A Disclaimer:

I want to keep my word with you. I know you understand that I receive interesting and timely news items from friends all over the world. Most of these items appear to have prophetic relevance. Others are of particular interest in the field of Science, Health & Nutrition, Devotional themes and some touches of Humor.

With a bit of hesitation, I am forwarding some of these items to friends like you via email. My concern is this: some persons who will receive or read the items I choose to forward will assume that I endorse, approve or believe every "iota," and that I am endorsing the author or source. This simply is not true! As you read, you must be discerning, choosy, discriminating and use common sense. If you are going to quote someone, quote the source -- I am not the source, I am the reporter . . . --CW

Are America's Best Days Behind Us?
By: Fareed Zakaria / Time.com / March 3, 2011

"I am an American, not by accident of birth but by choice. I voted with my feet and became an American because I love this country and think it is exceptional. But when I look at the world today and the strong winds of technological change and global competition, it makes me nervous. Perhaps most unsettling is the fact that while these forces gather strength, Americans seem unable to grasp the magnitude of the challenges that face us. Despite the hyped talk of China's rise, most Americans operate on the assumption that the U.S. is still No. 1.

"But is it?
"The following rankings come from various lists, but they all tell the same story. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), our 15-year-olds rank 17th in the world in science and 25th in math. We rank 12th among developed countries in college graduation (down from No. 1 for decades). We come in 79th in elementary-school enrollment. Our infrastructure is ranked 23rd in the world, well behind that of every other major advanced economy. American health numbers are . . . "

Dead Nation Walking
By: Richard Russell -- Big snippet Dow Theory / 321 Gold.com / March 1, 2011

"In prison on death row, they often refer to condemned men as 'dead men walking.' We are now living through a period in history when the US and its economy are 'dead nation walking.' Why do I say this?

"I've gone over this before, but the cover of the current Bloomberg Businessweek put it so starkly, that I decided to discuss the whole picture again."

--CW Says, "Those interested in Internet chatter (gossip?) surrounding Planet X may wish to read this article discerningly."

Nibiru and the Binary Twin Dwarf Star arrives to our Solar System as Planet X
By: Robert Mock, MD / BibleSearchers.com / December 13, 2011

"As 'Planet X' approaches the elliptical plane of our solar system, what is accepted by the scientific community that is studying the ramifications of its fly-by conclude that it will not make a direct hit upon Planet Earth. Yet, if Planet X, is truly not a planet but actually a Binary Dwarf Brown Star to our current Sun, then any one of its seven planets, greater than the size of an asteroid, could possibly strike Planet Earth, either on land or in the ocean. With its catastrophic impact, they would not obliterate Planet Earth, a fact that is ruled out by the Jewish and Israeli prophets.

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would be enough for a celestial brown dwarf star of such a size and density to produce cataclysms of biblical proportions and alter the face of the earth."

**Latest IBE Communicator -- Free Download:**

![IBE Communicator](image)

**The Cycle of Ministry**

*A duty that is ours this side of the Kingdom*

People involved in full-time ministry are occasionally given the opportunity to contemplate what the world will be like when their services are no longer needed. Think about it: a time is coming when there shall be no need for a large portion of jobs in public service. No doctors, police officers, firefighters, attorneys or ... evangelists. The Bible speaks of a time when no one will have to teach another about our Heavenly Father, for we shall all know Him.

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I am an American, not by accident of birth but by choice. I voted with my feet and became an American because I love this country and think it is exceptional. But when I look at the world today and the strong winds of technological change and global competition, it makes me nervous. Perhaps most unsettling is the fact that while these forces gather strength, Americans seem unable to grasp the magnitude of the challenges that face us. Despite the hyped talk of China's rise, most Americans operate on the assumption that the U.S. is still No. 1.

But is it? Yes, the U.S. remains the world's largest economy, and we have the largest military by far, the most dynamic technology companies and a highly entrepreneurial climate. But these are snapshots of where we are right now. The decisions that created today's growth — decisions about education, infrastructure and the like — were made decades ago. What we see today is an American economy that has boomed because of policies and developments of the 1950s and '60s: the interstate-highway system, massive funding for science and technology, a public-education system that was the envy of the world and generous immigration policies. Look at some underlying measures today, and you will wonder about the future. (Watch TIME's video "Why Cities Are Key to American Success in the 21st Century."

