

PARABLES

Bringing Hidden Things to Light



Psalms 78:2-4

I will open my mouth in a parable, I will utter dark sayings of old... We will not conceal them.

Parables Bookshelf - Series 1.15.6

This edition of the Parables Bookshelf Newsletter contains two chapters from the book *Dragon Flood* which focus on the subject of freedom of speech.

Mankind is ever asserting their intrinsic right to free speech. Yet, in actual practice, most men do not desire for those who hold views contrary to their own to have the same liberty to speak forth their thoughts. This becomes very obvious when men obtain power over others. History has shown that men, when able to do so, will suppress the views of those who disagree.

In America we often hear stories of repressive governments, such as the former Soviet Union, or Communist China where

freedom of speech was suppressed. Any who spoke out in opposition to government views would be at risk of being cast into prison, or worse.

What is seldom heard are the efforts of America and other Western nations to suppress speech that does not support goals of those in positions of power. One of the most effective ways to "control the conversation" has been for men of great wealth and power to purchase control of all major media outlets. Due to their ownership of these media venues, they are able to control what topics are discussed, and what is said, or left unsaid, in regard to various issues.

It will also be shown that America's government

has repeatedly stifled the views of citizens who oppose national policy. Such actions continue to this day.

Why should a Christian care about such matters? If we are to walk in wisdom we need to see the world as it truly is, rather than viewing it according to the propagandists' depiction.

We are entering an hour when freedom of speech will be curtailed to a greater degree than ever seen before. Only those who speak in agreement with the Satanic principles of this fallen world system will be allowed a voice. This is why we must "work while it is day. The night is coming when no man can work" (John 9:4).

Food for Thought

Many deceptions only appeal to us because there is something inside us that "wants" to believe them. They are seductive because of darkness and wrong motives in our own lives. We must search our hearts and root these out... We need to realize that the Bible says to "test the spirits" and warns very strongly that the Last Days will be a time of "seducing spirits" and great deception.

Andrew Strom

Scripture Memory

II Timothy 3:13

But evil men and impostors will grow worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived.

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Dragon Flood

Freedom of Speech



America has been heralded as a land where her citizens are free to speak their minds without fear of repression. This perception is more myth than reality. Understanding that the United States was formed as a Luciferian nation, the thoughtful saint will consider that Satan is not a champion of human freedom. Although both he and his disciples masquerade as messengers of truth and righteousness, Yahshua revealed the truth of Satan's nature when He declared that he "comes only to kill, steal, and destroy." If you get in the way of Satan's agenda, all the vaunted freedoms of those societies he rules will flee away.

This has been true from the very beginning of America as a nation. The men who were proponents of rebellion against England were very intolerant of those colonists who were loyal to the King. The men who were in favor of rebellion never obtained a majority in the colonies, but they were able to carry forth their revolution by intimidating and silencing all opposition. Those loyal to the King of England, or neutral in their politics, had many valid reasons for not supporting the rebellion. The American Revolution, far from being a war against the British, was also a war against a large number of colonists from the thirteen states. John Adams stated in a letter to Thomas McKean that the Patriots had to struggle against approximately one third of the popula-

tion. This by no means meant that two thirds were in favor of revolution, for a significant percentage of the population remained neutral.

In any struggle between men, it is common for the group in power to seek to silence the opposition. Free speech in times of conflict is very rare. The sinful nature of man does not overflow with patience and tolerance. Rather, it exhibits a tendency to violence and suppression of any dissenting opinions, no matter how legitimate or sincere the arguments.

The Patriots employed violent means to silence those among their fellow citizens who objected to their aims. Many who were loyal to the King were tarred and feathered. Others had their homes and businesses set on fire. Such tactics were commonplace during the years of the Revolution, and were quite effective. Loyalists ended up fleeing their homes, and relocating to lands under British control and protection. In areas under rebel control, Loyalists were subject to confiscation of property. Opposition press was silenced by threat of violence so that the only viewpoint being set forth among the people was that in favor of armed revolt.

In practice, freedom of speech was only available to those who agreed with the aims of the rebels in those territories which they held. Some may think that this situation changed once the war was ended and the American government was formed. After all, the First Amendment to the United States Constitution secures for all Americans the right to freely speak their minds. The First Amendment was adopted on December 15, 1791, and states:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the

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freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

In practice, however, this Constitutional right has always had limits placed upon it, and has frequently been suspended. Just seven years after passage of the First Amendment, Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts.

In 1798, Congress, which contained several of the ratifiers of the First Amendment at the time, adopted the Alien and Sedition Acts. The laws prohibited the publication of "false, scandalous, and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame ... or to bring them ... into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them ... hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition within the United States, or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States."

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_speech_in_the_United_States]

In 1798 war between America and France was looming, and members of Congress sought to silence those who wrote anything in defense of France, or critical of the policy of the United States. About 25 people were arrested under the Sedition Act, and ten of them convicted. One who was convicted was a grandson of Benjamin Franklin. Like his grandfather, Bache was a newspaper editor, overseeing a publication called the *Aurora*. In April 1798, Benjamin Franklin Bache was arrested when he referred to the president as "old, querulous, bald,

blind, crippled, toothless Adams."

The Sedition Act of July 14, 1798 included the following words:

That if any person shall write, print, utter, or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said government, or either house of the said Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the constitution of the United States, or to resist, oppose, or defeat any such law or act, or to aid, encourage or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people or government, then such person, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

If you get in the way of Satan's agenda, all freedoms will flee away.

This law proved highly unpopular with the people. Thomas Jefferson was an outspoken

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critic of the Alien and Sedition Acts. In an upswelling of popular opposition to these acts, Thomas Jefferson was elected as President in 1800. Jefferson opposed the law on the grounds that it was unconstitutional, and upon his election he freed those who had been imprisoned for violations of this law.

Freedom of speech is a fundamental problem, serving as a great obstacle to any minority group of elite men who would seek to rule over a people. An aristocracy has always found free speech to be a bane to their continued rule. As I have been researching various sources for this series of writings I have paid much attention to a man by the name of Edward Bernays. Bernays was doubly a nephew of Sigmund Freud.



