

*The Philadelphia*

# ***Trumpet***

## **The Power of RELIGION**



How fueling faiths are  
shaping global politics

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# Our Forefathers' Goal

**E**arly immigrants who came to the United States were often persecuted in the countries they left. They usually lacked religious freedom.

The famous British historian Paul Johnson wrote an article titled "No Law Without Order, No Freedom Without Law." It was printed in the *Sunday Telegraph*, December 26, 1999. In it he wrote, "[B]oth in Virginia and in New England to the north, the colonists were determined, God-fearing men, often in search of a religious toleration denied them at home, who brought their families and were anxious to farm and establish permanent settlements. They put political and religious freedom before riches .... Thus took shape the economic dynamo that eventually became the United States—an experiment designed to establish the rule of God on Earth ..." (emphasis mine).

What a goal. THEY PLANNED TO ESTABLISH THE RULE OF GOD ON EARTH! That means they had the goal of each person keeping the Ten Commandments of God—the basis of all righteous law.

How many Americans are willing to face that reality? Not many. Because then we would have to see that, today, we often fight not to establish law, but to promote *lawlessness!*

Consider some statements from the Founding Fathers. In his First Inaugural, President George Washington said, "The foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality." In his famous Farewell Address he said, "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports." Washington knew that without religion and morality, the American experiment was doomed to fail. John Adams backed him up: "Statesmen may plan and speculate for liberty, but it is RELIGION AND MORALITY ALONE which can establish the principles upon which freedom can securely stand." Religion and morality are firmly rooted in DIVINE LAW.

In 1954, Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote, "I believe the entire Bill of Rights came into being because of the knowledge our forefathers had of the Bible and their belief in it." What political or religious leaders would make such statements as these men did? EVEN THE POLITICIANS WHO ESTABLISHED OUR REPUBLIC WERE MORE SPIRITUAL THAN MOST OF OUR RELIGIOUS LEADERS TODAY!

The Constitution is the foundation of our republic. And the Ten Commandments were, in many ways, the foundation of the Constitution. Our forefathers believed that if we didn't keep God's Ten Commandments, OUR REPUBLIC WOULD COLLAPSE!

We can't afford to take the words of our founders lightly if we want to see our nation stand.

IT WAS MUCH HARDER FOR OUR FOUNDING FATHERS TO

SPILL STREAMS OF BLOOD WINNING OUR FREEDOM, AND TO CREATE AND ESTABLISH OUR CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, THAN IT IS FOR US JUST TO MAINTAIN IT! So we ought to respect our Founding Fathers above ourselves. But we are too vain and arrogant to see how profoundly strong they were and how pathetically shallow and weak we are.

The Constitution was based to a great extent on God's law. That is why I believe it is the most noble document ever written by a government of this world.

What a rare document it is. Our forefathers had the awesome opportunity to

establish the rule of God in the wealthiest country ever. So they established a Constitution to protect all of us from the extremes of human reason. Tyrants, unjust judges and biased leaders were controlled by this law.

Did our Founding Fathers know that the Bible interprets itself? To some extent, I believe they did. And they probably patterned the Constitution after the Bible, in that sense. The Constitution interprets itself probably better than any book or document other than the Bible.

We see indescribable confusion about the Bible today. Why? Because people won't let it interpret itself!

We received some foundational direction from Britain's Magna Carta. But Britain has no Constitution.

Our persecuted forefathers wanted their protection spelled out in detail. They had suffered intensely at the hands of tyrants. Such tribulation deepens a people's understanding about the value of freedom.

Will we have to experience indescribable tribulation before we can appreciate OUR FREEDOM, WHICH IS GIVEN TO US BY THE RULE OF LAW?

I have written a new booklet I would like to offer you: *No Freedom Without Law*. It explains why firm, godly law is vital foundation for any society. Write for your free copy today!

They put political and religious freedom before riches .... Thus took shape the economic dynamo that eventually became the United States—an experiment designed to establish the rule of God on Earth."

PAUL JOHNSON

# The Power of Re

As the global political landscape continues to quake in the midst of its current great transition, religion is emerging as a powerful force to be reckoned with. BY RON FRASER

A mosque in Cairo

**"N**O DIVISIONS AMONG MEN ... are as unbridgeable as the chasm between the faithful and those they call infidels, between Jew and gentile, or Christian and pagan" (*The Great Ideas—A Syntopicon of Great Books of the Western World*, vol. II).

Religion is highlighted as one of the great ideas of man, as perceived by the editors of *The Great Ideas* series of classics, Mortimer J. Adler and William Gorman. Yet, as they admit in the above statement, of all the ideas that man has generated in the evolution of civilization, religion is the most divisive.

In Western society, religion, which underpinned the development of its civilization for millennia, became increasingly unfashionable during the

20th century. Godless Marxist-Leninist thought swept like a huge wave over Anglo-American educational institutions, particularly in Britain, where church buildings by the score started to close down and convert into bingo parlors. Many students of the day began to quote Karl Marx's dictum: "Religion ... is the opium of the people." The church went into general decline. Where it did remain fashionable, such as in the southern U.S., religion took on a corporate, commercialist flavor with the rise of the televangelists.

As time went on, liberalism penetrated the Roman Catholic Church, particularly in Latin America. It seemed that the seeds of German rationalism sown in the 19th century had germinated and, following the two great world

wars, were producing a great harvest of skepticism, materializing into agnosticism and culminating, during the mid-20th century, in an outright rejection of religion in many circles.

"God is dead," had declared Friedrich Nietzsche, the 19th-century German philosopher. This became the campus catchcry of many a student from that time up to the 1970s. This pervasive, evolutionary godlessness produced fertile ground for the spread of communism, socialism and left-wing thought in the halls of academia, within the Anglo-American sphere in particular.

Religion often thrives in a time of great social, economic and political disruption. Such disruption occurred at the transition into the final decade of the 20th century.

# ligion

## Religion on the Rise

In the late 1970s the decline of religion was suddenly reversed. Islam, Christianity (Roman Catholicism, Orthodoxy and Protestantism) commenced a resurgence that has continued to this day, and has accelerated, in particular, since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Many reasons have been advanced for this wave of religiosity sweeping the world. But one overwhelming factor contributed to it: the grand failure of secular atheism foisted onto the 20th century by 19th-century modernists who sought to accommodate religion to contemporary thought. As Samuel Huntington, one of the West's most eminent political scientists, put it, "The most obvious, most salient, and most powerful cause of the global religious resurgence is precisely what was supposed to cause the death of religion: the processes of social, economic and cultural modernization that swept across the world in the second half of the 20th century" (*The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*).

The assumption that intellectual elites made during the 19th and 20th centuries was that what they perceived as the rituals, superstitions, myths and the irrational practices of religion would be overridden, in time, by rationalism, pragmatism and scientific method. Their thought was that, in time, a society would arise which, as a result of their theories, would be tolerant, rational, pragmatic, progressive, humanistic and secular.

They were wrong. As globalism spread economically, industrially, corporately and socially, a strange thing happened: Religion commenced a global revival. The same technologies that accelerated economic, corporate and social globalism worked universally to spread the message of the more powerful religions, in particular Islam and Roman Catholicism.

Author Gilles Kepel observed, "A new religious approach took shape, aimed no longer at adapting to secular values but at recovering a sacred foundation for the organization of society—by changing society if necessary. Expressed in a multitude of ways, this approach advocated moving on from a modernism that had failed, attributing its setbacks and dead ends to separation from God" (*Revenge of God*).

Roman Catholicism's revival into a mighty religio-political force was triggered by the ascent to the papal throne of perhaps its most political of all popes, John Paul II, in 1978. He powerfully boosted the cause with his timely appeal to Eastern European nations to "return to your [Catholic] roots," launching what Kepel called "a second evangelization of Europe" at the time of Soviet disintegration.

The hibernating power of Islam was unleashed by the rise of fundamentalist ayatollahs and imams (religious leaders), aided by the polarizing factor of the Palestinian cause, and helped in no small way by the collapse of Soviet rule in its western satellite states. Though the ayatollahs and imams taught differing versions of Islam throughout the Muslim nations, one message rang shrilly through their sermons. Rather than heed the goading of the West to modernize Islam from its many practices rooted in the Middle Ages (the time of its birth under its prophet, Muhammad), their call was to "Islamize modernity"—in a sense, a collective Muslim call to return to *their* roots.

Another religion given a boost back into prominence by the Soviet Union's implosion was that of orthodoxy. The Russian, Eastern and Southeastern Orthodox churches, which split from Rome in the 12th century, went into decline for over 70 years under the Soviet Communist regime, as did Russian Jewry. Yet, within five years of the lifting of the Soviet boot off their neck, total active churches in Moscow alone grew from 50 in 1988 to 250 in 1993. By 1994, 30 percent of Russians under 25 years of age declared that they had swung from atheism to belief in God.

Meanwhile, at the same time that the Slavic nations were witnessing reli-

gious revival, Central Asia saw the crescent of Islamic resurgence sweep across that Third World region. At the time of the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989, preceding the Soviet implosion, only one Islamic seminary and 160 functioning mosques were evident in Central Asia. Just four years later there were about 10,000 mosques and ten seminaries.

## Religion, Politics and War

The most articulate historians, political scientists and analysts of current events are tending to agree on one significant phenomenon: During the cur-

rent decade, most particularly this past year, we moved into *unprecedented times*. Never in history is there a precedent to match that of a nation of such overwhelming economic and military power as the United States being held to ransom, psycho-

logically, by so few. Over the past ten years, weak, Third World countries such as Rwanda and Somalia have beaten off the power of the U.S. militarily. Two men in a rubber boat have immobilized a U.S. warship in broad daylight. Most recently, 19 men with a few flimsy pieces of steel in their possession changed the whole psychology of America in a matter of moments.

*Religion, politics and war* are indivisible in the minds of the extremists who populate the front-line shock troops of terrorist organizations. Be it the Irish Republican Army (IRA), the Tamil Tigers, Hamas or Al-Qaeda, all use *terror* in the name of religion to pursue national or international *political power*.

Take al-Qaeda for instance. They see their mission as an international revolution to bring about a global government under Islamic rule. They call it the *Khalifa*, and its strength is gained via a new universal creed that fuses Leninist revolutionary tenets with the religion of Islam.

What is intriguing is that many of al-Qaeda's operatives gained their edu-

**Religion, politics and war are indivisible in the minds of the extremists who populate the front-line shock troops of terrorist organizations.**



**Nietzsche**  
"God is dead."

cation on the liberal-socialist campuses of the universities of the West. With middle-class backgrounds, these university-educated converts to militant Islam are the new wave of youthful, bored offspring of a generation which has matured within or under the structure of soft, corrupt elites. Ripe for the plucking, just as the turned-off Western youth of the 1960s and '70s were to their Marxist-Leninist revolutionary mentors, these young people have been easy meat for brainwashing by fundamentalist mullahs intent on *jihād* against the West. Nurtured by the widespread Islamic resentment of the power and prosperity of the West, they rationalize the miserable political, social and economic record of Islamic countries by swallowing the neo-Marxist theories that explain Third World poverty as being the result of exploitation by the West.

The worrying thing is the level of popular support which their murderous actions have garnered, courtesy of their religious teachers. "All the perpetrators [of the September 11 attacks] believed themselves to be pious Muslims fighting in a holy war and headed directly to Paradise; they were given support in this belief by some Muslim clerics; a significant section of Islamic opinion has applauded what they did ..." (*National Review*, Nov. 5).

One nation stands out, in particular, as employing a fusion of religion and politics to wage terrorist warfare on Western civilization: Iran.

Iran's chief long-term foreign-policy goals are the eviction of the U.S. from the Persian Gulf and the marginalization, if not the obliteration, of Israel. Given that Israel and U.S. firepower greatly exceeds that of Iran, the Tehran administration has opted for terrorism as its weapon of choice.

It was *religion* in *politics* that created the terrorist group Hezbollah. Not long after their rise to power, Iran's ayatollahs created Hezbollah as an instrument of terrorist warfare to menace Israel and to force the U.S. out of Lebanon. To say they enjoyed spectacular success in this effort is an understatement. By bombing the U.S. Marine barracks in Lebanon, Hezbollah put the world's most powerful nation

on the run. The U.S. military simply packed up and withdrew. Ultimately, Israel also abandoned Lebanon.

Cleverly, the ayatollahs have nurtured terrorist cells in the gulf states and directed them against U.S. targets. The slaughter of 19 U.S. airmen at Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia demonstrated how Tehran could avoid the inference of direct involvement by having the act carried out in another country. As one astute commentator

has noted, "We should be under no illusions: Despite the fractious nature of Iran's politics, its foreign-policy machinery is highly centralized, and all key decisions—including the selection of terrorist targets—are approved by the *spiritual leader* (currently Khamenei). This terrorism is not a rogue operation; it serves national-security interests and represents a cool, *calculated state decision*" (ibid.; emphasis mine).

But Iran is not alone in fusing religion, politics and war into an instrument of foreign policy.

## A Case Study

The past decade witnessed a classic case study of the power of religion in politics within Europe.

As this magazine has consistently pointed out, the very first foreign-policy initiative enacted by the newly united Germany in 1991 was to recognize, against all global opinion, the Balkan countries of Slovenia and Croatia as nation-states separate from the Republic of Yugoslavia. This commenced the breakup of Yugoslavia, finally completed by the middle of this year with the imposition of an externally administered security force to maintain stability in Macedonia.

What is not generally highlighted in this scenario is the power and influence of Catholic Germany, under Vatican guidance, in the whole affair.

"The response of the West was defined by Germany, and the response of Germany was in large part defined by the Catholic connection. The Bonn government came under pressure to act from the German Catholic hierarchy, its coalition partner the Christian Social Union party in Bavaria" (Huntington, op. cit.).

**The worrying thing is the level of popular support their murderous actions have garnered, courtesy of their religious teachers.**

TRUMPET



VATICAN CITY St. Peter's Basilica

As author Samuel Huntington observes, the Bavarian media were heavily leaned upon by the "strong, assertive Bavarian Catholic Church which had close connections with the Church in Croatia ...." This led to a very one-sided approach in television coverage of the war with the Serbs.

The German administration readily embraced former Nazi-sympathizer Franjo Tudjman as Croatia's leader, considering him "something of a German foreign-policy protégé," as one German scholar observed in 1995.

The Vatican laid its political cards clearly on the deck, with Pope John Paul declaring Croatia to be the "rampart of [Western] Christianity," preceding the Catholic-dominated EU in extending diplomatic recognition to Slovenia and Croatia. In a public ceremony in Zagreb that would have been unthinkable half a century ago, the pope seemingly endorsed the murky World War II politics of the Vatican by honoring Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac, an associate of the fascist Croatian regime which persecuted and murdered Serbs, gypsies and Jews during the war.

Make no mistake about it: Ethnic and religious roots run deep—very deep. This is particularly the case when it comes to conflict between *Muslims*, *Christians* and *Jews*.

