Global Watch Weekly Report

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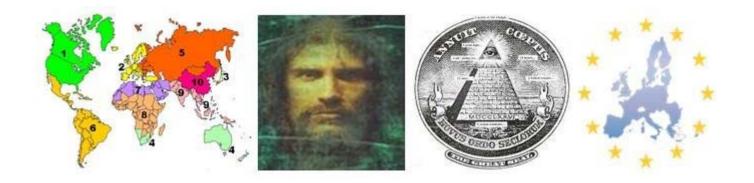
THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN



(Sources: CBI, HM Treasury)

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Global Watch Weekly Report



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Global Watch Weekly Report

Welcome to the Global Watch Weekly Report (GWW)

Dear Global Watch Weekly Member

The scene has been set. June 23rd will witness one of the most pivotal moments in UK history, let alone European history as the British population vote on whether Britain is to remain within the European Union, or exit and instead look to strengthen its age old and historical relationship with its daughter, the United States, as well as its commonwealth allies.



Given that a few weeks ago British Prime Minister, David Cameron, commented that it wouldn't be in the American interest for Donald Trump to win the US election (after comments made by Trump about refusing Muslims entry to the United States), we wonder now how much these words may come to haunt him, should Britain eventually

leave the European Union and the unthinkable happen with a Trump election victory.

Over this weekend David Cameron has visibly showed the signs of a man who realizes that it is futile trying to negotiate with a European institution (the EU), whose primary objective is the creation of a United States of Europe. In a last ditch attempt to secure concessions from the EU which he could then use a platform for the "Yes" campaign, Cameron position has been weakened significantly.

Yes a few cosmetic concessions here and there but Nigel Farage leader of the UK Independence Party, as well as other "No" campaign groups such as leave.eu, getbritainout.org and saynotoeu.com are rubbing their hands with glee.

Further damaging news to Cameron was revealed today when Boris Johnson, the mayor of London and a major influence within Cameron's Conservative Party, made a public statement that he would be joining the "Leave" campaign in protest at the hand that Cameron was dealt with by Brussels.





But are the stakes purely a political and economic debate or is there more to this than meets the eye? Find out now in this exciting latest edition of the Global Watch Weekly.

Enjoy

Rema Marketing

A MAN BATTERED AND BRUISED

Euro sceptics this weekend launched a series of scathing attacks on British Prime Minister David Cameron's deal with the European Union, claiming it was mere 'crumbs'.

The Prime Minister finally secured agreement on reform of Britain's membership of the EU after a marathon Brussels summit, but was forced into a humiliating climb down on his demands.



A compromise deal that will allow existing claimants to carry on receiving child benefits in full until 2020 falls well short of the outright ban on sending child benefit abroad initially demanded by the Prime Minister.

David Cameron was forced into a humiliating climb down on his demands after he finally secured agreement on reform of Britain's membership



Daniel Hannah a member of the European Parliament (MEP) poured scorn on the Brussels deal with a series of tweets complaining about the terms. It comes after eastern European states

insisted all 34,000 existing claimants in the UK should continue to receive the full payment until their sons and daughters reach adulthood - something rejected as 'not acceptable' by the Prime Minister earlier in the negotiations.

And an 'emergency brake' on in-work welfare payments for migrant workers will be made available for seven years, shorter than the 13 years put forward by Mr Cameron in negotiations.

Leave.Eu co-chairman Richard Tice said: "The Prime Minister promised half a loaf, begged for a crust and came home with crumbs."

Daniel Hannan MEP tweeted: "Britain banged the table and aggressively demanded the status quo. No new treaty, no powers back, and this is how Eurocrats teach us "before" we vote."

Nile Gardiner, a former adviser to Margaret Thatcher, tweeted: "Cameron's deal will consign Britain to second class status in a third class EU. The only option is to leave and restore British freedom."

Eurosceptic Tory MP Tom Pursglove said:

"I was willing to give the renegotiation a chance, but the fact is that this does not deal with uncontrolled migration from Europe, and will not allow us to trade globally."





