEAK POINT

AL37's central strategic idea: a space force remains dependent on its ground network.



1 LUNAR RESUPPLY

Food, life-support consumables and replacement equipment tie the lunar crews to Earth. AL28 already states the dependence; AL37 turns it into a strategic vulnerability. The scene illustrates logistics, without claiming a particular lander or delivery schedule.



2 ORBITAL CREW ROTATION

The interceptors also need crews to be relieved and supplies renewed, according to AL37. A fleet may appear dominant in orbit while depending on launch capacity below. The illustrated rendezvous is conceptual, not a documented interceptor mission.



3 SERVICE ON THE GROUND

AL37 places Cosmosphere assembly and outfitting at Semipalatinsk and operational support at Novosibirsk. These locations connect this dossier to the previous one. Here their importance is functional: maintenance and supply sustain the airborne fleet.



4 BETER'S COUNTERSTRATEGY

AL37 describes an alleged American plan to disable the supporting launch and service infrastructure, followed by a wider attack. Its premise is to weaken the triad by cutting its supply lines. We summarize the argument, not a verified operational plan.



5 THE LASER RESPONSE IN AL37

Beter adds two claimed laser roles: counter Cosmospheres near missile sites and threaten lunar weapons from ships at sea. These are elements of his predicted confrontation. The artwork does not imply that the pictured systems were deployed.



6 DETERRENCE OR ESCALATION?

Within the account, the same weapons that promise to prevent a launch also provoke attempts to disable them first. That tension gives the triad its narrative force. The consequences fall on people far outside the planning rooms.

THE ACCOUNT AND THE RECORD

Independent reference points for reading a story that combines real names with disputed roles.



1 COSMOS 954 / 24 JANUARY 1978

Health Canada records a nuclear-powered Soviet surveillance satellite crash and the Operation Morning Light cleanup. AL30 instead describes a surviving crew capsule. The Canadian record supports the debris and radiological incident, not Beter's crewed-beam mission.



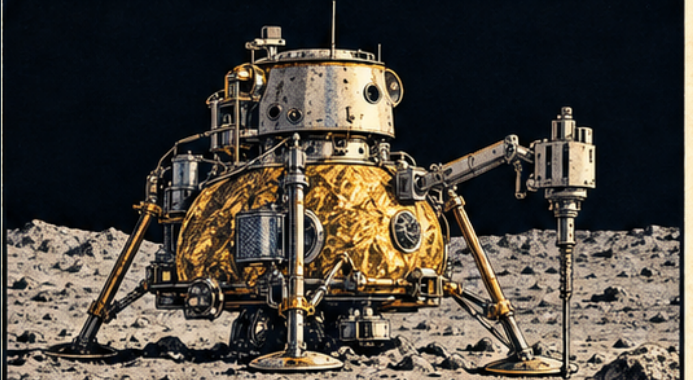
2 SKYLAB / TWO DIFFERENT CHRONOLOGIES

AL37 repeats Beter's claim that an interceptor destroyed Skylab on 18 October 1977. NASA documents its atmospheric reentry on 11 July 1979, following orbit decay and attempts to control the station. The two accounts directly conflict.



3 REAL ANTISATELLITE CONCERNS

A U.S. interagency paper of 9 August 1977 records an operational Soviet orbital antisatellite capability and discusses arms-control choices. It establishes a real military context. It does not establish Beter's crewed beam interceptors or lunar network.



4 THE DOCUMENTED LUNAR PROGRAMME

NASA's lunar mission chronology includes the Soviet robotic Luna 24 sample-return mission in August 1976. It does not document the Soviet crewed lunar bases described by Beter. A robotic achievement and an alleged military settlement are different claims.



5 KEEP THE EVIDENCE CHAINS SEPARATE

The Audio Letters document what Beter said. Mission histories and recovered material document other kinds of evidence. Shared names or dates can guide investigation, but they do not by themselves verify the additional secret roles assigned in his account.

