

Global Watch Weekly Report

A Weekly Global Watch Media Publication (www.globalwatchweekly.com)

May 15th, 2015

THE EUROPEAN ARMY

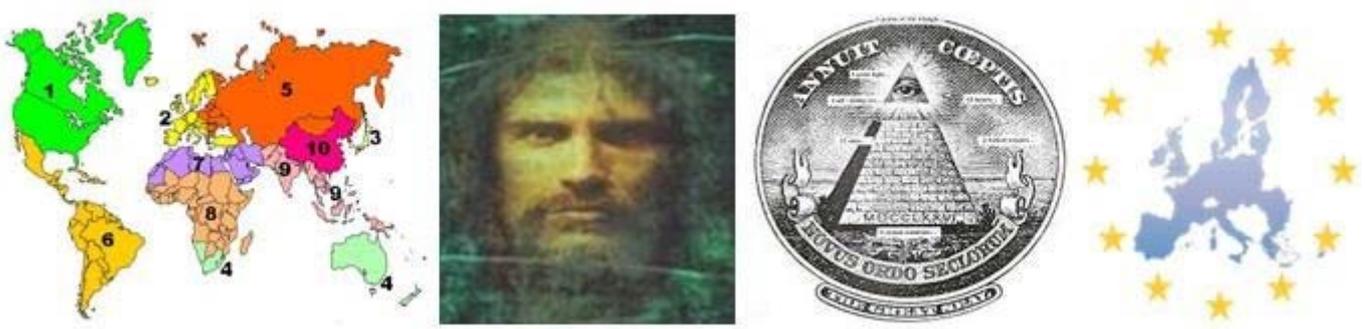


“ You would not create a European army to use it immediately. But a common army among the Europeans would convey to Russia that we are serious about defending the values of the European Union. ”

Source: Welt am Sonntag



Global Watch Weekly Report



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Welcome to the Global Watch Weekly Report

Dear Global Watch Weekly Member

Over 12 months ago former UK deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg, debated Nigel Farage, head of the UK Independence Party on the question of Britain and the European Union. During his statement, Clegg claimed that Farage's concerns about European plans to create an EU army were wild conspiracy theories. So its rather funny that 2 months ago (approximately 1 year later) a report appeared in the UK *Sunday Express* with Nick Clegg blasting Jean Claude Juncker, head of the European Union Commission, who had said that the next phase of a European drive for closer cooperation would be the creation of a European Army.

So what is this European Army all about and why is there such a strong link to Bible Prophecy? Why



is the head of Europe putting at the top of his agenda the need for Europe to combine its military into 1 European army?

In this edition of the Global Watch Weekly we explore the recent statements made by Jean Claude Juncker and why they represent a renewed ambition by the European Union to seek a union which has profound prophetic implications.

Enjoy

Rema Marketing Team

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HEAD OF THE EU CONFIRMS HIS POSITION

In a recent interview with *Die Welt am Sonntag*, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker said that Europe is neither respected nor taken seriously on the world stage.



He believes that a European army would help show the world, especially Russia, that the European Union is a force to be reckoned with and would have the capability to defend European values militarily.

Mr. Juncker believes that a European army would not necessarily replace NATO forces (which already represent 22 countries of the European Union), but would rather strengthen Europe. He said, *"A European army would show the world that there will never again be war between its member states."*

NATIONAL OR COLLECTIVE ARMY?

The idea of a European army is nothing new, as the idea has been discussed many times throughout the history of the EU. But each time it is discussed, the major opponent of the idea is Britain.

Britain believes that military defenses should be run by each individual nation. A U.K. government spokesman articulated the British response to Mr. Juncker's idea: *"Our position is crystal clear that defence is a national, not an EU, responsibility and that there is no prospect of that position changing and no prospect of a European army."*

Among the EU member states, Britain has the largest national military, followed by France and then Germany.

primary motivation for Mr. Juncker's proposal is *"to face up to Russia and other threats"* The reasoning is that a European army would make Europe a stronger force to be reckoned with, which would deter Russian aggression.