And in a damning turn of events today, Boris Johnson, Mayor of London and a significant ally within the Conservative Party signaled his intention to support the *leave campaign* with a scathing attack on Mr Cameron's failure to secure any extra powers for the UK to control its own borders.

THE ISSUE GOES BACK TO ROME

If there is anything today that we want you to understand, its that deep beneath this major struggle in regards to Britain's inclusion in an integrated Europe is the specter of Rome and the Vatican.



Don't be fooled by thinking of the European Union as simply a political institution that operates autonomously with its own political and economic agenda. The bottom line is that the European Union dogma, principles and internal influences are dominated by a subversive Catholic agenda.

Religion does play a part in European politics. Its precepts provided the ideology that prompted the European Union's formation.

Religion has a voice in European politics through the Christian Democratic and Socialist political parties, which elect statesmen who share their beliefs. The leaders of these parties become the political representatives of their churches.

The largest Christian Democratic party in Germany is the Christian Democratic Union headed by German Chancellor, Angela Merkel.



THE SPREAD OF CATHOLIC IDEALS

During the French Revolution, as Democracy spread through Europe, so did Christian political parties. Most of these parties were Catholic. The Christian Democratic political movement would defend the Church's ultimate interests. This political party assumed responsibility for the social services that the Church was no longer in a position to provide.

Catholic ideals influenced the European Union's founders. During World War II, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman, German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, and Alcide de Gasperi, each man exemplary Catholics, had been hunted by Nazis and Fascists.







Gasperi—the founder of the Christian Democratic Party in Italy, and а militant Catholic activist and anti-fascist-became premier of Italy in 1945. He believed that the Christian party politician remained linked with spiritual mother. the Church. His theological convictions influenced his public and private actions

German Chancellor Konrad Adenaeur helped found the *Christian Democratic Union* (CDU) in Germany in 1945. He "typified a Catholic Germany in contrast to a pagan Germany."

In 1949, the Frenchman Robert Schuman became France's foreign minister. He had wanted to become a priest, but gave the idea up to serve his faith in other ways. For him, politics was a priestly duty.

All three men were politicians with high ideals. Pope Pius XII, who held strong political beliefs, sought to aid the cause of peace with the help of fellow Catholics. He and the leaders of the Christian Democratic parties formulated a plan. For the first time, leaders of the Catholic Church headed the French, Italian, and German governments.

The Christian Democratic political parties aroused hopes of a new Christianity. The movement arranged religious gatherings where they planned political action. Vatican Europe became part of the political scene.

Europe, devastated by two world wars. directly threat of felt the two atheistic ideologies—communism and fascism. The European political leaders believed that the only way to have peace among nations would be if the nations aligned themselves economic and political pursuits. Schuman proposed that France and Germany create a Coal and Steel Community, encompassing the two nation's production.

Konrad Adenauer welcomed the idea as a way to prevent war among these two nations. They invited other nations to join as well. On May 9, 1950, the Schuman Declaration led to the first European Union and on April 18, 1951, European leaders signed the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) Treaty in Paris.

These men acted as key players in the Union's formation. They held the highest positions in its newly established organizations. Robert Schuman became the first president of the European Commission in 1958. Alcide de Gasperi held the presidential post of the ECSC Common Assembly in 1954. Monsignor Pierre Raffin, the Bishop of Metz, in Schuman's native Lorraine, launched a campaign for his beatification; the first step on the way to sainthood. Some Christian Democratic members of the European Parliament backed the initiative.

Of Jacques Delors, the former EU Commission president, Stanley Hoffman, who writes on European Union affairs, wrote:

"A former official of the French labor union inspired by progressive Catholic thought, he exemplifies the synthesis of Christian democracy and socialism on which the Community was built."