Edward Bernays - 1891-1995

Bernays is often called the father of *public relations*. Bernays preferred the word “propaganda,” but it had developed a negative stigma. Edward Bernays came from a wealthy family that had about a dozen servants. He was a member of an aristocratic elite. Bernays gave much thought to the means by which an aristocracy might maintain power in a democratic environment. He was unabashed in his advocacy of the elite using propaganda to control the masses through acts and words of deception. In his book titled *Propaganda*, published in 1928, Bernays wrote:

The conscious and intelligent manipulation of the organized habits and opinions of the masses is an important element in democratic society. Those who manipulate this unseen mechanism of society constitute an invisible government which is the true ruling power of our country.

We are governed, our minds molded, our tastes formed, our ideas suggested, largely by men we have never heard of. This is a logical result of the way in which democratic society is organized...

Whatever attitude one chooses toward this condition, it remains a fact that in almost every act of our daily lives, whether in the sphere of politics or business, in our social conduct or ethical thinking, we are dominated by the relatively small number of persons - a trifling fraction... who understand the mental processes and social patterns of the masses. It is they who pull the wires which control the public mind, who harness old social forces and contrive new ways to bind and guide the world.

It is not usually realized how necessary these invisible governors are to the orderly functioning of our group life. In theory, every citizen may vote for whom he pleases...

In theory, every citizen makes up his own mind on public questions and matters of private conduct. In practice, if all men had to study for themselves the abstruse economic, political, and ethical data involved in every question, they would find it impossible to come to a conclusion about anything. We have voluntarily agreed to let an invisible government sift the data and high-spot the outstanding issue so that our field of choice is

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narrowed to practical proportions. From our leaders and the media they use to reach the public, we accept the evidence and the demarcation of issues bearing upon public question...

Bernays was very much in agreement with Manly Hall's premise that the ideal government was one of philosopher kings, a group of elite men who had the wisdom and understanding to govern. Just one page over from where the preceding quote was taken, Bernays states the following.

It might be better to have, instead of propaganda and special pleading, committees of wise men who would choose our rulers, dictate our conduct, private and public, and decide upon the best types of clothes for us to wear and the best kinds of food for us to eat. But we have chosen the opposite method, that of open competition.

[Source: Ibid]

Perhaps you are appalled, as I am, at the hubris of such statements. Bernays is not being insincere. He is setting forth what he believes to be a reasonable conclusion. Edward Bernays believed that the mass of men would be better off to have an elite group of "wise men" to dictate their conduct, both private and public. Bernays would certainly have considered himself to be among that cabal of wise men. He believed that he understood the group mind, as well as the dangers of granting the rabble any power to direct societal and world events.

I have come to understand that this is actually the mindset of a global elite who exist at this time, wealthy men and women of privilege who control world commerce, finance, and politics, and constitute an unseen government that

guides the affairs of nations. These people sincerely believe that they are divinely appointed, and uniquely qualified, to make decisions for all of mankind.

It has always been necessary for a ruling elite to control public opinion. Bernays in the book *Propaganda* states:

Governments, whether they are monarchical, constitutional, democratic or communist, depend upon acquiescent public opinion for the success of their efforts and, in fact, government is government only by virtue of public acquiescence.

The Bible reveals that Satan and his disciples are intrinsically violent. He comes to "kill, steal, and destroy."

What the men of the American revolution could not achieve with guns and bullets, they accomplished by confiscating (stealing) the possessions of those opposed to them, or destroying their possessions and livelihood as they did in burning many homes and businesses to the ground. The Boston Tea Party was but the initial act of theft and destruction in the campaign to create a new Luciferian nation.

Satan and his disciples are intrinsically violent.

The Bible also describes Satan as "the great deceiver who deceives the whole world." What we have experienced, particularly since the advent of radio and television, is a change in practice. Satan and his disciples must still control public opinion, but rather than do it through violent suppression, confiscation of goods, imprisonment, and even killing, they have pursued a

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policy of cunning deception poured out as a flood through the various media. Media ownership has been concentrated into the hands of a small group of corporations who inundate the population with a cunningly designed world view.

These two principle methods, violence and deception, have been utilized throughout America's history to guide and direct the populace to

free speech and thought has never actually been an aim of the government

perform the will of an elite. Freemasonry is itself a deceptive organization. The men of the Blue Lodges, those at the lower levels, are intentionally misled as

to the true meaning of the various Masonic symbols and rites. Understanding that America was birthed by men under this Luciferian influence, would they reasonably have created a government that operates by a different principle? Is it not logical to conclude that deception would be an integral part of the government's policy even as it is the policy of Freemasonry?

The historical evidence that free speech and thought has never actually been an aim of the government is overwhelming. I will cite a few pertinent examples. The actions of Congress to control the press through the Sedition Act of 1798 were mild when compared to the policy carried out by the administration of Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War.

A tremendous mythology has grown up around Lincoln. However, like so many other figures from American history, the true tale of this man's character, motives, and actions has been deftly manipulated to serve the ends of those who find value in doing so. Even as public school students are not taught about the role

Freemasonry played in the American Revolution, so too are a great many very important facts relating to the Lincoln Presidency passed over.

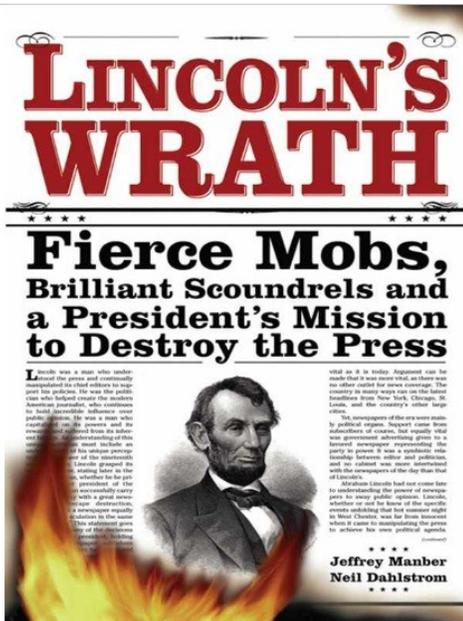
Abraham Lincoln was a shrewd politician. He understood the power of the press. During the Civil War he stated, *"no man, whether he be private citizen or president of the United States, can successfully carry on a controversy with a great newspaper, and escape destruction, unless he owns a newspaper equally great, with a circulation in the same neighborhood."*

The largest ethnic group in America are Germans. There are approximately fifty million Americans of at least partial German ancestry in the United States today. This equates to 17% of the U.S. population. Lincoln came from the American Midwest where there was a particularly large concentration of Americans of German ancestry. At the time Lincoln was running for President it is estimated that there were 700,000 Germans living in the United States. Perceiving the need to influence the opinion of this large segment of the population, Lincoln purchased the German language newspaper *Illinois Staatsanzeiger*, press and all, in May of 1859. Lincoln manifested an awareness of the power of the press that was remarkable. He was not the backwood's rail splitter that he is often characterized to be. He was a cunning trial lawyer who understood the nature of the political system.

