

THIRD EXODUS ASSEMBLY



The Hour of Temptation is Come-

BEHOLD

I Come Quickly

*Third Exodus Assembly
Information Committee
July 26, 2009*

MAKTESH

DEPRESSION

Zephaniah 1:11

Howl, ye inhabitants of Maktesh, for all the merchant people are cut down; all they that bear sliver are cut off.

JEZEBEL RELIGION - MIDDLETOWN, OHIO SUNDAY 03-19-1961

When God sends forth a message and tells the people, and they don't receive it, then He withdraws His servant and sends His plagues: famine, death, spiritually speaking, **physically** also. **You watch for a depression brother.** You think you've seen something; just wait after a while. You haven't seen nothing.....

Celente: U.S. has entered "THE GREATEST DEPRESSION"
Deadly accurate trends forecaster urges people to hoard cash reserves, buy gold.



Paul Joseph Watson, Prison Planet.com

Tuesday, March 3, 2009

Trends research analyst Gerald Celente, who has risen in prominence on the back of his deadly accurate economic predictions, says that the collapse of financial markets heralds the start of "The Greatest Depression".

Celente warns that the first signs of real panic are starting to set in, unrest that will cause governments to "take draconian measures to prevent total economic collapse and public panic."

"Expect massive bank failures, runs on banks, and bank holidays," writes Celente. "Even if deposits are FDIC insured, quick access to money is by no *Gerald Celente* means assured. At minimum, have reserves on hand for emergencies," he forecasts.

Celente, who successfully predicted the 1997 Asian Currency Crisis, the sub-prime mortgage collapse and the massive devaluation of the U.S. dollar, told UPI in November 2007 that the following year would be known as "The Panic of 2008," adding that "giants (would) tumble to their deaths," which is exactly what we have witnessed with the collapse of Lehman Brothers, Bear Stearns and others.

IMF Says Advanced Economies Already in Depression

By Angus Whitley and Shamim Adam
Feb. 7th, Bloomberg

Advanced economies are already in a "depression" and the financial crisis may deepen unless the banking system is fixed, International Monetary Fund Managing Director Dominique Strauss-Kahn said. Ten days ago, the IMF cut its world-growth estimate for this year to 0.5 percent, the weakest pace since World War II.

The U.S. economy has lost 3.57 million jobs since a recession started in December 2007, its biggest employment slump of any economic contraction in the postwar period...

Demand for IMF loans is rising in nations suffering from weaker export sales, banking industry turmoil and deteriorating investor confidence. The organization has so far agreed to lend \$47.9 billion to countries affected by the crisis, including Belarus, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Pakistan, Ukraine and Serbia.

The IMF and similar institutions are "incapable" of coping with the global financial

crisis, because their resources can't keep up with demand, former World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz said on Feb. 4.

IMF Says Global Losses From Credit Crisis May Hit \$4.1 Trillion

By Timothy R. Homan

April 21 (Bloomberg) -- Worldwide losses tied to rotten loans and securitized assets may reach \$4.1 trillion by the end of 2010 as the recession and credit crisis exact a higher toll on financial institutions, the International Monetary Fund said.

Banks will shoulder about 61 percent of the write downs, with insurers, pension funds and other non banks assuming the rest, the Washington-based lender said in a report released today on the state of the global financial system. The fund projected losses of \$2.7 trillion at U.S. financial institutions, an increase from its estimates of \$2.2 trillion in January and \$1.4 trillion in October.

Without fiscal stimulus and other government action, banks will probably curtail lending in coming months, worsening the most severe global slump in six decades, the IMF said. Even with forceful state policies, "the

deleveraging process will be slow and painful", the fund said.

"Stabilizing the financial system remains a key priority and, although progress is being made, further policy efforts will be required," the fund said in its report. "Without a thorough cleansing of banks' balance sheets of impaired assets, accompanied by restructuring and, where needed, recapitalization, risks remain that banks' problems will continue to exert downward pressure on economic activity." The \$4.1 trillion estimate is the first by the IMF to include loans and securities originating in Europe and Japan. Pension funds and insurance companies are also exposed to such losses.

Global recession worst since Depression, IMF says

‘with appalling consequences’

By JEANNINE AVERSA, AP Economics Writer. Wed Apr 22, 5:40 p.m. ET

WASHINGTON – The global economy is expected to lurch into reverse this year for the first time since World War II with appalling consequences for nations large and small — trillions of dollars in lost business, millions of people thrust into hunger and homelessness and crime on the rise.

And the pain won't stop this year, the International Monetary Fund declared Wednesday, for what it said was "by far the deepest global recession since the Great Depression." To cushion the blow and head off further damage next year, the IMF is calling for more stimulus projects from the world's governments, including major spending for public works projects.

Even with many countries taking bold steps to turn things around, the global economy will shrink 1.3 percent this year, the IMF predicted in its dour forecast. "We can be fairly confident that in 2010 or even 2011, economies will not be back to normal," said IMF chief economist Olivier Blanchard. "Which means that governments should today basically think at least about contingent plans for infrastructure spending. ... Next year will be too late."

Even the projected 1.3 percent drop could leave at least 10 million more people around the world jobless, some private analysts said. Allen Sinai, chief global economist at Decision Economics,

thinks the global decline will be worse — closer to 2 percent, which would mean 15 million to 25 million more people out of work.

"The global downturn guarantees that countries all over the world will be hit with extraordinarily high unemployment rates," Sinai said. "And, with the tremendous number of unemployed people comes the possibility of political unrest."

Also rising crime as millions more are forced into poverty and out of their homes, he and others said. "By any measure," the downturn is the deepest since the Great Depression of the 1930s, the IMF said in its latest World Economic Outlook. "All corners of the globe are being affected."

All told, lost output worldwide could reach as high as \$4 trillion this year alone, U.S. Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner estimated in a speech Wednesday.

"The world economy is going through the most severe crisis in generations," he said. "We each face somewhat different challenges and thus are not all in the same boat. But we are all in the same storm." The IMF's outlook for the U.S. is even bleaker than for the world as a whole: It predicts the American economy will shrink 2.8 percent this year, the biggest decline since 1946. That's generally in line with the predictions of many U.S. analysts, who expect a figure in the range of 2.5 percent to 3 percent.

Pace of Trade Collapse Exceeds That of 1929

April 10, 2009 (EIRNS)—Paul Krugman reports on a study done by Barry Eichengreen and Kevin O'Rourke comparing the pace of the



international trade collapse since April 2008 to that of 1929, showing that the current collapse, over the ten months from April to February 2009, far exceeds the equivalent period beginning June, 1929, and is equal to the collapse over 25 months of 1929-31

Business & Tech Add Time News UAs the World Economy Sinks, So Does Global Shipping

By Jeff Israely Monday, Dec. 08, David McNew / Getty

Take a stroll along your proverbial Main Street, and you may see signs of the global financial crisis moving into the real economy. You can also head straight to the nearest major port. There may be no more serious warning of the potential reach and depth — and duration — of the worldwide economic slowdown than the sinking fortunes of the shipping industry.

From reduction of traffic on key trade routes to the cancellation of new ship orders to plummeting cargo rates, transport-by-sea is a very real gauge of declining demand across the globe for raw materials and consumer products. With some 77 percent of worldwide trade arriving by sea, "shipping is the thermometer of globalization," notes Professor Oliviero Baccelli, a transportation economist at Bocconi University in Milan. "It allows us to take the broadest view of the health of the worldwide economy."

And from the docks of Rotterdam to Seattle to Shanghai, the troubling symptoms abound. The Baltic Dry Index, which measures world shipping charges for raw materials, has plummeted from a high of 11,793 in May to 672, dipping to its lowest levels since soon after the index was established in 1985. Daily rental rates for the largest Capesize category of carriers have plunged from \$234,000 just two months ago to \$2,320, a fall of a staggering 99 percent. Jeremy Penn, president of the London-based Baltic Exchange, cautions that bulk rates are prone to fluctuation, and have been hit particularly hard this time by the skittishness in financial markets as the necessary letters of credit for commodity purchases have grown harder to come by. Still, Penn says the recent drop in bulk cargo fees is unprecedented, citing declining worldwide demand, particularly as the economic slowdown reaches China. "The violence of the drop (in rates)," he says, "is more extreme than anything we've ever seen before."

Even seasoned ship owners, however, are facing a storm unlike any they've seen before. Right now, the tangible signs of a lasting retrenchment are popping up in ports and along sea routes across the globe. The CKYH consortium of two of the largest Chinese and two South Korean shipping firms has just announced that six routes will see either a suspension of service or reduction in capacity.