One's religious convictions greatly affect one's

political beliefs. In the summer of 1998, the *United Methodist News Service* issued a press release stating that European churches were preparing to play a major role in the continued development of the European Union. *The European Ecumenical Commission for Church and Society* merged with the Conference of European Churches (CEC) into the Commission on Church and Society.

Members of this new commission included Methodists, Lutherans, Baptists, Anglicans, and the Orthodox. *The Conference of European Churches* comprised 123 different church bodies, and also cooperated with the Roman Catholic Church. Keith Clements, the conference's general secretary, commented:

"For the first time in centuries, there's the possibility of creating a Europe without barriers, the challenge to the churches is whether they themselves can contribute to the unity."

Catholic thought provides the ideological basis for a united Europe, and presents itself as a political point of reference. The Church along with the unification of Europe, is simultaneously attempting to unify and strengthen itself. It aims to become the spiritual backbone of the evolving European Union. According to See Change, a publication for Catholic organizations, which reports on how the hierarchy of the Catholic Church involves itself in public policy debates:

"It seems that the bishops want the European Union to become an extension of the church, by confirming that European civilization, in the words of the pope, "emerged because the seed of Christianity was planted deep in Europe's soil." (Zenit, "Popes, proposals for European Charter of human rights, "September 24, 2000.)

Few democracies in Europe mention God in their constitutions but this did not deter the bishops from demanding that the European Union should do so.

Understanding this very brief overview of 20th century European history provides the context for now understanding why Britain more than any other member of the European Union has had a troubled history in regards to its membership.

THE BRITISH 481 YEAR STRUGGLE

The break of England from Rome was effected by a series of acts of Parliament passed between 1532 and 1534, among them the 1534 Act of Supremacy which declared that Henry was the "Supreme Head on earth of the Church of England".



The Split with Rome in 1534 occurred as a result of King Henry VIII's desire to divorce and remarry. Henry had been married to Catherine of Aragon since 1509 and she had borne Henry no male heir.

Henry was anxious to have a son, who would become King upon his death. In order to secure the succession Henry wanted to remarry and he had fallen in love with a young courtier called Anne Boleyn.

To remarry Henry would need to get the permission of the pope who was the head of the catholic church. The Pope though was warned by King Charles V of Spain that he would be very unhappy if the divorce went ahead. Spain were a very powerful Catholic country and the Pope was reluctant to upset the Spanish King.

Ever since this major milestone in European history, relinquishing British sovereignty to Europe is one that evokes deep concerns in the British conscience; this arises from a long history of the Island people fighting to defend their independence from Catholic Europe and its pope.

The history of England was heavily influenced by the Bible, following Tyndale's translations in 1525 and 1535. It was this also that contributed to the separation of England from Rome.

In view of what we now see, it will be useful to

quote from a letter written by Tyndale to King Henry VIII in 1536, the first part of which reads as follows:

"I beseech the king's most noble grace, well to consider all the ways by which the cardinal, (Wolsley) and our holy bishops, have led him since he was first king; and to see whereunto all the pride, pomp, and vain boast of the cardinal is come, and how God hath resisted him and our prelates in all their wiles. We, having nothing to do at all, have meddled yet with all matters, and have spent for our prelates' causes more than all Christendom, even unto the utter beggaring of ourselves; and have gotten nothing but rebuke and hate among all nations, and a mock and a scorn of them whom we have most holpen.

For the Frenchmen (as the saying is) of late days made a play, or a disguising, at Paris, in which the emperor danced with the pope and the French king, and wearied them; the king of England sitting on a high bench, and looking on.

And when it was asked why he danced not, it was answered, that he sat there but to pay the minstrels their wages: as one who should say, we paid for all men's dancing. We monied the emperor openly, and gave the French king double and treble secretly; and to the pope also. Yea, and though Ferdinand had money sent openly to blind the world withal, yet the saying is, through all Dutchland, that we sent money to the king of Poland, &c..."

As England spent money for the "prelates causes" in the 16th century, so today they have been persuaded to adopt many expensive Catholic principles, such as were outlined in The Common Good (1996).