Lincoln enlisted the aid of newspaper editors across the country to get his speeches, biography, and portrait published. There were some truly deceptive maneuvers used by Lincoln's campaign managers to obtain the Republican nomination. Two men working for the Lincoln campaign, Ward Hill Lamon and Jesse Fell,

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ordered a local printer to create a large number of extra tickets for the Republican Convention. They distributed these counterfeit tickets among Lincoln's supporters and told them to arrive early at the convention. When many of William H. Seward's (the leading candidate's) supporters arrived with legitimate tickets, they were turned away because the hall was already full.



With Lincoln's perception of the power of the press, it is little wonder that after being elected he carried out a systematic attack on the opposition press. The actual events of this attack on the free press, and other unconstitutional acts of the Lin-

coln administration, are detailed in the book *Lincoln's Wrath: Fierce Mobs, Brilliant Scoundrels and a President's Mission to Destroy the Press* by Jeffrey Manber and Neil Dahlstrom. The *New York Herald* on August 28, 1861 gave an accounting of the opposition newspapers that had experienced the consequences of being on the wrong side of the government's policy.

Northern Papers destroyed by mob

Jeffersonian, West Chester, PA

Sentinel, Easton, PA

Farmer, Bridgeport, CT

Democrat, Canton, OH

Standard, Concord, NH

Democrat, Bangor, ME

Clinton Journal, KS

Northern secession papers suppressed by civil authority

Catholic Herald, Philadelphia, PA

Christian Observer, Philadelphia, PA

Northern secession papers died

Herald, Leavenworth, NJ

American, Trenton, NJ

Northern secession papers denied transportation in the mails

Journal of Commerce, NY

News, NY

Day Book, NY

Freeman's Journal, NY

Secession papers changed to union

Eagle, Brooklyn, NY

Republican, St. Louis, MO

Democrat, Haverhill, MA

[End Quote]

Things were just getting started when this list was published in August 1861. So dependent upon the nation's newspapers was the new administration, to gain and maintain public support for the war, that within the first month of Lincoln's inauguration at least twenty newspaper editors had received appointments in the government.

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The ministers to Rome, Portugal, Turkey, commissioner of patents, and at least eight postmaster positions were awarded as favors upon newspaper editors. Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati Gazette printed all of the names and their positions, what he called a “disgrace to journalism.”

[Source: *Lincoln’s Wrath*, Manber and Dahlstrom]

Violent and coercive measures similar to that witnessed during the American Revolution

No effort was ever made to rein in the mobs...

were once again employed during the Civil War to silence all dissent. The Civil War was never clearly demarcated between North and South as some

have supposed. There were many people living in northern states who were not in favor of armed warfare against their brothers in the Southern states. Most newspapers at the time were aligned with political parties. Lincoln was a Republican, and most Republican publications did well during the Civil War years. However, the Democratic papers which were most prone to criticize Lincoln’s policies, suffered greatly.

The *Jeffersonian* was a newspaper in West Chester, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Philadelphia, owned and run by a man named John Hodgson. In the book *Lincoln’s Wrath*, the authors give a detailed account of Hodgson’s conflict with the Lincoln administration, the threats he received, and the resulting mob violence when he continued to publish articles critical of the government’s policies.

Guided by the moonlit sky, the lawless group of conspirators finally closed in on their desti-

nation: the small, two-story office building at 12 South High Street, the home of the prospering West Chester Jeffersonian...

Nearly as the courthouse clock struck midnight, according to newspaper accounts in West Chester and Philadelphia after the fact, the unidentified mob crashed through the front door of the building proudly owned by the Hodgson family and swarmed into the brick office building of West Chester’s only remaining Democratic newspaper. Quietly, and with little attention, the men quickly and systematically destroyed the press equipment and anything else they stumbled upon. They callously overturned office furniture - chairs, tables, and desks - and smashed the small wood and metal type blocks. So intent were the men on putting the newspaper out of circulation that they made the effort to destroy even the huge cylinder printing press, the paper’s very lifeblood. It is not easy to destroy a solid cast-iron press in the thick of night; whomever these men were, we can say they were strong and determined to shut down Hodgson for good.

They quickly climbed the narrow steps in the rear of the building, destroying the paper’s most vital business records as if dumping the foul-smelling refuse of a chamber pot into the alley below. Subscription lists were ripped into pieces and thrown through the shattered front window, the bundles catching on the jagged shards of glass that jutted from the wooden frame...

Such destruction is not a Christian act. It is Satan who comes to “kill, steal and destroy.” It says something about the nature of a government that will sanction such actions. No effort was ever made to rein in the mobs who repeated this scene across the Northern states.

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The government turned a blind eye, giving tacit approval to the silencing of all opposition voices.

The government's involvement was not merely one of failing to act to protect the rights and property of its citizens. In the same month of April 1861 Lincoln suspended the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

The writ of habeas corpus guarantees the right of a citizen to be charged with a specific crime if arrested, a basic constitutional guarantee...

The chief justice of the Supreme Court, appalled at the extreme use of executive power, soon weighed in on the question. On May 27, 1861, eighty-four-year-old Chief Justice Roger Taney ruled that military arrest... violated the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus... Taney... wrote that the president "cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, nor authorize any military officer to do so. Only Congress has that power..."

