

**End Time Trends 2012
Footsteps of the
Antichrist -
005 and 006**

Psalms 66:18 If I perceive sin in my heart, the Lord will not hear me.

Psalms 32:5 I acknowledged my sin unto thee, and mine iniquity have I not hid. I said, I will confess my transgressions unto the LORD; and thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin. Selah.

1 John 1:9 If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all other unrighteousness.

1 Cor 11:31 But if we judge ourselves rightly, we should not be judged.

Ephesians 2:8 For by grace you have been saved through faith; and that not of yourselves, *it is* the gift of God; 9 not as a result of works, so that no one may boast.

Rom. 11:6, *"But if it is by grace, it is no longer on the basis of works, otherwise grace is no longer grace."*

Gal. 2:21, *"I do not nullify the grace of God; for if righteousness comes through the Law, then Christ died needlessly."*

Gal. 3:24, "Therefore the Law has become our tutor to lead us to Christ, that we may be justified by faith."

1 Corinthians 3:11 For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.'

John 3:16, "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish, but have eternal life."

“Do not conform yourselves to the standards of this world, but let God transform you inwardly by a complete renovation of your thinking. Then you will be able to know the will of God— what is good and is pleasing to him and is perfect.” Romans 12:2

John 16:10 about righteousness, in that I am going to the Father and you will no longer see me; **11** about judgment, in that the ruler of this world has been judged.

John 12:31 Now is the time for this world to be judged, now the ruler of this world will be expelled.

Romans 16:20 And God, the source of *shalom*, will soon crush the Adversary under your feet.

The grace of our Lord Yeshua be with you.

2 Corinthians 4:4 They do not come to trust because the god of the 'olam hazeh has blinded their minds...

Eph. 2:1 Also you—being dead in the trespasses and the sins, in which once ye did walk according to the age of this world, according to the ruler of the authority of the air, of the spirit that is now working in the sons of disobedience...

President **Woodrow Wilson** wrote: "Some of the biggest men in the U. S., in the field of commerce and manufacturing, are afraid of somebody, are afraid of something. They know that there is **a power somewhere so organized, so subtle, so watchful, so interlocked, so complete, so pervasive**, that they had better not speak above their breath when they speak in condemnation of it." - 1913

Ephesians 1:20-23

which He wrought in the Messiah when He raised Him from the dead and seated Him at His right hand in the heavenlies, far above all rule and authority and power and mastery, and every name that is named, not only in this age but also in that which is to come.

Ephesians 2:1-3:

"And you were dead in your trespasses and sins, in which you formerly walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, of the spirit that is now working in the sons of disobedience.

Ephesians 3:8

To me, the very least of all the set-apart ones, this favour was given, to bring the Good News of the unsearchable riches of Messiah among the gentiles,

9 and to make all see how this secret is administered, which for ages past has been hidden in Elohim who created all through יהושע Messiah,

10 so that now, through the assembly, the many-sided wisdom of Elohim might be known to the principalities and authorities in the heavenlies,

11 according to the everlasting purpose which He made in Messiah יהושע our Master,

12 in whom we have boldness and access, with reliance, through belief in Him.

Ephesians 6:10-13

For the rest, my brothers, be strong in the Master and in the mightiness of His strength.

Put on the complete armour of Elohim, for you to have power to stand against the schemes of the devil.

Because we do not wrestle against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against authorities, against the world-rulers of the darkness of this age, against spiritual matters of wickedness in the heavenlies.

Because of this, take up the complete armour of Elohim, so that you have power to withstand in the wicked day, and having done all, to stand.

Romans 8:38-39

For I am persuaded that neither death nor life, nor [Angelic] messengers nor principalities nor powers, neither the present nor the future,

39 nor height nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of Elohim which is in Messiah יהושע our Master.

Col 2:13

And you, being dead in your trespasses and the uncircumcision of your flesh, He has made alive together with Him, having forgiven you all trespasses,

¹⁴ having blotted out the certificate of debt against us —by the dogmas—which stood against us. And He has taken it out of the way, having nailed it to the stake.

