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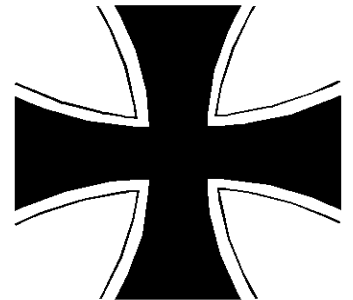
THE DOUBLE- HEADED EAGLE ON THE RISE ONCE AGAIN



WILL GERMANY AND
THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE
DOMINATE THE WORLD ONCE MORE?

BUT

WHAT WILL BE THE FATE OF THE
ANGLO-SAXON POWERS?



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WHO WILL RULE THE WORLD?

EDITORIAL . . .

Welcome to this special edition of *Origins of Nations* which is devoted to alerting readers to the rise of Germany and the old Holy Roman Empire once again. Many journalists, observers and reporters recognise what is going on: the Fourth Reich is making its appearance on the world scene in the form of the European Union. I trust that you will enjoy this vital information and as a result closely

watch world news in the light of Bible prophecy.

Due to its size, additional copies of this special edition of the magazine are available at \$5.00 each. Ten or more copies may be procured at \$4.50 each.

Recently I thought that it would be appropriate and timely to publish a draft Mission Statement and draft Goals & Objectives for **History Research Projects** and the *Origins of Nations* newsletter. Having studied the roots of the peoples and tribes of the world based on Genesis X for many years, and after three years when I formally registered the name **History Research Projects**, I felt that it was time to publish these to assist in giving greater focus to what we are attempting to achieve and to assist the writers as they prepare their articles.

I invite all readers to assist me with finalising the Mission Statement and Goals & Objectives by forwarding to me any comments or suggestions that you feel may be helpful and I shall vary them or incorporate your ideas into them, wherever possible.

MISSION STATEMENT

The Mission of *History Research Projects* and *Origins of Nations* periodical is to fully research, explore and expound the true origins and destinies of the nations listed in Genesis chapter 10 and the 'lost' tribes of Israel listed in Genesis chapter 49.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- **The major goal and objective is to attempt to keep alive the flickering truth that the Bible contains a listing of all of the world's nations and peoples**
- **To serve others in this quest without seeking profit**
- **To produce a regular newsletter which will explore, expound and diplomatically debate the origins of nations**
- **produce study papers which will eventually form part of a book or books**
- **sell fine works by others on the subject**
- **reprint old material no longer generally available**
- **to acknowledge and expound that God has assigned certain gifts and abilities to all nations and peoples according to His will and that the bio-diversity of mankind is an expression of His creative capacity**

Amazing Nano-technology

In the previous editorial in this periodical, I mentioned how the scriptures tell us that knowledge would increase exponentially in the last days (Daniel 12: 4). With every passing week, almost, TV news features some incredible new invention.

Nano technology, referred to in the previous issue, is set to revolutionise the world we live in. Nano means a billionth and refers to the tiny scale of atoms. A nano-metre, for example, is a billionth of a meter or the width of five carbon atoms. To give you some understanding of its size, that is about 1 millionth the size of a full stop in this periodical !

Nano-technology seeks to build machines and computers atom by atom which will make them so awesome and powerful, that it will turn our world upside down, either for the better or for evil. The forces such technology can unleash

(Continued on page 28)

Pax Germanica - the Holy Roman Empire arises again!

by
HRP
Publisher and Editor of *Origins of Nations* magazine

For centuries various groups, men and leaders have worked for and stated that they wanted a European Union. The Holy Roman Empire was one such dream - this Empire regarded itself as a barrier to the coming of the antichrist and that while it existed, the end of the world and the Last Judgment would be postponed. So were the attempts by Napoleon, Kaiser Wilhelm II and Hitler. These dreams have been extant for centuries and have taken many variants ranging from proposals for a Roman geographical State which would incorporate and mix with North Africa (something advocated by the radical Left in Europe); Leninist ideas; conservative ideas of Churchill whose aim was to contain Germany; Napoleon's and Hitler's plans to enforce it under their nation's leadership; American wishes to build geographical world trading/commercial units including one in Europe and many other variations.