But Lincoln would not be pressured by the Chief Justice, and he ignored the ruling.

[Source: Ibid]

This was followed later that summer with one of many confiscation acts written by Congress and signed into law by Lincoln.

On August 6, 1861, President Lincoln signed S. 25, "An Act to Confiscate Property Used for Insurrectionary Purposes..."

Any persons engaged in supporting "the pre-

sent or any future insurrection" by aiding and abetting the enemy in any form shall be open to the seizure of property used for that aim.

What it meant was that any Southern supporter in the North could face the loss of their property if it was used to help the Confederacy... Union Democrats feared that the administration would consider an anti-Lincoln newspaper to be a tool against the Union and hence, it could be confiscated. And not just the newspaper but the type, the press, the office, and all associated with it.

[Source: Ibid]

These were not idle worries. "Two days after the passage of the Confiscation Act, soldiers of the First New Hampshire sacked the *Democratic Standard* in Concord, Maine." Then the courts got involved, signaling their agreement with the President and the Congress.

On August 15, 1861, a week after the signing of the Confiscation Act... the administration's battle against the antiwar newspapers broadened to include the courts. A grand jury was convened in New York... to determine the legality of indicting Northern newspapers that openly opposed the war...

The government's involvement was not merely one of failing to act ...

Each paper identified was now a target and was publicly warned to change their editorial tone or face the consequences... The government quickly used the event to begin seizing the newspapers named, and stopped their shipment through the mail.

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On August 22, the newspapers named by the grand jury were suspended from the mail per order of the New York postmaster. As the papers arrived in Northern cities that day by train, the United States marshal for the Eastern District seized all copies. The legal justification was the War Department's General Order No. 67, which ordered that all correspondence and communications, verbal or written, that put the "public safety" at risk, should be confiscated. The punishment for creating such correspondence and communications, according to the order, was death.

[Source: Ibid]



Not So Free Speech

Following the ransacking of Hodgson's newspaper, he continued to write articles that he sent out for publication in other newspapers. That the mob violence done to his business was approved by the Lincoln administration was further evidenced when not many days later his building and all that was in it was seized by two United State's marshal's deputies.

They handed William a document. In part, it called for the deputies to "take, hold, and keep

possession of the building, as well as all property of every kind whatsoever, used in and about the publication of said newspaper..."

The document handed to them revealed the takeover of the building and the suppression of the newspaper were being taken "upon the authority of the president of the United States."

[Source: Ibid]

A wave of arrests now swept the nation as the Lincoln administration sought to silence all dissent. Especially targeted were any Americans who had the power to sway public opinion. These men were arrested, held without charges, and were granted no opportunity to defend themselves in court.

There was a structure in the harbor of Baltimore that brought to life the fears of the anti-war editors. Though conceived as a fort, it was transformed in the opening days of the Civil War into a prison - a place to house the men who opposed Lincoln and his war.

Rarely in American history have there been prisons like Fort McHenry in Baltimore and Fort Monroe in New York and a dozen more scattered through the Union. Through their gates passed the entire spectrum of American society of the 1860s, apparently united only in their ability to sway the voters to turn against the conduct of the war.

*"Among the prisoners may be found representatives of every grade of society," wrote the author of the 1863 pamphlet *Bastilles of the North*. "Governors of state, foreign ministers, members of Congress and of different state legislatures, mayors, police commissioners..."*

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doctors, civil, naval, and military... mechanics (especially machinists and inventors, whom the government regards as a dangerous class); editors of newspapers, religious and political..."

Those taken to prison were all the living embodiment of the power of the Confiscation Act. As explained by one prisoner, these men were referred to as "prisoners of state, a term happily hitherto unknown on this side of the Atlantic, the sound of which instinctively carries us to Italy and Austria, or the blackest period in the history of France..."

Overall, it is estimated that more than twelve thousand arrests of noncombatant citizens were made during the Civil War.

[Source: Ibid]

People of God, although this series main focus is to expose the level of deception that most Christians are operating under, and I have been focusing on some of the actual events of history to reveal how a false historical view of America as a Christian nation has been foisted upon the people and the notion that the United States was founded by fundamentalist Christians is untenable, I would digress a moment to share something I believe is immediately pertinent.

Much has been made of the similarities between Barack Obama and Abraham Lincoln. Both men were politicians from Illinois. Both had very short, and unremarkable experience in the Illinois State legislature before being elected President of the United States. Neither man would have been elected apart from the collusion of the media of their day. Barack Obama took his oath of office as President of the United States with his hand upon the same

Bible used by Abraham Lincoln.



Barack Obama - Lincoln's Bible

The parallels have continued since Barack Obama has been in office. Even as Lincoln vastly expanded the executive powers of the President, so too has Obama. In recent months Barack Obama has signed into Law the National Defense Authorization Act of 2012, and the National Defense Resources Preparedness Act. This latter Act in particular bears very real similarities to the Confiscation Act signed by Lincoln. Congresswoman Kay Granger from Texas sent out a letter to her constituents to alert them.

Dear Friend,

With all that is going in Washington these days some things don't make the news the way they should. (This is evidence of media control.) Fourteen days ago President Obama issued an Executive Order that you should know about. This order gives an unprecedented level of authority to the President and the federal government to take over all the fundamental parts of our economy - in the name of national security - in times of national emergency.

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This means all of our water resources, construction services and materials (steel, concrete, etc.), our civil transportation system, food and health resources, our energy supplies including oil and natural gas – even farm equipment – can be taken over by the President and his cabinet secretaries. The Government can also draft U.S. citizens into the military and force U.S. citizens to fulfill "labor requirements" for the purposes of "national defense." There is not even any Congressional oversight, only briefings are required.

[[http://kaygranger.house.gov/weekly-
newsletter-executive-order-you-should-
know-about](http://kaygranger.house.gov/weekly-newsletter-executive-order-you-should-know-about)]

Additionally, even as the Republicans took over both houses of Congress when Lincoln was elected, the Democrats took over both

***a time of great
political, economic,
and civil unrest is
coming to the nation***

houses when Obama was swept into office. The 111th Congress began its session concurrently with Obama's term as President. One of their first acts was to

establish national detention centers on military bases all across the nation. The legislation can be read at the government's website.