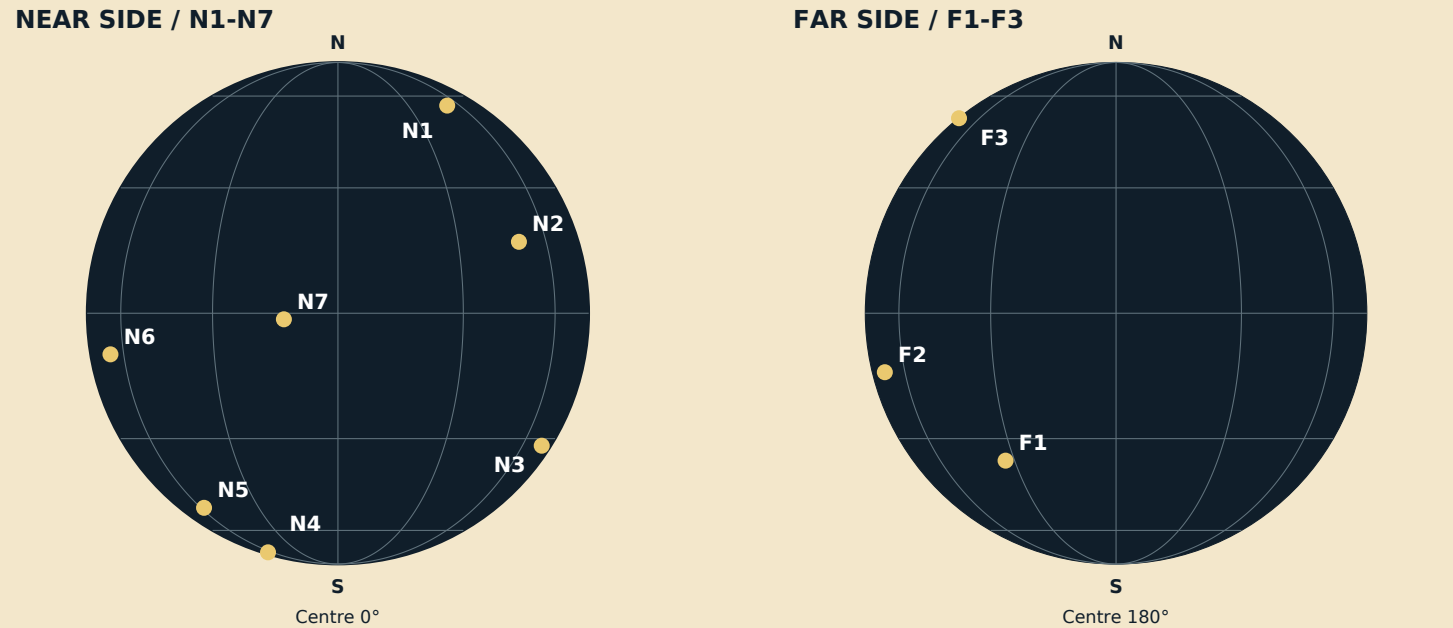


6 NEXT / BATTLE OF THE HARVEST MOON

Dossier 04 will follow the alleged battle and its setting: Apollo, the claimed Copernicus base, Diego Garcia, Skylab and Cosmos 954. The following atlas first preserves AL28's ten lunar positions in one place for reference.

ATLAS / COORDINATES FROM AL28

Positions stated in Beter's 21 November 1977 text; not confirmed installations.



Orthographic hemispheres without libration or terrain. North up; east longitude positive. N/F are editorial IDs, not base names.

ID	Location described in AL28	Latitude	Longitude
N1	East of Sea of Cold	55°54′ N	51°00′ E
N2	West of Sea of Crises	16°33′ N	48°51′ E
N3	SE of Sea of Fertility	31°53′ S	73°09′ E
N4	Southwest polar region	72°26′ S	67°30′ W
N5	Near Phocylides crater	50°53′ S	57°49′ W
N6	SW of Ocean of Storms	9°26′ S	66°52′ W
N7	NE of Apollo 14 site	1°23′ S	12°27′ W
F1	Jules Verne (approx.)	~36° S	~147° E
F2	SE of Pasture (AL28 spelling)	13°36′ S	108°26′ E
F3	SW of Compton crater	51°03′ N	95°00′ E

HOW TO READ THIS PAGE

N = near-side weapon positions; F = far-side backup locations. N/S means north/south; E/W east/west. The ~ sign preserves the approximate Jules Verne location. Pasture is retained as spelled in AL28. Points derive from coordinates, not image detections of structures.

This map makes the source text easier to check. It does not verify that military installations existed or exist at these locations.