

Global Watch Weekly Report

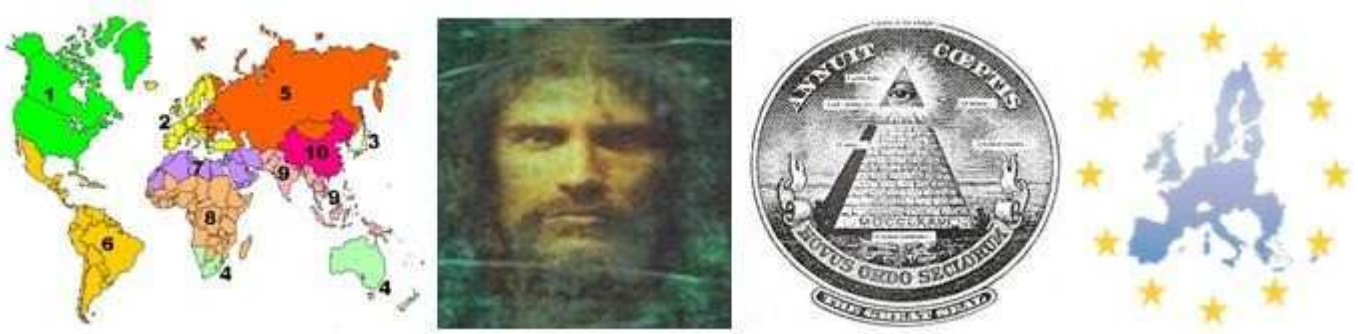
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Global Watch Weekly Report



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Global Watch Weekly Report

Welcome to the Global Watch Weekly Report

"I am for secret, dark debates," former Luxembourg Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker said a few years ago. This is a man who not only has been caught lying and admitted to lying, but also has actually said that in a position of leadership, *"when the going gets tough, you have to lie."*

"Monetary policy is a serious issue," he said. *"We should discuss this in secret."* He continued: *"I'm ready to be insulted as being insufficiently democratic, but I want to be serious."*



When the people of France and the Netherlands voted on whether or not to accept the European Constitution, Juncker made clear he didn't care what they thought. *"If it's a yes, we will say 'On we go,' and if it's a no, we will say 'We continue,'"* he said.

This is a man who won't let anything, truth, democracy or principles, for example, get in the way of his dream of a federalized Europe.

This is the man who is now the president of the European Commission, one of several heads of the European Union, after winning the approval of the vast majority of EU leaders on June 27. His rise to power has caused a bitter and emotional argument between Britain and the rest of the European Union, and has pushed Britain closer to a possible historic day of destiny referendum in regards to her future in the European Union

In this weeks edition of the Global Watch Weekly we look at the different elements of this struggle by Britain to thwart the forward propulsion of a federal Europe which has some significant similarities to what happened over 400 years ago in Middle Age Europe.

Enjoy.

Rema Marketing

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FEDERALIST CONSPIRACIES

Two years ago a rumour broke out that a covert group of EU foreign ministers had drawn up plans for merging the jobs currently done at the time by Herman Van Rompuy, president of the European Council, and Jose Manuel Barroso, then president of the European Commission. The new bureaucrat, who would not be directly elected by voters, would be set to get sweeping control over the entire EU and force member countries into ever-greater political and economic union.



Tellingly, the UK had been excluded from these confidential discussions within the shady “Berlin Group” of Europhile politicians, spearheaded by German foreign minister Guido Westerwelle.

Opponents feared the plan would create a modern-day equivalent of the European emperor envisaged by Napoleon Bonaparte or a return to the Holy Roman Empire of Charlemagne that dominated Europe in the Dark Ages. The secret talks were uncovered by Independent Labour peer Lord Stoddart of Swindon.



“This is a plot by people who want to abolish nation states and create a United States of Europe.. The whole thing is barmy. These people are determined to achieve their final objective. The only hope for Britain is to leave the EU and become an independent nation.”