The following rankings come from various lists, but they all tell the same story. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), our 15-year-olds rank 17th in the world in science and 25th in math. We rank 12th among developed countries in college graduation (down from No. 1 for decades). We come in 79th in elementary-school enrollment. Our infrastructure is ranked 23rd in the world, well behind that of every other major advanced economy. American health numbers are stunning for a rich country: based on studies by the OECD and the World Health Organization, we're 27th in life expectancy, 18th in diabetes and first in obesity. Only a few decades ago, the U.S. stood tall in such rankings. No more. There are some areas in which we are still clearly No. 1, but they're not ones we usually brag about. We have the most guns. We have the most crime among rich countries. And, of course, we have by far the largest amount of debt in the world.

The Rise of the Rest
Many of these changes have taken place not because of America's missteps but because other countries are now playing the same game we are — and playing to win. There is a familiar refrain offered when these concerns are raised: "We heard all this in the 1980s. Japan was going to dominate the globe. It didn't happen, and America ended up back on top." It's a fair point as far as it goes. Japan did not manage to become the world's richest country — though for three decades it had the second largest economy and even now has the third largest. It is also a relatively small country. To become the largest economy in the world, it would have to have a per capita GDP twice that of the U.S. China would need to have an average income only one-fourth that of the U.S. to develop an economy that would surpass ours. (See Americans who are facing long-term unemployment.)

But this misses the broader point. The Harvard historian Niall Ferguson, who has just written a book, *Civilization: The West and the Rest*, puts things in historical context: "For 500 years the West patented six killer applications that set it apart. The first to download them was Japan. Over the last century, one Asian country after another has downloaded these killer apps — competition, modern science, the rule of law and private property rights, modern medicine, the consumer society and the work ethic. Those six things are the secret sauce of Western civilization."

To this historical challenge from nations that have figured out how the West won, add a technological revolution. It is now possible to produce more goods and services with fewer and fewer people, to shift work almost anywhere in the world and to do all this at warp speed. That is the world the U.S. now faces. Yet the country seems unready for the kind of radical adaptation it needs. The changes we are currently debating amount to rearranging the deck chairs on the *Titanic*. (Comment on this story.)

Sure, the political system seems to be engaged in big debates about the budget, pensions and the nation's future. But this is mostly a sideshow. The battles in state capitals over public-employee pensions are real — the states are required to balance their budgets — but the larger discussion in Washington is about everything except what's important. The debate between Democrats and Republicans on the budget excludes the largest drivers of the long-term deficit — Social Security, Medicaid and Medicare — to say nothing of the biggest nonentitlement costs, like the tax break for interest on mortgages. Only four months ago, the Simpson-Bowles commission presented a series of highly intelligent solutions to our fiscal problems, proposing $4 trillion in savings, mostly through cuts in programs but also through some tax increases. They have been forgotten by both parties, in particular the Republicans, whose leading budgetary spokesman, Paul Ryan, praises the commission in the abstract even though he voted against its recommendations. Democrats, for their part, became apoplectic about a proposal to raise the retirement age for Social Security by one year — in 2050.

Instead, Washington is likely to make across-the-board cuts in discretionary spending, where there is much less money and considerably less waste. President Obama's efforts to preserve and even increase resources for core programs appear to be failing in a Congress determined to demonstrate its clout. But reducing funds for things like education, scientific research, air-traffic control, NASA, infrastructure and alternative energy will not produce much in savings, and it will hurt the economy's long-term growth. It
would happen at the very moment that countries from Germany to South Korea to China are making large investments in education, science, technology and infrastructure. We are cutting investments and subsidizing consumption — exactly the opposite of what are the main drivers of economic growth.

See "The End of Prosperity?"

See a graphic showing America's decline.

So why are we tackling our economic problems in a manner that is shortsighted and wrong-footed? Because it is politically easy. The key to understanding the moves by both parties is that, for the most part, they are targeting programs that have neither a wide base of support nor influential interest groups behind them. (And that's precisely why they're not where the money is. The American political system is actually quite efficient. It distributes the big bucks to popular programs and powerful special interests.) And neither side will even talk about tax increases, though it is impossible to achieve long-term fiscal stability without them. Certain taxes — such as ones on carbon or gas — would have huge benefits beyond revenue, like energy efficiency.