¹⁵ Having stripped the principalities and the authorities, He made a public display of them, having prevailed over them in it.

1 Peter 3:22

who [Jesus], having gone into heaven, is at the right hand of Elohim, [Angelic] messengers and authorities and powers having been subjected to Him.

Job 2:2

And יהוה said to Satan, "From where do you come?" And Satan answered יהוה and said, "From diligently searching in the earth, and from walking up and down in it."

And יהוה said to Satan, "Have you considered My servant Iyob, that there is none like him on the earth, a perfect and straight man, one who fears Elohim and turns aside from evil? And still he holds fast to his integrity, although you incited Me against him, to destroy him without cause."

And Satan answered יהוה and said, "Skin for skin, and all that a man has he would give for his life!

"But stretch out Your hand, please, and strike his bone and his flesh—if he would not curse You to Your face!"

And יהוה said to Satan, "See, he is in your hand, only spare his life."

2 Cor 4:4

in whom the mighty one of this age has blinded the minds of the unbelieving, so that the enlightening of the Good News of the esteem of Messiah, who is the likeness of Elohim, does not shine on them.

Col 1:13-15

who has delivered us from the authority of darkness and transferred us into the reign of the Son of His love,

¹⁴ in whom we have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of sins,

¹⁵ who is the likeness of the invisible Elohim, the first-born of all creation

The famous Lord Beaconsfield (Disraeli) once said:
"Elected governments seldom govern" and "the world is
governed by very different personages from what is
imagined by those who are not behind the scenes."

"We shall have world government whether or not you like it, by conquest or consent." CFR member James Warburg, speaking to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, February 1, 1950.

New York city Mayor John F. Hylan said in a speech on March 26: "...the real menace of our republic is this **invisible government** which like a giant octopus sprawls its slimy length over city, state and nation. Like the octopus of real life, it operates under cover of self-created screen. **It seizes** in its long and powerful tentacles our executive officers, our legislative bodies, our **schools**, our **courts**, our **newspapers** and every agency created for the public protection." - 1922

21 Facts about the Coming Antichrist

In order to evaluate the events that will occur during the "Footsteps of Antichrist" era, it is necessary to have an understanding of what the Scriptures say concerning him, so we may interpret events in relation to his description and characteristics:

1. He will be an intellectual genius. Dan. 8:23
Dan. 11:36 [Education]
2. He will be an oratorical genius. Dan. 11:36
[Education]
3. He will be a political genius. Rev. 17:11-12 [Politics]
4. He will be a commercial genius. Dan. 11:43; Rev.
13:16-17 [Economics]

5. He will be a military genius. Rev. 6:2; 13:2 [Military]
6. He will be a religious genius. - 2 Thess. 2:4; Rev. 13:8 [Religion]
7. He will begin by controlling the Western power block. Rev. 17:12 [Politics] [Military]
8. He will make a seven-year covenant with Israel but will break it after three and a half years. Dan. 9:27 [Politics] [Military]

9. He will attempt to destroy all of Israel. Rev. 12
[Politics] [Military]
10. He will destroy the false religious system so that
he may rule unhindered. [Politics] [Military] [Religion]
Rev. 17:16-17
11. He will set himself up as God. Dan. 11:36-37; 2
Thess. 2:4, 11; Rev. 13:5 [Religion]
12. He will briefly rule over all nations. Ps. 2; Dan.
11:36; Rev. 13:16 [Politics] [Military]

13. He will be utterly crushed by the Lord Jesus Christ at the Battle of Armageddon. Rev. 19
14. He will be the first creature thrown into the lake of fire. Rev. 19:20
15. He will be a master of deceit. 2 Thess. 2:10
16. He will profane the temple. Matt. 24:15