Up until very recently, the two senior EU bureaucrats, Mr Barroso and Mr Van Rompuy, had been locked in a bitter power struggle to determine who had the dominant voice for Europe. Former Portuguese premier Mr Barroso, who had headed the EU’s executive arm since

2004 and was elected to his post by members of the European Union, was understood to resent the rivalry of Belgian Mr Van Rompuy, who was chosen by the heads of government of EU member states to represent them.

Under this new plan, a single figure would be elected by Euro-MPs to perform both roles. Supporters of the move believe that the rival presidencies are undermining the EU’s ability to speak with a single voice. They argue that merging the two jobs will create a powerful European leader who is capable of pursuing the federalist dream of a united Europe which has been severely shaken by the eurozone crisis.

Lord Stoddart confirmed the existence of the plot thanks to a parliamentary written answer in the House of Lords. He asked Foreign Office ministers to reveal what they knew about the merger talks.

In response to his inquiry, Tory Foreign Office minister Lord Howell of Guildford said:

“We are aware of one group of EU foreign ministers meeting on an informal basis to discuss a variety of issues related to the future governance of the EU.”

CONSOLIDATION OF FEDERALIST POSITIONS

However the recent local European elections across Europe in May 2014 put paid to any immediate pursuit of a super president.

Across the EU, nationalist and Eurosceptic parties made big gains amid predictions that they would double their strength in the European Parliament. In France, Marine Le Pen’s Front National topped a nationwide poll for the first time in its history, with the anti-immigrant party predicted to take 25 per cent of the vote and win as many as 24 seats in the European Parliament.

Nigel Farage, leader of the UK independence party celebrated his party’s triumph in the European polls, the first time a party other than the Conservatives or Labour has won a national election in the UK for 100 years. Farage has been a vocal member of the European Parliament for many years, speaking out against what he believes is an elitist conspiracy.

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From Aberdeen to Athens and from Lisbon to Leipzig, the 2014 May European elections across European Union member countries was a largely uncoordinated, but common revolt, against national governments and a revolt against the priorities of the European federal project.

However Nigel Farage has been the most public figure in the European Union leading for call of reform and sweeping changes to what he has described as the formation of a new roman empire.



In fact in another one of many controversial moves at the European Parliament, Nigel Farage recently turned his back on the “European Anthem” after the re-appointment of Martin Schulz as president of the European Parliament. Although most Member of European Parliament (MEPs) stood up for it, British Tory MEPs sat quietly while Farage and his party MEPs turned their backs on the orchestra and the EU flag.

UKIP deputy leader Paul Nuttall MEP added:

“We don't recognise or respect the EU flag or anthem. They are both symbols of our servitude inside a political union which the British people reject. We will do everything we can in European Parliament to oppose the Federalist system which ignores our national democracy and pushes millions of people across Europe into poverty and unemployment. We stand up for our people, not the EU flag and anthem.”

The appointment of Martin Schulz who is German ensures that the direction of the European parliament is consistent with the aims of Angela



Merkel's Germany and the Federalist dream of a United States of Europe. Schulz's views might be distinctly left-wing, but in one respect he is very much in line with Merkel: He believes in the United States of Europe and opposes the idea that Europe is just a loose association of nation states. He effectively wants European countries to melt into one federal state at the expense of national governments' power.

In addition to the re-appointment of Martin Schulz has been the new appointment of Jean-Claude Juncker as the new president of the European Commission replacing Jose Manuel Barroso who had completed his two “five year” terms.

The appointment of Juncker was despite a failed bid by David Cameron the British Prime Minister, to get EU member states to block the appointment of Juncker. The Prime Minister warned European leaders including Angela Merkel, the German Chancellor, that it could push Britain towards EU exit. Mr Cameron forced a vote on the issue and lost 26-2, with only Hungary supporting him.

With Schulz and Juncker prevailing it could presage a permanent shift of power away from individual, national governments to the European Parliament, which would turn the EU from an association of sovereign states into one supranational state, with possible consequences for everything from tax policy and European defense to the global balance of power.

