

TWO LAYERS OF ONE WAR

Special Dossier 09 / The Atlantic, New Zealand and the alleged hidden fleet.

The 1982 Falklands War has a documented political, naval and ground history. Beter attributes another layer to it: a struggle over secret bases and reserve fleets for a world after nuclear catastrophe. This dossier compares both accounts through specific places, dates and events.

1

THE PUBLIC CAMPAIGN

April - June 1982

Invasion, the British response, South Georgia, HMS Sheffield, San Carlos and the surrender at Stanley. Actual operations and human losses remain the foundation of the chronology.

2

BETER'S HIDDEN WAR

Audio Letters 73-75

Project Z, underground bases, alleged duplicate ships, Cosmospheres and tactical cooperation between Rockefeller and Kremlin factions. Each of these connections requires its own evidence.

3

SPECIFIC COMPARISONS

A ship, a date, a document

For HMS Sheffield, compare the beam-weapon account with the naval inquiry. For New Zealand, distinguish HMNZS Canterbury's documented service from the alleged covert facilities.

GEOGRAPHY IS NOT PROOF OF A BASE

The Falklands, South Georgia, South Island, Stewart Island and the Antipodes Islands are distinct locations. The comic caverns and facilities illustrate Beter's allegations; they are not verified imagery or plans.

SOURCES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Audio Letter transcripts establish what Beter claimed. Contemporary documents, archives and institutional histories provide separate verification and context. Captions are editorial paraphrases; images are newly created illustrations. Full references are in Sources.txt attached to the PDF and included in the ZIP.

1 / THE WAR IN THE PUBLIC RECORD

Falklands / Malvinas and South Georgia are distinct places within the 1982 campaign.



1 A disputed archipelago

Britain administered the Falkland Islands; Argentina claimed them as the Malvinas. The sovereignty dispute and the islanders' situation provide essential political context for the fighting.



2 2 April 1982

Argentine forces invaded the Falklands under the military junta. Britain's government under Margaret Thatcher chose a military response. The invasion begins the documented campaign, not proof of its alleged secret cause.



3 Diplomacy and deployment

Britain dispatched a naval task force. UN Security Council Resolution 502 demanded Argentine withdrawal. Alexander Haig attempted mediation before Washington publicly shifted toward Britain on 30 April.



4 South Georgia

The separate island became another theater after its Argentine seizure on 3 April. Its mountains, former whaling settlements and distance from the Falklands matter when reconstructing the sequence.



5 Santa Fe and the helicopters

On 25 April British helicopters attacked the Argentine submarine Santa Fe near South Georgia. The air and naval operations are documented separately from Beter's alleged underground-base attack.



6 The island retaken

British forces retook South Georgia on 25 April. This public outcome provides a date against which to compare Beter's claim that a much larger hidden operation had already ended.

2 / THE HIDDEN-FLEET NARRATIVE

AL74 connects the South Atlantic conflict to the third phase of Project Z.



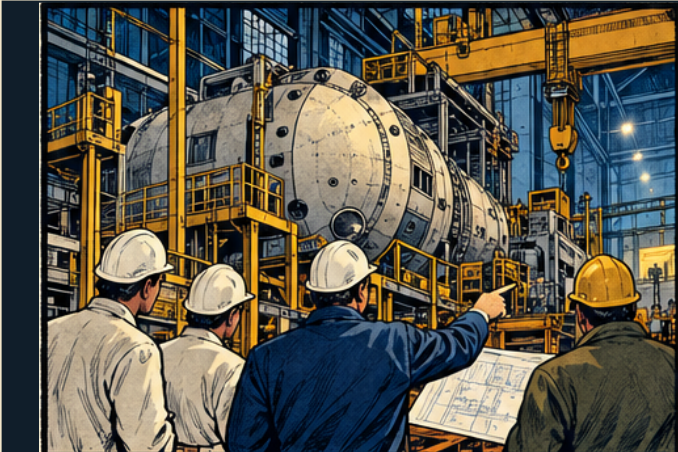
1 A different framework

Beter's AL74, dated 30 April 1982, casts the crisis as a struggle among three covert factions. Territorial conflict becomes the visible surface of an alleged effort to disrupt a nuclear-war plan.



2 Reserve power after catastrophe

He claims hidden southern naval bases were intended to survive destruction in the Northern Hemisphere. Their reserve fleets would then enforce domination over the surviving world. This is his proposed motive.



3 A claimed 1960s construction program

AL74 says cavern bases combined concealed shipbuilding and protected berthing. Beter alleges that equipment from closed American shipyards helped outfit them. No construction documentation is supplied in the transcript.



4 Duplicate warships

Beter describes secret duplicates of American naval vessels, including nuclear carriers. These claimed ships must be distinguished from the publicly documented vessels whose names he invokes.



5 A limited coalition

In his account, Rockefeller interests and the New Kremlin Rulers cooperate against his alleged American "Bolshevik" faction. He explicitly describes a tactical truce, not a complete reconciliation.