This quickly frittered away the strong financial position that had been achieved by previous Governments. After some thirteen years of socialism and following the European {the Catholic} model of social doctrine, it now becomes necessary to join the rest of Europe by imposing austerity measures and finding ways to increase revenues through taxation.



SOCIAL UNREST?

Imposing "austerity measures" upon populations that have enjoyed affluent times, thanks to their credit cards, will bring protests of course such as has been seen in Greece. It was Margaret Thatcher who once said something like: Socialism works very well until you run out of everyone else's money! When people are forced to tighten their belts, then things can start to get a little rough.



So what are the prospects for the future? The reasonable expectation must be that countries that are deeply in debt {Portugal, Spain and Italy who have headed in the direction of the Greek tragedy) will have to impose serious austerity measures and that is bound to result in protests, as well as physical attacks upon banks and other financial institutions which are assumed to be responsible, and the idea that they are responsible is one that has been promoted by Rome for some time.

Now if this is to be the outcome and we are saying "if" at this point then we should be prepared for a not very rosy future! Some of us will remember the scenes in Russia and Eastern Europe when Communism collapsed the Capitalist West may well be about to witness similar (or worse) events.

Social unrest of this kind and the resultant crackdown by authorities, an outbreak of violent crime, riots and even terror, may be anticipated for another reason. It would be a form of judgement brought upon populations which have become totally godless and immoral.

BRITAIN & THE POPE

The one country that bears a special responsibility for such gross behavior in this matter of idolatry of the pope is (the once Great) Britain. Her history is one that has provided her with a wealth of experience and knowledge regarding the consequences of dealing with the Roman Catholic system.

The very wording contained in "The Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement" (1689) is warning enough:

"Whereas it hath been found by experience that it is inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant Kingdom to be governed by a Popish Prince or by any King or Queen marrying a papist...etc."

MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

- A number of documents formed the basis of the constitution because they established important principles.
- Magna Carta 1215
- · Bill of Rights 1689
- Act of Settlement 1701



It is well known that a Roman Catholic cannot occupy the throne of England. For that to happen there would have to be a constitutional shake-up as well as electoral reform. For the British government to spend an estimated £42 million on a papal visit, at a time when they are talking about spending cuts and increased taxation, can hardly be expected to win much popular support!

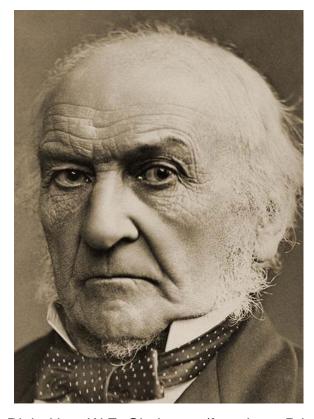
Even if the Catholic claim that ten percent of Britons are now Catholic is true (which is doubtful), it leaves ninety percent of the people with good reason for being upset. The position is a difficult one to defend even if the BBC and the media support it (which they probably will),

Previously the *National Secular Society* delivered a 28,000-name petition to Downing Street objecting to any state funding of papal visits to the UK. The president of the society had stated that any benefits of such a state visit do not justify its cost.

A PRIME MINISTER'S WARNING

From time to time it has been found necessary to introduce legislation designed to curtail the growing power of the Catholic Church in Britain. For example, the "Popery Act" of 1698 (passed through Parliament in 1700) had the long title: "An Act for the further preventing the Growth of Popery."

That Act was repealed in 1846. Following the Proclamation of Papal Infallibility in 1870, one British Prime Minister published his warnings to the nation in a paper entitled 'Vaticanism,' and also in another work which had the title "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on civil allegiance"



The Right Hon. W.E. Gladstone (four times Prime Minister of Britain) wrote about Vaticanism follows in 1875:

"Of that system as a system, especially after the further review of it which it has been my duty to make, I must say that its influence is adverse to freedom in the State, the family, and the individual; that when weak it is too often crafty, and when strong tyrannical."