It's not that our democracy doesn't work; it's that it works only too well. American politics is now hyperresponsive to constituents' interests. And all those interests are dedicated to preserving the past rather than investing for the future. There are no lobbying groups for the next generation of industries, only for those companies that are here now with cash to spend. There are no special-interest groups for our children's economic well-being, only for people who get government benefits right now. The whole system is geared to preserve current subsidies, tax breaks and loopholes. That is why the federal government spends $4 on elderly people for every $1 it spends on those under 18. And when the time comes to make cuts, guess whose programs are first on the chopping board. That is a terrible sign of a society's priorities and outlook. (See the recession of 1958.)

The Perils of Success

Why have our priorities become so mangled? Several decades ago, economist Mancur Olson wrote a book called *The Rise and Decline of Nations*. He was prompted by what he thought was a strange paradox after World War II. Britain, having won the war, slipped into deep stagnation, while Germany, the loser, grew powerfully year after year. Britain's fall was even more perplexing considering that it was the creator of the Industrial Revolution and was the world's original economic superpower.

Olson concluded that, paradoxically, it was success that hurt Britain, while failure helped Germany. British society grew comfortable, complacent and rigid, and its economic and political arrangements became ever more elaborate and costly, focused on distribution rather than growth. Labor unions, the welfare state, protectionist policies and massive borrowing all shielded Britain from the new international competition. The system became sclerotic, and over time, the economic engine of the world turned creaky and sluggish. (See how Germany became the China of Europe.)

Germany, by contrast, was almost entirely destroyed by World War II. That gave it a chance not just to
rebuild its physical infrastructure but also to revise its antiquated arrangements and institutions — the political system, the guilds, the economy — with a more modern frame of mind. Defeat made it possible to question everything and rebuild from scratch.

America’s success has made it sclerotic. We have sat on top of the world for almost a century, and our repeated economic, political and military victories have made us quite sure that we are destined to be No. 1 forever. We have some advantages. Size matters: when crises come, they do not overwhelm a country as big as the U.S. When the financial crisis hit nations such as Greece and Ireland, it dwarfed them. In the U.S., the problems occurred within the context of a $15 trillion economy and in a country that still has the trust of the world. Over the past three years, in the wake of the financial crisis, U.S. borrowing costs have gone down, not up. (Comment on this story.)

This is a powerful affirmation of America’s strengths, but the problem is that they ensure that the U.S. will not really face up to its challenges. We adjust to the crisis of the moment and move on, but the underlying cancer continues to grow, eating away at the system.

A crucial aspect of beginning to turn things around would be for the U.S. to make an honest accounting of where it stands and what it can learn from other countries. This kind of benchmarking is common among businesses but is sacrilege for the country as a whole. Any politician who dares suggest that the U.S. can learn from — let alone copy — other countries is likely to be denounced instantly. If someone points out that Europe gets better health care at half the cost, that’s dangerously socialist thinking. If a business leader notes that tax rates in much of the industrialized world are lower and that there are far fewer loopholes than in the U.S., he is brushed aside as trying to impoverish American workers. If a commentator says — correctly — that social mobility from one generation to the next is greater in many European nations than in the U.S., he is laughed at. Yet several studies, the most recent from the OECD last year, have found that the average American has a much lower chance of moving out of his parents' income bracket than do people in places like Denmark, Sweden, Germany and Canada.

And it’s not just politicians and business leaders. It's all of us. Americans simply don’t care much, know much or want to learn much about the outside world. We think of America as a globalized society because it has been at the center of the forces of globalization. But actually, the American economy is quite insular; exports account for only about 10% of it. Compare that with the many European countries where half the economy is trade-related, and you can understand why those societies seem more geared to international standards and competition. And that’s the key to a competitive future for the U.S. If Olson is right in saying successful societies get sclerotic, the solution is to stay flexible. That means being able to start and shut down companies and hire and fire people. But it also means having a government that can help build out new technologies and infrastructure, that invests in the future and that can eliminate programs that stop working. When Franklin Roosevelt launched the New Deal, he spoke of the need for "bold, persistent experimentation," and he shut down programs when it was clear they didn’t work. Today, every government program and subsidy seems eternal.
What the Founding Fathers Knew

Is any of this possible in a rich, democratic country? In fact it is. The countries of Northern Europe — Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland — have created a fascinating and mixed model of political economy. Their economies are extremely open and market-based. Most of them score very high on the Heritage Foundation's Index of Economic Freedom. But they also have generous welfare states and make major investments for future growth. Over the past 20 years, these countries have grown nearly as fast as, or in some cases faster than, the U.S. Germany has managed to retain its position as the world's export engine despite high wages and generous benefits.