6 The Project Z connection

The alleged aim is to cripple Project Z's final phase: postwar domination. AL74 says the southern bases had passed out of Rockefeller control and into rival hands. That transfer is another unverified element.

3 / SOUTH GEORGIA TO NEW ZEALAND

Locations below belong to Beter's allegations; illustrations are not site evidence.

**1 The claimed Atlantic base**

Beter locates an enormous hidden naval cavern near the northwest end of South Georgia. He interprets the island's remoteness and rugged terrain as advantages for concealment.

**2 The alleged operation**

AL74 claims a joint Rockefeller-Russian team entered during the Argentine seizure and attacked the concealed installation. The public landing and the alleged covert team are separate assertions.

**3 20 April in Beter's account**

He dates the destruction of the cavern base to 20 April and attributes it to a Soviet neutron weapon. No radiological survey, wreck inventory or independent site record accompanies that claim.

**4 South Island**

The Pacific installation is divided into two alleged sites. Beter places one at the extreme southwest of New Zealand's South Island, where mountains approach the sea. He supplies no verified construction record.

**5 Stewart Island / Rakiura**

He places the second facility beneath Mount Anglem on Stewart Island. The geographic name is real; the enormous hidden naval works are a distinct claim that the name itself cannot verify.

**6 The Antipodes deployment**

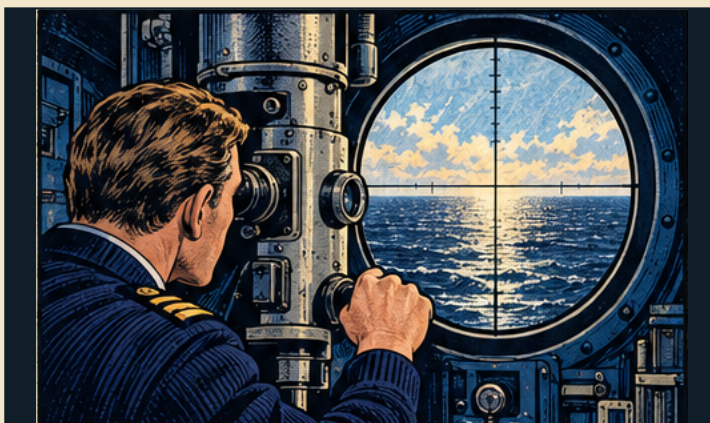
AL74 says seven concealed surface ships left their New Zealand refuge and gathered near the Antipodes Islands. This alleged movement sets up the second battle in his southern-hemisphere narrative.

4 / INVISIBILITY AND THE PACIFIC

Beter's technical claims and New Zealand's documented support are distinct.

1 **Cosmospheres overhead**

Beter assigns surveillance and targeting to Soviet Cosmospheres. He invokes "Psychoenergetic Range-Finding" to locate invisible ships. The transcript supplies a narrative description, not reproducible technical evidence.

2 **A combined attack**

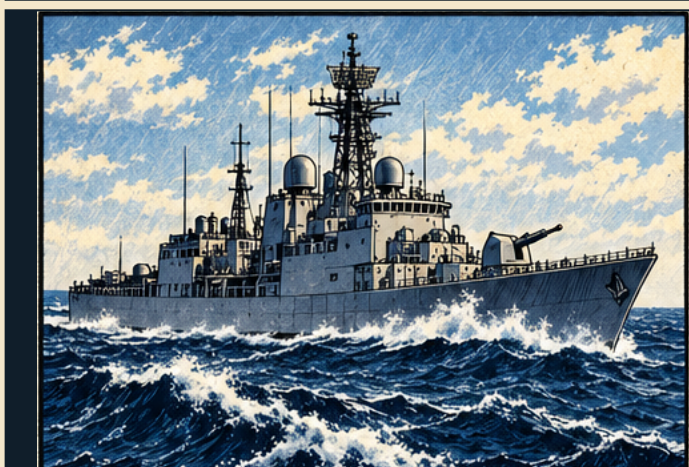
He says Soviet submarines completed the attack while overhead platforms supplied locations. The dossier recounts this claimed division of roles without presenting it as an established naval engagement.

3 **The date needs care**

AL74 places the Pacific action just after local sunset, corresponding to about 2 p.m. in Washington on 23 April. The date line matters: that is not automatically 23 April near New Zealand.

4 **The claimed shield problem**

Beter says invisibility fields also isolated ships from ordinary observation and communication, requiring special links. This alleged limitation belongs to his speculative technical model, not demonstrated electromagnetic engineering.

5 **What New Zealand did**

New Zealand publicly supported Britain. HMNZS Canterbury served in the Indian Ocean to release British naval resources. This documented support is not evidence of a hidden New Zealand fleet.

6 **What would establish the claim?**

Construction contracts, verified imagery, ship identities, crew records and independently examined remains could test the base story. A remote coastline and diplomatic alignment alone cannot carry that evidentiary burden.