He wrote further in explanation of his objective:

"My object has been to produce, if possible, a temper of greater watchfulness; to promote the early and provident

fear which, says Mr Burke, is the mother of necessity; to distrust that lazy way of thought which acknowledges no danger until it thunders at the doors; to warn my countrymen against the velvet paw, and smooth and soft exterior of a system which is dangerous to the foundations of civil order, and which any one of us may at any time encounter in his daily path.

If I am challenged, I must not refuse to say it is not less dangerous, in its ultimate operation on the human mind, to the foundations of the Christian belief, which it loads with false excrescences, and strains even to the bursting." "On one point I must strongly insist. In my Expostulation, I laid stress upon the charge of an intention, on the part of Vaticanism, to promote the restoration of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, on the first favourable opportunity, by foreign arms, and without reference to the wishes of those who were once his people.

From Archbishop Manning downward, not so much as one of those who have answered me from the standing-ground of Vaticanism has disavowed this project: Many of them have openly professed that they adopt it, and glory in it. Thus my main practical accusation is admitted; and the main motive which prompted me is justified. At last came the crowning stroke of 1870 (i.e. the Decree of papal Infallibility): The legal extinction of Right, and the enthronement of Will in its place, throughout the churches of one half of Christendom.

While freedom and its guarantees are thus attacked on one side, a multitude of busy but undisciplined and incoherent assailants, on the other, are making war, some upon Revelation, some upon dogma, some upon Theism itself."

It is here that Gladstone referred to a war upon Revelation - i.e. upon the Bible itself through the avenues then being pursued such as textual criticism, the theory of evolution and the whole question of authority.

By weakening confidence in the Divine Revelation (Scripture), the authority of the Catholic Church (and papal infallibility) became an obvious alternative for religious people. It did not matter that many were embracing humanism and even atheism - for even that was preferable to the authority of the Bible in Vatican eyes. Gladstone was a very perceptive man!

For a Prime Minister to write these thing he must have been exposed to and witnessed a great deal of evidence supporting the statements which he made.

THE BATTLE AGAINST BRITAIN

Before we dismiss the warnings enshrined in Britain's constitutional Acts, or those of Mr. Gladstone quoted, it is worth briefly reviewing the pattern of history that reveals the determined efforts that have been made in order to bring Roman Catholics to power in what was once a "Protestant Britain."

Ever since the Bible was translated into English exposing the fraudulent church of Rome, and thus launching the Reformation in England, there has been a consistent and unremitting attempt to turn back the clock and to return the country to papal domination. Some of the main land marks of history are listed below, and gathered from Steinberg's Dictionary of British History {1970 edition).

Among the several plots, conspiracies and even acts of war, we may list the following:

The Throckmorton Plot (1583) The Babington Plot (1586) The Spanish Armada (1588) The Gunpowder Plot (1605)

The Revolution of 1688 Involving James II The Jacobite Rebellion (1745)

The 'Aggression of the Pope' (1850) in unilaterally setting up a Catholic hierarchy in Britain resulted in the Ecclesiastical Titles Act (1851).

Sinn Fein attempts to overthrow British rule in Ireland began in 1916.

As most of these avenues failed to produce the desired results, British Parliamentarians relaxed their vigilance, and charitable men thought it unfair to their Catholic fellow countrymen that they should continue to be restricted. So there were those who promoted a Roman Catholic Disabilities (Removal) Bill.

Thus the law forbidding Roman Catholics to vote was removed from the Statue Book in 1729. The law which prevented Catholics from sitting in Parliament was removed in 1829.

A law forbidding papal bulls from entering the

kingdom was taken away in 1846 and as each of these objectives were achieved, it was claimed that it would be a "final settlement" and that thereafter the Roman Catholic Church would not seek to be involved in political matters. And each time the pledge was made it was soon broken.

In more recent years and following the guidelines given in papal encyclicals the Catholic push for power has taken a different approach. Since World War Two Catholics have captured many of Britain's centers of influence not totally, but far in excess of their percentage of population.