## Revival in the Balkans

The power of religion, forced underground during the Cold War period, in the Soviet-dominated territo-

ries, has undergone a dramatic resurrection since the Soviet collapse. It has quickly penetrated the heart of politics. Witness the effect east of the Balkans: "The Yugoslav wars also produced a virtually unanimous rallying of the Orthodox world behind Serbia. Russian nationalists, military officers, parliamentarians and Orthodox Church leaders were outspoken in their support for Serbia, their disparaging of the Bosnian 'Turks,' and their criticism of Western and NATO imperialism" (Huntington, op. cit.).

In the Islamic Balkan country of Bosnia, the resurrection of religious identity in politics has become very evident since the Balkan breakup. The Balkan Peninsula is replete with a cross-section of multiple identities in its population mix. But as Mr. Huntington eloquently points out in his masterful study of the current conflict of civilizations, during war multiple identities fade. The identity which is central to the conflict becomes dominant. Almost always that identity is defined by *religion*. "Psychologically, religion provides the most reassuring and supportive justification for struggle against 'godless' forces which are seen as threatening" (ibid.).



Communal identities in Bosnia had not been very strong, historically. Muslims, Croats and Serbs lived together in peace, and inter-faith marriages were quite common. Religious identifications prior to the Balkan wars were weak. However, as soon as the Vatican-German initiative began to split the Balkan Peninsula politically, the broader Yugoslav identity collapsed. Religion took on a renewed significance, particularly as fighting intensified in the resultant wars. Each group, Muslim, Croat and Serb, began to identify with its own cultural and ethnic community, defining itself in religious terms.

When the shakeout occurred in Bosnia, it was the Muslims, though not in the majority, who rose to the surface under the devout Islamic leader Izetbegovic. The pressure of Muslim domination led to the flight of Bosnian Serbs and Croats to more friendly territory.

Those who remained found themselves largely disenfranchised from employment in the new Islamic state. "Islam gained greater importance within the Muslim national community, and ... a strong Muslim national identity became a part of politics and religion" (ibid.).

As Huntington declares, Bosnia was transformed, by the conjoining of religion, race and politics, from being the Switzerland of the Balkans to becoming the Iran of the Balkans.

The recent history of the Balkan Peninsula is a dramatic example of the power of religion, fused with politics, spiced with race (ethnicity), under the pressure of war, to change the whole face of nations.

### A Religious War?

Many world leaders have gone out of their way to try and sway global opinion to their claim that the terrorist war declared on the U.S. and the West is not a religious war. But if this be the case, why are they trying so hard to convince us? Perhaps there is more to this than meets the electronic eye of TV. It is time we faced the facts that fly in the face of the pope's declaration that "religion must never be used as a reason for conflict" (Agence France Presse, Sept. 23), the Archbishop of Canterbury's statement that the war against terrorism is an "issue of justice" and not a confrontation between Christianity and Islam (*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 3), the leaders of the ten ASEAN countries' endorsement of a declaration at their recent conference "rejecting an attempt to link terrorism with any religion or race" (Malaysian News Agency, Nov. 4), and the statements of British Prime Minister Tony Blair and U.S. President George Bush maintaining that the war against terror is not a war on Islam.

Islamic author Salman Rushdie bluntly declared in a November 3 *Guardian* article, "Let's start calling a spade a spade. Of course this is 'about Islam.'" Rushdie highlighted a fact that the Bush and Blair spin has tried to play down, that there have been "worldwide demonstrations in support of Osama bin Laden ..."

What Salman Rushdie says is right: This is a religious war! It has been declared, loud and strong, by one of its

principle antagonists as such. In a videotaped message aired over Arabian television stations, Osama bin Laden said, "This war is primarily a religious war." Appealing to Muslims worldwide, he said, "Rise in support of your religion. Islam is calling you" (*Toronto Star*, Nov. 4). This is the opposite message to the one President Bush is seeking to put across to those Muslim states he hopes to retain in the coalition against terrorism.

Salman Rushdie argued that "paranoid Islam" is the fastest-growing religion in the world today. He rightly maintained that to a vast number of Muslims, Islam stands "not only for the fear of God—the fear more than the love, one suspects—but also for a cluster of customs, opinions and prejudices that include their dietary practices, the sequestration or near-sequestration of 'their' women, the sermons delivered by their mullah of choice, a loathing of modern society in general, riddled as it is with [perverted] music, godlessness and sex ..." (op. cit., *Guardian*).

Herein lies the problem for Anglo-America. While in the general sense it may be true to say that the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were attacks against all humanity and even civilization itself, as many have claimed, there is no doubt that the U.S. was singled out by representatives of Islam as the *specific target*.

Generalizing the target of these attacks, in the way that so many have, as being "Western civilization," or "humanity," or "the social order," trivializes the extent to which sheer blind *hatred of America* is a real part of the equation.

The United States is a nation hated both for its successes and its excesses, and those who least understand this are U.S. citizens themselves. They have no mind to comprehend it. There is a *false morality* pervading the whole of American society which is embodied in the U.S. president's statement in a recent speech: "I'm amazed that people would hate us .... I am like most Americans—I just can't believe it, because I know how good we are."

Is American society indeed "good"? Are American citizens on the whole "good"? Is American culture "good"?

**The Sept. 11 attacks may have been against "all humanity," but there is no doubt that the U.S. was singled out as the specific target.**

# THE POWER OF RELIGION

Is American music “good”? Is the output that the American entertainment industry, which reaps multiple billions in profit each year, exports to the world “good”?

What about its legal system? Is the American judiciary wholly just, or is it downright corrupt, open to the influence of financial incentive to win a case, despite the facts, despite the truth? *Is not America one of the largest illegal drug-using cultures in the world?* Are not its divorce, teenage pregnancy, sexual deviancy, homicide, rape, theft, arson, embezzlement and general crime statistics a great blot on its national character? Where is this goodness in the great United States *today*?

To be sure, the nation was founded on the best of human intentions and the best of constitutional principles: “one nation under God.” But that was over 200 years ago. American society today is a far cry from the American society of its Founding Fathers. In fact, an apt description of the state of America today is found in the prophecy of Hosea.

“Hear the word of the Lord, ye children of Israel: for the Lord hath a controversy with the inhabitants of the land, because there is no truth, nor mercy, nor knowledge of God in the land. By swearing, and lying, and killing, and stealing, and committing adultery, they break out, and blood toucheth blood” (Hos. 4:1-2).

Simply put, Islam has a case. Even Hashemi Rafsanjani, former leader of Iran, had a point when he railed against the U.S. for “exporting perversion in the guise of entertainment all over the world.”

But does this justify the murderous terror tactics of extremist Muslims against the U.S.? Does this justify *jihād*? It seems so to the fundamentalist Muslims. For theirs is an *intolerant* religion that labels all unbelievers as *infidels* and has a history of converting people by force. Islam’s history is a history of *war!* It is not a pretty picture. Its history is anything but a history of peace!

## Drugs, Guns and Religion

The terrorist cells of the world are drawn together by a web of religious intrigue woven through the drug- and gun-running cartels of the under-

ground. Stretching from Albania to Algeria, Berlin to Bogotá, from Beijing to Bazra, the drug- and gun-running merchants peddle their wares for profit. In the process, the supply lines of

that the Real IRA has been laundering cash processed via bin Laden’s drug deals. The laundered cash then goes to purchase guns, bombs and other weaponry for use in the “holy” war.



**TRAFFIC STOP** Heroin intercepted on the Balkan drug route this year

armaments to the czars of terror remain open, oiled by huge profits from illegal drugs.

Paradoxically, one of the larger suppliers of heroin to the Western markets is the Northern Alliance of Afghanistan, ostensibly an ally of the West in the Afghan conflict. But then again, we should remember that the Albanian Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), ally of the West in the conflict against Serbia, had as one of its chief goals in the Kosovo campaign the seizure and control of the drug- and gun-running corridor which runs from *Mittleuropa* via the Balkans clear down to Colombia and points beyond.

It takes a lot of money to run a war. The IRA-Sinn Fein alliance found this out quite early and have since largely funded their wicked enterprise

through drug-running. Members of the provisional IRA turned up recently in Colombia, a chief supplier to the illicit-drug market via its own terrorist cells.

Small wonder, then, that reports should start to emerge linking the IRA, its offshoot the Real IRA, the Basque terrorist group ETA and al-Qaeda. The revered, Islamically religious bin Laden is known to control huge quantities of raw heroin and opium. It is reported

“The overnight rise of heroin trafficking through Kosovo—now the most important Balkan route between Southeast Asia and Europe after Turkey—helped also to fund terrorist activity directly associated with al-Qaeda and the Iranian Revolutionary Guard. Opium poppies, which barely existed in the Balkans before 1995, have become the number-one drug cultivated in the Balkans after marijuana” (*Wall Street Journal*, Nov. 1).

This illegal drugs trade, lubricating the passage of illicit arms from as far afield as Iran, China and Russia, is flourishing under the ever-widening religious umbrella of Wahhabi Islam—the puritanical brand of the Muslim religion endorsed by bin Laden, fast becoming the dominant variety of Islam in the Balkan Peninsula.

Even in the Balkans, the seeds are being sown for the fulfillment of a dramatic biblical prophecy: “And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him: and the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over” (Dan. 11:40). Students of biblical prophecy are aware that this “king of the south” is a powerful leader of the Islamic nations. The king of the north refers to a final resurrection of the Holy Roman

**The European empire will feel the heat of Islam at its southern doors and will move in blitzkrieg fashion to overthrow the Muslim nations.**



Empire, even now in the advanced stages of reforming in Europe.

In the not-too-distant future, this European empire will feel the heat of Islam at its southern doors and will move in blitzkrieg fashion, "like a whirlwind," to overthrow the Muslim nations. That will be some holy war!

But just as we see the drug- and gun-running activities of these nations being exploited in the interests of Islamic fundamentalist terror, it has its parallel in the Christian world.

In a clear breach of the arms embargo slapped on all former Yugoslav republics in 1991, under the eye of the Vatican, Catholic countries such as Germany, Poland, Hungary, Panama, Chile and Bolivia channeled arms into Croatia to give it the edge in the northern Balkan wars.

As the war heated up, Croatia gathered extra military strength from arms exported from Catholic Spain, that old haven of neo-Nazism, ostensibly in a scheme largely controlled by Opus Dei, the secretive and extremist right-wing Roman Catholic organization. (Opus Dei's *modus operandi* in Europe is to seek placement of its members in positions of political power so they can progress the papal agenda for a united Catholic Europe.) These armaments were quickly dispersed not only to the Croatian Defense Forces but to the many Catholic volunteers who rallied to the Croatian cause.

"The Croatian Defense Forces were joined by hundreds and perhaps thousands of volunteers 'from Western Europe' who were eager to fight in 'a Christian crusade against both Serbian communism and Islamic fundamentalism'" (Huntington, op. cit.).

In the meantime, the Orthodox Church went to work to rally its troops behind Orthodox Serbia. Volunteers from Russia, Romania and Greece flocked to join their fellows of the Orthodox faith to fight what they declared were "Catholic fascists" and "Islamic militants." As with the Catholics and Croatia, the Orthodox friends of Serbia ignored the arms embargo and opened up corridors of supply to send arms shipments to Serbia.

Romania, Bulgaria and the Ukraine were prime sources of supply. The Russians also artfully diverted UN supplies to the Serbs. Russian *mafiosi*

aided with the drug deals to help finance the Orthodox war.

*Drugs, guns and religion*—the three combine to prosecute and perpetrate the ethnic, religious and terrorist aims of religio-political power groups globally.

### **Jihad and Crusade**

President Bush was roundly condemned for his slip in using the word "crusade" to describe the West's approach to the war on terrorism.

This war is not, and will not turn into, a "crusade" by Anglo-America against Islam. Anglo-America does not have the heart, the morale, the backbone or the will to *crusade* for any good that might remain in its decaying culture.

Millions of Muslims live in Anglo-American countries and practice their religion freely, even engaging in aggressive on-campus evangelizing at Western universities. Yet it was evangelizing for their brand of Christianity, not peddling pornography, that drafted Americans onto death row in Afghanistan.

Western democracies' tolerance of Muslims is hardly reciprocated in Muslim nations. In reaction to this situation, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi declared, "We should be confident of the superiority of our civilization, which ... guarantees respect for human rights and religion. This respect certainly does not exist in Islamic countries" (*National Review*, Nov. 5).

Parroting the pope's own words, Berlusconi urged Europe to "reconstitute itself on the basis of its Christian [Catholic] roots."

This response by the prime minister of a Catholic country, within which is domiciled the papal state that rules 1 billion Catholics, shows the clear division between the sides in this war. The initial attacks have been deliberately aimed at the U.S., but Bible prophecy indicates that they will broaden into a far wider theater.

Berlusconi's reconstructed Europe, based on its traditional Catholic roots, is emerging rapidly. The push by Islam across European frontiers will only accelerate this trend. As European Commission President Romano Prodi mused, "These events have happened at

a crucial point in the building of Europe. ... The current crisis favors integration by highlighting the need for more intense action. The events of September 11 oblige us to act resolutely and rapidly ..." (*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 12).

A formidable force is gathering to the north. An ancient crusading empire is rising steadily to power into a position of global dominance economically, militarily and religiously. This power will not draw back as America has when it is

challenged to *jihad* by the collective force of the Muslim nations in the future. That prophesied push by the king of the south will attract a retaliatory crusade that will thrust all previous crusades by the Holy Roman Empire into pallid insignificance.

And it will all consummate in Jerusalem—that troubled, strife-torn city over which Muslim, Orthodox, Christian and Jew have fought for so long.

As our editor in chief has written, "We can see that *religion* is shaping both the king of the south and the king of the north. ...

"These prophecies are exploding on the world scene right now at a dizzying pace. THIS WORLD IS ABOUT TO BE PLUNGED INTO ITS GREATEST SUFFERING EVER! ... It will all begin in the Middle East. Still, there is great hope" (*The King of the South*).

In 1994, Pope John Paul II expressed the hope that at the dawn of the 21st century, "Jerusalem will become the city of peace for the entire world and that all the people will be able to meet there, in particular the believers in the religions that find their birthright in the faith of Abraham" (*Parade*, April 3, 1994).

Gerald Flurry commented in *The King of the South* on that statement by the pontiff: "The pope was very accurate in this statement: 'Jerusalem will BECOME THE CITY OF PEACE FOR THE ENTIRE WORLD,' but *not* the way he believes. ... The Bible says we are about to see a religious clash that will stagger this world! This prophecy is yet to be fulfilled. ... Jesus Christ will be here in the very near future. And He will bring peace to the entire world! ... What a glorious future man has. And all of that glory is going to emanate from Jerusalem!" ♦

**It will all consummate in Jerusalem—that strife-torn city over which Muslim, Orthodox, Christian and Jew have fought for so long.**



## Negotiating Peace

The war in Afghanistan is sure to be long and hard-fought. However, the “peace process” to follow will undoubtedly prove even more difficult. On present indications, the country most likely to serve as peace broker is Germany.

BY JASON HENSLEY

**G**ERMANY IS MOVING INTO THE ROLE of key mediator in some of the world’s toughest problems. Just over a week after the September 11 terrorist attack on America, German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder told the Bundestag (Germany’s parliament), “We must create the foundations for such a political and economic stabilization and stability plan for the crisis regions of the Middle East and Central Asia.”