[http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c111:H.R.645:](http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c111:H.R.645)

This is a remarkable similarity to what I have just shared about Fort McHenry, Fort Monroe, and a dozen other similar detention centers established by the Lincoln administration. These former military bases were converted to be used as prison camps for prisoners of state. In these camps men were held without charge, and without trial, simply because the government perceived them as a threat to their policies.

Such preparations are not being made by the Obama administration and the Congress for no purpose. The Spirit has been testifying that a time of great political, economic, and civil unrest is coming to the nation. We will see in coming days that the ability to communicate any opposition perspective will be tightly suppressed. Already the government has enacted laws by which it might take control of the Internet in a time of national crisis. The mainstream media is owned by the elite, unseen, invisible government that is the true power. Free speech will be as repressed as it was in the days of Lincoln, and all it will take is one trigger event.

In Lincoln's day that event was the capture of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor by the Confederate States. This led to an immediate suspension of Constitutional rights, and the enactment of draconian measures such as the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the passage of the Confiscation Act.

We should not think that such oppression is new to this nation. Twelve thousand people were arrested and imprisoned during the Civil War by the Union, citizens of their own Northern states, simply for disagreeing with the government's policies. The coming days will be different only in scope. There will be far more arrested, imprisoned, and held without charge or legal recourse.

The parallels we are seeing at this time to what occurred under the Lincoln administration are not coincidental. Our Father would have His sons and daughters to make Him their refuge. It is a time to walk closely to the Father, to be surrendered to the direction of the Spirit. He will guide His elect through the perilous days ahead.

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Much more could be shared about the need of an elite group to control the public opinion, and the methods they employ, and more is forthcoming. Yet, to keep this post from being excessive in length I will conclude this chapter here.

The Committee on Public Information



Gettysburg Dead

The reasons for war are seldom what the history books declare. The American Civil War was not entered into as a struggle to end slavery. Abraham Lincoln is frequently touted as “the Great Emancipator,” yet his own words reveal that abolishing slavery was not upon his mind when he set the Union on a course for war with the South. Although numerous statements by Lincoln reveal that he considered slavery to be a moral evil, at the same time he stated that he believed it outside of his rights, or power, to abolish it.

I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that ‘I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.’

[Source: Lincoln's First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861]

My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause.

[Source: *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* edited by Roy P. Basler, Volume V, "Letter to Horace Greeley" (August 22, 1862), p. 388]

Why was Lincoln so driven to preserve the Union? Even without the Southern states, the North was far larger in territory and population than the original thirteen colonies of the founding fathers of America. At the time the war was fought there were thirty-four states, and the nation had expanded ever westward toward the Pacific Ocean. There were vast swaths of land that had not yet been settled.

The authors of *Lincoln's Wrath* suggest that Lincoln was inspired by a vision of America as a mighty nation that would rival Great Britain. Standing in the way of this national vision was the very form of America's union as a voluntary confederation of independent states. Lincoln saw a need for a powerful federal government to not only bind the country together, but to bring a unanimity to her policies and to the projection of her power in the world. The Civil

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War was largely a struggle between states' rights and a powerful federal government that exercised dominion over the states. Lincoln was ultimately successful in his aim of creating a powerful federal government that would dictate its will to the states. In the process he greatly expanded the powers of the president. Such actions would have elicited the anger of men like Thomas Jefferson who believed in a limited federal government.

From the perspective of one who is a disciple of Christ, struggles over federal power versus states' rights seem inconsequential. The kingdom of God is not helped, nor hindered, by the nationalistic ambitions of men. The church was born when the Roman Empire held sway over much of the world. The church has experienced periods of peace where it was unmo-
lested, and ages of great persecution. Christianity has flourished under kingdoms, dictatorships, democ-
racies, and communism. The apostle Paul wrote to Timothy the following words:

The kingdom of God is not helped, nor hindered, by the nationalistic ambitions of men.

II Timothy 2:4

No soldier in active service entangles himself in the affairs of everyday life, so that he may please the one who enlisted him as a soldier.

Partisan politics, and national ambitions certainly belong to "the affairs of everyday life." It was not the Spirit of Christ that inspired men like Abraham Lincoln to engage in a war that would ultimately result in the violent deaths of more than 600,000 men, and the maiming of a great many more. Men of baser motives, who are focused on earthly kingdoms, have often found profit in warfare. Whatever Lincoln's

motives were, he would have been unable to execute his war apart from the support and complicity of bankers, munitions manufacturers, railroad tycoons, and an array of other merchants and industrialists.

In the writing *Robber Barons, Revolution, and Social Control*, Andrew Gavin Marshall shares the following:

The Civil War (1861-1865) served several purposes. First of all, the immediate economic considerations: the Civil War sought to create a single economic system for America, driven by the Eastern capitalists in the midst of the Industrial Revolution, uniting with the West against the slave-labour South. The aim was not freedom for black slaves, but rather to end a system which had become antiquated and unprofitable. With the Industrial Revolution driving people into cities and mechanizing production, the notion of slavery lost its appeal: it was simply too expensive and time consuming to raise, feed, house, clothe and maintain slaves; it was thought more logical and profitable (in an era obsessed with efficiency) to simply pay people for the time they engage in labour. The Industrial Revolution brought with it the clock, and thus time itself became a commodity. As slavery was indicative of human beings being treated as commodities to be bought and sold, owned and used, the Industrial Revolution did not liberate people from servitude and slavery, it simply updated the notions and made more efficient the system of slavery: instead of purchasing people, they would lease them for the time they can be 'productive.'

[<http://www.globalresearch.ca/robber-barons-revolution-and-social-control/>]

I believe there is much truth in these words.

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America has always been ruled by a moneyed aristocracy. If the robber barons, the bankers, and financial powers of the nation had not found it in their interests to engage in a bloody civil war, Lincoln could not have engaged in such a conflict. If the money interests, the great corporate trusts, had not found Lincoln's aims to be in harmony with their own, the war would never have taken place.