A TALE OF TWO DEPRESSIONS

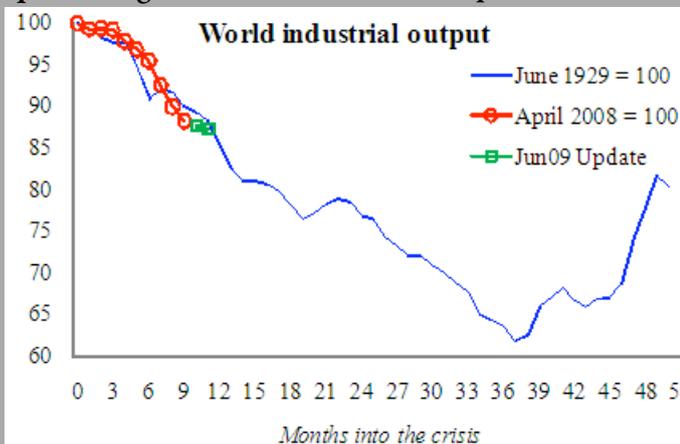
Barry Eichengreen Kevin H. O'Rourke
 4 June 2009

This is an update of the authors' 6 April 2009 column comparing today's global crisis to the Great Depression. World industrial production, trade, and stock markets are diving faster now than during 1929-30. Fortunately, the policy response to date is much better. The update shows that trade and stock markets have shown some improvement without reversing the overall conclusion -- today's crisis is at least as bad as the Great Depression.

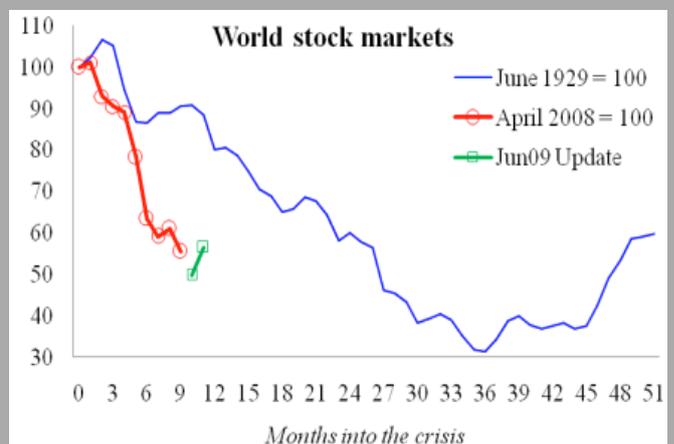
World industrial production continues to track closely the 1930s fall, with no clear signs of 'green shoots'.

World stock markets have rebounded a bit since March, and world trade has stabilised, but these are still following paths far below the ones they followed in the Great Depression. There are new charts for individual nations' industrial output. The big-4 EU nations divide north-south; today's German and British industrial output are closely tracking their rate of fall in the 1930s, while Italy and France are doing much worse. The North Americans (US & Canada) continue to see their industrial output fall approximately in line with what happened in the 1929 crisis, with no clear signs of a turn around. Japan's industrial output in February was 25 percentage points lower than at the equivalent stage in the Great Depression. There was however a sharp rebound in March. The facts for Chile, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Sweden are displayed below.

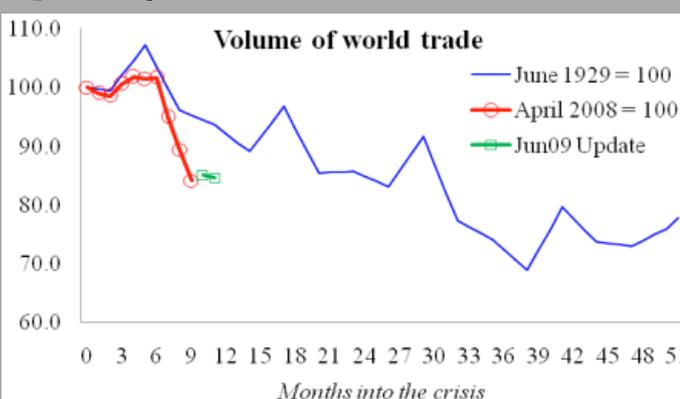
Updated Figure 1. World Industrial Output, Now vs Then



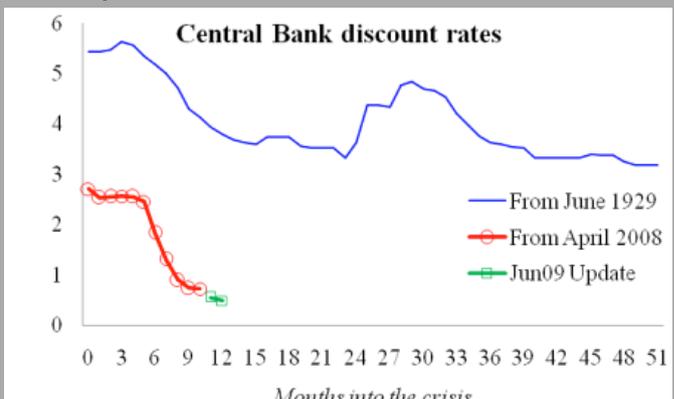
Updated Figure 2. World Stock Markets, Now vs Then



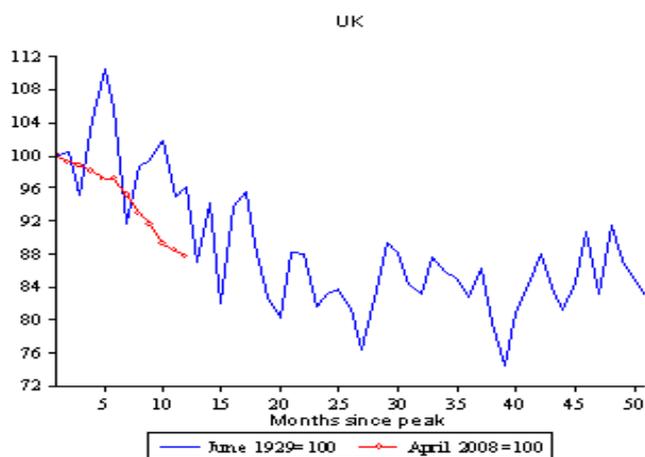
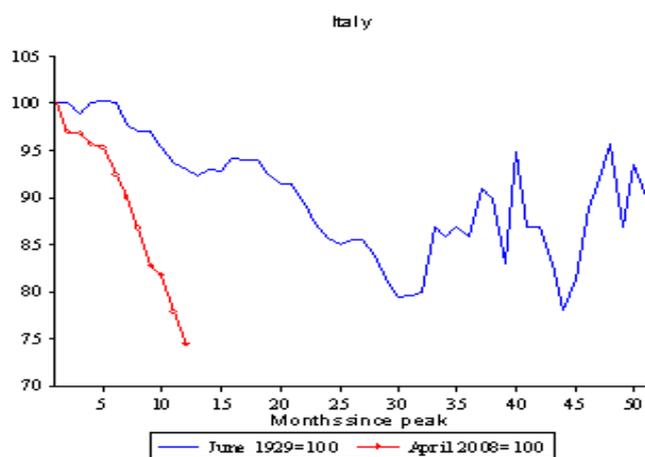
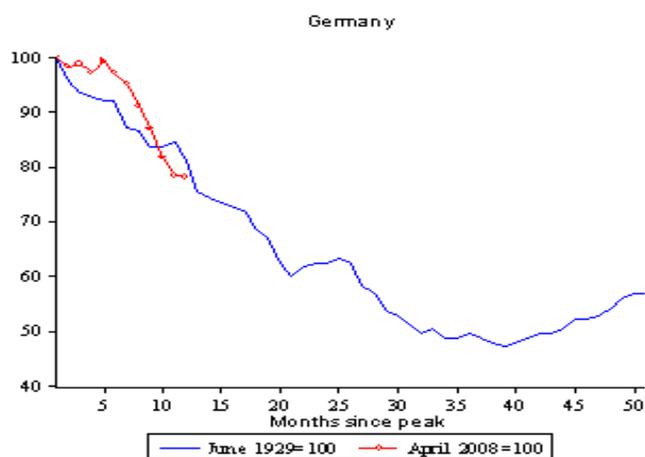
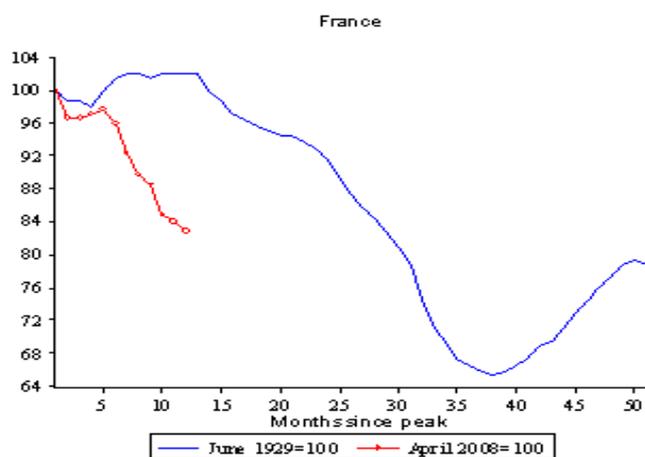
Updated Figure 3. Volume of World Trade, Now vs Then