17. He will be energized by Satan himself. Rev. 13:2
18. He will do everything according to his own selfish will. Dan. 11:36
19. He will not regard the God of his fathers. Dan. 11:37
20. He will not have the desire of women. Dan. 11:37
21. His god will be the god of power. Dan. 11:38

"But evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving, and being deceived." - 2 Timothy 3:13, KJV

Footsteps of the Antichrist

When we last left Alexander he was traveling on a plane to a meeting with members of the Committee of 300 and several other committees from around the world to prepare for an upcoming "request" to appear before the Archon Council. He wasn't certain of the nature of this meeting, but feared it related to a report he had contributed to for Dr. Shearman of the IPCC. He feared that Shearman, and indirectly, Alexander, himself, had overstepped their bounds by advocating for a totalitarian world government to address Climate Change.

This paragraph had troubled him when they discussed, and he felt then, as now, that it was the kind of pronouncement that should have been vetted by higher committees, perhaps the 300, before they ever let it out in the report. He had the paragraph memorized from the sleepless nights he had been experiencing ever since he received the news about the Archon Council meeting in May:

“Government in the future will be based upon . . . a supreme office of the biosphere. The office will comprise specially trained philosopher/ecologists. These guardians will either rule themselves or advise an authoritarian government of policies based on their ecological training and philosophical sensitivities. These guardians will be specially trained for the task.”

Chapter 2

As his flight droned on through the night sky, Alexander tried to force that paragraph out of his head by reading more of the background material and watching the background videos in preparation for his Committee of 300 "Prep meeting". He unconsciously hoped that one of these other presentations would rescue him, Dr. Shearman and the other members of his Global Warning Information Dissemination Group from his feared reaction of the Archons.

He opened the next attachment. It was entitled "Sustainable Development."

Perhaps the Sustainable Development people were invited because of the role they could play in communicating the urgency of climate change in relationship to the future of human population planning and organization. Perhaps when the Archons understood the urgency, they would look more favorably on their bold call for a totalitarian solution to the problem. He nodded to himself, the SD people being there would be a big help.

Especially if his close friend, Roger Cook, an old classmate of his from Heidelberg University, who, instead of joining Alexander in pursuit of meteorological issues, had, instead, become interested in sociology and specifically, the sociology of the future of humankind, was going to be presenting.

Because of his work in this area and several highly acclaimed published research projects, Roger was grabbed by the One World Trust Research and Action Strategy Group on Sustainable Growth.

He had quickly risen through the ranks of the lower-level subcommittees until he was the lead researcher and the lead spokesperson for Sustainable Growth. As the superstar of the Sustainable Growth movement, he was the lead author of their Research and Action Strategies for 2011-2013 Document.

He and Roger had stayed in touch, and Roger had even invited him to work with him on developing a new thrust for the Trust, and he had written the Introductory Statement for their **Climate Governance matters** website:

Climate Governance matters

"Climate change affects people and societies around the world and at all levels, exacerbating environmental variability and degradation and putting additional pressure on space and quality of housing and food production. New demands for energy resulting from a growing world population and the aspiration of many lower- and middle-income countries to develop will need to be satisfied, while reliance on carbon-intensive fuels will need to decrease dramatically. Yet the current arrangements for delivering the required global responses to the challenges posed by climate change are slow, ineffective, and inaccessible."

Alexander opened the attached document to look for anything he could exploit (he had tried to find a more positive word to express what he was trying to do, but 'exploit' was the most accurate, in his current state of mind) to garner direct support from Roger's group:

Accountability, equity, and justice in global governance
The One World Trust research and action strategy for
2011-2013

The world around us: key trends and development.

One World Trust - 109-111 Farringdon Road, London
EC1R 3BW, UK Charity No 1134438 -

www.oneworldtrust.org

This ESRC/DfID-funded research programme is the result of a partnership between the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and the One World Trust. Building on the One World Trust's Global Accountability Framework research into the formation of global and national policy, relationships and coalitions of actors involved, and the expertise of the LSHTM team on issues of population dynamics, public health and vulnerability, we are investigating how global and national organisations who play an important role in responding to climate change-induced threats to poverty alleviation and public health are preparing themselves institutionally to meet these challenges.

