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REVELATION MAKES SENSE

January 1973

Dear Friends in Christ:

July 23, 1972 Date

Regarding the prophecy and the date July 23rd, I was praying for an answer to this while on the airplane flying to El Pase, Texas recently. I reached to the seat beside me and picked up the August 10th issue of the NEW YORK TIMES and asked God to show me what happened on July 23rd. As you know this was the 16th date in the series of 17 which I prophesied about in 1967 and up to this point all the dates have marked major changes in the monetary system in which governments have deevaluated their money on those exact dates.

I was divinely directed to read page 47 and there in an article about Spain's economic problems the date July 23rd seemed to be illuminated with an unseen pen light shining right on the very words, "July 23rd." Naturally, I was very excited.

The article explained that on July 23rd the Ten Nation group prophesied by Daniel as the Ten Toed Kingdom decided to add six more nations making that economic block the largest and strongest in the history of the world. On July 23rd the United States moved from its number one position as world economic leader and was replaced by this coalition of 16 nations.

Thus in the future, manufacturers and merchants will find their best market to be in Europe. Almost immediately President Nixon told our nation thathe was in favor of a world monetary system and would pledge U. S. backing of such a move.

All these actions are a direct fulfillment of the prophecy even to the very date.

April 2, 1973 Date

Latest information indicates that the Common Market Leaders have set the date of April 1, 1973 to establish their new European Monetary Fund. This date is Sunday, so the new money should start flowing on Monday April 2nd, the date I prophesied five years ago.

The New York Times THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1972

Spain Anxious on Lack of Economic Ties

Left-Out Feeling Growing As Europe Organizes Bloc

Special to The New York Times

MADRID, Aug. 9—Spain is watching with increasing anxiety and tension as Western Europe organizes long-term economic links—without Spain.

The feeling of odd man out has grown as first the six members of the Common Market—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—agreed to let in four others—Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark — and then joined with six other nations tied to the European Free Trade Association — Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Finland and Iceland—to form the biggest free-trading bloc in the world.

Spain was not a member of the association and so was left out of the agreement signed July 23 between the European Economic Community and EFTA.

The best that the Spanish have been able to obtain thus far from the E.E.C. is a much debated preferential agreement on industrial goods signed in November, 1970, providing for staged reductions in tariffs by both parties. It runs until 1976 when, according to the treaty terms, a second phase must be negotiated. But no mention is made as to whether this second phase is to terminate in a customs union, nor is the possibility of full integration mentioned.

The basic problem for Spain is the political antipathy that her regime arouses in the rest of Europe. But the fact that the Common Market was willing to sign an agreement that looks forward to a customs union with Portugal, where a totalitarian regime is also in power, has encouraged Spanish officials to think that they can do better than they have up to now in the negotiations that are expected to open in the fall.

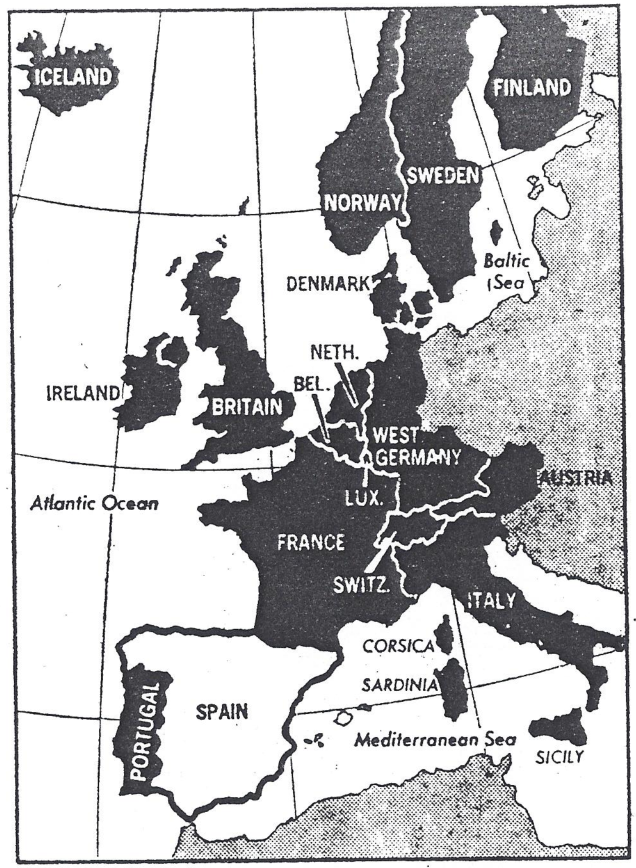
They are spurred by considerable unrest within the business and industrial community, whose progressive elements see in economic integration with Europe the only possibility that Spain has in the future to sustain her growth and forge a modern, competitive economy. Hardly a day goes by without some statement here from an economic group, a banker or an industrialist about the need for the economy to emerge from its protected status and enter a market 10 times as large as its present one.