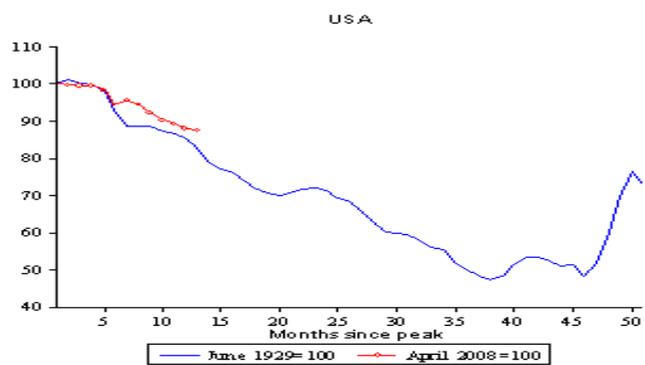
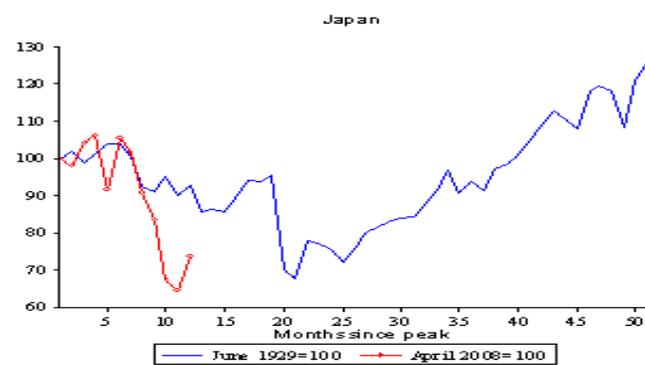
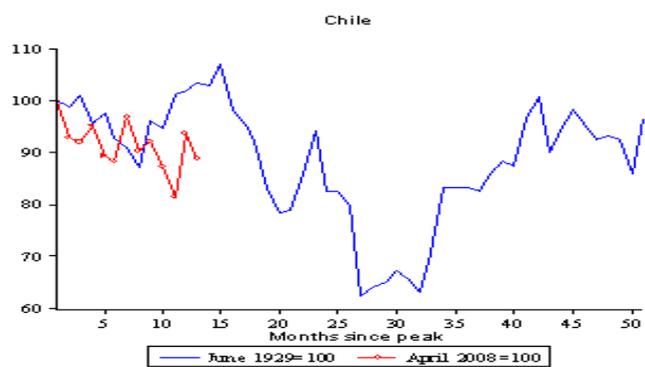
Updated Figure 4. Central Bank Discount Rates, Now vs Then



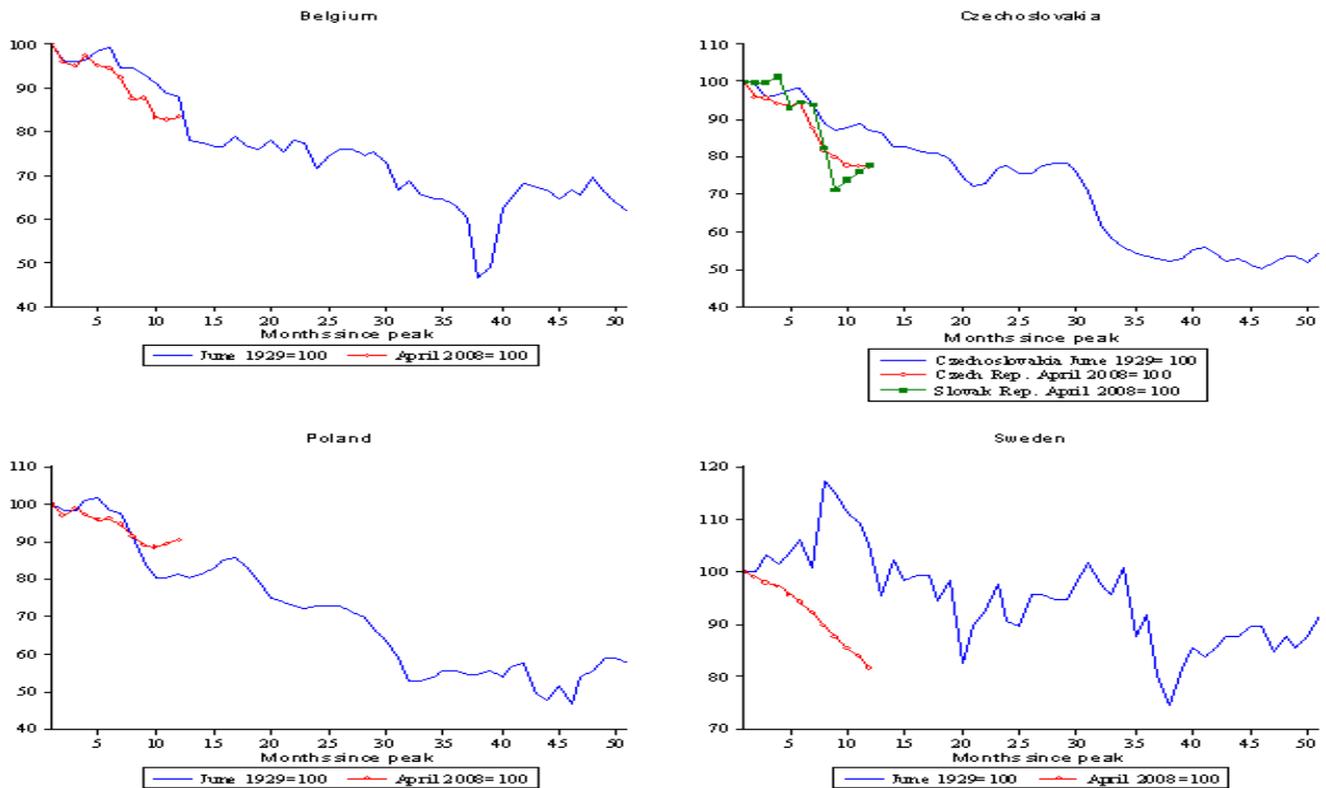
New Figure 5. Industrial output, four big Europeans, Then and Now



New Figure 6. Industrial output, four Non-Europeans, Then and Now.



New Figure 7: Industrial output, four small Europeans, Then and Now.



Comparing the Great Depression to now for the world, not just the US

Commentary contrasting the two episodes compares America then and now. This is, however, a misleading picture. The Great Depression was a global phenomenon. Even if it originated, in some sense, in the US, it was transmitted internationally by trade flows, capital flows and commodity prices. That said, different countries were affected differently. The US is not representative of their experiences.

Our Great Recession **is every bit as global**, earlier hopes for decoupling in Asia and Europe notwithstanding. Increasingly there is **awareness that events have taken an even uglier turn outside the US, with even larger falls in manufacturing production, exports and equity prices.**

In fact, when we look globally, as in Figure 1, the decline in industrial production in the last nine months has been **at least as severe as in the nine months following the 1929 peak.** (All graphs in this column track behaviour after the peaks in world industrial production, which occurred in June 1929 and April 2008.) Here, then, is a first illustration of how the global picture provides a very different and, **indeed, more disturbing perspective than the US case** considered by Krugman, which as noted earlier shows a smaller decline in manufacturing production now than then.