The EU has come in for criticism for its response to Russia's annexing of Crimea last year and support for separatist rebels in eastern Ukraine.

Mr Juncker argued that inter-governmental force Nato was not enough because not all members of the transatlantic defence alliance are in the EU. He said a common EU army would send important signals to the world and the purchase of military equipment would "bring significant savings".

The 28-nation EU already has battle groups that are manned on a rotational basis and meant to be available as a rapid reaction force. But they have never been used in a crisis. EU leaders have said they want to boost the common security policy by improving rapid response capabilities.



German Defence Minister Ursula von der Leyen, welcomed the idea. *"Our future as Europeans will at some point be with a European army,"* she told a German radio station

Even though the EFP sees the benefits of such an army, its president, Pietro De Matteis, said: *"Of course any army must be under democratic oversight, which requires the European Union to make a step further in the process of European integration towards a federal Europe with a stronger role for the European Parliament."*

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HOW THE EU ARMY CONCEPT EVOLVED

Since 1946, several European nations have attempted to create military alliances. In 1948, the Brussels Treaty Organization (BTO) formed, but was absorbed by NATO in late 1950. In 1952, the newly established European Defense Community (EDC) attempted too much too soon, and it collapsed.



In 1948, European leaders signed the Brussels Treaty—a modification of the EDC. It resulted in the Western European Union, which came into being in Paris on October 23, 1954, and ratified by all members in London on May 6, 1955. Its members included Britain and the six members of the EU. Since then the WEU underwent significant changes.

In 1984 the European defense and foreign affairs ministers agreed to “reactivate” the WEU and harmonize the members’ views on key issues. In 1987, the WEU Council adopted a “*Platform on European Security Issues*” and declared its intention to develop a “more cohesive European defense identity.”

During the 1987 oil shipping crisis in the Gulf, the WEU dispatched military forces—a sign that its

of a cohesive identity had, in fact, become reality, due to the speed of world events, the WEU gained renewed interest. The end of the Cold War caused German unification, the end of the Warsaw pact, and uncertainty regarding NATO’s role.

Prompted by the crisis in the Gulf and by German unification, which meant a larger, more powerful Germany and an uncertain NATO, the EU members decided that their union should include defense. Other potential threats include international terrorism, political instability in North Africa, and threats from the Moscow, China, and the Middle East. Some suggested that the WEU merge with the EU.



At the time, Luxembourg’s Foreign Minister Jacques Poos argued that the Gulf Crisis illustrated the urgent necessity of establishing a common European foreign and security policy. A spokesman for former

French president Mitterrand advocated:

“Whatever the problem, our answer is the same, more Europe.”

The WEU admitted a host of new members in the mid 1990’s. These included Greece and the non-EU, NATO member countries of Iceland, Norway, Turkey, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Austria, Finland, and Sweden. The European Council met in Cologne in June of 1999 and

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decided on a common policy on Russia which was the first use of the Common Foreign and Security Policy and adopted the declaration on Kosovo.

In relation to the European Security and Defense Policy, the Council declared that the EU must have the capacity for autonomous action, backed up by credible military forces, the means to decide to use them, and a readiness to do so, in order to respond to international crises without prejudice to actions by NATO.”

In 2000, the European Council at Nice established the decision making bodies (Political and Security Committee and a Military Committee reinforced by a Military Staff) and a crisis reaction force of sixty thousand soldiers.



In May of 2001, leading members of the EU's newly established military organizations, high-ranking officials and military personnel from the various Member States, and members of several European military and political think-tanks met in Berlin for a colloquy where they established the EU's security concepts and risks. Over four hundred participants from over thirty countries attended and all discussed security issues that would affect Europe and the EU's development of its own military.