Now, America should not and cannot simply copy the Nordic model or any other. Americans would rebel at the high taxes that Northern Europeans pay — and those taxes are proving uncompetitive in a world where many other European countries have much lower rates and Singapore has a maximum personal rate of 20%. The American system is more dynamic, entrepreneurial and unequal than that of Europe and will remain so. But the example of Northern Europe shows that rich countries can stay competitive if they remain flexible, benchmark rigorously and embrace efficiency. (See "The World Economic Forum in Davos: A Changed Global Reality").

American companies are, of course, highly efficient, but American government is not. By this I don’t mean to echo the usual complaints about waste, fraud and abuse. In fact, there is less of those things than Americans think, except in the Pentagon with its $700 billion budget. The problem with the U.S. government is that its allocation of resources is highly inefficient. We spend vast amounts of money on subsidies for housing, agriculture and health, many of which distort the economy and do little for long-term growth. We spend too little on science, technology, innovation and infrastructure, which will produce growth and jobs in the future. For the past few decades, we have been able to be wasteful and get by. But we will not be able to do it much longer. The money is running out, and we will have to marshal funds and target spending far more strategically. This is not a question of too much or too little government, too much or too little spending. We need more government and more spending in some places and less in others.

The tragedy is that Washington knows this. For all the partisan polarization there, most Republicans know that we have to invest in some key areas, and most Democrats know that we have to cut entitlement spending. But we have a political system that has become allergic to compromise and practical solutions. This may be our greatest blind spot. At the very moment that our political system has broken down, one hears only encomiums to it, the Constitution and the perfect Republic that it created. Now, as an immigrant, I love the special and, yes, exceptional nature of American democracy. I believe that the Constitution was one of the wonders of the world — in the 18th century. But today we face the reality of a system that has become creaky. We have an Electoral College that no one understands and a
Senate that doesn't work, with rules and traditions that allow a single Senator to obstruct democracy without even explaining why. We have a crazy-quilt patchwork of towns, municipalities and states with overlapping authority, bureaucracies and resulting waste. We have a political system geared toward ceaseless fundraising and pandering to the interests of the present with no ability to plan, invest or build for the future. And if one mentions any of this, why, one is being unpatriotic, because we have the perfect system of government, handed down to us by demigods who walked the earth in the late 18th century and who serve as models for us today and forever. (See how to restore the American dream.)

America's founders would have been profoundly annoyed by this kind of unreflective ancestor worship. They were global, cosmopolitan figures who learned and copied a great deal from the past and from other countries and were constantly adapting their views. The first constitution, the Articles of Confederation, after all, was a massive failure, and the founders learned from that failure. The decision to have the Supreme Court sit in judgment over acts of the legislature was a later invention. America's founders were modern men who wanted a modern country that broke with its past to create a more perfect union.

And they thought a great deal about decline. Indeed, it was only a few years after the Revolution that the worrying began in earnest. The letters between Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, as the two men watched America in the early 19th century, are filled with foreboding and gloom; you could almost say they began a great American tradition, that of contemplating decay. Americans have been concerned about the health of their country for much of its existence. In the 1950s and '60s, we worried about the Soviet Union and its march toward modernization. In the 1980s, we worried about Japan. This did us no harm; on the contrary, all these fears helped us make changes that allowed us to revive our strength and forge ahead. Dwight Eisenhower took advantage of the fears about the Soviet Union to build the interstate-highway system. John Kennedy used the Soviet challenge in space to set us on a path toward the goal of getting to the moon. (Comment on this story.)

What is really depressing is the tone of our debate. In place of the thoughtful concern of Jefferson and Adams, we have its opposite in tone and temperament — the shallow triumphalism purveyed by politicians now. The founders loved America, but they also understood that it was a work in progress, an unfinished enterprise that would constantly be in need of change, adjustment and repair. For most of our history, we have become rich while remaining restless. Rather than resting on our laurels, we have feared getting fat and lazy. And that has been our greatest strength. In the past, worrying about decline has helped us avert that very condition. Let's hope it does so today.