Figure 1. World Industrial Output, Now vs Then

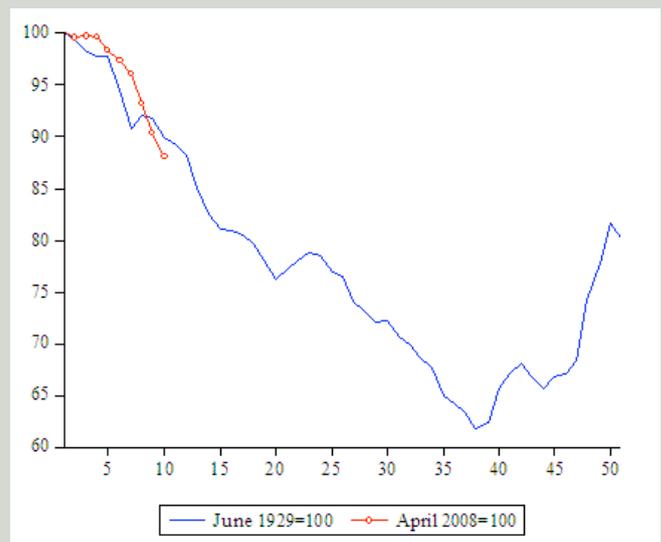
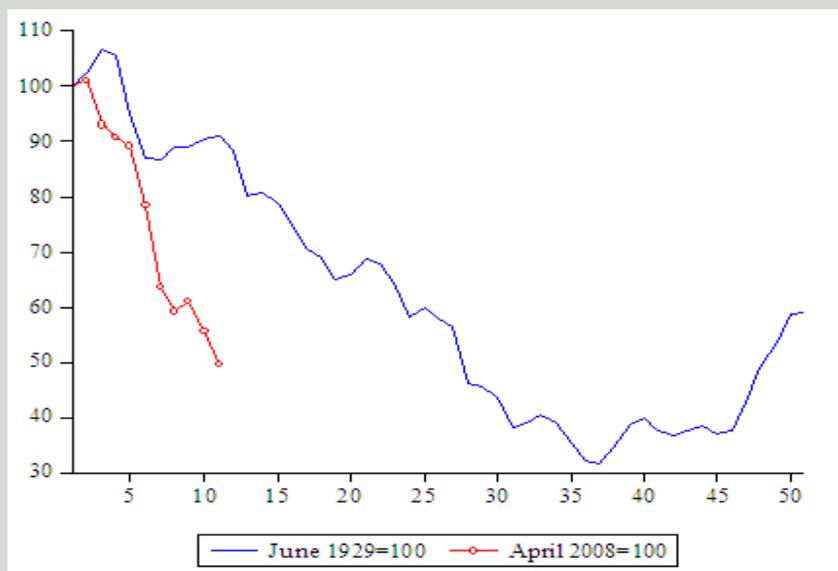


Figure 2. World Stock Markets, Now vs Then

Source: Eichengreen and O'Rourke (2009) and IMF.



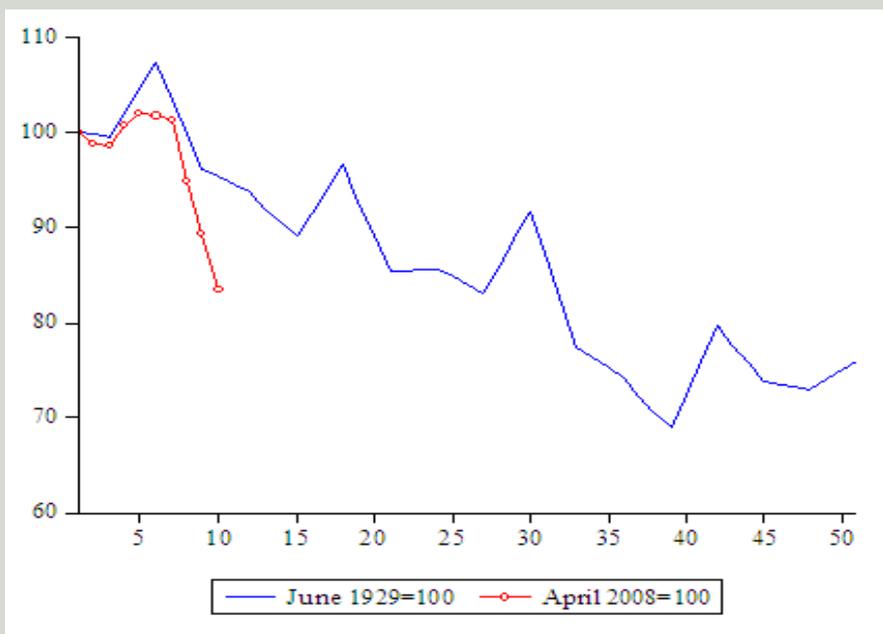
Similarly, while the fall in US stock market has tracked 1929, Uglobal stock markets are falling even faster now than in the Great Depression U(Figure 2). Again this is contrary to the impression left by those who, basing their comparison on the US market alone, suggest that the current crash is no more serious than that of 1929-30.

Source: Global Financial Database

Figure 3. The Volume of World Trade, Now vs Then

Another area where we are “surpassing” our forbearers is in destroying trade. World trade is falling much faster now than in 1929-30 (Figure 3). This is highly alarming given the prominence attached in the historical literature to trade destruction as a factor compounding the Great Depression.

Sources: League of Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, <http://www.cpb.nl/eng/research/sector2/data/trademonitor.html>



It's a Depression alright

To sum up, globally we Uare tracking or doing even worse than the Great DepressionU, whether the metric is industrial production, exports or equity valuations. Focusing on the US causes one to minimise this alarming fact. The “Great Recession” label may turn out to be too optimistic. This is a Depression-sized event.

THE RICH RULETH OVER THE POOR, AND THE BORROWER IS SERVANT TO THE LENDER

The Adopted Sons In The Time Of Economic Recession 31st March 2008 Bro Vin. Dayal



I told you there must be an Ahab to deceive the Jews and take them into union with Babylon; they will be in Roman hands. When Moses & Elijah came, Israel was under Gentile power, and that history has to repeat itself. All these things have to do with that man of sin sitting in the temple as if he is God. That is the seat that they want because they claim that Peter was the first pope, and that they are the only church that can trace their lineage back to Peter and so they want to stand there.

President Obama and Pope Benedict

Pope calls for "world political authority"

by Philip Pullella, Reuters, Global Research, July 7, 2009

Pope Benedict on Tuesday called for a "world political authority" to manage the global economy and for more government regulation of national economies to pull the world out of the current crisis and avoid a repeat.

The pope's call for a re-think of the way the world economy is run came in new encyclical which touched on a number of social issues but whose main connecting thread was how the current crisis has affected both rich and poor nations. The pope said every economic decision has a moral consequence and called for "forms of redistribution" of wealth overseen by governments to help those most affected by crises.

Benedict said **"there is an urgent need of a true world political authority"** whose task would be "to manage the global economy; to revive economies hit by the crisis; to avoid any deterioration of the present crisis and the greater imbalances that would result."



Such an authority would have to be **"regulated by law"** and "would need to be universally recognized and to be **vested with the effective power to ensure security for all**, regard for justice, and respect for rights."

"Obviously it would have to have the **authority to ensure compliance with its decisions from all parties, and also with the co-ordinated measures adopted in various international forums**," he said. The United Nations, economic institutions and international finance all **had to be reformed** "even in the midst of a global recession," he said in the encyclical, a booklet of 141 pages.

An encyclical is the highest form of papal writing and gives the **clearest indication** to the world's 1.1 billion Catholics as well as non-Catholics **of what the pope and the Vatican think about specific social and moral issues**. It was addressed to all Catholics as well as **"all people of good will"** and was released on the eve of the start of the G8 Summit in Italy and three days before the pope is due to **discuss the global downturn with U.S. President Barack Obama**.

The Three Curtains (Bro. Vin Dayal October 8th 2008)

Some people call them Illuminati, Jesuits, Bilderberger, CFR, Masons, and other names but when we refer to them we look at their



headquarters and so we call all that Jezebel, Rome

Baron David de Rothschild:
Economic Crisis Will Bring New
World Order, Global Governance

Rupert Wright

The National (UAE)
Wednesday, Nov 12, 2008

Among the captains of industry, spin doctors and financial advisers accompanying British prime minister Gordon Brown on his fund-raising visit to the Gulf this week, one name was surprisingly absent. This may have had something to do with the fact that the tour kicked off in Saudi Arabia. But by the time the group reached Qatar, Baron David de Rothschild was there, too, and he was also in Dubai and Abu Dhabi.

“We have had 250 years or so of family involvement in the finance business,” says Baron Rothschild. “We provide advice on both sides of the balance sheet, and we do it globally.”