Professor de Wijk of the Royal Military Academy in Breda summed up the colloquy's purpose when he stated:

“At the same time, the US must accept the EU as an equal partner. We may have different views, but in the final analysis we share the same historical and cultural background and seek to protect the same values and interests. Moreover, only a military capable EU can help defend common EU-US interests. Indeed, as the EU has global interests, the EU should develop capabilities with a

truly global reach. I am very much against a division of labor where Europe sees to Europe and the USA sees to the rest of the world. For that reason, the security concept of the European Union must contain guidance for the development of power projection capabilities which can be deployed worldwide. In practice, a EU security concept should deal with the following questions: how to link the EU's military capabilities to its political objectives? Where and when the EU will make use of its military capabilities? What kind of operations will be conducted? How these operations will be conducted? What kind of military forces are required to conduct these operations?”

Although the Amsterdam Treaty gave the WEU an integral role in giving the EU an independent defense capability, playing a major role in the Petersberg tasks in November 2000, WEU Ministers met in Marseille and agreed to begin transferring the organization's capabilities and functions to the European Union, under its developing Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP).

In January 2002, the WEU's Security Studies Institute and the Satellite Centre transferred to the EU and became the European Union Institute for Security Studies and the European Union Satellite Centre. The Nice Treaty removed the role given to the WEU in the Amsterdam Treaty.

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THE EUROPEAN DEFENSE AGENCY

The European Defense Agency is a continuation of the work of the Western European Armaments Organization (WEAO) and the Western European Armaments Group (WEAG). It represents the transference of their functions from the WEU and to the EU framework, and thus continues the decommissioning of the WEU. The European Defense Agency (EDA) is an agency of the European Union headquartered in Brussels.



Set up in July 2004, it is a Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) body set which reports to the Council of the European Union.

The Lisbon Treaty scrapped the WEU and kept the mutual defense clause of the Treaty of Brussels as a basis for EU mutual defense arrangement. The Treaty of Lisbon states the following: *"The common security and defense policy shall include the progressive framing of a common defense policy. This will lead to a common defense, when the European Council, acting unanimously, so decides."*

In February of 2009, the European Parliament voted in favor of the creation of Synchronized Armed Forces Europe (SAFE) as a first step towards a true military force. An EU directorate will direct SAFE with training standards and operational doctrine.

SAFE created an EU "Council of Defense Ministers" and a European statute for soldiers governing training standards, operational doctrine and freedom of operational action. SAFE is based on voluntary participation and will lead to the synchronization of the European forces. SAFE aims to develop an integrated European security structure. There will be civil and military capabilities in the member countries' reach.

that the Lisbon Treaty established *"that if some countries want to enter into reinforced cooperation between themselves they can do so."* This agreement existed with the euro and the Schengen accords on frontier-free travel, and a "common European defense" will take the same approach. Mr. Frattini suggested that if there was a European army one nation can send planes, another tanks and another armored cars. He said this is the idea of a European army.

And Daniel Keohane, research director at the European think tank FRIDE, said, *"There's no point in talking about an army unless you're talking about a federal state."* He told *Defense News*, *"You need to be clear who is the political authority controlling it and who pays for it."*

THE PROPHETICAL STANCE

While modern scholars and skeptics assume the Bible is nothing more than a collection of myths and legends, the God of the Bible boldly claims that He alone is capable of *"declaring the end from the beginning, and from ancient times things that are not yet done, saying 'My counsel shall stand'" (Isaiah 46:8–10).*

About 2,500 years ago, the God of the Bible revealed to the prophet Daniel that a fragile federation (iron and clay) with links to the ancient Roman Empire would arise just prior to the return of Jesus Christ to this earth (Daniel 2:34–44).

During the first century ad, the Apostle John prophesied that the relatively sudden rise of a powerful political "beast" capable of making war will surprise the world. In light of these ancient prophecies about the surprising appearance of a European power with war-making powers and links to the global economy, it is sobering indeed, to see world events developing along the same lines!