Restoring the American Dream: Getting Back to No. 1 — a Fareed Zakaria GPS Special premiers on CNN at 8 p.m. E.T. and P.T. on March 6 and airs again at 8 p.m. E.T. and P.T. on March 12.

See "Where the Jobs Are: The Right Spots in the Recovery."

See pictures of Cleveland during the recession.
Dead Nation Walking

Richard Russell BIG snippet
Dow Theory Letters
Mar 1, 2011

February 28, 2011 -- In prison on death row, they often refer to condemned men as "dead men walking." We are now living through a period in history when the US and its economy are "dead nation walking." Why do I say this?

I've gone over this before, but the cover of the current *Bloomberg Businessweek* put it so starkly, that I decided to discuss the whole picture again.

The cover of the magazine reads, "Would You Invest In a Company that lost $2 trillion last year, and has a net worth of a negative $44 trillion?"

And what is this company? Why, it's USA Inc. The article is written by the well-known stock analyst, Mary Meeker. She writes about the US's finances as though the US was a corporation.

Mary writes, "Imagine no Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corp or Coast Guard, no federal courts or prisons, no national park service, no food and drug administration, no embassies, no salaries for Congress. That's what it would take to finance the budget by 2025 and still pay interest on America's debts, without either raising revenues or reducing entitlement growth. That's certainly not a recognizable America."

Later in the article, Meeker notes that the nation's problem is not a revenue problem, it's a SPENDING problem. She writes, "Simple math says that balancing the budget purely by raising taxes would require doubling rates across the board, which would kill growth."

So as I see it, what's coming up is a massive cut-back in federal (plus states and municipalities and cities) spending.

This is the stark and painful picture of the years ahead. The pressure is going to fall on our craven politicians. They are going to be faced with the duty of ordering massive cut-backs in spending. Every politician wants to cling to his or her office (because of the power and huge perks), and one of the ways to do that is to present juicy spending programs to their constituents. Now politicians are faced with the exact opposite. They will have to present the
voters with LESS in the form of painful cut-backs and with those cut-backs the chance of being voted out of office.

But what about the markets? What of the Dow and the S&P which have been rising steadily for two successive years? As I see it, investors are taking it "one step at a time." Corporate earnings on a year-over-year basis have surged. And that's what investors have tuned in to. As far as the coming cut-backs, investors' attitudes are "We'll worry about that when the time comes. In the meantime, hasn't the 'good ol' USA come out of every tight problem with ringing bells and confetti. We'll do it again, and the hell with the deficits." Recently and rather ironically, I read that consumer confidence was at its highest level in three years. The history of America has been perpetual optimism, or that well-known expression -- "What, me worry?"

Which is where I believe we are today. The Bernanke experiment with massive money-creation has been going on for a few years. The Fed has fought the "bogeyman" of deflation with huge infusions of liquidity. Ben Bernanke, our Fed Chairman, is convinced that if he creates enough liquidity, housing will levitate like the stock market, and business will, in turn, rocket up with the stock market. The Bernanke creed: "Give them the money, and they will spend, once business improves, businessmen will hire again, and the unemployment problem will be solved". I believe this theory will be put to the test during the remaining months of 2011 and into 2012.

What do I see ahead? The debt and deficit problems alone will keep the market and the economy on edge. The Dow can levitate just so far with the help of enormous Fed-created liquidity. I think we are close to the upper extreme of the Dow level now. "So what's really new about the current situation?" you argue. My answer is that we are, indeed, experiencing something very new. Never before in history have trillions of dollars been manufactured out of busy computers -- all in an effort to create a bit of inflation in the face of world deflationary forces. Furthermore, much of the happy market action has been created by an anxious Fed with the help of enormous stimuli. Soon the stimuli will end. And that will have a negative effect on the markets, particularly the stock market. At the slightest sign of a 'double dip,' I think the Fed will turn to Qe3 and more money creation.

"But what about the dollar?" you ask. I'm convinced Bernanke is willing to sacrifice the dollar in his relentless effort to jump-start the US economy.