As we saw in a previous chapter, this has ever been the state of things. The men who signed the *Declaration of Independence*, and who met to hammer out a national Constitution, derived great personal profit from the Revolution. Out of necessity the profit takers must induce the masses to join with them. Deception and violence are two of the chief methods of assuring the compliance of the masses. The reason a particular war is fought is pitched to the public as if all is being done in their own interests. The benefit to accrue to a moneyed elite is glossed over, and if possible, completely hidden.

As America has aged the government's methods for securing the compliance of the public have become much more sophisticated. The year 1917 saw war looming once more for America. World War I in Europe was taking place, and the majority of Americans strongly opposed entry into the war. There were corporate and political interests, however, who favored entry. Among them were the House of Morgan (J.P. Morgan), and weapons manufacturers who saw the potential to profit should America enter the war.

The pro-war advocates realized that American opinion needed to change to effect entry into the war, and this required the control of free speech so that only opinions in favor of war would be heard. The Espionage Act was passed

by Congress in 1917. It prescribed a \$10,000 fine, and twenty years in prison, for interfering with military operations, or the recruitment of troops. If a citizen, or newspaper, publicly criticized American involvement in the war they faced severe penalties.

President Woodrow Wilson in his State of the Union address delivered on December 7, 1915, asked Congress for the legislation. He stated:

There are citizens of the United States ... who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to ring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt... to destroy our industries... and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue.... We are without adequate federal laws.... I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out.

Deception and violence are two of the chief methods of assuring the compliance of the masses

Wilson asked Congress to pass a law that would provide for censorship of the press. He submitted legislation for their consideration that incorporated such censorship, stating, "*Authority to exercise censorship over the press ... is absolutely necessary to the public safety.*"

I am confident that it was not "the public safety" that President Wilson was actually concerned with. Rather, it was the interests of the money trusts, such as the Rockefeller's, Morgan, Carnegie, and others. These are the ones who were being criticized in the press, and who

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stood to benefit the most by entry into the war.

Congress voted down censorship of the press by only one vote, 39 to 38. Nevertheless, when entry into the war was secured in 1917, Congress passed the Espionage Act which effectively gave the government power to censor the press and imprison citizens who spoke in opposition to the policies of the government. The Espionage Act of 1917 made it a crime:

To convey information with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the armed forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies. This was punishable by death or by imprisonment for not more than 30 years or both.

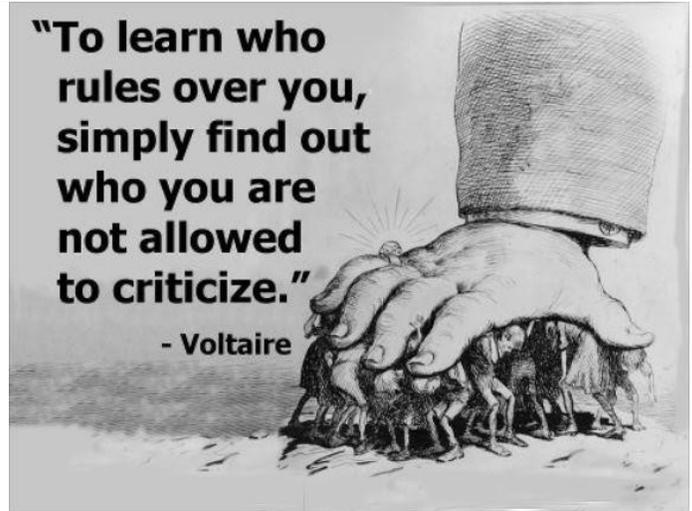
To convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies when the United States is at war, to cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or to willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States. This was punishable by a maximum fine of \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 20 years or both.

The Act also gave the Postmaster General authority to impound or to refuse to mail publications that he determined to be in violation of its prohibitions.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Espionage_Act_of_1917]

"To learn who rules over you, simply find out who you are not allowed to criticize."

- Voltaire



The restrictions to speech were extended in the Sedition Act of 1918. Among the prohibitions added were "*any disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language about the form of government of the United States... or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the Army or Navy.*"

The Espionage Act was no idle threat. In a period of months more than 900 people were sent to prison. Additionally, a number of newspapers and magazines were forced out of business as the government forbade them to use the postal service to distribute their anti-war writings.

An example of the governmental intolerance of any contrary opinion to America's involvement in the war in Europe is seen in the experience of Eugene Debs. Debs was a union organizer and a political candidate for the Socialist Party in America. Although the majority of Americans have come to equate Socialism with Communism, Debs was not a communist supporter, and was very critical of the actions of the Communist Party in Russia which utilized violent and destructive methods to secure their aims. On June 12th, 1918, Debs gave a speech in Canton, Ohio, after which he was arrested and

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charged with violating the Espionage Act. He was sentenced to ten years in prison. Following is the speech he gave. Debs clearly understood that there was an American aristocracy of the moneyed classes who exploited the poor by fomenting wars.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zuGp-oG1p4M>

One website provides the following information on the suppression of free speech in America by the government through use of the Espionage Act.

A teenage girl was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for criticizing the war. A Californian was sentenced to jail for laughing at rookies drilling on San Francisco's Presidio. A New Yorker received ninety days for spitting on the sidewalk near some Italian officers. Numerous ministers and college professors were dismissed because of their opposition to American entrance into the war. Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, related how thousands of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians were taken without trial from their homes and brought to Ellis Island. When he tried to secure decent treatment for the aliens, he was branded as pro-German...

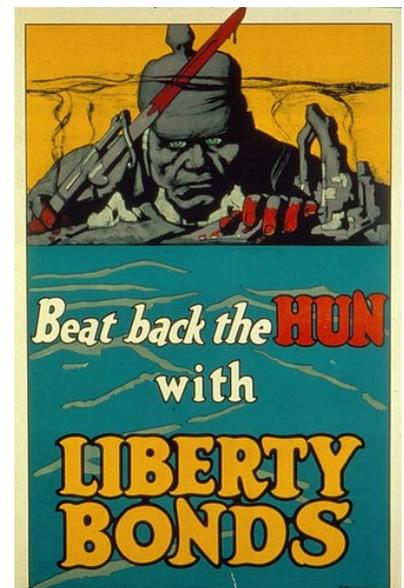
Besides the congressional actions which curbed civil rights, A. R. Burleson, the Postmaster General, instituted a censorship which denied mailing privileges to "subversive" publications. A magazine The Masses was denied mailing privileges on the grounds that it contained treasonable passages. But when the publisher offered to delete the passages, Burleson refused to identify them. Judge Learned Hand of the federal court overruled

Burleson whereupon the Postmaster General banned the magazine on the grounds that because it had missed an issue during the dispute, it was no longer eligible for second class mailing privileges.