Specifically, we are asking how these actors remain responsive and accountable to their key stakeholders, especially the poorest and most vulnerable to the impact of climate change. As a critical part of the programme we will open up spaces for dialogue with the reviewed organisations to stimulate discussions and initiatives for accountability reform and develop a conceptual framework in which the role and dimensions of accountability can be understood in the context of the governance and provision of global public goods and sustainable development.

Case study organisations

The project focuses on organisational preparedness and accountability of key actors in global climate governance.

The research concentrates on:

- the **World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IBRD)** as a global research, programme, and funding body in development and climate change, with additional and increasing functions as a manager and governing body for global climate finance.

- the **World Trade Organisation (WTO)** as a regulator and adjudicator in issues of global trade affecting opportunities for access of countries and enterprises in both developing and developed countries to energy (including from different sources) and technology.
- the **World Health Organisation (WHO)** as a key policy maker and standards setter in the domain of population dynamics and public health, factors which remain only partly included and reflected in national and global climate change response.

- the **UK Department for International Development (DfID)** as a key bilateral donor agency with important influence on policy and programme for poverty reduction and responses to climate change.

NOTE: The DfID is one of the Sponsors as is the ESRC:
(Economic and Social Research Council)

Economic and Social Research Council

Refining our strategic priorities

With our Delivery Plan 2011-2015 we have sharpened our focus around three priorities:

- ¥ Economic Performance and Sustainable Growth
- ¥ Influencing Behaviour and Informing Interventions
- ¥ A Vibrant and Fair Society

These encapsulate the big issues for Britain, the wider world and for social science that we identified in a process of refinement. We will revisit the priorities each year and update them as necessary.

The three priorities guide our work towards maximising the impact from existing research, resources and training investments. We also plan to direct some of our budget towards new activities.

Three Task Forces identified issues under each priority after a framework was agreed by the February 2011 meeting of the ESRC Council. Since then we have further refined the issues by discussing them with government (in the devolved administrations as well), business and voluntary organisations. We have also sought the views of learned societies in the social sciences and invited comment from researchers and people who make use of social research in their work. The Task Forces and the ESRC Policy Chairs Group considered these views in advance of the ESRC Council in May 2011.

Alexander skipped ahead to the report that Roger had authored:

Since the end of the cold war 20 years ago the map of power, influence and of challenges in the world has changed considerably. While the break up of the militarily underpinned bi-polar power balance between East and West initially led into a period of significant growth of civil society activity and economic liberalisation in the 1990s, in particular the last decade has again seen a range of trends that have shaken up international affairs with a poignant impact on the status and relationship of citizens with the state and global institutions and related understandings of state sovereignty.

In particular the new global security paradigm resulting from the responses to the terror attacks on the 11th of September 2001 has contributed significantly to a reassertion of the role of the state in national and global governance. This has been further reinforced by the tangible increase of power and influence of emerging economies in trade, industrial development and international negotiations such as on climate change, and the collective response to the financial crisis led primarily by national governments and monetary institutions.

Some key global fora and institutions, some of which were already in decline such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), regained importance, resources and legitimacy. Others, such as the G8 began to reinvent themselves through the inclusion of a wider group of stakeholders towards a G20.

In addition transnational corporations have shown interest in developing their markets in the implementation of bi- and multilaterally funded global infrastructure programmes, development and humanitarian aid operations, and services such as health care both through traditional company expansion strategies, and engagement in multistakeholder initiatives and global public private partnerships.

In result they have become more than ever direct partners or competitors to traditional actors in the delivery of global public services, and the decision making about how these are best funded and provided to people.