But there's another problem that is exerting negative pressure against a higher stock market. And it's the dividend yield. The dividend yield on the S&P 500 Composite has now declined to 1.80%. The real kicker behind the growth in stock portfolios has, for decades, been reinvestment of fat and rising dividends. But on balance, stock dividends are ridiculously low today. With a dividend yield of 1.80%, stocks are not priced to generate profits in the years ahead.

While I'm at it, I'm asking my subscribers to be sure to read the article in this
week's Barron's by Stephanie Pompoy. It's an eye-opener and a must read.

Up-date on the economy, as seen through the eyes of Richard Russell (and with the help of anecdotal evidence).

I live in La Jolla, which happens to be a very wealthy community. Actually, home prices in La Jolla have not come down in the same way they have in the rest of the nation. In other words, La Jolla tends to be somewhat immune to hard times, unlike the rest of the country.

Yet, everyone I talk to here in La Jolla needs business, needs action and needs income. Restaurants are coming up with juicy promotions in an effort to entice diners to "come in and try us" or they're simply going out of business. Dentists need patients and are giving out "special" cards to bring new patients in (free teeth cleanings are offered). Rents are outrageously high in La Jolla. Greedy or spoiled landlords have been reluctant to lower rents, As a result, many "for rent" or "for lease" signs are going up in La Jolla. Businesses that have been here for decades are suddenly closing shop.

I see vagrants all over La Jolla and further south to Pacific Beach. I've always quipped that "Nobody ever froze to death in San Diego." I guess the word has spread around the country, because we now have vagrants parked and sleeping on half the benches in La Jolla. San Diego provides pitifully few facilities for vagrants. San Diego's attitude is: "We don't want 'em here, and we won't baby them. Let them go someplace else to litter the streets and look for free handouts of food."

Frankly, it reminds me of the Great Depression days when, if you were sight-seeing around Southern California, the cops would stop you and ask if you were looking for work. If the answer was yes, they'd put you in the back of the squad car, and drive you to the nearest bus station. California didn't want out-of-staters looking for work in SoCal territory. I know this because I was here, and I was stopped and interrogated many times.

My conclusion -- if wealthy La Jolla is in trouble, then everybody is in trouble.

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Richard Russell began publishing Dow Theory Letters in 1958, and he has been writing the Letters ever since (never once having skipped a Letter). Dow Theory Letters is the oldest service continuously written by one person in the business.

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Nibiru and the Binary Twin Dwarf Star arrives to our Solar System as Planet X

The Planet Sedna orbiting a Dark Dwarf Star in the Oort Cloud with our Solar System's Sun in the Far Distance

Part Four of a Series on Planet X and the 2012 Mayan End of the Age

“As “Planet X” approaches the elliptical plane of our solar system, what is accepted by the scientific community that is studying the ramifications of its fly-by conclude that it will not make a direct hit upon Planet Earth. Yet, if Planet X, is truly not a planet but actually a Binary Dwarf Brown Star to our current Sun, then any one of its seven planets, greater than the size of an asteroid, could possibly strike Planet Earth, either on land or in the ocean. With its catastrophic impact, they would not obliterate Planet Earth, a fact that is ruled out by the Jewish and Israeli prophets.

Go to Part Four of a BibleSearcher Reflection Series

The Emissary of the G-d of Israel brings Judgment and Redemption for the Lost Tribes of Israel

Yet, even with a close fly-by of 15 to 40,000 miles and without a direct hit by the “Dark Star”, the electro-magnetic war between the two solar bodies of earth and this binary star would be enough for a celestial brown dwarf star of such a size and density to produce cataclysms of biblical proportions and alter the face of the earth.

The Apogee, or the opposite end of Nibiru’s orbit way out in stellar space, occurs far beyond the orbits of Pluto or Neptune. As this star solar system moved into the realms of our solar system, scientists have been noticing that its gravitational pull is and has been increasing significantly as it approaches.

According to some scientific sources, Planet X traverses to the furthest regions in outer space into the Oort Cloud. Here, an immense cloud of spherical proportions that surrounds our solar planetary home, and is stated to be traveling 3 “light years” (186,284 miles per second) or actually 5.8 trillion miles per year. Here in the outer reaches of our sun’s sphere of planetary influence is where its physical, gravitational, and dynamic influence affects other planetary bodies. Here also in this region are an estimated 6 trillion comets that may be scooped up by this dark star and taken with it on its current voyage back to earth including the ones we know: famous ones such as Halley’s, Swift-Tuttle, Hyakutake, and Hale-Bopp.”