Today the plan that is being put into place and is proving the most popular is a step-by-step building of a European Union which is more and more taking on the shape that roughly parallels the Holy Roman Empire in the West and the lands of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire in the East with the two halves co-operating closely. It is now beginning to be inevitable that the forces that will dominate this new European Order will not be the social liberal capitalists (emanating out of the Anglo-Saxon Powers); obviously not Russia or old-style Communism; not the One Worlders; but the nation of Germany working closely together with France, Poland and Italy on the one hand. On the other hand the religious force will not be the Protestants or a New Age religion - but the Roman Catholic Church in co-operation with the Eastern Orthodox Church.¹

A soon-coming National European Socialist Empire

To commence our discussion, let us turn our attention to the 1930s period and the rise of the Nazis. Many of the conservatives, industrialists, landlords, aristocrats and monarchists all over Europe which initially supported Hitler, thinking they could control him, turned against him after he began to control them and became too radical for their liking! They regarded him as a crude, rough 'n tumble type from non-elite heredity. To them he was anti-establishment (somewhat like Napoleon), overly racial, neo-pagan (possibly even an occultist in a few researchers' opinions), a rural romanticist who wanted to turn the clock back, and excessively environmentally "green" (the original 'greenies' were the National Socialists). They found that his racism deeply offended Germany's Caucasian neighbors and his invasion of them to forge a U.S. of Europe was unacceptable. In contrast, they preferred a U.S. of Europe to be built block by block, and for the Church of Rome to have a permanent place, not a temporary use. Nazism was, in some ways, an aberration in Roman revivals over the centuries (cf. Revelation 17:11).

I highly recommend to the reader Robert Herzstein's fascinating work *When Nazi Dreams Come True*. Herzstein is also editor of *The Holy Roman Empire in the Middle Ages: Universal State or German Catastrophe?* and *The War that Hitler Won*. One cannot even begin to summarize the book, but the author briefly traces European unity thought in such historical institutions as the Hanseatic league, Holy Roman Empire and Napoleon's attempts. Interestingly, all of these were anti-British and even anti-Jewish bankers! It contains chapters on the Empire as fundamental to German history, its belief that it was the peace-giver to the world, that it was a joint Christian/Roman concept and that it was a place for the regency of God upon the earth - the Kingdom of God on earth:

"Without the ecclesiastical developments that took place in Germany during this same period the Papacy would not have become an absolutist force in the thirteenth century ... The task of the Empire was to be God's protagonist on earth, to fulfil His aims here, to protect Christianity and the Church, and to preserve the righteousness of God and the divine order of the universe on earth. The earthly Empire was the transitory reflection of the eternal City of God ... God had created the [Roman] Empire so that Christianity might expand"²

"Frederick Barbarossa felt himself to be the protector of Christendom ... This resumption of the **old Roman imperial claims** ... claims that asserted dominion over the world."³

It was Constantine the Great who legalised Christianity and stopped the persecutions in AD 311 - Christianity was brought into the government and tied to it so that it could be controlled or would work closely together. The following year he claimed to see a sign of the cross in the sky and in AD 321 designated Sunday as a general holiday by AD 330 he ceased issuing coins with the image of the Sun-god with whom he was identified. Just 46 years later the Germanic tribes crossed the Danube into the Empire, led by the Visigoths. One hundred years later, Odovacar, the Herulian, deposed Romulus Augustulus, the last Emperor in the west, at Ravenna, marking the traditional date for the end of the Roman Empire. Little by little the Empire collapsed - it just petered out - it did not have a massive fall as such.

Back to the historical flow: Constantine selected Byzantium (later renamed Constantinople - the modern Istanbul) as his new capital in AD 324 and, 'coincidentally', like Rome, was built on 7 hills! Later Justinian restored the Empire in the west (**AD 554-586**) with the reconquest of Italy AD 535-54 and his Empire (which was really a continuity of the Roman system reborn in the east), eventually withered away and a powerful Frankish Kingdom arose. This Kingdom was made up of the Salian Franks (those that dwelt near the sea) and the Ripuarian Franks (those that dwelt by the riverbank). From the former came many northern French and the latter certain German tribes including the Hesse.⁴

Charlemagne's crowning in AD 800 began the reign of the Carolingians (**AD 800-924**) which is regarded by historians as a revival of the Roman Empire.⁵ This crowning by the Pope while kneeling in prayer before the altar of St Peter may have been a complete surprise to him according to some sources. His Empire included all the old Western Roman Empire (with the exception of most of Spain and southern Italy) plus large areas east of the Rhine never ruled by Rome. He even minted coins with the inscription "Empire Restored!"⁶



Over time, Charlemagne's⁷ rule was followed by the later German Emperors, the Holy Roman Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire and so on - they were all dominated by German peoples⁸. Otto the Great (AD 936) was himself crowned at Aachen (Charlemagne's capital) and his coronation banquet was of Roman origin. (The Ottonians, Salians and Hohenstaufen's ruled **AD 962-1250**).