It would seem that the EU elite have decided to ensure that those leaders in pole position of the European Unions most influential executive positions are ones who are 100% committed to

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The idea of a federalist Europe.



The appointment of Mr Juncker was heavily influenced by the union of European Federalists (UEF), A non-governmental and supranational organisation, dedicated to the promotion of a federal Europe.



Mr Cameron had argued over recent weeks that Mr Juncker was "the wrong person" to lead the Commission, and told the 27 other leaders he was "disappointed" they had reached the point where Juncker was set to take up the post without securing the unanimous support of all EU states.

Backing the candidate put forward by the largest political grouping in the European Parliament risked setting a precedent under which the EU's top job could in future be in the hands of MEPs making backroom deals, rather than democratically-elected national leaders, he warned.

As he awaited the vote after making his plea, Mr Cameron sent a message on Twitter saying:

"I've told EU leaders they could live to regret the new process for choosing the Commission President. I'll always stand up for UK interests."

He rejected the argument that Mr Juncker's candidacy had been endorsed by voters in last month's European elections, from which his

European Peoples Party (EPP) emerged as the single biggest grouping.

Voters across the continent had in fact expressed a desire for the kind of reform which was unlikely to be delivered by the *"ultimate Brussels insider who has been at the table for the last two decades"*, he said, according to officials.

In a warning to leaders who have lined up behind Mr Juncker, despite reportedly expressing reservations about him in private, Mr Cameron said they risked putting themselves in a position where they are forced to accept future candidates whose views on fundamental issues, like economic stability or relations with Russia, conflict with their own.

And he said that countries should think carefully before departing from the "gentleman's agreement" under which key decisions have previously been made unanimously, as it might result in their concerns being overridden in future debates. Setting out his objections to the Luxembourg's candidacy, Mr Cameron said:

"Jean-Claude Juncker has been at the heart of the project to increase the power of Brussels and reduce the power of nation states for his entire working life. He is not the right person to take this organisation forward. So I'm very clear about the right thing to do. I know the odds are stacked against me, but that doesn't mean you change your mind - it means you stand up for what you believe and you vote accordingly."



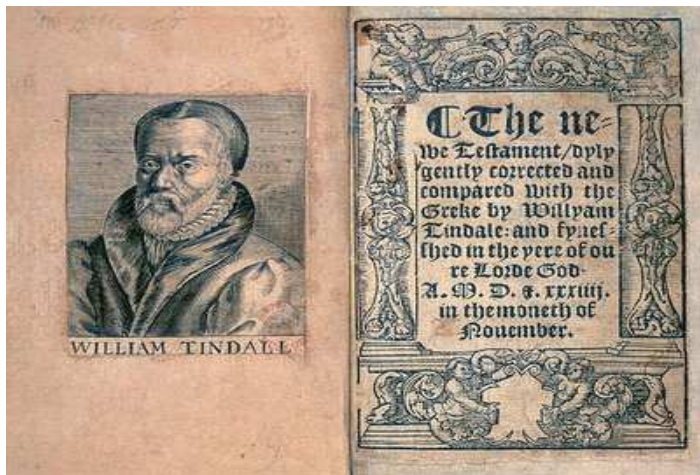
One UK official insisted Mr Cameron had put down a marker ahead of the renegotiation of the UK's relations with the EU which he plans ahead of the 2017 referendum if his party win the next year general election in the UK.

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A 400 YEAR OLD STRUGGLE

This issue, 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. That Britain is being told by Germany that it must give up (surrender) and pay to support Europe's Catholic-socialist dream, is not going to be well received.

The history of England was heavily influenced by the Bible, following Tyndale's translations in 1525 and 1535.



It was this (and not totally the matrimonial concerns of Henry VIII) that separated 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 Dutch-land, 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 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.

Ever since the Bible was translated into English exposing the 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).

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As most of these avenues failed to produce the desired results for the Vatican, 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 centres of influence not totally, but far in excess of their percentage of population.

The British media is littered with Catholics; the former Director General of the BBC Mark Thompson for example is Catholic, 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 500 people sending letters of protest to the B.B.C.’”