The Rothschilds have been helping the British government – and many others – out of a financial hole ever since they financed Wellington’s army and thus victory against the French at Waterloo in 1815. According to a long-standing legend, the Rothschild family owed the first millions of their fortune to Nathan Rothschild’s successful speculation about the effect of the outcome of the battle on the price of British bonds. By the 19th century, they ran a financial institution with the power and influence of a combined Merrill Lynch, JP Morgan, Morgan Stanley and perhaps even Goldman Sachs and the Bank of China today.

Baron Rothschild shares most people’s view that there is a new world order. In his opinion, banks will deleverage and there will be a new form of global governance.

Brown: Economic Crisis Represents Birth Pangs Of “New Global Order”

British Prime Minister repeats mantra to exploit financial meltdown in pursuit of centralization of power



Paul Joseph Watson
Prison Planet.com
Monday, January 26, 2009

British Prime Minister Gordon Brown will today call for the economic crisis to be used to create a “new global order,” and a new form of internationalism, a mantra that is becoming all too familiar as globalists exploit the very problem they created

to centralize power into fewer hands.

“In a speech, he will urge countries to avoid “muddling through as pessimists” and “make the necessary adjustment to a better future and setting the new rules for this new global order”, according to his office,” reports AFP.

Brown will argue against the risk that the crisis could “start a retreat from globalisation” and instead will urge that it be seen as nothing more than “difficult birth-pangs of a new global order”. Bilderberg member Brown has previously called for a “a new financial architecture for the global age”, stating that the Bretton Woods system devised after the second world war was out of touch with the new world order.

Brown’s call for a new global order is one of countless similar statements he and many other top globalists have made in the past. The “solution” being proposed to fix the problem is merely a greater dose of what caused the catastrophe in the first place.

They created the problem of wildly irresponsible fractional reserve banking, the debt bubble and the credit crunch by ceaselessly inflating the money supply and promoting the debt culture. Now they are going to offer their solution to the crisis - the further centralization of global economic power into fewer hands.

Appointing the former CEO of Goldman Sachs to oversee the bailout and ensure the bankers divvy up the spoils of the greatest stick-up heist in history amongst themselves was not enough for these fascists - they want to go full board and exploit the crisis they caused to advance the stuttering agenda for world government that has been in the works for the best part of 100 years at least.

UN panel calls for council to replace G20

• By: Harvey Morris, Source: Financial Times

The Group of 20 should be replaced by a new Global Economic Council, an advisory panel of senior international economists has said. Under the panel's proposals, the council, which would be a United Nations body, would become the main forum for setting the agenda for worldwide economic and financial policy.

The proposal, made by an 18-member UN commission headed by Joseph Stiglitz, the Nobel-prizewinning economist, will be raised at next week's expanded G20 summit in London, at which heads of state will debate a global response to the world financial crisis. It is part of a draft 10-point plan put forward by the panel, appointed last October by the 192-member UN General Assembly, to study reform of international financial institutions, including the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. The team includes academics, central bank officials, and former and serving ministers from Japan, Western Europe, Africa, Latin America and Asia.

Washington Post Highlights Agenda For 'Bank Of The World'

Steve Watson

Infowars.net

Monday, April 20, 2009



The Washington Post today carries a revealing article that highlights the ongoing agenda to forge a "new economic world order" with a vastly empowered IMF acting as a 'bank of the world'.

Under the headline **A Bigger, Bolder Role Is Imagined For the IMF - Changes Suggest Shift in How Global Economy Is Run,**

Anthony Faiola describes how the IMF is on course to be transformed into "a veritable United Nations for the global economy."

Faiola envisages a scenario where **"central bankers and finance ministers would meet to convene a financial security council of sorts.** Serving almost as ambassadors to the IMF, they would debate ways to put out the world's economic fires and stifle reckless policies before they ignite new ones." he continues.

"Bowling to a new economic world order, the IMF would grant fresh powers to the likes of China, India and Brazil. It would have vastly expanded authority to act as a global banker to governments rich and poor. And with more flexibility to effectively print its own money, it would have the ability to inject liquidity into global markets in a way once limited to major central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve".

The article then explains that this imagined scenario is taken directly from internal IMF documents, interviews and think-tank reports. The details were thrashed out at the recent G20 summit, and though they may take years to fully implement, this model represents the global financial elite's blueprint for the near future.

The IMF will discuss its role in the new world order at its biannual assembly in Washington this weekend.

“borrow it from the church and then you're sold out.”

Conduct, Order and Doctrine.

"That's where the economics of this country now..... We've done spent it. We're broke. We don't have any money; and we're only living off of the past reputation."

The Third Exodus

Bro. William Branham
June 30th, 1963.

"Next thing they do, they take their money and pay off the debt of the United States, and borrow it from the church and then you're sold out."

STATURE.OF.A.PERFECT.MAN_ JEFF.IN V-2
N-18 SUNDAY_ 62-1014

What is it? It's on the gold standard, and the Catholic church (the hierarchy) owns the gold of the world, a hundred and sixty-eight billion. There you are. Th row her right back on the gold standard. And you people just keep your homes and things, but you belong to the Catholic church. The nation belongs to the Catholic church. The whole thing is

captured right in like that through their currency.

EU Chief: U.S. economic plans U U'a way to hell'



U.S. recovery plan called 'a way to hell'

March 25: At the European parliament, Czech Prime Minister Mirek Topolanek says that current U.S. recovery measures are "a way to hell." CNBC's Carolina Cimenti reports.

Wed., March. 25, 2009

STRASBOURG, France - Th e head of the European Union slammed President Barack Obama's plan to spend nearly \$2 trillion to push the U.S. economy out of recession as "the road to hell" that EU governments must avoid.

The blunt comments by Czech Prime Minister Mirek Topolanek to the European Parliament on Wednesday highlighted simmering European differences with Washington ahead of a key summit next week on fixing the world economy.

It was the strongest pushback yet from a European leader as the 27-nation bloc bristles from U.S. criticism that it is not spending enough to stimulate demand.

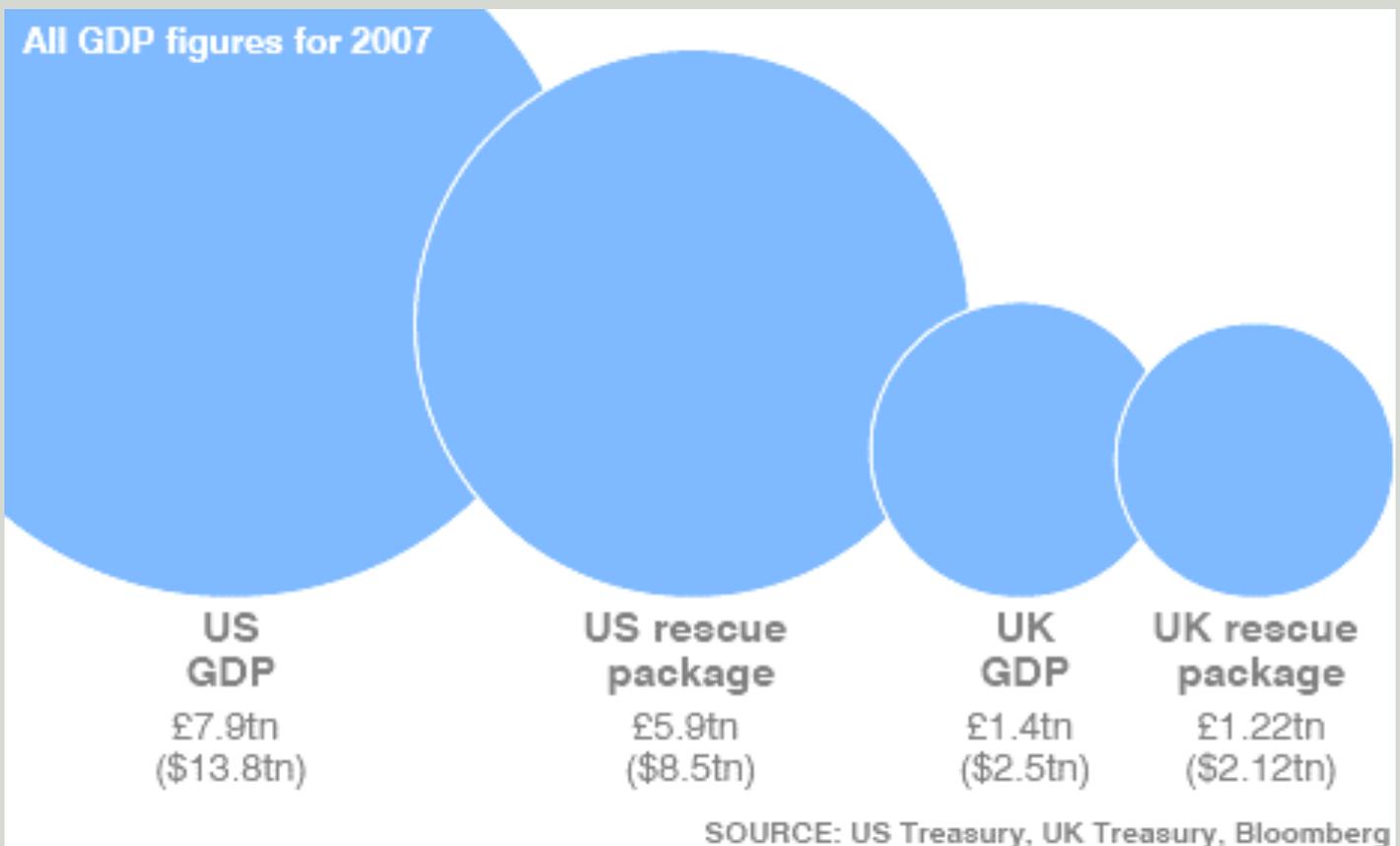
Global downturn: In graphics

This is one of the most tumultuous times on record in the global financial markets.