This will not be an easy or inexpensive task. But it is a job that Germany is increasingly assuming in the world’s “trouble spots.”

### Financial Commitment

On October 28, Germany gave Pakistan us\$68 million (150 million Deutsch marks) in economic aid and debt relief. It also stated that more than \$1 billion of debt owed to Germany could be converted into a grant if Pakistan initiated humanitarian projects.

Why this generosity toward Pakistan? Because that country is a vital part of the current military conflict in Afghanistan. Such “gifts” are but an effort to woo Pakistan to lean to the will of the West as this conflict with terrorism unfolds.

But why is Pakistan so important? Stratfor explains, “The heart of the problem is not in Afghanistan. It is in Pakistan. That is not just because the United States needs Pakistani territory for its military campaign or because of Pakistan’s political influence inside Afghanistan—although both of these are extremely important. Rather, it is because the Taliban cannot survive a protracted struggle without protected sanctuary and a source of strategic supply. Pakistan is the center of gravity for the Taliban’s military machine” (Oct. 25).

The determining factor, that article points out, is “whether Pakistan will supply the [Taliban the] wherewithal to resist the United States. If the United States manages to cut off that support and deny sanctuary, the Taliban’s future will be much bleaker—even hopeless. But if Pakistan does keep providing the needed resources, the Taliban could win.”

This is why Germany is working with Pakistan. It is in direct support of their goal of creating “the foundations for such a political and economic stabilization and stability plan for the crisis regions of the Middle East

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**GERHARD SCHRÖDER** (left) confers with Pakistani President General Pervez Musharraf in Islamabad.

and Central Asia” (Agence France Presse, Sept. 19).

### National Resolve

The critical factor in the military campaigns and in the peace process is national will. A lack of national will is what, for example, resulted in a lack of U.S. resolve in the Vietnam War. It is why the Balkan conflict was fought by the U.S. from 15,000 feet above the ground rather than on the ground, where loss of life was a risk.

For the United States, the support of the populace will be essential throughout this Central Asian ordeal. That is why the Taliban feels it can win. It is working to draw the U.S. into a situation from which extraction is difficult. The result would most likely be a weakening of national resolve, as happened in Vietnam.

Based on the recent history of the Balkan conflict, the longevity and strength of U.S. national will may soon wane. This will be the case, in particular, if U.S. casualties mount on the ground. The U.S. would then quickly find itself in a position where it desires another stable power to move in and take over where it leaves off—to bear some of the burden.

Germany has strategically positioned itself as the one to step in as the *natural* peace broker. As the leading nation in the European Union, it has already acted in this capacity in the Balkans, and is now heavily involved in the Israeli-Palestinian

peace talks. Noteworthy is the fact that the EU is also showing an interest in becoming increasingly involved in the Irish peace process.

Germany’s resolve in these matters is solid. They are working to institute a plan to bring stability to Central Asia and the Middle East, while using these fragile situations as an impetus to further unify EU nations.

Being viewed as a bringer of peace and stability adds not only to Germany’s national creditability in the field of diplomacy, but, more importantly, it increasingly pushes Germany

**“We must . . . develop a comprehensive plan for the prevention and management of crises. This plan must be founded upon political, economic, cultural and security cooperation.”**

**Gerhard Schröder**

to the forefront of the EU. This is the real motive behind Germany's actions. Germany is positioning the EU to be the world's next superpower, and it desires to be in the driver's seat (see article, p. 25).

### Russian Alliance

Another important factor in the Central Asia crisis is the influence and strategic location that Russia and the former Soviet Union republics hold. Russia, still struggling to survive financially, is looking not only for continuing economic aid, but also for investors in its industries.

According to an *Interfax CIS Daily News Brief* dated September 25, "The Russian State Statistics Committee has said that the stock of German investment in Russia stood at \$6 billion as of April 1 this year, or 18.9 percent of total accumulated foreign investment in the country. ... The Economics Ministry said Germany is the third-largest foreign investor in Russia."

On October 5, Russia made a strong economic move forward when its top taxpayer and the world's largest natural gas company, Gazprom, began production at one of the Earth's ten largest natural gas fields. Europe is poised to supply most of the demand for this commodity, with Germany having the largest natural gas market ([www.stratfor.com](http://www.stratfor.com), Oct. 11).

The ties between Germany and Russia serve to strengthen Germany's influence in the former Soviet Union republics of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. These ex-soviet nations of Central Asia are still somewhat culturally and politically affected by Russia. Germany, then, by virtue of its level of investment in Russia, may be able to lean on the Russian administration to influence these strategically important nations in their orientation in the Afghan conflict. This will be of great value as it seeks to influence the carving out of the new makeup of this region.

### National Support

On September 19, Chancellor Schröder told a special session of the lower house of parliament, "We Europeans must strengthen our cooperation in the fight against terrorism. Precisely now Europe must speak with one voice." This cry for EU unity, once a seemingly impossible task, is now well on its way toward becoming reality.

Germany, backed by the EU, the most powerful economy in the world, brings a wide array of bargaining chips to the negotiation table. Notice carefully what the chancellor said in that same speech to Germany's parliament, "We must and we want to develop a *comprehensive plan for the prevention and management of crises*. This plan must be founded upon political, economic, cultural and security cooperation."

Germany is already dedicated to, and continues to demonstrate its unwavering commitment to, these goals. This clever positioning of Germany is intriguing. It places the country in a powerful position of world leadership: leadership of an emerging superpower, the European Union—a viable replacement for the weakening U.S. as global policeman.

Germany has declared Pakistan "the priority-partner country" and is backing that country financially. Germany has a powerful precedent as "peace broker" through its veritable reshaping of the Balkans into a European Union dependency. It has been instrumental in tying Russia economically to the EU, and more importantly to its own economy. And it is working to obtain a firm grip on the Middle East peace process. These events thrust Germany into a position as a natural peace-broker for Central Asia—a job they greatly desire, as replacement to the increasingly unpopular U.S. in the field of global diplomacy.

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### Future of the "Peacemaker"

Herbert W. Armstrong (1892-1986) is often quoted in this magazine. In his later life, he came to be recognized by

many world leaders as an "unofficial ambassador for world peace." He often wrote on the prophecies that foretold Germany's rise to dominance and its role in leading what will ultimately be a united Europe.

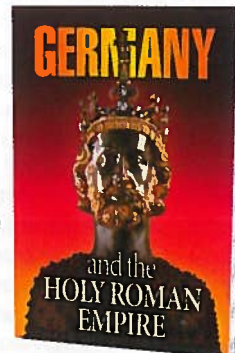
Even when this seemed impossible—less than ten years following World War II—Mr. Armstrong reinforced his pre-war claims of a German revival to lead to a united Europe. "In February, 1945—just a few months before the end of the war—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill announced the joint American-British policy on Germany. This was the solemn policy and warning for the future. Listen.

"Quote: 'It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and Nazism and to insure Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces; break up for all time the German General Staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism ....' And now, a short nine years later, behold the spectacle of Washington and London making every possible diplomatic effort, backed by AMERICAN DOLLARS, to do TWO THINGS: create a UNITED STATES OF EUROPE, and to REARM GERMANY" (*Plain Truth*, Nov./Dec. 1954).

In the same issue of the *Plain Truth*, Mr. Armstrong forecast that this still disunited Germany "inevitably would emerge as the leader of a united Europe." This, he said, "will require some spiritual binding force to inspire this confidence—to remove these fears—and that spiritual binding force must arise from inside Europe!" (*ibid.*).

Germany will shortly play an even greater role in events soon to unfold in the world. For a more comprehensive understanding of these events, please request our free booklet *Germany and the Holy Roman Empire* ♦

For your free copy of this booklet, visit [www.pcog.org](http://www.pcog.org) to order online, or see the inside cover of this magazine for how to order by phone or mail.



PAKISTAN is the center of gravity for the Taliban's military machine

# Buying An Empire

Foiled at global conquest in two world wars, Germany is now fulfilling its master plan through economic means—and American and British businesses are its first target!



**VICTIM** U.S. industrial giant Bethlehem Steel—here in its heyday in 1918—filed for bankruptcy in October, after the EU began increasing steel exports.

BY WILLIAM GHANNAM

LOSING THE FIRST WORLD WAR brought great shame upon Germany. Many Germans agreed with Adolf Hitler, that the Allied nations greatly mistreated them with the harsh conditions of the Treaty of Versailles. From this defeat came the determination to rise from the ruins of the Great War and to permanently dominate the peoples of Europe and beyond, within a German kingdom, or reich.

Nazi leaders dreamed of an empire where the victor nations of the First World War would someday serve their Germanic conquerors. Beginning with the invasion of Poland in 1939, Hitler signaled his intention to make that vision a reality.

Yet by 1945, the Germans faced their second consecutive defeat at the hands of Britain and the United States.

In each conflict involving Germany and America, "Germany always WANTED everything and the United States always GAINED everything," according to Wern-

er Meyer-Larsen, author of *Germany, Inc.* (emphasis mine throughout).

An imposing German military power made the enormous task of conquering Europe incredibly attainable in both world wars. Once a military conquest was complete, Germany then took control of all militaries, economies and industries within the subjugated nation. This was the plan: military domination first, economic control second. This dynamic strategy, implemented with Teutonic energy, lacked the deep roots of commitment and trust of the conquered so needed to successfully consolidate and maintain a hold on foreign industries within occupied territories while politically dominating that captive nation. The result was the eventual loss of two world wars for Germany.

Historically, Germany has built its empires first and foremost on a foundation of military strength. Other nations, such as Britain, the Netherlands and Portugal, created their empires through trade. Following two great

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military defeats, Germany learned a lesson. Today, the German strategy for conquest has been reversed: economic control first, military control second.

Can the framework of a world-ruling power be formed purely by economic strength? "Simply, the often discussed 'new world order' is going to be CREATED BY THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY" (ibid.).

### Ready to Lead Again

Post-World War II America and Britain feared the enduring character of the German people and that a revival of German power would result in a Fourth Reich. Washington and London pledged to the world that Germany would NEVER BE A MILITARY TERROR TO THE NATIONS AGAIN. This would be guaranteed by rigorous control of German industry.

Initially, it appeared that the U.S. would make good on this promise. A U.S. military training film, "Your Job in Germany," made for the soldiers who were to serve in post-war overseas positions, dramatically and brashly exposed Germany's warlike ways throughout the previous two centuries and warned the soldiers not to fall prey to the Germans' false repentant attitude.

Yet, the U.S.'s warning message and plan of a new and safe world soon faded away. Within a few years, Germany was allowed to regain control of its economic future. Its industry was regenerated via the Marshall Plan, with many Nazi sympathizers who supported Hitler's war effort functioning as corporate heads.

Most fail to realize that losing World War II had no lasting effect on the ardent followers of Hitler. Their deep and twisted faith in the Nazi cause remained intact!

Boasting the world's third-largest national economy, Germany has now surpassed its former enemy and overlord, England, in the economic arena. "The British will have to stop patting themselves on the back, as their old rivals recover from a BRIEF ILLNESS," warned the June 1998 *New Statesman*. When Germany's largest bank, Deutsche Bank, purchased America's Bankers Trust in December 1998, *Newsweek* declared the seriousness of the acquisition: "It shows just how profoundly Europe's biggest economy is changing—and why WELL-FED AMERICANS MIGHT WANT TO TAKE NOTE."

In January 2000, Jack Ewing, *Business Week*'s Frankfurt bureau chief, verified Germany's economic strategy, but also naively mocked the Germany of old: "It's NO SECRET that German companies are expanding abroad. But what, exactly, are they up to? IS THIS ANOTHER GRAB AT WORLD DOMINATION ...?"

In August 1959, *Plain Truth* Editor in Chief Herbert Armstrong reminded his readers that at the end of the war, it was he who had first warned that the Allies would fail to keep Germany powerless. He stated that Germany was prophesied to LEAD a European union of ten nations in the last days, and that this could not be accomplished without the rebuilding of Germany from its total devastation: "German INDUSTRY and the German will to work and PRODUCE and ORGANIZE was the very HEART and lifeblood of all Europe .... [T]he prostrate body of Europe could not come back without the LEADERSHIP of a revived and a vigorous GERMANY!"

#### Protectionist Fervor in Europe

Most of Germany's leading companies today—including Allianz, Daimler, Deutsche Bank, Hoechst, Krupp/Thyssen and Siemens—have existed for over two centuries. After suffering several major wars, German industry has demonstrated remarkable staying power; it continues to lead a rejuvenated global expansion effort!

These same companies that once fueled Germany's grandiose war efforts are still at the pinnacle of leadership and influence, ever steering the nation toward its long-sought dream of having an enduring empire.

Werner Meyer-Larsen, former U.S. correspondent for the German news-magazine *Der Spiegel*, indicates that there are numerous German corporations craving to settle in America. He wrote, "Listing them here would be like trying to put together an encyclopedia." That fact is corroborated by the head of a foreign branch of Mannesmann. "Every month I get a list of several dozen companies we have purchased," he says, "and most of them are in the United States" (op. cit.).

Mannesmann was one of the new champions of German entrepreneurship. So when a *British* company, Vodafone, acquired Mannesmann in a hostile takeover bid last year, it caused

a public outcry in Germany. This resulted in the German government implementing a law *protecting* GERMAN COMPANIES from hostile takeover bids.

Protectionist fervor has since spread all over Europe. "There's a growing feeling that the untrammled American free-market formula isn't the right way for Europe," said Peter Alexiadis, an antitrust expert based in Brussels, Belgium (*BusinessWeek*, July 23). This feeling was demonstrated on July 4, when the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, effectively killed a proposed law that would have made it easier to execute cross-border corporate takeovers.

"The German government fears that the takeover directive would leave German companies vulnerable to hostile bids because it *outlaws defensive action* by the management of a target company without consulting its shareholders" (*Financial Times*, July 3). From Strasbourg—a former German territory—the Germans led a campaign to scuttle the EU corporate takeover law, which was 12 years in the making and would have loosened the shackles of the protective European business culture. "It is a quite blatant NATIONAL MANIPULATION of the European Parliament," said an unidentified EU diplomat (ibid.).



**DOUBLE STANDARD** A British buyout of Mannesmann caused an outcry in Germany resulting in new laws to forbid such a takeover.

Germany's own business protection law is supported by a majority of unions and industrial companies like Volkswagen AG. Amendments added to the law—which, according to one official, the German chancellery and Finance Ministry haven't objected to—will grant even more power to management to thwart unwanted takeover attempts ([www.thedeal.com](http://www.thedeal.com), Nov. 12).

#### The Power in Brussels

Specific conflicts of interest between America and Europe have weakened their post-war transatlantic relationship. "There are concerns in Washington that the EU has a *hidden anti-U.S. agenda*" (*Times*, July 2).

The seriousness of the matter emerged when the European Commission blocked a proposed \$42 billion acquisition of Honeywell International by General Electric (GE). The ruling stunned the economic world—it signalled the European Commission's crossing new territory since it began exercising jurisdiction in such matters in 1990.