Not only is the European debt crisis generating calls for a United States of Europe, the biggest EU countries (France, Germany, Italy, Poland and Spain) "want to develop a plan for a European Union military headquarters" to

Franco Frattini, the Italian Foreign Minister, said

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conduct military operations around the world—despite objections by Great Britain.

BIBLICAL INSIGHTS ON THE WAR MACHINE

There is debate as to whether the 10 horns and 10 heads referenced in the prophecies of Daniel and John are speaking about a Club of Rome 10 bio regional world government plan or 10 core nations of a Revived Roman Empire. Whichever side of the fence you sit on the key here is that war will be a big part of the Antichrist agenda for world conquest.

12 "The ten horns you saw are ten kings who have not yet received a kingdom, but who for one hour will receive authority as kings along with the beast. 13 They have one purpose and will give their power and authority to the beast. 14 They will wage war against the Lamb, but the Lamb will triumph over them because he is Lord of lords and King of kings" Revelation 17:12-14

"The whole world was filled with wonder and followed the beast. 4 People worshiped the dragon because he had given authority to the beast, and they also worshiped the beast and asked, "Who is like the beast? Who can wage war against it?" Revelation 13:3-4

One of the myths about the Antichrist that has developed in modern day interpretation is that the whole world will become so enamored with him that all the nations will surrender their sovereignty to him voluntarily. The Bible does not teach this. It is also contrary to common sense. Africa and Asia and Latin America have not spent a century casting off European colonialism in order to suddenly turn around and receive a European dictator with open arms.

The world will resist him, and the result will be a Third World War in which he "will destroy to an extraordinary degree" (Daniel 8:24). This war will initially result in the death of one-fourth of humanity, or 1.5 billion people in today's terms (Revelation 6:2-8). As the Tribulation approaches its mid-point, this war will escalate into a nuclear holocaust that will result in the deaths of an additional one-third of those still alive — another 1.5 billion (Revelation 8 and 9).

It will be a empty victory because in the process of his conquest, one-third of the earth will be destroyed and half its population will be killed.

The Bible indicates that as the Antichrist

becomes obsessed with the Jews and seizes control of Jerusalem that segments of the world will begin to revolt. The core of the revolt is centered in the African nations which are crushed by him (Daniel 11:40) and the Asian nations who raise an army of 200 million and send it marching across Asia toward Israel where they hope to engage the Antichrist in a decisive battle for their freedom.

Daniel says that while the Antichrist and his armies are rampaging around the Middle East, looting the nations and killing the Jews, the Antichrist suddenly hears "rumors" that "disturb him" (Daniel 11:40-44). He evidently hears about the great Asian army coming to challenge him. He responds by consolidating his forces "between the seas and the beautiful Holy Mountain" (Daniel 11: 45). This is the same area that is referred to in Revelation as the Valley of Armageddon.

We are told that the Euphrates River dries up at this time and the great Asian army crosses to engage the Antichrist and his armies in a battle which literally has the potential of wiping out the nation of Israel (Revelation 16:12). As they fight, the Lord Jesus Christ breaks from the heavens, returns to the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem, and speaks a supernatural word that causes all the armies to drop dead in their tracks. *"Their eyes rot in their sockets and their tongues rot in their mouths" (Zechariah 14:12), and the valley is filled with blood up to the horses' bridles for a distance of two hundred miles (Revelation 14:20).*

Paul says the Antichrist will be slain by "the breath of the Lord" (2 Thessalonians 2:8). John says the Lord will make war against the Antichrist "with the sword of His mouth" (Revelation 2:16). Daniel says the Antichrist's "dominion will be taken away, annihilated and destroyed forever" (Daniel 17:26). Daniel also says that the Antichrist will be thrown into "the burning fire" (Daniel 7:11).

It is certainly fascinating observing whether the European Army is linked to the actual armies that will seek to oppose the second coming of Christ but which will be ultimately destroyed. Only time will tell.