5 / HMS SHEFFIELD: COMPETING ACCOUNTS

A named ship and a documented investigation make the comparison specific.



1 The documented attack

On 4 May 1982 HMS Sheffield was hit by an Argentine Exocet missile. The British inquiry identifies an AM39 impact on the starboard side; the attack caused fire and fatal casualties.



2 Damage and loss

Twenty men died. The ship was abandoned and later sank under tow. Separating the date of the attack from the later sinking avoids turning the entire loss into one instantaneous event.



3 Beter's alternative

AL75 instead attributes the damage to a particle beam from a Soviet Cosmosphere and says the Argentine aircraft expended no missiles. That directly conflicts with the inquiry's Exocet finding.



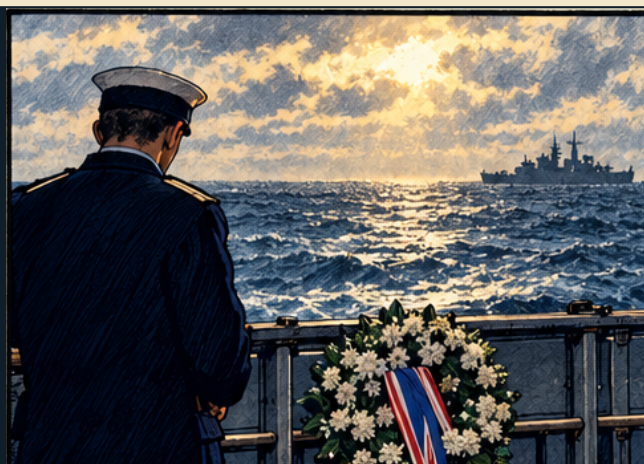
4 Read the actual inquiry

The inquiry's findings on impact location, warning, damage and firefighting provide testable details. A redacted report has limits, but an unresolved detail does not by itself establish a beam weapon.



5 Surprise is not a weapon signature

Confusion, delayed warning and severe fires are questions for reconstruction. They cannot independently identify the cause as a secret technology. Compare physical evidence rather than relying only on expressions of surprise.



6 Keep the people in view

The crews' losses and rescue efforts remain real regardless of disputes about interpretation. A dramatic visualization should never replace the evidence or turn the dead into props for a preferred theory.

6 / OUTCOME AND OPEN QUESTIONS

The historical campaign ends; the evidence questions remain separate.



1 San Carlos

British troops landed at San Carlos on 21 May. Beter overlays the landing with an alleged deception against Soviet space and submarine forces. The landing's reality does not verify those additional participants.



2 The ground campaign

British forces advanced toward Stanley through difficult terrain and fierce fighting. The documented campaign has its own operational chronology; it should not disappear beneath the account of an unseen war.



3 14 June

Argentine forces at Stanley surrendered on 14 June 1982. British control was restored. That outcome must be retained when assessing earlier claims about Argentina's promised reward and likely military success.



4 The human cost

The commonly recorded deaths are 255 British service personnel, 649 Argentines and three island civilians. These losses belong to people and families, not merely to competing strategic narratives.



5 Haig and the wider storyline

Beter connects the conflict to Haig, factional rivalry and the nuclear-war timetable. Public diplomatic records document mediation and policy choices; the covert factional explanation requires additional evidence.



6 Two questions, not one

What did Beter claim, and what evidence supports each claim? The first is answered by his dated transcripts. The second requires comparison with independent records, including evidence that contradicts his account.

TIMELINE / EVENTS AND CLAIMS

Documented events are distinguished from dates in Beter’s narrative.

DATE	EVENT / SOURCE	SIGNIFICANCE / CLAIM
02-03.04.1982	Argentine seizure of the islands. [D,E]	Public event; the hidden motive is an allegation.
03.04.1982	UN Resolution 502. [G]	Demands withdrawal of Argentine forces.
05.04.1982	British task force departs. [F]	The long-distance naval campaign begins.
20.04.1982	Alleged cavern-base attack. [A]	Date in Beter’s account, unverified.
23.04.1982*	Alleged Pacific battle. [A]	*Washington date; local date differs.
25.04.1982	British forces retake South Georgia. [E]	Santa Fe and Operation Paraquet.
30.04.1982	AL74; U.S. support for Britain. [A,H]	Transcript date and a separate public event.
04.05.1982	HMS Sheffield hit. [K-M]	Inquiry: Exocet; Beter alleges a beam.
21-31.05.1982	San Carlos; later AL75. [B,D]	Landing on 21 May; transcript dated 31 May.
14.06.1982	Surrender at Stanley. [D,H]	The documented outcome of the campaign.

HOW TO CONTINUE VERIFICATION

For bases, seek construction and operational records; for ships, identities and crews; for attacks, physical traces and independent reports. An event date, a recording date and a publication date are three different things.

Sources: Sources.txt - úplné odkazy priložené / full references attached.