There are complaints that the present uncertainty is inhibiting investment needed for modernizing present facilities, organizing bigger units and getting rid of the deadwood that has hung on only because of high tariff walls.

Although Spanish exports to the rest of Europe are rising, experts here say the present accord gives the Common Market about five times the volume of tariff concessions that Spain has gotten. One explanation as to why Spain did not make a very good deal in 1970 is that at the time officials here were ready to sign anything to gain a foot in the E.E.C. door. Now the mood is fussier and more demanding. For one thing, the stakes are higher. The Common Market six took 37 per cent of Spanish exports last year and the EFTA countries 17 per cent.

The most immediate problem is that of farm exports to Brit-

Continued on Page 54, Column 4



The New York Times/Aug. 10, 1972

Spain is sole Western European country without links to economically tied nations (in black).

SPAIN IS ANXIOUS ON ECONOMIC TIES

Continued From Page 47

ain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark, which will be entering the Common Market Jan. 1. All four new members will be raising their tariffs to the level of the E.E.C.'s common external tariff. But the problem for Spain is most acute with Britain because half of Spanish exports to Britain are in farm goods and these are the tariffs that will go up the most in Britain.

While Common Market officials have talked of a "technical adjustment" to take care of Spain's British problem, Spanish officials have served notice that they want a much wider negotiation covering Spain's general relationship with the market. The E.E.C. has not yet adopted a common attitude either toward the immediate issue of Spanish agricultural exports to Britain or toward the long-term one of future relations in general.

The feeling here is that it is inevitable that Spain will at least be included in the free-trade area. But to many Spaniards this is not enough. Full integration must be achieved, they say, for otherwise Spain will find herself dealing with commercial and monetary decisions in which she has had no say.

The idea that Spain, a European nation, should be kept out of Europe is intolerable here but the Spanish regime is not yet ready to face up to the political implications of entering an essentially democratic-minded community. The more progressive elements of the business community are making it increasingly clear that they are ready to accept these implications and the tension this creates in the Spanish political and economic worlds is one of the major elements of the present Spanish scene.

SEPT 11, 1971 MONEY WAR WITH JAPAN
JULY 23,1972 ECONOMIC BLOCK FORMED IN EUROPE

DAN. 8:6-14,20,21
REV. 11:1 2 3 9 11

Harrisburg, Penna. 17111

April 2, 1973

Monetary Fund Pact Signing

LUXEMBOURG (AP) — The nine foreign ministers of the Common Market agreed late yesterday to sign today the document providing for the establishment of a European monetary fund.

They postponed until June 30 the decision on where it would be headquartered.

The ministers decided to establish temporary headquarters in the city of Luxembourg, beginning April 6.

The European Monetary Cooperation Fund is to be an embryo of a central bank.

The agreement culminated three hours of closed door discussions.

The main problem in the discussions was where it will be headquartered. The solution was to avoid naming a formal site until June 30, but to guarantee that there would be at least an administrative support function in Luxembourg. There was to be a study of the obstacles to locating the whole fund in Luxembourg.