Yet this trend of change is not uniform: the main nuclear powers for instance retain critical influence in addressing global security questions from nuclear disarmament and proliferation to the engagement with regional instability alongside local partners, UN Security Council reform is hardly progressing, and tensions persist around the role and work of the International Criminal Court and the development of the doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect.

State based organisations and structures have thus not only clearly become more visible and arguably more influential than proponents of a coming 'age of citizens' have suggested they would be in consequence of the developments in 1990s.

Yet at the same time that the hold of powerful nation-states on high level decision making in global governance arguably remains firm, many state-based organisations and also transnational corporations level continue to struggle with the changes in the way citizens seek to relate to them at global and national, demanding greater rights, opportunities for participation and a share in the benefits of globalisation.

Our research and analysis suggest that one of the main reasons for the difficulties which become apparent in the reponse of global organisations to these challenges is that despite their formal claims to power global organisations of all sectors, like many national institutions, present themselves frequently as weak.

Compounded by failing frameworks of regulation, and a lack of meaningful opportunities for access of citizens to the decision-making processes that directly affect them, these organisations are at times outright dysfunctional and fail to effectively deliver the global public goods they were set up to provide to those whom they claim to serve, and who are often most dependent on them.

As a result many billions of people around the world continue to live in conditions of poverty, growing environmental threats to their livelihoods, are barred from participation in governance, and do not have access to basic civil and political and human rights including social economic and cultural rights, which form the bedrock of the world's understanding of what it means to be human and a global community.

In particular civil society organisations have made these failures of global organisations and governance processes their issue, and continue to push for citizens' involvement in state, intergovernmental, and private sector corporate governance processes that affect them. However, their own growth and strength has also brought new challenges for NGOs. Their proliferation, increases in their financial power, and the proactive role these organisations have carved out for themselves in policy advocacy at national and also global level, have led many governments to question their role and in part also use the changes in the global security situation to curtail their space and question their legitimacy as partners in governance processes that affect the civil society organisations' constituents.

To date civil society responses to these threats for instance through the development of self- regulation mechanisms to demonstrate their accountability, effectiveness and public benefit have been sluggish, helping not only to confirm the critical stance that some of their opponents take to their role, but also undermining their own ability to fulfil the expectations that they consciously raise through their communications in advocacy, fundraising or regarding their charitable and public benefit.

Our focus: research into principles and practice, and building the case for reform.

The above summary shows that despite a clear recognition that while traditional understandings about the relationship of the state and citizens are clearly in flux there is not yet a consensus on the horizon about which direction global governance should take, how the role and rights of citizens should be defined in it, and through what structures, political, commercial or civic, citizens should exercise their freedoms and influence in the most productive way.

Above all, in the face of major systemic failures to ensure access to human rights and global public goods for citizens around the world, there is to date also no common framework that would enable citizens to hold global organisations and global governance from a systemic point of view to account over its failures. In line with a perspective on global governance which gives it social purpose, engaging in this field of study therefore necessarily has to be also about reform.

The essence of our work is therefore the search for dynamic ways to regulate power in ways that the energies and innovative potentials of human activity can be harnessed for the delivery of global public goods for all citizens and communities.

Central to our strategy is the understanding that the relationship of those with power, in particular global organisations, with their stakeholders takes place in an evolving regulatory framework.

This framework is made up of self regulatory initiatives as much as of soft and hard international law, and is mediated through processes of engagement of citizens in governance processes at both global and national levels.

Our programme of research into and support to organisations and governance processes therefore investigates issues of accountability in governance and delivery of global public goods at different layers, global and national, across different sectors.

We do this by focusing as appropriate on both formal and informal systems of regulation and self-regulation to respond to the multilayered nature of global governance and the fragmentation in the way it works. In this respect we have found our federalist heritage of thought including principles such as subsidiarity, accountability, and the rule of law, and a vision of a world where all people are able to live in sustainable peace and security, and have equal access to opportunity and participation to be a helpful foundation.