The British media is littered with Catholics as have been many editors of prominent UK newspapers. A telling paragraph in a book published some years ago reveals some rather obvious methods used by Catholics to influence opinion. For example, the writer (*George Scott, "The R.Cs," 1967*) says:

"...Catholics have exerted and do exert pressure... they mount campaigns of protest. I recall, incidentally, the story of the Jesuit priest on the teaching staff at Stonyhurst who told an ex-pupil, 'I have only to lift that telephone to get 5()0 people sending letters of protest to the B.B.C."

Such are the modern methods. Every year there are complaints about Britain's traditional 'Bonfire Night' held on November the 5th, recalling the Gunpowder Plot whereby Catholics planned to blow up King James I who had arranged for a new translation of the Bible (the "Authorised" version of 1611). James was to be blown skyhigh together with Parliament!



This attempt to blot out the memory of that event is like asking citizens of the United States to abandon the celebrations (and fireworks) on the fourth of July!

But the gradual erosion of Protestantism in Britain has allowed Catholics to increase their influence and power. That, together with the planned secularization of the population, has resulted in an amazing indifference to the whole matter.."

The fact is, however, that Britain still retains a protestant spirit, even if not from religious convictions. But then, it was a nation that had forgotten, and that had no desire to teach its children the lessons of its own history. We might suppose that with that the battle was over but oh no. The whole thing had to be taken further and Britain made subject to Catholic Europe and its social teaching. What the Spanish Armada failed to accomplish, perhaps European Treaties could!

The Christian-Socialist State Ever since the pope lost his temporal power in 1870 (that is, his position as a king and monarch, as well as being a religious leader or "false prophet"), it has been the intention of the Vatican to recover that power, as was noted by Gladstone in 1875.

A study of the prophecy of the Apocalypse together with history reveals to us a clear attempt to re-create what was known in history as The Holy Roman Empire. The first attempt was seen in the First World War when an Austro-German alliance tried to unite Europe under its domination.

The second attempt was made to bring into being a new Europe (Das Nue Europa) under the "Third Reich."



When that failed, a plan to unite Europe under the "Treaty of Rome" was commenced (1957) and has gradually evolved to become the European Union that we see today.

That this 'United States of Europe' is governed by Catholic social doctrine is sufficient to demonstrate that it is, in fact, the hand of Rome that pulls the strings and produces the menu.

What we see emerging is a (Catholic) Christian

socialist state which in symbolic terms "is a woman sitting upon a scarlet coloured beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns" (Revelation chapter 17).

What we need to understand is that the goal of the Vatican has always been and still is POWER. (The publication *The Keys to This Blood* is living proof). If not as a king, monarch or Caesar then as that "great whore that sitteth upon many waters" which "are peoples and multitudes, and nations and tongues"

We also need to understand that presently Britain is a post Christian state and it needs to forsake its secularist and atheistic mentality and return to its protestant roots and lead a true revival of Christianity across the European region.

Will Britain leave the European Union? *The Christadelphians* and the various *Church of God movements* spinning from the late Hebert Armstrong believe so. In fact the need for Britain to leave Europe is a central requirement of their eschatological positioning.

A small number of mainstream bible prophecy ministries like Ken Raggio also believe that Britain will leave the European Union citing Daniel 7:11-12 and the mention of a confederation believed to be the unreplaceable relationship between Britain (the Lion) and America (the eagle with wings). Coincidentally both animals are on the national emblem of both nations and this beast is separate from the fourth beast which some believe to be a European dominated one world government (Daniel 7:7).

It certainly is a riddle. For instance there are rumors that during the early 1980s the Bilderberg group were very concerned about ex British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher's negative stance on Europe and were influential in her eventual downfall. For a world government power broker to be concerned about Britain leaving the European dream does provide another argument that maybe her making a decision to stay in Europe could ultimately lead to a reversal of the reformation and significant implications for the rest of Christendom.