When the Crusades occupied and divided up the old Eastern Roman Empire and Constantinople in the 12th and 13th centuries, this effectively linked East and West and they decided to award the imperial crown to Count Baldwin of Flanders. These two halves have more-or-less remained to this day ethnically and religiously divided (the West became increasingly Latinised and the East Graecised), but seeking co-operation. Wars and desire for unity come and go in this region. The Holy Roman Empire generally occupied the West while the Hapsburg Dynastic lands which were mainly outside of the Empire, were in the East. Later the Hapsburgs ruled (**AD 1273-1806**) both halves⁹ and Charles V was their most prominent ruler (with the Turks destroying Constantinople in AD 1403, the Eastern Empire came to a close).¹⁰ Some aspects of the Eastern Empire transferred to Imperial Russia under the auspices of Ivan III (the Great) who was regarded as the first national sovereign of Russia:

"By his marriage in 1472 to Zoë (Sophia), niece of the last Byzantine emperor, Constantine XI Palaeologus, Ivan also made credible his claim to be the protector of the Orthodox church. Soon after his marriage Ivan added the two-headed eagle of the Byzantine escutcheon to his own coat of arms and, modelling his regime on that of the autocratic Byzantine rulers, drastically curtailed the powers and privileges of the other Russian princes and the Russian aristocracy. Ivan also issued the first Muscovite legal code in 1497"¹¹

His marriage to Zoë was arranged by the pope in the hope of bringing the Russians into the Roman church. Instead

"The marriage was of importance in establishing the claim of Russian rulers to be the successors of the Greek emperors and the protectors of Orthodox Christianity (theory of the Three Romes, of which Moscow was to be the third and last ... Ivan took the title of Tsar, i.e. Caesar and the practice of court ceremonial".¹²

So some aspects of the Eastern Empire were transferred, politically, to Russia and it may be that this could lead to rivalry between the future Holy Roman Empire and an Imperial Russia. But in reality, the Austro-Hungarian Empire absorbed the Eastern Empire (I am not here excluding the possibility of a German-led United Europe and Russian co-operation for some time prior to the Great Tribulation)¹³. Back to the story flow. In the 12th and 13th centuries, when the German Emperor's powers were being dismantled, the Popes accumulated the titles, ranks, offices and duties of the Emperors and the Empire; the Church's Curia used the structure and procedures of the Imperial chancery; the Emperor's vestments were usurped by the popes and so forth. The pope could now claim that:

" ... the Roman Church was the unique legitimate successor of the Roman Empire, the empire of ancient Rome. Only Rome, Papal Rome, could be Rome's heir. The Pope was the only lawful inheritor of the rights and authority of the Roman Emperors".¹⁴

The first pope was Leo I, in a real sense.¹⁵ "During the reign of Leo I, the Church set up, within the Roman Empire, an ecclesiastical state which, in its constitution and its administrative system, was shaping itself upon the imperial model".¹⁶ But tensions between the German leaders and the Popes continued from that time on. This tension and vying for control has not ceased since. The love-hate relationship between the two aspects of the successors to the Roman Empire has continued

In *The Making of Europe* by Christopher Dawson, the chapter entitled *The Catholic Church* contains the quotes below¹⁷:

Speaking of the earliest beginnings of the system known as "Christianity" Dawson writes, "It survived because it possessed a system of ecclesiastical organisation and a principle of social authority that distinguished it from all the other religious bodies of the age." (quotes begin on page 47 and from the next several pages). "This conception of a divine apostolic authority remained as the foundation of ecclesiastical order in the post-apostolic period. The "overseers" and elders, who were the rulers of the local churches that were of direct apostolic origin enjoyed a peculiar prestige and authority among the rest."

"This was the case above all with the Roman Church, for, as Peter had possessed a unique position among the Twelve, so the Roman Church, which traced its origins to St. Peter, possessed an exceptional position among the churches. Even in the first century, almost before the close of the apostolic age, we see an instance of this in the authoritative intervention of Rome in the affairs of the Church of Corinth. The First Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians (C.A.D. 96) gives the clearest possible expression to the ideal of hierarchic order which was the principle of the new society." The footnote here states "So clear is this, that Sohm went so far as to regard this epistle as the starting point of the juridical conceptions of the Church, which in his view abruptly replaced the earlier "charismatic" view..." (emphasis mine). "The author Clement argues that order is the law of the universe. And as it is the principle of external nature so, too, is it the principle of the Christian society. **The faithful must preserve the same discipline and subordination of rank that marked the roman army.**"

Dawson shows that Clement concluded "that the Church of Corinth should...submit to the lawfully appointed presbyters, who represent the apostolic principle of divine authority."