This was especially disturbing because only U.S. companies would have been affected by the deal. "Never before have EU regulators *overruled an internal U.S. merger approved by Washington*. The U.S. Justice Department fears IT IS ONLY THE BEGINNING ..." (*Telegraph*, July 5). Both Honeywell and GE must comply with the European Commission's ruling, if only for financial reasons; the severity of the penalties that would be placed on their European interests for ignoring the ruling would be unthinkable.

The *Electronic Telegraph* defined the astonishing supremacy of the role of Marjo Monti, the European Competition Commissioner: "Unlike U.S. regulators, he does not have to justify his merger rulings in a court of law. HE IS JUDGE, JURY AND PROSECUTOR, DECIDING THE FATE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST COMPANIES IN SECRECY" (ibid.).

Former GE CEO Jack Welch thought the proposed merger with Honeywell was the perfect fit. Yet the EU Commission released a 155-page report stating its objections to the planned merger. GE lawyers complained that competing companies, including 15 airlines, had six months to work with the Commission—giving evidence in secret. And after receiving only two weeks to re-

# Falling in Line

How leading companies helped the Nazi cause

**"G**ERMANS TODAY HAVE BEEN told to suppress their national ambitions in favor of the European Union ... But there is still a danger of falling back into the old stereotypes and prejudices which lie deep in German culture," said Alexandra Richie in her book *Faust's Metropolis*, a comprehensive history of Berlin. "There is no doubt that a proud German national identity will emerge again, whether in ten years or in fifty. The key is not to prevent it from happening, which is impossible, but to try to ensure that it does not *once again become a destructive force.*"

Most of Germany's industrialized companies fell in line with the Nazi government's war preparations before World War II had begun. You may wonder how well-established companies could "become a destructive force" in an evil government. Could it ever happen again?

Adam LeBor and Roger Boyes, co-authors of the book *Surviving Hitler*, explain how such a metamorphosis occurs: "The process of moral compromise within the Third Reich did not take place overnight. Rather it was a stepped accommodation, but one where the first steps were the hardest. Each subsequent one became progressively easier, as in the case of the chemical conglomerate IG Farben, which moved from being demonized in the Nazi press before 1933 as a 'Jewish' firm, to a decade later, running its own dedicated concentration camp at Auschwitz III" (*Times*, Oct. 16).



IG FARBEN HOUSE, Frankfurt

view the Commission's objections, one GE lawyer replied, "It's very much AN AMBUSH ... but *that's the way it often is.* The process is DEEPLY FLAWED" (*Time*, July 16). Only one airline, the German company Lufthansa, was brave enough to face GE at the hearings.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill harshly condemned EU regulators, accusing them of seeking only to protect European businesses from foreign competition. He also acknowledged that a system which allows un-elected EU officials to rule in such matters is inherently flawed, with the absence of any recourse in such rulings.

Welch was asked by *Time* if a European power should be able to deny the merger of two American companies. "That's the law," replied Welch. "That really is just the way the world works." Thus, *Time* concluded, "WE'D ALL BETTER GET USED TO IT."

After much arm-twisting by the U.S. president's Chief of Staff Andrew Card and other U.S. government officials, Mario Monti sternly replied, "We remain ... distinctly unimpressed by any political pressure" (*ibid.*).

## A Question of National Security?

President Bush angered EU officials last June when he launched a six-month investigation to confirm the EU's over-exporting of steel. Record foreign steel imports since 1998 have wounded the American domestic steel industry. Over 20 American steel companies have filed for bankruptcy protection since then. Bethlehem Steel is the most recent casualty, filing for Chapter 11 in October.

Existing for 97 years, Bethlehem has provided steel for American icons of progress such as the Golden Gate Bridge, the U.S. Supreme Court building, and a large portion of New York City's skyline. During World War II, it employed over 300,000 people—producing a peak capacity of 12.9 tons of steel in 1941. It also supplied America and its Allies with a total of 1121 ships, equaling *one ship per day* throughout the war! Today, Bethlehem Steel is the third-largest steel producer in America.

Might such a company be a crucial link in avoiding—or surviving—a possible future national emergency?

"One thing is clear, *our national security* and our economy depend upon a

sound and productive American steel industry," said Robert S. Miller, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Bethlehem Steel (PRNewswire, Oct. 15).

Strategically significant American and British companies, including electric, gas, power and water utility, aircraft, automotive, aviation, banking, chemical, communication, computer and various other industrial businesses, continue to be the main targets for German companies in this economic war.

The most recent successful target was the New Jersey-based American Water Works, the largest publicly traded water company in the nation, acquired for \$4.6 billion by the German utility company RWE.

Deutsche Bank came into possession of the *largest private international airport in America* when it acquired the courier business Airborne Express. This is a prime example of a strategically significant American company now in the hands of a German company! Deutsche Bank also acquired another U.S. courier, DHL Worldwide Express, this year. How healthy is this for our national security?

When Deutsche Telekom bought the American cellular communications company, VoiceStream, U.S. Senator Ernest Hollings expressed great concern over the national security issue of a foreign company—partly owned by the former enemy nation of Germany—now having access to an American national communications network: "It's lunacy to think we're going to sit back here and give away America's telecommunications to the foreigners. We can't depend on the German government to always be friendly" (*Washington Post*, July 13, 2000). Lunacy won over as VoiceStream was sold to Deutsche Telekom on June 1 of this year.

When a German bank offered to buy the fixed-line network of British Telecommunications last August, British unions protested. "There are huge security implications in letting the network fall into foreign hands," said Jeannie Drake, deputy general secretary of the Communications Workers Union ([www.telecompaper.com](http://www.telecompaper.com), Oct. 29).

Though that particular bid was rejected, the warning went unheeded. The German company E.ON AG is on track to acquire the UK's Powergen in the spring of 2002. Powergen distributes and supplies power in the UK, the U.S. and

other countries. Without much fanfare, the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has already approved the sale. State regulators in Kentucky and Virginia had earlier approved the deal. Expected approval from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and from the European Commission, is all that Ulrich Hartmann, chairman and chief executive of E.ON AG, is waiting for. Hartmann claims that the deal is good for Americans and British alike.

Railtrack, the company that owns Britain's railway infrastructure, including stations, tracks, signals, tunnels, bridges, viaducts and level crossing, is also under attack. "German

bank WestLB has already confirmed it is working with other companies on a proposal to buy the Railtrack assets, which include the track network and stations" (*www.thedeal.com*, Nov. 11).

Last month, a court-approved decision placed Ernst & Young in control of Railtrack after the government rejected the company's plea for financial assistance. The chairman of Railtrack, John Robinson, called the government's decisions "unethical if not immoral" (AP, Nov. 11). And now, the British government is seriously considering an offer from the German state-owned bank WestLB, for Rail-

track's 23,000 miles of track and 2,500 stations, including its newest project, the Channel Tunnel Rail Link.

"The government has told the BBC it would not rule out a 'realistic offer' for Railtrack" (BBC News, Oct. 11). To think the British government would allow a foreign-owned company to control such an important network of travel and trade just because they are willing to pay the right price is hard to believe.

Is Germany truly a different nation today with a new vision for its future? Or will strategically significant, German-controlled American and British companies one day be used as weapons in a prophesied future war?

### Germany's Natural Twin—Its Past

Recently, Chancellor Schröder was given a photograph he had never seen before. The clear-eyed handsome man pictured in the photograph was his father, dressed in a Wehrmacht soldier's uniform, his helmet displaying a Nazi swastika. Fascinated by the similarities between himself and his father, he said: "It's exactly the same, without the steel helmet and uniform, naturally, as if it were a twin brother. That makes you think" (*New York Times*, July 2).

It should make you think; because whether German leaders like Schröder admit it or not, today's Germany is "exactly the same"—a nation that believes Germany should rule over all: *Deutschland über alles!* The only difference today is Germany's approach to this quest for power. Germany is first BUYING AN EMPIRE with acquisitions in every conceivable industry; and this has wrought enormous growth in global power for the German-led EU. Later, when they have bought a sufficient quantity to consolidate their global economic power, their infamous military will strike like LIGHTNING blitzkrieg to "destroy wonderfully" (Dan. 8:24).

It was primarily America's great industrial and military power that twice denied a lasting world-ruling empire, and this is why America will be Germany's prime military target in the years ahead, as it is now in the business arena. History should serve as a clear and sober warning that the German temperament has NOT changed. They don't like to be second to anyone, and that expressly includes their former enemy, occupier, protector and benefactor, the United States of America. ♦

## German Acquisitions

A partial glimpse of recent history



### U.S. BUSINESSES

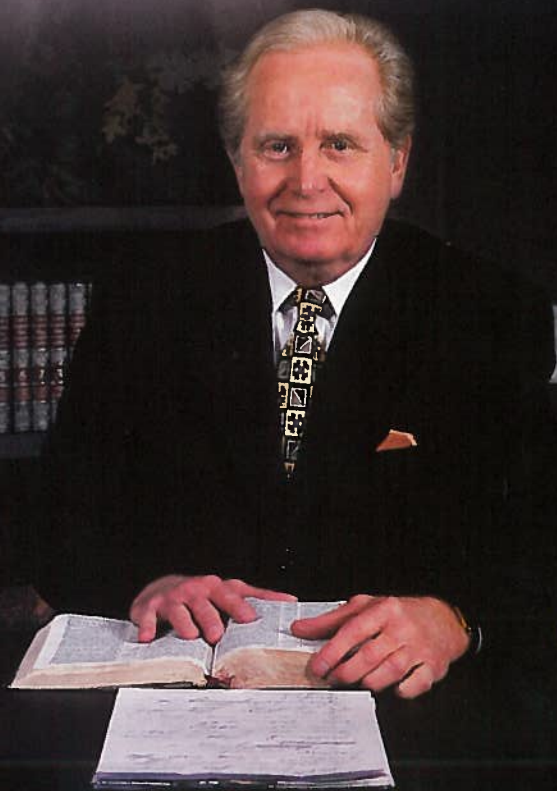
Name	Type of Business	Acquired by
Airborne Express	Air courier/airport	Deutsche Bank
American Water Works	Water utility supplier	RWE
Arista	Record company	BMG Entertainment
Bankers Trust	Bank	Deutsche Bank
Chrysler	Automotive	Daimler-Benz
DHL Worldwide Express	Air courier	Deutsche Bank
Doubleday	Publisher	Bertelsmann
Farrar, Straus & Giroux	Publisher	Holtzbrinck
Fireman's Fund	Insurance	Allianz
Henry Holt	Publisher	Holtzbrinck
Marion Merrill Dow	Chemical/pharmaceutical	Aventis
MEMC Electronic Materials	Silicon wafers	E.ON AG
PIMCO Advisors Holdings	Investment advisory	Allianz
Random House	Publisher	Bertelsmann
RCA	Record company	BMG Entertainment
Shared Medical Systems	Medical	Siemens
St. Martin's Press	Publisher	Holtzbrinck
TopTier Software Inc.	Portal software developer	SAP AG
VoiceStream Wireless	Communication	Deutsche Telekom
Westinghouse Electric Co.	Power supplier	Siemens
Windham Hill	Record company	BMG Entertainment
Zurich Scudder	Investment manager	Deutsche Bank

### UK BUSINESSES

Boots Pharmaceuticals	Pharmaceuticals	BASF
Cornhill Insurance	Insurance	Allianz
Grattan Mail Order	Mail-order	Otto Versand
Kleinwort Benson	Global investment banking	Dresdner Bank
Lansing	Forklift manufacturing	Linde
Lloyds Chemists	Pharmacy chain	Gehe
Morgan Grenfell	Bank	Deutsche Bank
One2One Mobiles	Communication	Deutsche Telecom
Plessey	Digital communication	Siemens
Powergen	Electricity & gas provider	(pending) E.ON AG
Rolls Royce	Automotive & aviation	Volkswagen
Thames Water	Water utility supplier	RWE
Thomas Cook	Travel	WestLB

# Chances are, it's co

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**GERALD FLURRY**

*Key of David presenter and  
Trumpet editor in chief*



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[www.keyofdavid.com](http://www.keyofdavid.com).

# Made in JAPAN

Building the engine of a future Asian superpower  
BY RYAN MALONE

**T**HEY LAY IN RUINS—A TESTAMENT to Allied victory in the East. It was the worst annihilation any two cities had ever experienced in history. The crushing, atomic blows left the most powerful and destructive nation of the Orient in ashes—with no choice but to surrender. The Asian front of World War II, also known as the Pacific War, had come to an end.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki, though the most devastated of Japan's cities, were not alone in their destruction. Nearly every large city had its industries and transportation networks severely damaged. A major food shortage continued for several years after the defeat.

## Asia in Its Clutches

Imperial Japan wreaked havoc in Asia in 1931 when it ignored a post-World War I agreement to respect Chinese national integrity and invaded

Manchuria (China's large, north-eastern province), taking full occupation of the area and establishing it as a puppet state.

In 1937, Japan invaded China—the most notorious event being the Rape of Nanking (China's capital then), where the ferocious Japanese brutally massacred nearly 370,000 people in just four months (one author calls this the "forgotten holocaust of World War II"). Japan eventually succeeded in occupying the whole coast of the great Red nation. The empire was expanding westward; its control eventually extended to the border of India.

In its imperial heyday, the land of the rising sun established the Greater Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere, by which it aimed to rid Asia of all Western colonial powers and forge a new Asia (LED BY JAPAN) living together in peace, harmony, self-sufficiency and prosperity.

In 1940, Japan occupied French Indochina (now Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia) and joined the Axis powers of Italy and Germany. The United States and Britain responded with an oil boycott against Japan—a nation heavily dependent upon oil imports. So Japan moved south—conquering the oil-rich Dutch East Indies (Indonesia).

Japan captured many of the islands to its east, most notably the Marshall Islands. Then, 60 years ago this month, Japan attacked the U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Some speculated that Japan could have kept marching east to cripple, if not conquer, the "sleeping giant." Though this was definitely possible with their mighty forces, the Japanese stopped at Hawaii, giving the U.S. time to build up armaments and lead the Allies in a counter-strike powerful enough to conquer the tenacious Asian foe.

The turning point of the Pacific War came in 1942 at the Battle of Midway (just northwest of the Hawaiian Islands), where the Japanese Navy—which had not lost a major battle in 300 years—was defeated. From that time, the Allied forces began regaining control of the Pacific islands, pushing Japan back westward.

In 1944, intensive air raids began on the island nation, culminating in the nuclear attack on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. The Japanese refused to surrender, although the European arm of the Axis powers had already done so two months prior. On August 8, the Soviet Union joined the war to squelch Japanese domination of Asia. Another blast hit Nagasaki on August 9, and Japan realized the Allies could leave every one of their cities in atomic annihilation. It admitted defeat and sur-

**1937**

## Rape of Nanking



Japanese troops close in on the city.

**1941**

## Attack on Pearl Harbor



USS Shaw explodes during the raid

**1945**

## Hiroshima Bombed



Ruins a month after the bomb

## Empire of the Sun



rendered unconditionally.