We believe that there is value in seeking to distil common principles and issues that can guide an accountable relationship of power to citizens from a perspective of the impact that the exercise of power and influence has on citizens, and how the frequent alienation of citizens from political governance processes can be overcome.

To achieve this we take an independent approach to research and reform which is evidence based, flexible, incremental and collaborative in order to promote practical ways for improvement. As in the past key audiences for our work are primarily policy and decision-makers, political leaders and opinion formers. Beyond this target group we work in partnership with other organisations where we can add value with our competency in the field of accountability in global governance.

Our goals for 2011 to 2013

Our charitable objects and mission

Over 2009 and 2010 the One World Trust has gone through a process of review of its charitable objects which were first formulated in 1951. While keeping the spirit of the original purposes of the Trust as set out 60 years ago, we carefully modernised their language to reflect the current work as an active research organisation which focuses on accountability in global governance and make them more suitable and easier to understand as a general mission statement of the organisation.

To advance the education of the public in the purpose, theory and practice of effective, accountable global governance, in particular by undertaking research into the role that institutions, citizens, and regulatory frameworks play in the development of processes and principles of governance at every level, including local, national and world, and disseminating the useful results of such research.

Goals and objectives for the coming years

For 2011 – 2013 we will seek to realise the wider purpose of the organisation as described in our objects with research and the provision of services focusing on accountability, equity and justice in global governance.

We propose to structure our work along four main clusters which embody the identity of the One World Trust, and where over the past decade we have been able to develop a recognised track record of practical research competency, impact, and through both grant and consultancy work have also been able to attract resources required for our work.

Main strategic objectives and areas for research and service provision by the One World Trust 2011 – 2013

Measuring accountability and promoting reform of global organisations

1. Measure the accountability of organisations with global reach across different sectors, and publicise related ratings and rankings
2. Conduct research on sector specific accountability principles and practice
3. Facilitate cross-sectoral and inter-sectoral learning and dialogue on accountability
- 4.

Support individual accountability reform efforts within organisations

Empowering citizens and strengthening democratic practice

1. Generate and facilitate access to new empirical knowledge about practice, principles, potentials and limitations of CSO self-regulation
2. Develop practical tools and capacity building support to strengthen accountability, effectiveness and legitimacy of NGOs and civil society umbrella groups
3. Research and develop recommendations for the strengthening of parliamentary engagement with, and citizens participation in the oversight of the work of global institutions

Strengthening Accountability in Research and Advocacy

1. Generate transparency about accountability performance and good practice of different types of policy influencing organisations from different sectors
2. Research, develop and promote accountability principles in policy oriented research.

Strengthening accountability in global governance of the environment and human security

1. Research and strengthen accountability of global institutions, and of equity in global environmental governance responses to climate change and increasing use and degradation of the oceans
2. Study and explore the concept of the Responsibility to Protect in connection to issues of access to Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR)

In addition, we would continue to seek to strengthen our own organisation by focusing on:

Building a stronger One World Trust

1. Improve the effective use of all tools under our communications strategy
2. Strengthen our business model through the development of new and sustainable income streams
3. Develop longer term organisational partnerships for joint project work

4. Maintain a 5-10 staff strong team in London
5. Explore opportunities for setting up One World Trust representatives / locations outside London and the UK to engage with a broader range of regional opportunities and partners
6. Consolidate our Governance structure and render it more effective
7. Further develop our corporate knowledge management, research and learning systems.

There was an attached package of videos from another organization whose work dovetailed with Roger's group called Forum for the Future. Alexander admired how the Climate Change and Sustainable Growth movements created so many groups to exploit (this time the word seemed more positive to him) the many grants and funding available. It was obvious to them, from the start, that the more groups applying for and receiving the grants, the more funds would become available for them to draw from - sort of creating their own market to pluck the money they needed to continue their work. Forum for the Future created educational cartoons to spread their message to the young adults hooked on the current cartoon situation comedies from America,

Videos available on YouTube:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VtQz3MTfOnk>