[<http://home.comcast.net/~mruland/APUS/unitNotes/unit10/CivilLiberties.htm>]

In these actions we see evidence of the unseen hand that guides the government. The citizens of the nation are ruled by an elite that seeks to remain hidden, and to use the powers of the government to accomplish their desires. By controlling the media, and limiting speech, they found a means to move the masses in the direction they desired.

Shaping the minds of the American populace rose to new and staggering heights during World War I. In 1917 President Wilson created the Committee on Public Information. The CPI was created to mold the opinions of American citizens who were opposed to entry to World War I.



Poster Created by the CPI

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Following is a summary of the activities of the CPI.

The absence of public unity was a primary concern when America entered the war on April 6, 1917. In Washington, unwavering public support was considered to be crucial to the entire wartime effort. On April 13, 1917, Wilson created the Committee on Public Information (CPI) to promote the war domestically while publicizing American war aims abroad. Under the leadership of a muck-raking journalist

Censorship was only one element of the CPI's efforts.

named George Creel, the CPI recruited heavily from business, media, academia, and the art world. The CPI blended advertising techniques with a sophisticated understanding of human psychology, and its efforts represent the first time that a modern government disseminated propaganda on such a large scale. It is fascinating that this phenomenon, often linked with totalitarian regimes, emerged in a democratic state.

Although George Creel was an outspoken critic of censorship at the hands of public servants, the CPI took immediate steps to limit damaging information. Invoking the threat of German propaganda, the CPI implemented "voluntary guidelines" for the news media and helped to pass the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918. The CPI did not have explicit enforcement power, but it nevertheless "enjoyed censorship power which was tantamount to direct legal force..."

Censorship was only one element of the CPI's efforts. With all the sophistication of a modern advertising agency, the CPI examined the different ways that information flowed to the

population and flooded these channels with pro-war material. The CPI's domestic division was composed of 19 sub-divisions, and each focused on a particular type of propaganda...

One of the most important elements of the CPI was the Division of News... According to Creel, on any given week, more than 20,000 newspaper columns were filled with material gleaned from CPI handouts. Realizing that many Americans glided right past the front page and headed straight for the features section, the CPI also created the Division of Syndicated Features and recruited the help of leading novelists, short story writers, and essayists. These popular American writers presented the official line in an easily digestible form, and their work was said to have reached twelve million people every month...

The CPI did not limit its promotional efforts to the written word. The Division of Pictorial Publicity "had at its disposal many of the most talented advertising illustrators and cartoonists of the time," and these artists worked closely with publicity experts in the Advertising Division. Newspapers and magazines eagerly donated advertising space, and it was almost impossible to pick up a periodical without encountering CPI material. Powerful posters, painted in patriotic colors, were plastered on billboards across the country...

Moving images were even more popular than still ones, and the Division of Films ensured that the war was promoted in the cinema.

[Source:
<http://www.propagandacritic.com/articles/wv1.cpi.html>]

CPI propaganda typically appealed to the heart, not to the mind. Emotional agitation is

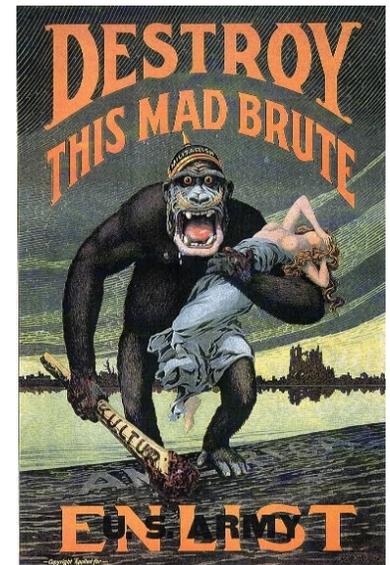
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a favorite technique of the propagandist, because "any emotion may be 'drained off' into any activity by skillful manipulation." An article which appeared in *Scientific Monthly* shortly after the war argued that "the detailed suffering of a little girl and her kitten can motivate our hatred against the Germans, arouse our sympathy for Armenians, make us enthusiastic for the Red Cross, or lead us to give money for a home for cats." Wartime slogans such as "Bleeding Belgium," "The Criminal Kaiser," and "Make the World Safe For Democracy," suggest that the CPI was no stranger to this idea. Evidence of this technique can be seen in a typical propaganda poster that portrayed an aggressive, bayonet-wielding German soldier above the caption "Beat Back The Hun With Liberty Bonds." In this example, the emotions of hate and fear were redirected toward giving money to the war effort...

A second propaganda technique used by the CPI was demonization of the enemy. "So great are the psychological resistances to war in modern nations," wrote Lasswell "that every war must appear to be a war of defense against a menacing, murderous aggressor. There must be no ambiguity about who the public is to hate..."

A particularly effective strategy for demonizing Germans was the use of atrocity stories. "A handy rule for arousing hate," said Lasswell "is, if at first they do not enrage, use an atrocity. It has been employed with unvarying success in every conflict known to man." Unlike the pacifist, who argues that all wars are brutal, the atrocity story implies that war is only brutal when practiced by the enemy. Certain members of the CPI were relatively cautious about repeating unsubstantiated allegations, but the committee's publications often relied on dubious material. After

the war, Edward Bernays, who directed CPI propaganda efforts in Latin America, openly admitted that his colleagues used **alleged** atrocities to provoke a public outcry against Germany. Some of the atrocity stories which were circulated during the war, such as the one about a tub full of eyeballs, or the story of the seven-year old boy who confronted German soldiers with a wooden gun, were actually recycled from previous conflicts. In his seminal work on wartime propaganda, Lasswell speculated that atrocity stories will always be popular because the audience is able to feel self-righteous indignation toward the enemy, and, at some level, identify with the perpetrators of the crimes. "A young woman, ravished by the enemy," he wrote "yields secret satisfaction to a host of vicarious ravishers on the other side of the border..."