The Allied forces, as well as the Asians who were victims of Japanese aggression, wanted to ensure that Japan would never be able to disturb the peace of the East and the world again. Under U.S. General Douglas MacArthur, the Allied forces began to occupy Japan immediately after its surrender in 1945, an occupation which lasted until 1952, when a U.S.-Japanese security treaty went into effect. At this time Japan regained full sovereignty.

Few realize the awesome power this relatively small nation wielded over the Orient early in the 20th century. This is most evident in the amount of territory Japan had to *give back* after the war's end in 1945: TAIWAN, which China had ceded to Japan at the end of the first Sino-Japanese war in 1895; the southern part of the rich SAKHALIN ISLAND and the KURIL ISLANDS (just north of Japan), which Japan had seized from Russia at the end of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905 (where the Japanese underdogs came out highly victorious against the giant Russian bear); KOREA, which Japan had annexed in 1910; and MANCHURIA, the province which Japan had taken over in 1931.

### A "New" Japan

In 1946, MacArthur oversaw the writing of a new, "Western" constitu-

tion for Japan—one modeled after (if not superior to, some argue) the U.S. Constitution. This was very different from the constitution promulgated in 1889 by Emperor Meiji, which gave the emperor divine and unquestionable power over the nation. Japan's emperor was relegated to a symbolic head of state with no significant political or military power. The document also clearly separated church (mainly the Shinto religion) and state. It established a more Western and democratic governmental structure—from the national government down to local, municipal governments.

Most significantly, the new Constitution stated that "the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes." It even went so far as to command that "land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential, WILL NEVER BE MAINTAINED. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized" (Chapter II, Article 9; emphasis mine throughout).

The trade-off worked well for Japan. It would need no military, because the U.S. would fight its battles. Because of Article 9, Japan did not participate in the great Asian conflicts of Korea and Vietnam. The U.S. also had another agenda in placing troops on these is-

lands: It could maintain strategic positioning during the tense Cold War era.

### An Economic Empire Strikes Back

Meanwhile, Japan—like Germany at the time—played along with the military restrictions America placed on it, pouring all its efforts into *economic and industrial recovery*. Its plan, which paralleled Germany's, was to work for greatness and dominance as an economic giant.

The April 1968 *Plain Truth*, a magazine which, with Herbert W. Armstrong as its editor in chief, was always ahead of its time in analyzing world events, stated, "Japan is again on the march! The latest offensive has already driven further than Japan's military efforts did a quarter of a century ago!

"Japanese weapons today are not military but *economic*. Japan has launched a three-pronged offensive of trade, aid and investment. The very same *battle* that Germany is now using to succeed in dominating Europe, where formerly the blitzkrieg method failed."

After seeing Japan's cities and industries in ashes and rubble after the war, no one would have guessed

## Renouncing War

### Chapter II: Article Nine

1) Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.

2) In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.



HIROHITO officially promulgates the new Constitution.

that they would become such a powerful economic empire.

Japan's remarkable recovery arose from its notably strong work ethic, having an unwritten rule to spend very little of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on the military (more on this later), and government-industry cooperation. The latter is a significant part of Japan's economic history. This cooperation of manufacturers, suppliers and distributors in closely knit and politically powerful groups is called *keiretsu*—termed *zaibatsu* (literally “financial clique”) before the war.

The *zaibatsu* were the great family-controlled banking and industrial combines of Japan (the five leading families being Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Okura, Sumitomo and Yasuda up to World War II), which had a position in the national economy unparalleled in any other country. These enterprises were heavily involved in weapons production during the war and responsible for the inhumane use of slave labor and POWs in mines and factories. General MacArthur intended to dismantle the *zaibatsu* to stifle any post-war economic rise by Japan. But the group only went underground and resurfaced in the 1950s and '60s with a different name.

Since Japan is scarce on raw materials and fuels within its own country, it must bargain with numerous others for resources. It then turns those raw materials into manufactured goods that are competitive with and even superior to those of other nations.

Japan is among the world's largest and most technologically advanced producers of motor vehicles, electron-



**HUNDREDS OF CARS** await export from Japan, in the 1960s—a time when the nation dominated the automotive industry.

## Weight of the Yen

Asia relies heavily on the yen. Watch for an Asian financial and trading bloc to be built around the yen in the near future.

ic equipment, musical instruments, machine tools, steel and nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals, textiles, toys, processed foods—and the list goes on. It has become one of the leading exporting nations on the globe.

By 1951, just six years after total defeat, Japan's industrial output was back to prewar levels. In 1963, it stood as the world's *fourth-largest industrial power*, unchallenged as *THE* largest in Asia. Throughout the 1960s, it revolutionized and dominated the shipbuilding industry. In 1964, when the Olympics were held in Tokyo, Japan unveiled the first high-speed bullet train service. In 1967, it passed West Germany to become the world's second-largest producer of automobiles.

“Japan is no longer the vassal of her former conqueror,” the January 1968 *Plain Truth* heralded. Since then, Japan has become even more independent.

Economically, Japan has worked to push the West out of Asia—as it tried to militarily in World War II, only to be defeated.

The March 2, 1960, *New York World Telegram and Sun* stated, “Japanese industrialists are preparing to *fight Britain* for the *economic* lead in Southeast Asia.” And within several years, Britain pulled out of Singapore (the “gateway to the East”), where, at that time, Japanese firms already controlled one quarter of all investments. Analysts warned that only Japan could fill the power vacuum—and it did.

Almost 30 years later, in July of 1997, the British abandoned what then was perhaps the main hub of capitalism and economic growth: Hong Kong. Relinquished to the Communist Chinese, Hong Kong, whose

banks provided critical capital for the smaller Southeast Asian nations, took a turn for the worse. This action was the main catalyst for the Asian financial meltdown just a few months later.

British influence in Asia is now gone, and Tokyo—which survived the whole financial crisis quite well—now stands to call the financial shots in Asia.

### Japan's Economy Today

Japan's economy ranks as the world's second-largest national economy, a position held since the 1970s. At present, it is **BIGGER THAN ALL OTHER ASIAN ECONOMIES COMBINED.**

Other Asian nations are well aware of this. In June 1999, Philippines President Joseph Estrada proposed a single currency for Asia. Seven months later, a Malaysian government official spoke for the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), stating that the combine of ten nations would support the internationalization of the *yen* to compete with the U.S. dollar and the European euro. Though Japan rebuffed the idea at the time, the remark shows a direction in Asia—and a respect for the Japanese monetary unit.

Later in the year, Japan put forth the idea of an Asian Monetary Fund—to complement the International Monetary Fund. The U.S. and European Union opposed the notion. Asia is still considering the idea, though it is not yet feasible. In the meantime, Asia is working toward greater economic unity in other ways, *with Japan at the helm.*

The ten ASEAN nations, plus China, Japan and South Korea, have agreed to expand their web of bilateral currency-swap agreements, designed as a safety net to help prevent future financial crises. Right now, most of the bilateral agreements are between Japan and other Asian nations. In May, Japan agreed to currency-swapping with South Korea, Malaysia and Thailand. In July, the Philippines was added. A Japan-China agreement is expected to be added by the end of the year.

Asia relies heavily on the yen. Watch for an Asian financial and trading bloc to be built around the yen in the near future.

But Asian countries are not the only ones relying on the yen. So is the only nation with an economy larger than Japan's—the United States.

Although the U.S. economy is larger than Japan's, Japan has surpassed America on several economy-related playing fields. Take Japan's manufacturing, for example. Japanese manufacturing output in 2000 totalled \$1.26 trillion for the year—about \$50 billion more than that of America. U.S. manufacturers, in fact, are highly dependent upon Japanese components and high-tech materials—adding to Japan's trade *surpluses* and America's trade *deficits*.

Another commonly overlooked fact is that, in the 1990s, the yen rose by 39 percent against the U.S. dollar.

Keep in mind that, as many financial experts have warned, Japan owns a good deal of America's debt. According to the U.S. Treasury Department, foreign countries hold about 41 percent of America's public debt. Of that, Japan owns 11 percent—\$340 billion.

America is closely watching the Japanese economy, because, as a March 15 report on *cbsnews.com* stated, "The danger [to the U.S. economy] would be Japan pulling its money back from American bond markets.

"What does that do to the United States? It would rip a path through it that would be very ugly indeed," said James Abegglen of the Asia Advisory Service. "I think that's the real underly-

ing danger. Never mind what some Wall Street trader is saying."

The once-strong Japanese economy is faltering. In April, Japan's Cabinet Office issued its monthly report describing the economy for the first time as "weakening"—the cause being the "U.S. economic slowdown" (Agence France Presse, April 13). Despite its size—despite other Asian countries looking to it for support—Japan's economy is on the verge of its fourth recession in a decade.

The terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center—icons of the global economy—have further adversely affected this weaker Japanese economy. The day following the attacks, Tokyo shares fell 5 percent, with the benchmark Nikkei trading under the 10,000 level for the first time in 17 years. Even before the attack, Japan's trade surplus had fallen nearly 50 percent since last August—14 consecutive months of decline. Imports fell for the first time in 22 months, illustrating a decrease in domestic demand.

A September 20 Reuter report stated, "Economists expect the attacks to have a negative impact on already fragile U.S. consumer sentiment and in turn hit Asian economies, causing the trade surplus to shrink well into next year."

What is ahead for the Japanese economy? Will it regain any strength in the near future?

## Nationalism and Militarism

It was a great economic crisis that began Japan's military revival before World War II. The great Kanto earthquake, devastating Tokyo and Yokohama in 1923, and the worldwide depression of 1929 (originating in the U.S.) had sent Japan's economy into dire straits. Its military had taken control of the government—with navy and army officers occupying most of the important offices, including prime minister. This situation led to Japan's wartime conquests throughout Asia.

Now, the increasing unemployment rate in Japan is sending many of its workers to the fledgling military, just as it did 70 years ago. Japan, partly because of economic weakening, is seeing a resurgence in *nationalism*.

Though Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi was elected just last April promising economic reform, he has since abandoned this mandate. Stratfor predicted that, in its place, Koizumi would "embrace Japanese nationalism to maintain his popularity and hold on power." This, they state, is "a far more attainable strategy for Koizumi than his economic reform plans, and falls into his populist image."

Koizumi, while saying that he believes ties with Asia are vital to Japan, is reopening old diplomatic wounds with his neighbors as he seeks the acceptance of his people. One instance was in August, when he visited the controversial Yasukuni shrine, a memorial honoring Japan's war dead and a symbol to other Asian nations of Japanese right-wing militarism.

Just two years prior, the parliament had legalized as national symbols the imperial flag and anthem associated with its wartime militarism. Some astute analysts likened this to the ominous move of Germany's parliament back to Berlin that same year.

"In the 1970s and '80s, [Japan's] success reached a zenith and was a source of great pride, SIMILAR TO JAPAN'S EARLIER COLONIAL CONQUESTS. But since the economic crisis of the 1990s, Japan has begun searching for a new source of greatness. The wartime generation is dying out, and the younger generation cannot understand why it should be punished for the policies of its forefathers" (*World Press Review*, Jan. 2000).

## America's Decreased Involvement



ANTI-U.S. protests in Okinawa.

**J**APAN'S RISE IN NATIONALISM AND militarism is occurring just as the U.S. is stepping back from Asia. The U.S. is asking Japan be more responsible for policing the region so the U.S. can remain more isolated yet still keep tabs on China, North Korea and other security concerns in the East.

At the end of World War II, the U.S. had set up in Japan nearly 3,000 military bases, populated by 260,000 military personnel. Today, nearly 50,000 military personnel are installed in nearly 100 facilities on the Japanese islands.

Last January, the local government in Chatan, Okinawa, passed resolutions *demanding withdrawal of all Marines on the island*, expressing outrage at the actions of military personnel there: arson, hit-and-run accidents, brawling, even child molestation and rape. Okinawa is home for the largest deployment of Marines outside the U.S. The prefectural lawmakers (the equivalent of a provincial or state government) passed a resolution calling for a reduction in the number of Marines on Okinawa, though not a complete pull-out.

The past few decades have shown Japan, with U.S. permission and encouragement, taking back more control of its country. Soon U.S. presence in Japan (militarily and politically) will be next to obsolete.



**A JAPANESE DESTROYER** sets sail in early November to support the war on terrorism—the first military action of its kind since WWII.

Modern history books still gloss over the atrocities and glorify Japan's war past. Unrepentant public officials insist the Pacific War was one of *self-defense* on Japan's part; others insist Japan was merely working for the decolonization of Asia.

As the world witnesses a rise in nationalistic sentiment in Japan, it also witnesses a parallel rise in militarism. Japan has many reasons for stepping up its military activity: the experiences of the 1990-1991 Gulf War (when other countries sent troops and Japan just sent a large check to its American ally); the 1996-1997 hostage crisis at the Japanese Embassy in Peru, followed by North Korea's launch in August 1998 of a Taepo-dong missile over Honshu, Japan's main island; Japan's ongoing dispute with Russia on sovereignty over the Kuril Islands (which Japan still claims, though Russia was awarded them after the Japanese surrender in 1945); the rise of China on the world scene and the modernization of its antiquated military.

Increased piracy along the vital Strait of Malacca, through which approximately half of Japan's oil supply passes, has also sparked Japanese interest in dispatching its powerful Navy to patrol the area. Japanese ships have been the most victimized by the pirates. In November 2000, Japan, without U.S. involvement, began its first drills near India and Malaysia to crack down on pirates.

In 1999, Japan's government enacted a law to allow the Self Defense Forces (SDF) to lend logistic support to U.S. forces if "a situation posing a serious threat to Japan's security" erupts in "areas surrounding Japan" (*Japan Times*, Sept. 21).

That year, while participating in U.S. exercises in Guam, the Air Force division of Japan's SDF deployed fighter aircraft outside its territory for the first time since World War II. On the naval side, Japanese ships fired shots for the first time since World War II when two suspected North Korean spy boats went into Japanese waters.

This year, Japan was also encouraged by other nations to be more involved in major UN peace-

keeping missions, such as the one in East Timor. Australia's foreign minister, Alexander Downer, pushed for Japan, which has one of the best-equipped and -financed militaries in the world, to act as more than just a "bank" for peacekeeping operations.

But America's war on terrorism has really forced Japan to face the issue of its 55-year-old pacifist Constitution. Koizumi had pledged "unconditional support" to President George Bush for the U.S.'s military campaign in Afghanistan, despite its constitutional limitations. This promise was made possible on October 29, when Japan's

parliament approved a set of laws to allow elements of the SDF to support the U.S.'s war. And in early November, naval destroyers were dispatched to the Indian Ocean to aid the U.S.

Although the Japanese forces are restricted to non-combat areas—to missions that involve search-and-rescue, medical and other logistical support—this is the first notable legislative step the country has taken to revise Article 9. The international coalition is thankful for this step, but South Korea and China are showing deep concern—saying Koizumi's loose interpretation of the Constitution and the term "self defense" will lead to greater military expansion in the region.