TRILLION-DOLLAR BAIL-OUTS

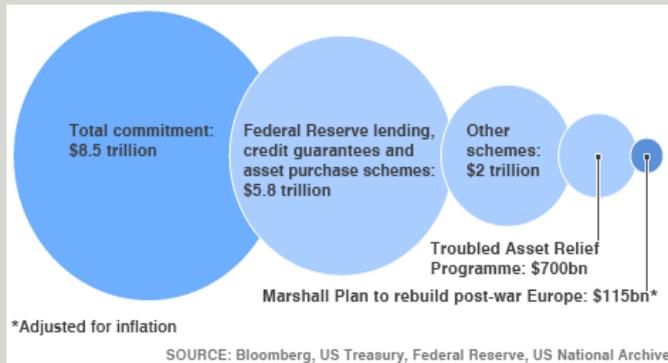
Huge amounts of money have been committed in financial support for banks.

GDP: The total income earned by the country through goods and services for the year.



US BANK BAIL-OUT PACKAGE

There has been an array of measures to provide



support to the battered US financial system.

A \$700bn scheme approved last year, known as the Troubled Asset Relief Programme, was used to help lenders like Citigroup and Bank of America as well as the automobile industry. Major changes to the programme have been announced by the new administration, including a partnership with the private sector to buy toxic assets from banks.



NEW YORK: Such is the surge in America's debt that even technology is finding it difficult to measure its level as a clock earmarked for keeping a tab on the country's national debt has run out of digits.

UK BANK BAIL-OUT PACKAGE

1B£2 trillion - the terrifying total of our national debt... that's £33,000 for every man, woman and child in Britain By [James Chapman](#) and [Sam Fleming](#)

The staggering total of Britain's national debt was laid bare yesterday - at least £2 trillion. That represents £33,000 for every man, woman and child in the country.

Bank bailouts will send debt 'off the Richter scale' at a staggering 147 per cent of national income, the worst figure since 1954 and one of the highest in the developed world.

The figures came from the independent Office of National Statistics, which said it was adding giant liabilities from two part nationalized banks - estimated at between £1 trillion and £1.5 trillion - to existing debts. The decision is a shattering blow to Labor's reputation for economic competence and is likely to anger ministers, who argue taxpayers are never likely to have to pay back such sums.

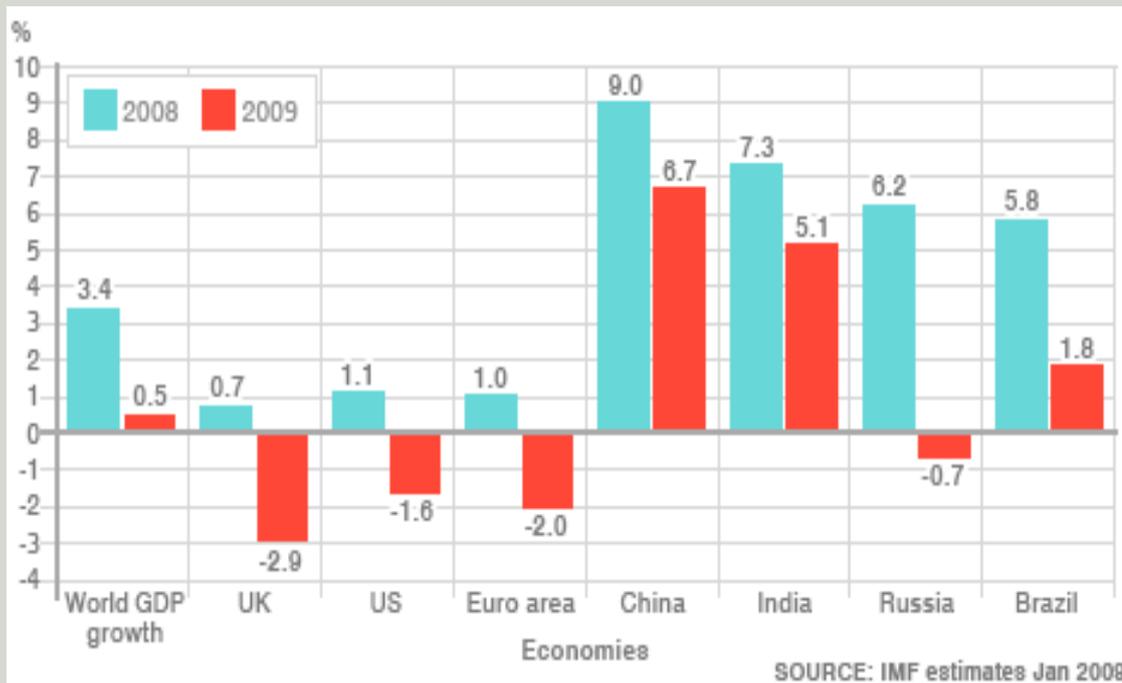
The shattering calculations came as the Bank of England's deputy governor said there was a 'serious risk' of a decade-long downward spiral of the kind that crippled Japan in the 1990s. Gordon Brown, meanwhile, admitted the country had been 'brought low' by an 'economic hurricane' affecting the whole world. Opposition MPs accused the Prime Minister of driving Britain towards bankruptcy and called for emergency reductions in Government spending.

Net debt as a proportion of national income, supposed to stay below 40 per cent under the Government's now-abandoned 'golden rules', reached 47.8 per cent last month. The International Monetary Fund put America's net government debt at 46 per cent of GDP in 2008. Germany's was 56 per cent, France's 55 per cent and Canada's 22.5 per cent.

Mr Brown admitted: 'Britain, the rest of Europe, America and now the rest of the world have been brought low by an economic hurricane nobody could have predicted.'