France, West Germany, and the European Communities Commission added a footnote to the decision by appending a statement that they believed Luxembourg should reduce the tax-free privileges it accords holding companies in the grand duchy. This is one of Luxembourg's key claims to tax-haven status, but there was not any pledge or formal requirement that this wish would be carried out.

Politically, the decision to set up the fund six days after the April 1 deadline that had been fixed for it by the fall Paris summit of EC foreign ministers was a vital one. For the deadline was the first of a series on the whole range of EC unity plans advocated at the summit, and missing it substantially would have called the whole action program into question.

San Diego Union
Wed. morning
April 3, 1973

COMMON MARKET

Compromise reached on Monetary Fund issue

BY LORELIES OLSLAGER

LUXEMBOURG, April 2. [redacted]

THE EUROPEAN Community to-night found a compromise way out of the deadlock over the European Monetary Co-operation Fund, which was to have been set up yesterday.

Spurred by the knowledge that failure to agree would have cast doubts on all the ambitious plans for economic and monetary union, the Council of Ministers decided to gloss over differences between Britain and Luxembourg over the fight for the fund and to establish it on April 6.

It looks, however, as if the compromise was slightly in favour of Luxembourg.

The permanent representatives of the member States in Brussels have been asked to examine by June 30 whether the good functioning of the Fund can be assured in the Grand Duchy. If it is found that in between now and that date the Fund needs "administrative support" then this administration will be in Luxembourg.

The official communique said that setting up the administration in the Grand Duchy does not prejudice a final decision on the site. But it was this promise of provisional status which made the compromise palatable to Luxembourg. The Grand Duchy, who had insisted that the Fund could not be set up without a decision on its site, feels that once the administration is here it will be difficult to shift.

Britain, which wants the Fund to operate in Brussels, obviously does not feel that way. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, told reporters that to-night's decision did not in any way pre-judge the choice of a final site. He also implied that the Fund might not need an administration at all between now and June 30

Luxembourg officials, on the other hand, were confident that two people who have been installed in Basle already to help administer the Fund will move to Luxembourg shortly.

Initially, the Fund will not be more than a clearing house for short-term debts incurred under the joint float of five Community currencies. It will also administer the EEC countries' short-term credit lines of 1,300m. units of account (one unit of account equals the old dollar). But in the long term it is supposed to become the Community's Central Bank and its importance will grow enormously once the member States decide on a pooling of reserves.

Sir Alec reiterated to-night that in Britain's view the executive of the Fund must be near the European Commission in Brussels. Britain had no national interest at stake in this. "There is a very strong case for a calm study to be made," he added.

M. Gaston Thorn, the Luxembourg Foreign Minister, told reporters that to-night's decision was "a first step" towards establishing the Fund in Luxembourg. He had agreed to a decision without having a final commitment on the site because three delegations — Britain, France and Germany—had said they had no mandate to decide the site.

Germany and France do not share Britain's fundamental objection against having the Fund outside Brussels, but are using the dispute to try and change the Grand Duchy's status as a tax haven for holding companies.

The two countries had a declaration attached to the minutes of to-day's meeting which said that the good functioning of the Fund also depends on whether there is fair competition for capital movement in the Community. Taxation of holding companies was a very important aspect and should therefore be examined in the context of the study of the site.

M. Thorn said capital movements were not decided on the basis of fiscal considerations only. Other factors such as labour laws, strike records and the overall political and economic situation of a country also played an important role. But Luxembourg was ready to discuss the Franco-German complaint in the context of harmonisation of taxation.

Britain to-day also asked the Community to strengthen the Commission's department responsible for economic and monetary union. It suggested that a special official with the highest civil service status in the Commission be attached to the department. This man need not necessarily be a Briton. But the Ministers did not take up this suggestion, which will now be looked at by the permanent representative.

Thanks to
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This is the last in a series of seventeen dates, all of which have marked the failure of the present money systems.
Watch out for anyone or any family that controls the money system of the world.
Ref.: Bible, Rev.13:18, I Kings 10:14, II Chron. 9:13, I Tim.6:10