### A Formidable Force

"All dressed up with nowhere to go" has described Japan's military up to this point. Now, with their involvement in the present war, however non-combatative, we see just how "dressed up" this military is. Many, perhaps assuming Japan has been living jot-and-tittle by Article 9 of its Constitution, do not realize the advanced Army that Japan possesses. It is one of the most modern armies in the world, lacking only long-range bombers and rockets, since it is still

## Japan's Long History of Militarism

**D**ESPITE BEING ONLY THE 62ND LARGEST NATION IN THE WORLD IN LAND MASS, Japan has always been a mighty nation militarily. In the Middle Ages, the leader of the warrior class known as the *samurai* was the military dictator, or *shogun*, of Japan. Though the shogun system was abolished in the late 1860s by Emperor Meiji, Japan still remained strong militarily—building up a modern, imperialistic army.

Amazingly, this army was *victorious* in 1895 against the giant country of China and against the vast and mighty Russian army in 1905, expanding its empire north, south and west. In World War I, Japan seized *Germany's* Pacific islands.

That is quite a history of conquests from a relatively small archipelago in the Pacific!

Though utterly defeated at the end of World War II, Japan's military began to be resurrected as early as 1950, when a National Police Reserve was established as a replacement for American troops who were sent into the Korean War. This police force was transformed into the SDF by the Japanese government in 1954, with the full support of the U.S. Large public demonstrations accompanied these developments. Though technically it was forbidden by the Constitution, proponents of the military said it was definitely within the spirit of the law, being that it was just for "self-defense." The seed had been planted for a new military, to come to great power toward the end of the century.



geared mainly for *defense*. Experts agree, however, that it has the financial and technical means to provide those easily and quickly.

"A U.S. military report found that the Japanese are becoming more technologically capable of operating alongside U.S. forces—something that can't be said of many European forces" (*www.stratfor.com*, May 28). The size of its Navy is second only to the U.S.; Japan's ground forces outnumber the British Royal Army and Royal Marines combined.

How can the Japanese government fund such a powerful army when it spends only 1 percent of the GDP on defense? Simple: Its economy is *just that huge*. One percent of its GDP amounts to nearly \$50 billion in annual defense spending—MORE THAN ANY NATION, EXCEPT THE U.S., SPENDS ON ITS MILITARY. How astonishing that Japan can keep within that 1 percent and still easily maintain this ranking.

Backing Japan's mighty Army is its mighty industry—its companies producing many of its own war planes and missiles. Note that before World War II, Japan's peacefully oriented heavy industry was able to convert into full-scale production of war equipment practically overnight!

Will Japan go so far as to become a nuclear force? Shingo Nishimura, former vice director-general for political affairs of the Japan Defence Agency (he stepped down because of the following), "sparked public furor when he asserted ... that it is advisable for 'Japan to have nuclear arms,' and Japan should expand the 'Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere' worldwide," according to a January 8, 2000, BBC report.

The Japanese have not forgotten their goal of the Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere—of a Japan-led united Asia. The BBC report declared: "Japan, regarding nuclear weapons as almighty for REVIVAL OF THE OLD EMPIRE THAT CONTROLLED COLONIES, is fully ready to become a nuclear power any time .... Japan, camouflaged as a pigeon, has THROWN OFF THE MASK and is about to emerge as a NUCLEAR EAGLE."

As early as 1955, Japan was saying that "the use of nuclear weapons was not illegal under all circumstances" (*Times of India*, Nov. 23, 1999). How paradoxical, coming from the first and only victim of nuclear warfare.

## Uniting Asia

God's Word shows that, despite national, religious and political differences among Asian nations, the region will one day consolidate quickly.

### The Future of Japan

Winston Churchill said that the further you look into the past, the further you can see into the future. History does have a tendency to repeat itself. Japan's future will be no exception.

Will Japan ignore its Constitution, revive its imperialist routes and seek a great Asian empire? The answer from history is YES! And that is also what the Holy Bible prophesies.

God's Word shows that, despite national, religious and political differences among Asian nations, the region will one day consolidate quickly, due to a preemptive strike on Asia from the revived Holy Roman Empire in Europe which will have achieved military success in the Middle East (Dan. 11:40-41) and be wary of its enemies to the north and east (v. 44)—Russia and the Orient.

This attack will UNITE Russia and the rest of Asia, amassing the most populous army in man's history—one of 200 million men (Rev. 9:16).

What part will Japan play in this Eurasian force?

Unlike in World War II, Japan will not ultimately ally itself with Germany and the European Union it leads. This does not contradict history, since Japan fought AGAINST Germany in World War I. Japan only allied itself with Germany in World War II for self-serving purposes—and Germany then was a pariah of Europe, not a leader of a Europe-wide conglomerate that threatened Japan's plans for imperial world dominance!

Japan needs Russia and China because they possess valuable resources and fuels that Japan needs. On the other hand, as the "Germany of Asia," Japan "is the ONLY Asiatic nation equipped to provide the industrial know-how and leadership to harness the almost unlimited resources of this neglected, sprawling, unbelievably rich

part of the world" (*Plain Truth*, Feb. 1963). These are two major reasons these nations will ally themselves.

Though Russia and China, because of sheer numbers and land mass, will be the main players in this combine, Japan's economic and industrial strength will give the alliance the potent, significant, global strength it possesses. So says history. So says the Bible.

So say even news analysts who see this forming Soviet alliance. In a report titled "Europe or Japan: The Missing Geopolitical Piece," Stratfor stated, "China and Russia, bound together into the tightest alliance, can change the regional balance in Eurasia but cannot affect the global balance. ... What will Europe do? What will Japan do? ONE OF THESE, DRAWN INTO AN ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA, CHINA OR BOTH, could create a *dramatic shift in the global balance* ..." (April 16).

The report then predicted that Japan—the "vigorous, talented, and above all, maritime power"—will be the missing piece to the Sino-Russian combine.

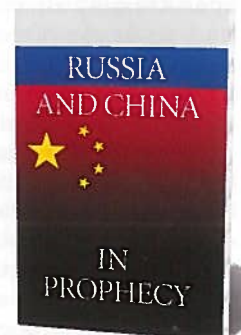
Japan will not only *ally* itself with the Asian combine, it will have a major part in its LEADERSHIP. Why would this industrialized, capitalistic island nation could allow itself to be swallowed up by these major communist nations?

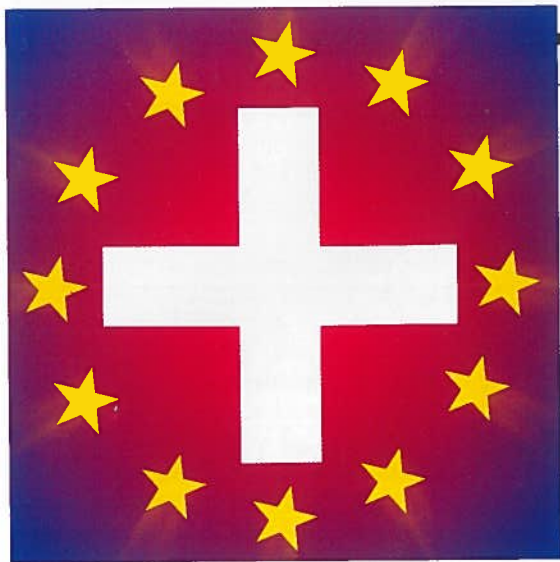
The *Plain Truth* of February 1963 foretold, "The Bible *does show* these nations, with Russia, firmly allied together in the latter years—but does not plainly state the *type of government* which will be responsible for unifying them!"

Because of Japan's capitalistic genius and industrial strength, it is the perfect match for the hungry, ailing nations of communism and the many other troubled Asian nations—despite any volatile relations these nations have now.

For more detailed information on this coming Asian combine and where world events will lead from there, write for our free booklet *Russia and China in Prophecy*. ♦

For your free copy of this booklet, visit [www.pcog.org](http://www.pcog.org) to order online, or see the inside cover of this magazine for how to order by phone or mail.





# Why Switzerland Will Not Remain Neutral

How four centuries of national pacifism has resulted in captivity.

BY GARETH FRASER

**Y**OUR ATTENTION, PLEASE. THIS is your captain speaking," came the well-educated British voice from the cabin speakers of the twin jet aircraft. "If you will look out the cabin windows, you will notice that we are currently flying over the famed Lake Geneva." He then circled the lake to provide all passengers with a bird's-eye view.

Since our departure from London earlier that morning for the northern Italian ski resort of Livigno, we had been treated to a resplendent aerial view of the French countryside and, upon crossing airspace into Switzerland, sat in awe of the snow-bedecked ranges and pristine lakes of this country, known for its abundant wealth and centuries-old political neutrality.

Switzerland is indeed beautiful. From the rippling waters of Lugano, as it hugs the Swiss Riviera, to the charm of St. Moritz, the politics of Bern and the financial strength of Zurich and Geneva, Switzerland evokes the finery of continental Europe.

## ◆ SWITZERLAND

### Struggle for Independence

Historians claim the founding of the Swiss Confederation on August 1, 1291, as the country's birth, but it was not until the mid-14th century that the peasants and townsmen of Switzerland gradually gained their independence from the dominant Hapsburg dynasty, which had long held power throughout the region. By the 15th century, the Swiss had acquired a well-deserved reputation as disciplined infantrymen and even subcontracted their services to French kings and Italian princes. The loosely knit Swiss Confederation, despite dissension in the faction-ridden border towns, endured. Peasant enclaves, where the movement for independence had begun, were almost total democracies, while local districts possessed their own institutions, and the larger towns were ruled by the wealthier burghesses.

In the 16th century, a young French lawyer who had converted to Protestantism settled in Geneva as a local pastor. Using Switzerland as his base, John Calvin gained immense popularity for his religious views, and thus the spread of Calvinism (a branch of Protestantism) rippled through England, France, Germany, Austria and Hungary.

At the turn of the 19th century, the Napoleonic Empire extended French influence to Switzerland before allied European nations, led by Britain's famed general, the Duke of Wellington, enforced regional stability following two decades of war and French hegemony. Representatives of Austria, Britain, Russia and Prussia brokered a peace settlement and set in place countermeasures to prevent the vanquished French from repeating their romp across Europe. The federation of Dutch republics was given a king and was joined with former Austrian Netherlands (Belgium). The Kingdom of Piedmont in northern Italy was buttressed. In place of the inanimate Holy Roman Empire, a loosely joined confederation of 39 states was set up in Germany.

Then, to ensure an effective barrier to future French expansion in the southeast, Switzerland was reestablished as an independent confederation and was declared perpetually neutral. On May 29, 1874, the Swiss Constitution was promulgated.

### Blunting the Conscience

World War I provided the first great test of the 20th century for Switzerland's neutrality. As Europe descended once more into war, tremors to the northwest—which would end in the total collapse of the czarist regime and the ensuing Russian Revolution of 1917—pushed tensions throughout the region to fever pitch.

Amid Europe's implosion, however, Switzerland continued to function as a neutral, independent, landlocked enclave of sanity.

The Swiss Alpine town of Davos, which had developed a reputation as a health resort, provided solace for injured German servicemen. Once part of Austria, from 1477 to 1649, Davos had long maintained strong economic and cultural links with its German-speaking neighbors.

At war's end, in a defiant speech delivered at the Peace Conference in the French city of Versailles, Germany's foreign minister, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, uttered a statement that illustrated the national mindset of some countries during the passions of war and one which would, in time, greatly affect the Swiss people. "Crimes in war may not be excusable," he said, "but they are committed in the struggle for victory, when we think only of maintaining our national existence, and are in such passion as makes the conscience of peoples blunt."

During the brief passage of peace brokered by the League of Nations via the Treaty of Versailles, Switzerland again resumed its place in the world as everybody's friend. Business and economic prosperity sprouted as Europe rebuilt and invested in the unspoiled prosperity of the Swiss. French, Italian and German businessmen invested heavily in the country, forging mutually beneficial, strategic alliances of prosperity.

With the eruption of the Second World War in 1939, Switzerland again held to its "friend of all and foe of none" neutrality. The Alpine town of



Davos again acted as a recovery ward for both Allied and Axis powers. As Hitler's storm troopers marched across Austria and France, while Mussolini's Italy joined the Nazi cause, Switzerland became surrounded on all fronts. Co-operating with everyone but endorsing no one, the Swiss were caught in a deadly game of cat and mouse.

The action that forestalled fascist designs on Switzerland, many believe, was Switzerland's threat to blow up Germany's strategic rail routes of the Gottard Tunnel and Brenner Pass should it be attacked. The reality, however, is that Hitler, at any time, could have strolled into the Alpine country and taken control with barely a whimper from the Swiss.

Why did Hitler, after breaking treaty after treaty, storming Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, France and the remainder of continental Europe and North Africa, not gobble up Switzerland? Was it that he so feared the military might of the Swiss? Was neutrality the key?

The wartime saying, "For six days a week Switzerland works for Nazi Germany, while on the seventh it prays for an Allied victory," tells the story of Switzerland's activities during World War II.

### Money Versus Morality

Recently, the *Wall Street Journal* reported the financial collapse of the national airline Swissair. All appeared lost until a last-minute US\$2.59 billion bailout by the government and the nation's business leaders. However, the deal means that Swissair will remain in receivership while an entirely new airline will be launched with fresh capital. "Yesterday's agreement is based on a business plan to resurrect the airline sponsored by the nation's two biggest banks, UBS AG and Credit Suisse Group" (Oct. 23).

Students of history will note that it was these same two banks that collaborated with the Axis Powers in World War II. Hitler's personal wealth, royalties from *Mein Kampf* and looted Jewish cash and gold resided in an account in the Union Bank of Switzerland (UBS). Italy's Mussolini preferred stashing his wealth gleaned by thievery with Credit Suisse.

"It was through the neutral capitals that the Third Reich could finance the

purchase of vital war materials. Credit Suisse was happy to help, according to the memo [written January 30, 1945, by the Foreign Economic Administration]. It appears from the memorandum that Credit Suisse of Zurich and the Union Bank of Switzerland have been guilty of violations, not only of the standard of conduct which this and the British government indicated in June 1944 was expected of them but also of the less rigid regulations which Swiss Bankers' Association put into effect on September 19, 1944" (Adam LeBor, *Hitler's Secret Bankers*).

To frantic Jews during World War II, Switzerland was their trustee, the keeper of hard-earned Jewish wealth and prosperity. Many were assured that, if they were to die, their wealth would live on through their families. Millions were deposited in that nation's leading banks.

During and after the war, Holocaust survivors sought to reclaim their wealth. Unable to furnish the banks' demands of authenticated death certificates, the Jews were left unwrapping an enigma.

For over half a century now, Jewish wealth has remained in Swiss vaults as working capital for the banks. The fruits of Switzerland and its financial institutions throughout World War II decry any rhetoric to the contrary.

*Through a policy of accommodation, the Swiss profited from World War II at the expense of the Holocaust victims.*

In 1995, under pressure from the New York-based World Jewish Congress and Republican Senator Alfonse D'Amato, whose constituency in New York consisted primarily of Jews, the Swiss banks set up two task forces to look into the status of dormant Jewish accounts. The banks, which for years had considered the matter of assets of Holocaust survivors held in Switzerland closed, cited a 1962 ruling that individuals and legal bodies register with the Swiss government any assets that met selected parameters. This was an impossible request for Holocaust survivors, who barely escaped with their lives let alone documentation of their families' financial assets. The Swiss clearly knew such documents and records did not exist. The size of the Swiss payback at the time reflected the impossibility of the 1962 ruling.