"**The doctrine of St. Clement is characteristically Roman** in its insistence of social order and moral discipline." "In this way the primitive Church...organised itself as a universal hierarchical society..." Constantine had a "conviction that the order and universality of the Christian Church predestined it to be the spiritual ally and complement of the universal Empire." "...the power and prestige of the clergy--the Christian ordo--increased as those of the civil ordo--the municipal magistracy--declined, until **the bishop became the most important figure in the life of the city and the representative of the whole community.** The office of the bishop was indeed the vital institution of the new epoch. He wielded almost unlimited power in his diocese, he was surrounded by an aura of supernatural prestige ... Moreover, in addition to his religious authority and his prestige as a representative of the people, he possessed recognised powers of jurisdiction not only over his clergy and the property of the Church, but as a judge and arbitrator in all cases in which his decision was invoked ..."

ever since and will come to the fore again in the last days. Tensions between the pagan Roman spirit of Emperor worship (that is divine kings who reign as incarnations of the gods) and the 'Holy' Roman Catholic element will resurface close to the end as revealed in Revelation 17:16-18; Is 47:1-18.¹⁸

Let us not emphasise or linger on various theories about an Illuminati, Bankers, that the USA is Babylon or the Beast etc. There have been manoeuvring's of men and rival conspiracy groups for centuries¹⁹. They come and go; fight and co-operate. There is nothing new to any of this. But they will not bring about the prophesied end-time Babylon or Beast Power. Do you really think that they, with all of their divergent and contrary philosophies, economic theories, political views and enormous religious differences, could bring about One World Government? Do you really think that Masons and Catholics and Communists and American Bankers are all on the same side?

There may well come a worldwide trading superstructure (the House of Israel buying 'lovers'), but it is not possible to build a world government as such, even though globalists are working toward it. To achieve One World with a New Age religion, would take about 200 years minimum to achieve. The Moslems and Hindus would not be for it and would fight it. Europe wants to preserve the rapidly declining Caucasian race and the volatile peoples of South America would never allow it. How could Africa, with its uncontrollable problems ever be part of a New World Order? To forge one coloured world race would take 150-200 years to eliminate all Caucasian Whites and a further 300-400 to merge the rest of the world's races and peoples. Just because a few New Age people and a faction of the globalists are advocating one religion and because there is the occasional diplomatic meeting between religious leaders does not mean that they want to mix their religion with others. You might visit an acquaintance and have dinner with them. They might be Buddhists or atheists, does that mean you want to be? Because Ronald Reagan conspired with the Pope to bring down Communism (they used each other), does that mean that he is a secret Jesuit or member of the Opus Dei? Because American businessmen invested in Russia decades ago, does that make them supporters of Communism ? (they actually used this as a foothold to influence and to undo Communism).

Let us think for a moment: the world consists of hundreds of religions with massive differences. The doctrinal and philosophical differences are so vast, that even the Eastern Orthodox Church and Protestants are having a difficult time with negotiating with Rome. Conservative Anglicans in England have joined the Catholic Church out of disgust for the liberal trends in their church which is supported by the media and institutions of higher learning.

In general talks of union have been just that - talks for many years. Even churches which are similar (eg various Baptist groups) cannot unify over minor differences and they seem to split and re-split. So how can we expect vastly different religions to unify? They will talk about world peace in conferences, but there is no way a radical fundamentalist Muslim is going to worship Satan; or a Catholic would deny the resurrection of a Christ; or an animist to believe in Christ; or an

American Indian or Australian Aboriginal to accept Buddhist ideas; or a Buddhist to claim that there is a real God etc. Each of the world's major religions have major schisms, splits, sects and break-offs among themselves (eg ascetics versus liberals). The Hindi's accept other gods into their pantheon, up to a point; but they would not worship a devil or unify with the Catholic church, swapping beliefs and doctrines which are, in the main opposite to each other. One may as well say that a piece of iron will suddenly over night become concrete; or water will turn into zinc; or that a Caucasian will suddenly turn into an Indian. While it is true that various circles would like to see the gradual merging of races and religions into one - but that would take a very long time. And the longer that time goes on, the more fundamentalist the religions are becoming; there is no trend toward merging. Rather, in the Anglo-Saxon Powers, the eastern religions are making some inroads and are impacting upon the protestant churches in some ways, thus weakening their foundations. But they are not suddenly becoming one overnight.