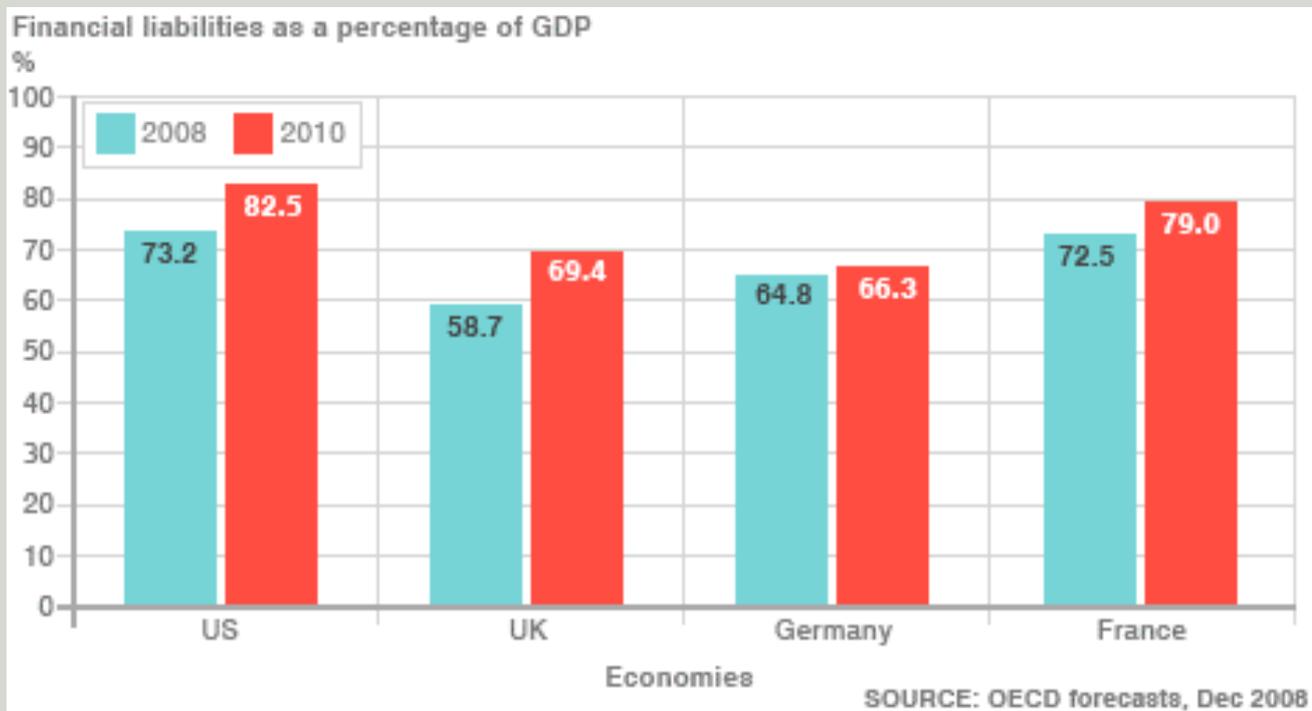
ECONOMIES HIT

World economic growth is expected to slow sharply, with the UK among the hardest hit. Developing countries such as China and India should fare better.



LEGACY OF DEBT

As countries try to spend their way out of recession, debt levels are forecast to rise.



Story from BBC NEWS:

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/business/7893317.stm>

Published: 2009/03/19 22:03:26 GMT

Global Descent Into Slavery

THE TOKEN Jeff.IN. Bro. William Branham SUNDAY 01/09/63

“ Look, any persons outside of the token, God was not responsible. And God is not responsible for any person, big or small, popular or unpopular, rich or poor, bond or free, male or female; He is not responsible for anybody that's from under the Token covenant. He's not responsible.”

Hosea 12:7-8 He is a merchant, the balances of deceit *are* in his hand; he loveth to oppress.



Job Losses Pose a Threat to Stability Worldwide

50 million by the end of 2009

CHINA: A job fair in Beijing on Feb. 7. Millions of workers across China are looking for work but finding that factories are closing.

PARIS: From lawyers in Paris to factory workers in China and bodyguards in Colombia, the ranks of the jobless are swelling rapidly across the globe.



CHILE: In Santiago, graffiti says unemployment is humiliation.

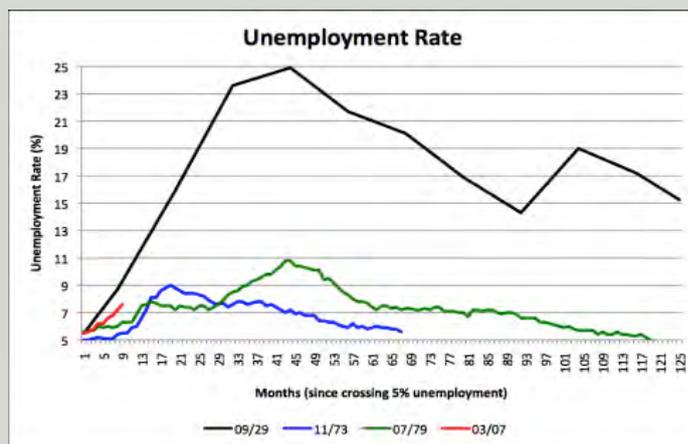
Worldwide job losses from the recession that started in the United States in December 2007 could hit a **staggering 50 million by the end of 2009**, according to the International Labor Organization, a United Nations agency. The slowdown has already claimed 3.6 million American jobs.

High unemployment rates, especially among young workers, have led to protests in countries as varied as Latvia, Chile, Greece, Bulgaria and Iceland and contributed to strikes in Britain and France.

Last month, the government of Iceland, whose economy is expected to contract 10 percent this year, collapsed and the prime minister moved up national elections after weeks of protests by Icelanders angered by soaring unemployment and rising prices.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The current recession unemployment is coming on fast, at a rate only exceeded by the Great Depression. Note that the chart shows current recession data only through January. The February weekly numbers are grim. Expect the February monthly update (out in early March), to show continued upward momentum.



Just last week, the new United States director of national intelligence, Dennis C. Blair, told Congress that instability caused by the global economic crisis had become the biggest security threat facing the United States, outpacing terrorism.

Nearly everybody has been caught by surprise at the sheer speed in which unemployment is increasing, and are groping for a response, said Nicolas Véron, a fellow at Bruegel, a research center in Brussels, that focuses on Europe's role in the global economy.



Carol Carlile washes dishes outside her tent in Sacramento, California

Indeed, some European stimulus packages, as well as one passed Friday in the United States, include protections for domestic companies, increasing the likelihood of protectionist trade battles. Protectionist measures were an intense matter of discussion as finance ministers from the Group of 7 economies met this weekend in Rome.

In emerging economies like those in Eastern Europe, there are fears that growing job losses might encourage a move away from free-market, pro-Western policies, while in developed countries unemployment could bolster efforts to protect local industries at the

expense of global trade.

While the number of jobs in the United States has been falling since the end of 2007, the pace of layoffs in Europe, Asia and the developing world has caught up only recently as companies that resisted deep cuts in the past follow the lead of their American counterparts.

The International Monetary Fund expects that by the end of the year, **global economic growth will reach its lowest point since the Depression**, according to Charles Collyns, deputy director of the funds research department. The fund said that growth had come to a virtual halt, with developed economies expected to shrink by 2 percent in 2009. This is the worst we have had since 1929, said Laurent Wauquiez, France's employment minister. The thing that is new is that it is global, and we are always talking about that. It is in every country, and it makes the whole difference.



Tent city in Japan

In **Asia**, any smugness at having escaped losses on American subprime debt has been erased by growing despair over a

plunge in sales among major exporters. On Thursday, Pioneer of Japan said it would abandon the flat-screen television business and cut 10,000 jobs worldwide in response to sagging demand for consumer electronics. Millions of migrant workers in mainland China are searching for jobs but finding that factories are shutting down. Though not as large as the disturbances in Greece or the Baltics, there have been **dozens of protests at individual factories in China and Indonesia** where workers were laid off with little or no notice.

The breadth of the problem is also becoming apparent in Taiwan, where **exports were down 42.9 percent last month, compared with a year ago**, the steepest plunge in Asia. Chang Yung-yun, a 57-year-old restaurant kitchen worker, was laid off when her employer closed in mid-November. Her son, an engineer, has been put on unpaid vacation for weeks, a tactic that has become common in Taiwan. The greatest fear for our people is losing jobs, Taiwans president, Ma Ying-jeou, said in an interview.

Calls for protectionism have resonated among a fearful public. In Britain, refinery and power plant employees walked off the job last month to protest

the use of workers from Italy and Portugal at a construction project on the coast. Some held up signs highlighting Prime Minister Gordon Brown's earlier promise of British jobs for British workers.

Unemployment in Britain is expected to rise to **9.5 percent** by the middle of 2010, from 6.3 percent now, according to Peter Dixon, an economist with Commerzbank in London. Germany's jobless rate could rise to **10.5 percent** from 7.8 percent, he added.

For many with jobs, wages are being cut

While not unemployed, their pain is real and it affects the economy.



"I won't be able to buy the groceries I need to buy to make sure my family can eat until the end of the month," says Rhonda Wagner, a 52-year-old California state employee who just absorbed a 9 percent pay cut because of a state-imposed unpaid leave.

AP, March 8, 2009

In cubicles, factories and stores these days, anxious workers are trying to ease each other's economic fears with something akin to, "Well, at least we still have a job."

Yet for many, that's becoming small comfort as more employers cut hours or hire only part-timers. People paid on commission, meanwhile, are suffering as sales dry up. And state workers around the country have been put on unpaid leaves. These workers aren't counted in the unemployment rate, which hit 8.1 percent in February. They're not eligible for federal benefits that provide a safety net for the jobless. Yet their pain is real, and their reduced spending is a drag on the economy.

Call them the walking wounded of this deep recession: millions of workers whose incomes have fallen even as they manage to hold onto their jobs. Their shrunken pay has forced many of them to make hurtful sacrifices. "I will have to rob Peter to pay Paul," she said. "We're expected to work, even though we're not getting paid."