At the close of World War II, Swiss

officials had returned \$60 million worth of Jewish Germans' gold from the Swiss National Bank. The recent spotlight on Swiss-Nazi collaboration forced the big three private banks to return \$70 million more. This seemingly quieted their former foes at the World Jewish Congress and removed the threat of a feared international boycott. Once again, the Swiss dodged the diplomatic bullets.



**AXIS WEALTH** Looted gold and other assets stolen during WWII are laid up in the vaults of famous Swiss banks.

However, the investigation did expose how "... Swiss banks funded the Nazi war machine; highlighted the country's role as a spy center and channel for secret negotiations between Jews and Nazis, Nazis and the Allies; prompted a re-examination of the way tens of thousands were turned back by Swiss border guards into the arms of the Gestapo, and severely tested relations between Switzerland and the United States" (ibid.).

### Switzerland Today

Spared the ravages of two world wars, today Switzerland is one of the most prosperous countries on Earth. It stands at the crossroads of northern and southern Europe. Wedged among Germany to the north, France to the west, Austria to the east and Italy to the south, the Swiss are landlocked among high Alpine peaks, rolling hills and large lakes that dot the landscape. Its 15,942 square miles cover slightly less than twice the size of New Jersey. A modern, sophisticated network of railroads and highways cover the country, while nearly 1240 miles of crude oil and natural gas pipeline convey much-needed energy to its city centers.

Though Switzerland has almost 7.3 million people, comprised of a mixture of German, French and Italians, the

Swiss labor force is relatively small at 4 million. Almost 70 percent of the population is between 15 and 64 years old, ensuring that the memories of world war are but historical anecdotes. Nearly 64 percent of Swiss use the German language as their mother tongue, while the balance speak either French or Italian. When it comes to religion, Roman Catholicism and Protestantism share almost equal popularity. The Swiss boast a 99 percent literacy rate, and almost half of their population is connected to the Internet.

In recent years, the Swiss have brought their economic practices largely into conformity with the EU to enhance their international competitiveness. Although the country appears not to be pursuing full EU membership in the near term, in 1999 Bern and Brussels signed agreements to further liberalize trade ties—the terms of which become active this year. Almost 80 percent of Switzerland's imports come from the EU (31 percent from Germany). National exports and imports are at virtual parity, and the growth rate of gross domestic product has remained steady at 3 percent.

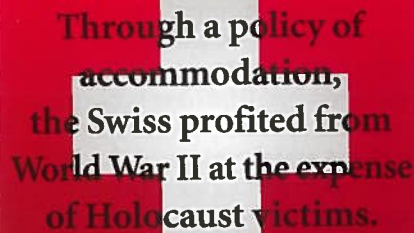
Switzerland is still considered a safe haven for the investor because it has maintained a degree of bank secrecy, and its currency has kept its long-term external value. However, "The political and economic integration of Europe over the past half century, as well as Switzerland's role in many UN and international organizations, may be rendering obsolete the country's concern for neutrality" (*World Factbook*, 2001).

Many are now left wondering: Will Switzerland remain neutral in the 21st century?

#### Switzerland's Biblical Identity

Swiss neutrality dates back to the 16th century. It has endured two world wars. However, today, with economic, political and military integration with the EU, many wonder what the future will bring. Only in the pages of the Holy Bible can we find the answer.

It may come as a surprise to the reader to learn that the Swiss are the primary descendants of the Israelite tribe of Gad. In his book *The United States and Britain in Prophecy*, requested by over 5 million worldwide, Herbert W. Armstrong reveals the identity of the 12 original tribes of Israel, detail-



Through a policy of accommodation, the Swiss profited from World War II at the expense of Holocaust victims.

ing the modern location of the so-called lost ten tribes. "While the *birthright* was Joseph's, and its blessings have come to the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America, yet the other eight tribes of Israel were also God's chosen people. They too, have been blessed with a good measure of material prosperity—but *not* the dominance of the birthright. ...

"[E]ight tribes have descended into such northwestern European nations as Holland, Belgium, Denmark, northern France, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway."

Anciently, as detailed in Deuteronomy chapters 27-28, God commanded Moses to gather the tribes of Israel and take them up to two high mountains. Half of the tribes were directed to stand on Mount Gerazim and hear proclaimed the blessings for obedience to God's law, while the other tribes were sent to Mount Ebal to hear the curses that would come for disobedience to God's law. The tribe of Gad was directed to stand on Mount Ebal (Deut. 27:13). This meant that they were well versed in the severity of the curses that God promised He would bring upon them if they rebelled against His law.

As the biblical descendants of Gad, the Swiss are left without excuse. They have forgotten their rich history with God. God chose the Swiss people as a tribe of Israel, which was to lead the world to righteousness. If only Switzerland would hear the biblical warnings and remember its ancient history with God.

Switzerland has not received prosperity of its own devices. It is through the obedience of the ancient biblical patriarch Abraham that the Swiss have received national blessings.

"Gad, a troop shall overcome him:

but he shall overcome at the last" (Gen. 49:19). *Jamieson, Fausset and Brown Commentary* states the following about Gad: "This tribe should be often attacked and wasted by hostile powers on their borders." For centuries, hostile powers did overrun Swiss borders. Swiss history is replete with outside forces dominating its soil.

Bible prophecy reveals the very intention of Gad's neutrality has been to prevent future ravaging at the hands of dynasties, empires and dictators. But though the Swiss can run, they can't hide. The illusion of neutrality will not preserve them from the aspirations of Europe's Holy Roman Trojan horse—the increasingly federalist European Union.

For the Swiss, it is already too late—they just don't realize it yet.

The EU's masterful step-by-step strategy of extracting economic, political and military cooperation from its subjects has worked on Switzerland. If the Swiss think they can play neutrality games with the EU, they are gravely mistaken. They escaped two world wars, but they shall not escape the third.

Strategically placed Switzerland will soon feel the beast power (Rev. 17) bearing down upon its northern border and the false prophet mounting up to ride in from the south. In the coming final European conflict, prophecy indicates, sadly, that the Swiss will suffer much more than just the breath of Nazidom at its borders.

As a tribe of Israel which has received precious blessings of God, Switzerland will be given the opportunity to turn back to Him. Ahead of acquiring wealth and material prosperity, the Swiss must seek after the *true riches* and wealth that only come from unbending obedience to God's inexorable law.

Switzerland must hear THE VOICE of the watchman to the house of Israel (Ezek. 33:7), turn and repent of their rebellion and, with all their heart, support that voice in this last hour as it warns of the soon-coming fulfillment of God's end-time prophecies. Heed the watchman's warning today and "turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for why will ye die, O house of Israel?" (Ezek. 33:11).

The solution for Switzerland is rooted in their history. There is only one road to travel, and that is *repentance!* ◆

# The Coming "Strong Man" of Europe

BY ERIC ANDERSON

**I**N THE AFTERMATH OF THE SEPTEMBER 11 terrorist assault on the United States, German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder enlarged his vision for Europe's future by demanding independent European Union foreign and security policies.

"We are ready to make Europe into an international player with global influence," Mr. Schröder told Germany's parliament the day before the October 19 EU conference on terrorism in Ghent, Belgium. "The terrorist threat is also a test for the common foreign and security policy of the EU. The diplomatic activities of the EU and member states must join together to a conclusive foreign and security policy," he said (*Morning Star*, Oct. 19).

"I am referring not only to peace-keeping and the creation of security on the Continent and on the fringes of the European Union," he stated. "I mean Europe's global responsibility in the struggle against hunger, oppression, instability and terrorism."

Mr. Schröder added that a united European effort against terrorism could serve as a "new force to drive the integration process," offering further evidence that the EU's emerging "defense identity" is designed to promote greater European unification.

On October 29, in an interview with French newspaper *Le Monde*, Mr. Schröder reaffirmed his position that Germany's post-war role as a secondary player had irrevocably passed: "We Germans were made to accept the idea of being an economic giant and a political dwarf. We were comfortable with it. But now, no one will allow us to maintain such an attitude."

The chancellor had already announced earlier in the year that Berlin would participate in future military operations under the aegis of the EU.

There's no doubt Mr. Schröder has big plans for Germany and Europe. In January, he asserted that his country would make full political integration within Europe one of its major objectives for this decade. Then, in April, he proposed sweeping changes to the EU's governing institutions to create a centralized EU government with a two-chamber parliament and expanded powers.

Chancellor Schröder's initiatives, if accepted at a special EU summit in Laeken, Belgium, on December 13, could further the creation of what many pro-integrationists see ultimately as a United States of Europe. According to the November 4 edition of London's *Sunday Telegraph*, Mr. Schröder said, "We have a very good chance of a completely positive result at Laeken."

EU observers perceive that Berlin is attempting to carve out for itself a greater leadership role in Europe. Mr. Schröder's desire to accelerate EU military and political integration clearly reflects Germany's historic quest for dominance. But the idea of a unified, German-led Europe, which certainly would weaken the authority of other national governments and parliaments, remains a bone of contention within the 15-nation federation. Indeed, the EU has reached an impasse.

## Wanted: A Strong Leader

The recent Ghent summit of EU leaders proved once again that Europe will remain disparate until *someone*—a STRONG LEADER—arises and takes control of Europe's future.

Stratfor wrote in its October 24 briefing that Europe is "struggling for a common vision." The analysis stated that the Ghent summit "was a colossal failure in its attempt to demonstrate the depth of European unity."

Stratfor believes that because of a combination of recent political blunders, "miscalculations and distractions dominating Europe's political agenda," there is little the Union can do to promote economic growth and move forward as a stable, cohesive power bloc.

However, notice their startling conclusion in light of these facts: "The

summit's failure demonstrated in startling clarity that Europe has no leader capable of forging a European vision. Until that leader emerges, the European Union will be strained simply to finish what is on its plate already, much less commence any new projects. ... EVENTUALLY SOMEONE WILL ARISE TO FILL THIS VACUUM AND SEIZE CONTROL OF THE AGENDA" (emphasis mine throughout).

So far, Germany seems like the only nation poised to fill the power void in Europe. But not everyone is thrilled with this idea. In a speech before

**Europe will remain disparate until someone—a strong leader—arises and takes control of Europe's future.**

British Parliament on July 4, MP Bill Cash warned, "[W]hat is happening is the creation of a Europe that is based fundamentally on the predominance of Germany. The German people know and understand that. ... WE ARE IN DANGER OF TAKING A ONE-WAY TICKET ON A ROUTE TO AN UNDEMOCRATIC AND UNSUSTAINABLE EUROPE."



**NO POLITICAL DWARF** Schröder, here behind a German soldier, has led Germany out from the shadow of World War II.

The German vision is likely to receive a hostile reaction from Britons and others in the United Kingdom who are for a European superpower, but against a European superstate. The French, Danish, Swedish and Finnish governments are also likely to give Mr. Schröder's initiatives a cool reception. Nevertheless, the current disparity in the EU begs for a common vision and agenda—something that will require a STRONG LEADER from someplace!

## The Coming "Strong Man"

Some 2,500 years ago, the Prophet Daniel described an end-time union that would fill the power void in Europe in the end time. The union would rise up and fight for world dominance; it would be a union geographically located within the region of the former Roman Empire, the fourth world-ruling empire revealed to King Nebuchadnezzar in his dream of a great human image.

The Roman Empire is represented by the legs of iron on the great image of Daniel 2. Yet the feet and toes of this image were made up of a brittle mixture of iron and clay (Dan. 2:41). The ten toes symbolize ten contemporaneous kings or leaders united in a massive political-military bloc—a United States of Europe—that will work together in the years ahead to resurrect the Roman Empire one final time. It will be short-lived, because iron cannot mix with clay. Even so, while it lasts, it will have the STRENGTH OF IRON.

For more than half a century, the late Herbert W. Armstrong, founder of the *Plain Truth* magazine, spoke and wrote about this prophesied tenation combine, dominated by Germany. Concerning the coming United States of Europe, he forecast over three decades ago, "The world appears bereft of 'great men.' But a world-recognized 'Strong Man' in all probability will now very soon appear. ... There will be ten, ruling ten nations or groups of nations in the area of the once-great Holy Roman Empire. But there will be one SUPER-KING over the ten" (*Plain Truth*, May 1969).

Concerning that "super-king," Mr. Armstrong astutely predicted, "All Europe is ... waiting for the confidence-inspiring leader—an international all-European Hitler, and it is on the way. That man is there somewhere" (*Plain Truth*, Nov./Dec., 1954).

Mr. Armstrong was right! Though conditions weren't quite ready for such a "strong man" to emerge back then, we now see that the world stage is set for his appearance today! And he is out there somewhere!

Since the *Trumpet's* genesis in 1990, this German "strong man"—whom the Bible says will become a world dictator in the years just ahead—has been a subject of further incisive analysis and reporting. Editor in Chief Gerald Flurry

has stated unequivocally, "Soon, Germany will be ruled by a man more cunning and deceitful than ADOLF HITLER" (*Nahum: An End-Time Prophecy for Germany*; write for a free copy).

### Who Will He Be?

Europe is searching for a leader who has the capacity to be his own powerful voice in a world of escalating change, confusion, terrorism and impending cataclysm. Europeans want a man who can bring about safety, provide them with economic and social peace of mind, and offer long-range stability.

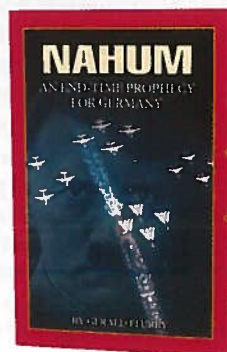
Will the coming "strong man" of Europe be Gerhard Schröder—or will someone, now virtually unknown, arise? Mr. Schröder is presently the nearest thing to a "strong man." At least, he is quickly becoming the most outspoken and visible. Even if many Europeans disagree with his plans, his initiatives nonetheless mirror the discontent felt by many toward the current state of EU affairs. History will record whether his vision for the EU will be realized.

One thing is for certain: Mr. Schröder's recent calls for a more muscular EU policy proclaim the message, loud and clear, of Germany's determination to fill the leadership void and seize control of Europe's agenda.

Whether Europe's strong man will be a president, a king or a führer, only time will tell. But neither the Germans nor Europe will wait forever. Soon now, the German masses—and all Europe—will again be swept off their feet and enticed to loyally follow a man of the hour into a new, glorious "golden age." And, though it may seem unbelievable, he will lead them on a quest for global domination—so says your Bible!

Watch Germany—and watch for the coming "strong man" of Europe! His rise will drastically affect YOUR LIFE! ♦

For your free copy of *Nahum, an End-Time Prophecy for Germany*, visit [www.pcog.org](http://www.pcog.org) to order online, or see inside the cover of this magazine for how to order by phone or mail.