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The Emissary of the G-d of Israel brings Judgment and Redemption for the Lost Tribes of Israel

“Nibiru and the Binary Twin Dwarf Star arrives to our Solar System as Planet X”

The research continues weaving vast archives of research but the confusion continues. Planet X begins to twist into a new dimension, not a planet but a binary twin star to our Sun, yet there is one dramatic and profound difference. This star is not luminous like our sun but depending on the research, it is super cold, or a low luminous star with enough heat to sustain planetary life on at least one planet in its twin star solar system.

As the documentation grows, these seven rotating planets begin to develop some scientific yet theoretical models on the ancient home of the Watchers, Holy Ones or the Judges, spoken of in Genesis, and the Jewish inter-testament books
such as the Book of Enoch, Book of Jasper, and the Book of Jubilees. According to this early Jewish testimony, no later than 100 BCE, these “Holy Ones” were sent to this earth to bring the descendants of Adam the foundational structure of divine human civilizations. Eventually this mounting body of information begins to develop into prophetic and catastrophic models on how the first three or four trumpet or vial plagues of Revelation can occur using the known laws of thermodynamics and astrophysics.

With the basic tapestry of the apocalypse of Revelation now unfolding before, we can begin to weave in the literal testimony of the prophets as now leaping before our eyes in the intense and powerful drama, more powerful that even the apocalyptic movie, 2012, that hit the movie houses in November because it has the reality of sin, destiny, covenanted promises from G-d and a Messiah.

The next article in this series will soon be posted, titled, “The Cataclysmic Role of a Binary Dark Star for the Coming of the Messiah”, we will begin analyzing the role of sin and rebellion, starting on the throne of HaSatan, as Lucifer, the covering cherubim. This rebellion went viral and began to filter throughout the entire planetary universe. The war in heaven in the spiritual realms was also revealed in its literal and spiritual devastation upon all living beings on Planet Earth. This is witnessed so powerfully in the darkness, evil and corruption that is swirling around our lives today.

If this series of articles are meaningful to your lives, we ask you to share this article with your friends and invite them to join Destination Yisra’el typepad blog site and our research website at BibleSearchers.com for an exciting and sobering view of our future as we await the arrival of the Jewish Messiah, son of David.

Posted at 08:54 PM in 2012 and the Mayan End of the Age, Catastrophes around the World, Coming of the Messiah, Messiah Millennial State of Israel, Messianic Israel, Orthodox Jewish Life, Redemption of Israel, Return of the Lost Tribes of Israel | Permalink
The Cycle of Ministry
A duty that is ours this side of the Kingdom

People involved in full-time ministry are occasionally given the opportunity to contemplate what the world will be like when their services are no longer needed. Think about it: a time is coming when there shall be no need for a large portion of jobs in public service. No doctors, police officers, firefighters, attorneys or … evangelists. The Bible speaks of a time when no one will have to teach another about our Heavenly Father, for we shall all know Him.

It appears that none shall have an intellectual advantage over another in the matter of “knowing God.” No list of degrees or string of letters after our names will deem any one of us more qualified than another to speak of the things of God. In the earth made new we can be sure that the things which can be known and comprehended about God, will indeed be known—by all.

Right now our world is so full of confusion, bloodshed, ladder-climbing, jealousy and—not so much unbelief—but uncertainty about what to actually believe in. Who can keep count of the variations of religion that are added to the constantly growing list? When a seeker wants to find truth, where shall they go? Well, of course, that’s a broad question. And one may ask, “Truth about What?” While all truth is eternal, some truths take a while to ripen in the mind. And some truths, though important, are not as essential as others. Knowing the precise measurements of the universe might be completely unnecessary, if you have no plan or possibility to one day actually check the math out—with your own eyes. Right?

On a regular basis, though not as often as we would like, we receive shipments of thousands of books that take up temporary residence in our warehouse, books that ultimately belong in the hands of fellow travelers of Planet Earth. As we make plans to take thousands more books to give away during Mardi Gras in New Orleans, we are reminded of the ongoing need for both workers—and tools. Keep up the good work, and Thank You for giving us the opportunity to also help you in your efforts.

There comes a moment when we shall meet those who will include you and your labor in the list of things that made a difference in their lives. Keep it up!

Your Mission World Family

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