The New York Times

Unemployment in U.S. hits 25-year-high

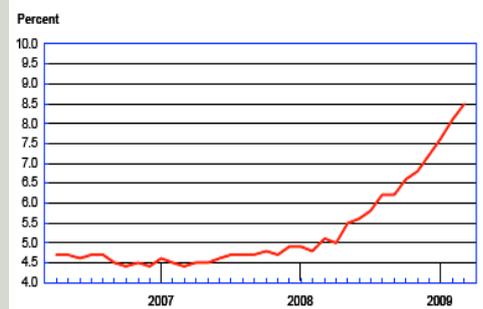
By Jack Healy, Published: Friday, March 6, 2009

The U.S. economy lost 651,000 jobs in February, the government announced Friday, as the unemployment rate soared to 8.1 percent, its highest level since 1983. The latest grim scorecard on the U.S. workplace largely destroyed what hopes remained for an economic recovery in the first half of this year, and it added to a growing sense that all of 2009 might well be a lost cause.



Tent Cities have sprung up around every major city in the United States of America

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, April 2006 - March 2009



Zaphnath_Paaneah 4th April 2008 Bro Vin. Dayal

Under the third seal this man who has the balances in his hand a wicked merchant who love to oppress, who through the system is manipulating the governments and all the trade and commerce in the world, the stock market and everything, because it is by design. This was not a hot war. This was to create inflation, and recession and unemployment and cause crime to go up and to bring the people to that condition. And this was God's chastisement, he permitted it by his permissive will to a people who had rejected the word of his prophets and stayed in that Jezebel religion. And this is showing the hour we have come to.

Celente Predicts Revolution, Food Riots, Tax Rebellions By 2012

Paul Joseph Watson, Prison Planet.com, Thursday, November 13, 2008

Gerald Celente

The man who predicted the 1987 stock market crash and the fall of the Soviet Union is now forecasting revolution in America, food riots and tax rebellions - all within four years, while cautioning that putting food on the table will be a more pressing concern than buying Christmas gifts by 2012.

Gerald Celente, the CEO of Trends Research Institute, is renowned for his accuracy in predicting future world and economic events, which will send a chill down your spine considering what he told Fox News this week.

Celente says that by 2012 America will become an undeveloped nation, that there will be a revolution marked by food riots, squatter rebellions, tax revolts and job marches, and that holidays will be more about obtaining food, not gifts.

"We're going to see the end of the retail Christmas....we're going to see a fundamental shift take place....putting food on the table is going to be more important than putting gifts under the Christmas tree," said Celente, adding that the situation would be "worse than the great depression".

"America's going to go through a transition the likes of which no one is prepared for," said Celente, noting that people's refusal to acknowledge that America was even in a recession highlights how big a problem denial is in being ready for the true scale of the crisis.



UThe New Boston Tea Party

The American revolutionary war that overthrew British colonial rule started with a protest against taxation imposed on American colonist.

This year on April 15th 2009 the ancestors of the forefathers of this great nation has risen up in protest across the nation with protest gatherings called tea parties.

“ACROSS THIS GREAT LAND OF OURS THE NATION HAS SEEN AMERICANS OF ALL STRIPES AND STARS HAVING THE COURAGE OF THEIR CONVICTIONS. BY THE THOUSANDS, THESE BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN, CAME TOGETHER AT NATIONWIDE TEA PARTIES. IN MANY INSTANCES WHERE ONLY 500 WERE EXPECTED 5000 SHOWED UP, AS WAS THE CASE IN HARTFORD ,CONNECTICUT. ON THE NORTH STEPS OF THE CAPITAL A VERY EXCITED CROWD VOICED THEIR OPINONS.

BRAVE CITIZENS STEPPED UP TO THE MICROPHONE AND UEXPRESSED DISMAY ON THE DIRECTION AMERICA IS GOING. THE UNDERLYING THEME WAS THAT THE TAXPAYERS HAVE HAD ENOUGHU.

10B.U.S. Military Preparing for Domestic Disturbances

by Jim Meyers, Global Research, December 23, 2008

Newsmax

11BA new report from the U.S. Army War College discusses the use of American troops to quell civil unrest brought about by a worsening economic crisis.

12BThe report from the War College’s Strategic Studies Institute warns that the U.S. military must prepare for a “violent, strategic dislocation inside the United States” that could be provoked by “unforeseen economic collapse” or “loss of functioning political and legal order.”

13BEntitled “Known Unknowns: Unconventional ‘Strategic Shocks’ in Defense Strategy Development,” the report was produced by Nathan Freier, a recently retired Army lieutenant colonel who is a professor at the college — the Army’s main training institute for prospective senior officers.

14BHe writes: “To the extent events like this involve organized violence against local, state, and national authorities and exceed the capacity of the former two to restore public order and protect vulnerable populations, DoD [Department of Defense] would be required to fill the gap.”

15BFreier continues: “Widespread civil violence inside the United States would force the defense establishment to reorient priorities in extremis to defend basic domestic order ... An American government and defense establishment lulled into complacency by a long-secure domestic order would be forced to rapidly divest some or most external security commitments in order to address rapidly expanding human insecurity at home.”

Violent clashes in Russia as angry protesters call for Putin to resign over economy

By [Daily Mail Reporter](#)

Last updated at 2:34 PM on 31st January 2009



Russia was rocked today by some of its strongest protests yet as thousands rallied across the vast country to attack the Kremlin's response to the global economic crisis.

The marches, complete with Soviet-style red flags and banners, pose a challenge to a government which has faced little threat from the fragmented opposition and politically apathetic population during the boom years fuelled by oil. Pro-government thugs beat up some of the protesters.

Banned: Supporters of the National Bolshevik Party carry flares through Moscow's streets

About 2,500 people marched across the far eastern port of Vladivostok to denounce the Cabinet's decision to increase car import tariffs, shouting slogans urging Prime Minister Vladimir Putin to resign. Many there make their living by importing cars.

Meanwhile in Moscow arrests were made as about 1,000 diehard Communists rallied in a central square hemmed in by heavy police cordons.



Communist Party chief Gennady Zyuganov told them the Kremlin must throw out Western capitalism and impose sweeping nationalisation. Eduard Limonov, leader of the banned National Bolshevik Party - and one of the Kremlin's most radical critics - was arrested at another Moscow square.

Red flags and even images of Lenin and Stalin are borne aloft as Communists and members of the Action Society of Russia's Citizens march in Vladivostok. Police dispersed demonstrators from the United Civil Front, comprising several radical opposition groups, who launched an illegal rally on a street near the Kremlin. Protesters gathered near a Metro station but then sidestepped police by taking a train across the city to another location. Some of the protesters were later arrested. Others were brutally beaten up by activists from pro-Kremlin youth groups.

Several dozen demonstrators marched on a central Moscow street, shouting slogans such as 'Down with the government!' and 'Russia without Putin!'



Greece Riots

Greece, France, Russia, Iceland: Angry Demos Across Europe

After nearly two weeks of demonstrations, Greek farmers used their tractors to block border crossings and highways across the country for days, demanding financial help from the government. A farmer hits a riot police officer with his crook at the main port of Piraeus, near Athens, Feb. 2, 2009.

(Thanassis Stavrakis/AP Photo)

French Riots

Continental employees of the Clairoix tire plant, northern France, burn tires and a photograph of plant director Louis Forzy during a demonstration Wednesday March 25, 2009 in Paris. Workers at the factory, which employs 1,120, agreed in 2007 to a 40-hour work week, up from France's standard 35-hour week, to

boost productivity and keep the site open. German auto parts and tire company

Continental AG recently said it would stop producing tires at its plant in Clairoix and reduce capacity at other sites in Europe, laying off workers as a result. Banner reads: 'Caviar for shareholders,

workers out.' (AP Photo/Jacques Brinon)▲

(AP)



As China's Jobless Numbers Mount, Protests Grow Bolder

Chinese Riot police and factory worker



From [Washington Post](#): February 2009

For months, the Communist Party had been able to deflect anger about factory closings toward the companies themselves. The party managed to come off as the benevolent savior by handing out cash to make up for unpaid salaries. The strategy stopped working at the **Jianrong Suitcase Factory** in late December.

When offered 60 percent of their wages to disband their protest and go home, the workers pushed back at riot police sent to keep them locked in their factory compound in the southern Chinese city of Dongguan. According to several witnesses, more than 100 irate workers broke through the cordon, some shouting, "There are no human rights here!"

As a global recession takes hold and China's economy continues to slow, growing legions of unemployed workers are becoming increasingly bold in expressing their unhappiness — expanding a debate over how to protect the Chinese economy into long-fought disputes over other issues such as freedom of expression and equality before the law.