Additionally, 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. So much so that The Times newspaper of August 4th, 1998 could carry an article headed:

BRITAIN GIVES UP ON THE REFORMATION:
“The strange death of a Protestant nation.”



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 sky-high together with Parliament!

A study of the prophecy of the Apocalypse together with history reveals to us a clear attempt to re-create in these last days what was known in history as The Holy Roman Empire. Previous attempts were 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 Neue 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) socialist state which in symbolic terms is a woman sitting

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upon a scarlet coloured beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns (Revelation chapter 17).



THE VATICAN INFLUENCE ON THE EU

Religion influenced the European Union's formation through political leaders who embraced its precepts. 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."

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ECUMENICAL
CONFERENCE

NEW WAYS OF SOLIDARITY

A joint commitment to combating poverty
and social exclusion



On January 13, 2003, Pope John Paul II gave his State of the World address to representatives of 177 countries in Vatican City. Concerning the European Union he stated:

“The Holy See and all the Christian Churches have urged those drawing up the future Constitutional Treaty of the European Union to include a reference to Churches and religious institutions.” He added: “ A Europe which disavowed its past, which denied the fact of religion, and which had no spiritual dimension would be extremely impoverished in the face of the ambitious project which calls upon all its energies: constructing a Europe for all.”

Within two weeks of the Pope’s address, United Press International reported that the Pope was “lobbying European governments to officially recognize the European Union’s Christian roots,” and they reported on the Catholic Church’s efforts to work a strong Christian reference into the preamble of the EU Constitution. The Vatican argues that “Christianity’s fundamental role in shaping European culture should be acknowledged in what is destined to become the European Union’s key document.” Convention delegates are reluctant to involve religion in the new constitution, for fear that it might create additional problems for the Union.

Dr. Ian Paisley of the Institute of Protestant Studies, whose web site promotes, defends, and maintains Bible Protestantism in Europe, exposes the papacy as the Beast of Revelation and offers some enlightening facts. His article *The Vacant Seat Number 666 in the European Union Parliament*,” records:

“The prophetic significance of the European Union has been revealed as the saga unfolds. First, the sign which it chose as its symbol was the woman riding the Beast. This comes from a prophecy in Revelation 17. The depiction of the harlot woman was reproduced on the centenary stamp of the European Union, in a huge painting in the Parliament’s new building in Brussels, and by a huge sculpture

outside the new EU Council of Ministers Office in Brussels. The new European coinage, the euro, bears the same insignia. The Tower of Babel has been used on the posters emanating from Europe – a truly suggestive prophetic sign. Now, a massive Crystal Palace tower (officially called the Tower Building) houses the Fifth Parliament of Europe... The seats... there are 679 of them – but wait for it! While these seats are allocated to Members, one seat remains unallocated and unoccupied. The number of that seat is 666.”

In November of 2008, the Catholic Church demanded that the EU enshrine Sunday observance into law. In October of 2009, the Catholic News Service reported Pope Benedict XVI asserting:

“If European unity is based only on geography and economics, it cannot succeed in promoting the common good of all Europe’s citizens and in helping the rest of the world. The recognition of the dignity of the human person and the obligation to work for the common good -- values Christianity fostered on the continent -- are what inspired the movement toward European unity and are the only guarantee of its success. The European Union did not bring those values to the 27 member countries, but rather it is these shared values that have given birth to and were like a gravitational force that drew the countries together and inspired them to form a union. When the church recalls the Christian roots of Europe, it is not seeking a special status for itself, instead, it is calling Europeans to remember that the values that brought peace to the continent and freedom and dignity to its people must be allowed to continue nourishing it...Europe will not truly be herself if she cannot keep the originality that made her great.”

In conclusion, these insights clearly show why there is deep struggle with Britain in the European Union. It is because what is at stake here is the continuation of a struggle in which the Vatican seeks to exert its influence in the re-creation of a new Holy Roman Empire with “federalist seeking” EU member nations as the public and political representation of this reality of a United States of Europe.