IN LIGHT OF THE RECENT ATTACKS ON OUR country, it appears that biblical prophecies concerning end-time events are taking place. It has renewed my interest in what I have learned over the years listening and reading about the World Tomorrow. I think these current events are a wake-up call and a warning for our country to come to its knees in repentance. But looking around me and watching television, I just don't think it's going to happen.

Dumas, Ark.

THAT WORLD TRADE CENTER ATTACK shocked everyone here in New York City. We were only nine miles away. When we heard of it, we were not shocked—although we did get on our knees and prayed for the victims of the tragedy. What we did see is Bible prophecy at work. And I reminded the family that things would be getting much worse before our Savior makes a personal appearance to put a stop to all of this godlessness and finally bring peace to the world. We thank you for all the booklets and the *Trumpet*.

Bronx, N.Y.

I HAVE BEEN RECEIVING THE *TRUMPET* FOR two years now, absolutely free. Please accept my contribution to help support your work. I was motivated by your article in the September/October issue on tithing. Thank you for the articles. After the September 11 attack on America, I passed on some of your articles to family members, which I have been reluctant to do in the past, due to the focus on mostly bad news and the depressing state of our culture. Yet, you help me understand more clearly the reasons for our nation's problems and the solutions that the majority cannot grasp.

Merrimack, N.H.

IN LIGHT OF THE RECENT TERRORIST ATTACKS in America, I strongly feel that Ryan Malone's article "No Hard News," that appeared in your March/April 2001 issue, was most timely, and in some ways may have foretold the events of September 11, when it argued that entertainment, or infotainment for that matter, may have replaced solid hard news such as the violence in the Middle East—which no doubt played a big role in these attacks, given the origins of the hijackers. In fact, as Malone asserts, "Losing interest in hard news from around the world portends a grave danger for any democracy," as these attacks suggest. Please keep up your insightful analysis.

Flagstaff, Ariz.

MARK NASH

# What Is It About Harry?

The occult is more popular than ever—and just as dangerous.

**H**ARRY POTTER, THE NEWEST YOUTH HERO, IS BECOMING an icon to teens and preteens around the world. This poor orphaned child's kindness toward friends and his willingness to confront evil is endearing him to countless millions.

But, is that all there is to the story? Just a poor, downtrodden 11-year-old who becomes a hero?

Harry has "magical powers" he discovers while talking to a serpent (reminiscent of the story of Adam and Eve) on an outing with his oppressive aunt, uncle and cousin. This sets up the "Cinderella syndrome." Harry is a victim of harsh, uncaring step parents, and the audience immediately sympathizes with him.

Soon he is invited to attend a school for wizards and witches. The spirit world and supernatural phenomena permeate every major scene of this film from this point on—and therein lies the problem.

Young minds are totally enthralled with a character for whom they have sympathy, concern, admiration and friendship. While worried about the safety of Harry, with whom they identify, a child is open to the concepts of magic presented throughout the story.

Children who used to go to the movies and watch Westerns developed an interest in becoming cowboys or Indians when they grew up. Others went to gangster movies and wanted to become policemen. Later, children saw space movies and dreamed of becoming astronauts.

What will they dream of becoming after watching the wizards and witches in this latest Warner Brothers blockbuster?

A child is born with a massive capacity to learn and begins to absorb information from the environment around him immediately. Children's minds are like sponges. And, like sponges, children do not have the capacity to discern right from wrong. A sponge will soak up water the same way it will soak up an acid capable of destroying it. Children, when introduced to spiritism and wizardry, are unable to differentiate right from wrong.

Parents who argue that their preteen child can discern right from wrong would argue the opposite if that child was charged with a violent crime. The courts in the U.S. have known for years that children do not have the capacity to judge between right and wrong and, if they are honest, parents also know it.

Stories and movies of fantasy pose many potential dangers to children. They may create interest in occult subjects such as ouija boards, tarot cards, crystal balls or magic spells—or may lead to interest in Wicca, wizardry or demonism. Many

terrible acts have been committed by children with demonic interests. These youngsters did not start out killing people. They started with curiosity in the occult, the same type of curiosity the viewers and readers of Harry Potter may develop.

Since the advent of Harry Potter, the inquiries to occult related organizations have skyrocketed. Many such associations have added a "youth" adviser to handle the increased interest from children.

The weakness and ineptitude of adults is a second theme presented by this movie that should be a cause of concern to parents. The main character, an 11-year-old, overcomes an evil adult villain when the other adults could not. Throughout the story, the children are the heroes while the adults are often presented as less brave, less skilled and ineffective. Even when the children break clear rules established by the adults, they are rewarded rather than corrected.

Children should be able to look up to adults as providers and protectors, but this story breaks down that image of adults. Instead, it shows the children as being better equipped to face the world.

Not a healthy attitude for our children.

Another problem some fantasy stories create is the concept that all evil is fiction. In the lobbies of theaters, parents exiting the Harry Potter movie can be heard trying to explain to their children that the things seen are not real. While elements of Harry's magical world are imaginary, evil is real and it can and has destroyed people's lives.

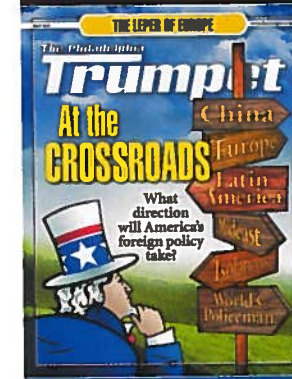
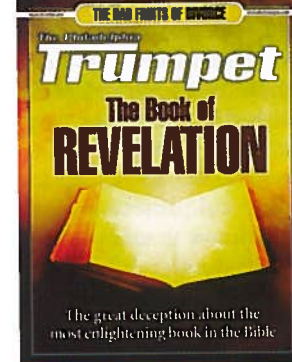
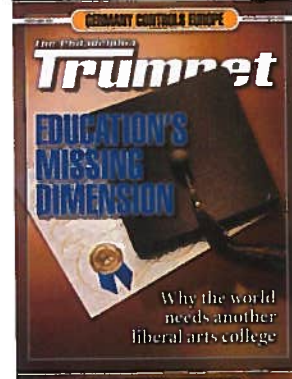
In truth, there is an evil, demonic presence in this world: a devil called Satan and multiple thousands or millions of demons ready and eager to lead unsuspecting children down the wrong path.

The Creator of the universe warned about involvement with witchcraft and wizards in His Word, the Holy Bible. "There shall not be found among you any one that maketh his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth divination, or an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a witch, Or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer. For all that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord: and because of these abominations the Lord thy God doth drive them out from before thee" (Deut. 18:10-12).

Introducing our children to stories centered around themes of wizardry and divination goes against the Word of God and is wrong. Parents must take charge of their children, guiding and protecting them with a godly view of right and wrong. Say NO to Harry Potter, and teach your children right from wrong according to God's Word.



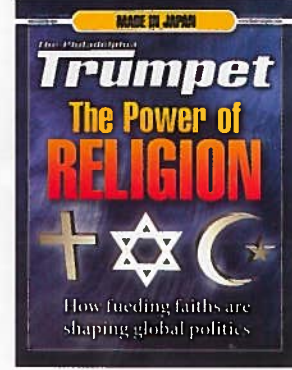
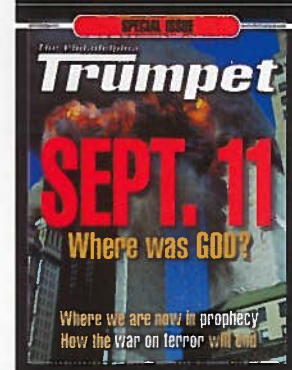
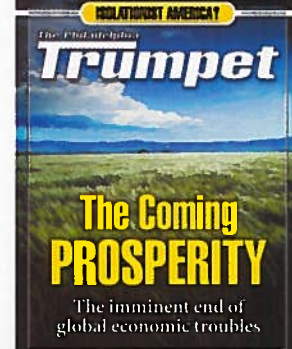
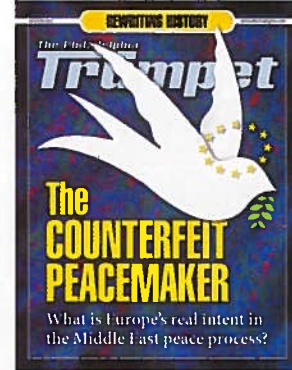
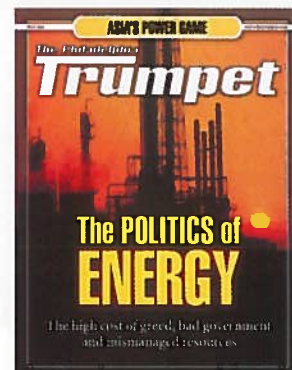
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## IS BACK ON

# WON



**NEW SEASON**

**Tomorrow's News Today**

**8:00 am ET, Sun**  
**7:00 am CT, Sun**

**6:00 am MT, Sun**  
**5:00 am PT, Sun**

### Television and Radio Listings

#### United States

**Nationwide satellite**—Galaxy 3R/3 11:00 am ET, Tue; 11:00 am ET, Thur (Key of David satellite uplink)  
**Nationwide cable**—WGN 8:00 am ET, Sun  
**Northeast cable**—WWOR 7:30 am ET, Sat  
Arkansas, Little Rock—KWBF 8:30 am, Sun  
California, Los Angeles—KDOC 10:30 am, Sun  
California, San Diego—COX cable channel 4 9:30 am, Sun  
Connecticut, Hartford—WCTX 7:00 am, Sun  
Florida, Orlando—WRDQ 11:00 am, Sun  
Georgia, Atlanta—WATL 8:30 am, Sun  
Illinois, Chicago—WJYS 12 noon, Sun  
Illinois, Harrisburg—KBSI 7:30 am, Sun  
Illinois, Mt. Vernon—WDKA 7:30 am, Sun  
Kentucky, Louisville—WBNA 9:30 am, Sun  
Kentucky, Paducah—WDKA 7:30 am, Sun  
Michigan, Detroit—WADL 9:00 am, Sun  
Missouri, Cape Girardeau—KBSI 7:30 am, Sun  
New York, Plattsburg—WVNY 7:00 am, Sun  
New York, New York City—WWOR 7:30 am, Sat  
North Carolina, Asheville—WASV 8:00 am, Sun  
North Carolina, Charlotte—WAXN 8:00 am, Sun  
North Carolina, Kannapolis—WAXN 8:00 am, Sun  
North Carolina, Fayetteville—WKFT 8:00 am, Sun  
North Carolina, Raleigh—WKFT 8:00 am, Sun  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City—KOCB 7:00 am, Sun  
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia—WTVE 11:30 am, Sun  
South Carolina, Greenville/Spartanburg—WASV 8:00 am, Sun  
Texas, Dallas—KDFI 9:00 am, Sun  
Texas, Tyler—KLTV 10:30 am, Sun  
Vermont, Burlington—WVNY 7:00 am, Sun  
Virginia, Roanoke—WDRL 8:00 am, Sun  
Washington D.C.—WTTG 7:00 am, Sun

#### Canada

**Nationwide satellite**—Galaxy 3R/3 11:00 am ET, Tue; 11:05 am ET, Thur (Key of David satellite uplink)  
**Nationwide satellite**—WWOR 7:30 am ET, Sat  
Alberta—CKRD 9:30 am, Sun  
British Columbia, Vancouver—CHEK 7:30 am, Sun

Ontario—CFMT 8:30 am, Sun  
Quebec, Montreal—WVNY 7:00 am, Sun

#### Latin America

**Regional satellite**—Galaxy 3R/3 11:00 am ET, Tue; 11:00 am ET, Thur (Key of David satellite uplink)  
**Argentina**—WWOR 8:30 am, Sat  
**Brazil**—WWOR 8:30 am, Sat  
**Chile**—WWOR 7:30 am, Sat  
**Colombia**—WWOR 6:30 am, Sat  
**Mexico**—WWOR 6:30 am, Sat  
**Venezuela**—WWOR 8:30 am, Sat

#### Caribbean

**Regional satellite**—Galaxy 3R/3 11:00 am ET, Tue; 11:00 am ET, Thur (Key of David satellite uplink)  
**Cuba**—WWOR 6:30 am, Sat  
**Grenada**—CCN 8:00 am, Sun  
**Jamaica**—WWOR 8:30 am, Sat  
**Puerto Rico**—WWOR 7:30 am, Sat  
**Tobago**—CCN 8:00 am, Sun  
**Trinidad**—CCN 8:00 am, Sun

#### Middle East/Africa

**Algeria**—Star World 1:00 am, Sun  
**Bahrain**—Star World 1:00 am, Sun  
**Cyprus**—Star World 1:00 am, Sun  
**Egypt**—Star World 11:00 pm, Sun  
**Ethiopia**—Star World 12:00 am, Sun  
**Iran**—Star World 1:30 am, Sun  
**Iraq**—Star World 11:50 pm, Sat  
**Israel**—Star World 11:00 pm, Sat  
**Jordan**—Star World 11:00 pm, Sun  
**Kuwait**—Star World 12:00 am, Sun  
**Lebanon**—Star World 1:00 am, Sun  
**Morocco**—Star World 1:00 am, Sun  
**Oman**—Star World 1:00 am, Sun  
**Palestine**—Star World 1:00 am, Sun  
**Qatar**—Star World 1:00 am, Sun  
**Somalia**—Star World 12:00 am, Sun  
**Sudan**—Star World 11:00 pm, Sat  
**Syria**—Star World 1:00 am, Sun  
**Tunisia**—Star World 1:00 am, Sun  
**United Arab Emirates**—Star World 1:00 am, Sun  
**Yemen**—Star World 1:00 am, Sun

#### Asia/Pacific

**Cambodia**—Star World 4:00 am, Sun  
**China**—Star World 5:00 am, Sun  
**North Korea**—Star World 6:00 am, Sun  
**South Korea**—Star World 6:00 am, Sun  
**Hong Kong**—Star World 5:00 am, Sun  
**India**—Star World 2:30 am, Sun  
**Nepal**—Star World 2:45 am, Sun  
**Pakistan**—Star World 2:00 am, Sun  
**Kazakhstan**—Star World 4:00 am, Sun  
**Uzbekistan**—Star World 2:00 am, Sun  
**Georgia**—Star World 12:00 am, Sun  
**Indonesia**—Star World 4:00 am, Sun  
**Malaysia**—Star World 5:00 am, Sun  
**Maldives**—Star World 2:00 am, Sun  
**Brunei**—Star World 5:00 am, Sun  
**Vietnam**—Star World 4:00 am, Sun  
**Papua New Guinea**—Star World 7:00 am, Sun  
**Philippines**—IBC TV 7:00 am, Sun; Star World 5:00 am, Sun  
**Fiji**—Star World 5:00 am, Sun  
**Singapore**—Star World 5:00 am, Sun  
**Taiwan**—Star World 5:00 am, Sun

#### Australia/New Zealand

**Australia nationwide**—Network Ten 4:30 am, Sun  
**New South Wales**—NRTV 4:30 am, Sun  
**Canberra**—Ten Capital 4:30 am, Sun  
**Queensland**—QTV 4:30 am, Sun  
**Victoria**—Ten Victoria 4:30 am, Sun  
**New Zealand nationwide**—TV3 6:00 am, Fri

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