CPI Poster

Emotional appeals and simplistic caricatures of the enemy influenced many Americans, but the CPI recognized that certain social groups had more complex propaganda needs. In order to reach intellectuals and pacifists, the CPI claimed that military intervention would

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bring about a democratic League of Nations and end warfare forever. With other social groups, the CPI modified its arguments, and interpreted the war as "a conflict to destroy the threat of German industrial competition (business group), to protect the American standard of living (labor), to remove certain baneful German influences in our education (teachers), to destroy German music - itself a subtle propaganda (musicians), to preserve civilization, 'we' and 'civilization' being synonymous (nationalists), to make the world safe for democracy, crush militarism, [and] establish the rights of small nations et al. (religious and idealistic groups)..."

Finally, like most propagandists, the CPI was frequently dishonest. Despite George Creel's claim that the CPI strived for unflinching accuracy, many of his employees later admitted that they were quite willing to lie. Will Irwin, an ex-CPI member who published several confessional pieces after the war, felt that the CPI was more honest than other propaganda ministries, but made it clear that "we never told the whole truth - not by any manner of means." Citing an intelligence officer who bluntly said "you can't tell them the truth," G.S Viereck argued that, as on all fronts, victories were routinely manufactured by American military authorities. The professional propagandist realizes that, when a single lie is exposed, the entire campaign is jeopardized. Dishonesty is discouraged, but on strategic, not moral, grounds.

[Source:
<http://www.propagandacritic.com/articles/w1.demons.html>]

It should be obvious to perceptive Christians that the government is operating by Satanic principles when it creates an agency to mold public opinion through the deliberate use of

lies and deception. The end justifies the means in the minds of the unscrupulous.

Consider what is revealed in the formation of the Committee for Public Information. There exists an elite group that perceives the need to manipulate the masses in order to gain their support. During World War I a vast amount of resources were enlisted for the sole purpose of shaping public opinion to a form that the money powers found to be harmonious to their own aims. By lies, half-truths, deliberate deception, biased reporting, and emotion stirring images, the unseen hand guiding the government was able to secure the cooperation and support of the American public.

Although I have frequently made mention of the acts and words of those who are disciples of Satan, what I would stress in this series is that there is a spiritual hand behind even these human agents of both the visible and invisible governments. Satan is the ruler of this world, and he deceives the nations. As one looks at the history of America's wars one can see a plan being advanced to bring the entire world under a single government.

One of the deceits used to sell involvement in the Great War to Americans was that a "League of Nations" would arise out of this conflict, and the combined might of these nations would prevent other countries from inciting conflicts in the future. The League of Nations, however, proved to be weak and ineffectual, as just two



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decades later the world again descended into war. Out of World War II the United Nations was formed. This body was granted more power than the insipid League of Nations, but it still has no dominant authority over sovereign nations. The U.N.'s power is not unlike that of the United States government over the individual states prior to the Civil War.

With each conflict a stronger central power has been put in place. The stage is being set for a global government where Satan will be the head. There remains yet one more global war. Then we will see that which was birthed in the League of Nations, and brought to adolescence in the United Nations, come to maturity in the New World Order. It is amazing to consider how effective Satan has been in selling these wars to Christians. Multitudes have embraced and supported these conflicts, little understanding how their support was furthering the plans of the great deceiver. Few have ever discerned the true reasons that wars have been fought, nor have they identified those who have truly profited from such violence and bloodshed.



League of Nations Cartoon from World War I

As a parable, the above image reveals a lot. Satan, the serpent of old, foments international strife in order to advance his plans of bringing all the nations of the world under one government. Babylon will rise again as all men are united in common purpose under a single leader.

The cunning of Satan has sold this plan even to the churches of Christ. He has through cunning and deception induced myriads of the sons and daughters of God to entangle themselves in the affairs of this world. A rampant patriotism has infected the churches even as it did during the Civil War when ministers from North and South all proclaimed that they were fighting God's war, and God was on their side. Christians went forth to slaughter their brothers in Christ, being blinded by the god of this world.

As another great conflict now lies at the doorstep of the nations, Satan will once more deceive the masses. Included among the deceived will be the majority of Christians who have little spiritual discernment.

II Corinthians 11:3

I am afraid that, as the serpent deceived Eve by his craftiness, your minds will be led astray from the simplicity and purity of devotion to Christ.

Are you even at this moment drinking of the flood of propaganda that Satan is steadily pouring forth? Do you have a divine perspective of the conflict of the ages, or are you blinded by terrestrial views?

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PARABLES PRECEPT— The Significance of Numbers

5

Five is four *plus* one (4+1). We have had hitherto the three persons of the Godhead, and their manifestation in

creation. Now we have a further revelation of a People called out from mankind, redeemed and saved, to walk with God from earth to heaven. Hence, Redemption follows creation. Inasmuch as in consequence of the fall of man creation came under the curse and was "made subject to vanity," therefore man and creation must be redeemed. Thus we have:

1. Father
2. Son
3. Spirit
4. Creation
5. Redemption

These are the five great mysteries, and **five is therefore the number of GRACE.**

If *four* is the number of the world, then it represents man's weakness, and helplessness, and vanity, as we have seen.

But four *plus* one (4+1=5) is significant of Divine strength added to and made perfect in that weakness...

Grace means favor. But what kind of favor? for favor is of many kinds.

Favor shown to the miserable we call mercy; favor shown to the poor we call pity; favor shown to the suffering we call compassion; favor shown to the obstinate we call patience; but favor shown to the unworthy we call GRACE!

Light is thrown upon it in Romans 3:24, "being justified freely by His grace." The word here translated "freely" occurs again in John 15:25, and is translated "without a cause" ("they hated me without a cause"). Was there any real cause why they hated the Lord Jesus? No! Nor is there any cause in us why God should ever justify us. So we might read Romans 3:24 thus: "Being justified without a cause by His grace."

[E.W. Bullinger, *Number in Scripture*]