Satan is not going to use an obvious merging of Christianity with Eastern religions to deceive the world. He already has deceived the whole world with these religions (Rev 12:9). Rather, Satan has a favourite system that he has used for centuries to deceive the descendants of Noah: it is the Woman that sits aloft the city of seven hills (Rome) and which is the mother of many whores (Rev 17:5), which has modelled itself upon the political structures of the Roman Empire, which already has experienced a mixing of religions in the 2nd to the 4th century AD (that is, it already has had a tremendous mixture with other religions or synchronism to produce what it is - the Babylonian Mystery Religion/so-called 'Christianity' - it is not going to fulfil the dream of New Agers today). That Church adopted so much of the Babylonian and Hellenistic mysteries, that she is actually called the Babylonian Mystery Religion in scripture. It has been with us for almost 2,000 years! It is not a future mixing of Christianity and Eastern religions, although there is some of this occurring, particularly in the Anglo-Saxon nations.

The Vatican stands up against a New Age Religion and Various Rival New World Orders

Already Europe and the Catholic Church are stirring up against a New Age Religion and we shall yet see a backlash against the proposed synchronism of world religion into one (which would take about 200 years to complete anyway). Some senior Catholics are warning that if trends continue, Catholicism could be taken over by the forces of the liberal left. One such author is the brilliant Malachi Martin, in particular in his hard-hitting book *The Keys of this Blood. The struggle for dominion between Pope John Paul II, Mikhail Gorbachev & the Capitalist West*. This work of over 700 pages is must reading for all those interested in what is really going on behind the scenes. Indeed, we might see a liberal Pope emerge, but this will be a temporary setback for the advocates of traditional Christianity and a resurrected German-led Holy Roman Empire.

Plans by certain powerful men for a New World Order with one race, a New Age religion, the elimination of the family unit, loose morals and a corporate capitalist system²⁰ is a mere red-herring and I would behove the reader to be careful of being hoodwinked into thinking that this is the prophesied Beast or Babylonian power. Satan has used the Holy Roman Empire in its variant forms as his favourite system and any other look-alikes or counterfeits will undermine our understanding of prophecy. To those who believe that Wall Street, Jews, Communists, Masons, Eastern Religion etc are behind the Beast power, I must warn you that you are ripe for 'recruitment' to the cause of the new moralists who will do anything to preserve so-called Christianity and the Caucasians from synchronism with other religions and races. Be forewarned, a backlash against the forces of the globalist liberal-left will come about, but don't you be caught up in this right-wing backlash against the US-led New World Order. It may be when a world superstructure seems close and if we have (temporarily) a liberal Pope, that divisions between Europe and the liberal Anglo-Saxon powers will emerge with the selection of a conservative Pope and the rise of the monarchies again in Europe.

However, by believing that the New Age push is the Babylonian religion will lead one away from the knowledge of who exactly the Whore and her daughters are, what false doctrine is (it is not just eastern ideas, but heresies adopted by churches for centuries), that there will be a world war between distinct races and nations (not a world government) and the coming invasion of the Middle East by Europe (not one religion). The knowledge of the historical role of Germany and the Holy Roman Empire will be lost and thus when the real Beast power emerges, one would be looking in the wrong place and be deceived into thinking it as our saviour from Western liberalism, immorality and globalism. Don't you be deceived by Satan's cunningness.

The *U.S. News & World Report*, June 10, 1996, carried the following astonishing interview with Malachi Martin: "Plotting World Order in Rome. Vatican expert Malachi Martin tries to scope out papal succession. *Windswept House: A Vatican Novel*".²¹ Conversation with Jeffery L. Sheler & Malachi Martin.

"Your novel depicts an international plot by Vatican insiders and internationalists to install a new Pope and establish a "New World Order." How fictional is this story line?

Not very. There is an unspoken alliance today between powers inside the Vatican and leaders of major inter-national humanist organizations who would change the Roman Catholic Church from a sacred institution to one whose primary function is to act as a stabilizing social force in the world. They see the church as the only global structure able to do this. The one obstacle is John Paul II. He is seen as a defender of medieval traditions. They want a Pope who shares their more liberal, globalist view.

Who are these powers?

Cardinals of the church, the men who will elect the next Pope. I describe them as conciliarists. The Church today is divided. Monolithic faith is gone. The new rival factions: traditionalists who prefer the church as it was before the reforms of the Second Vatican Council and conciliarists who want to liberalize church doctrine on everything from divorce and contraception to abortion and homosexuality. The numbers are about even, but conciliarists hold the positions of power. They think John Paul II is too conservative; traditionalists don't think he is conservative enough.

What about the non-church part of the alliance? Who are they?

Academia, foundations, nongovernmental organizations, even some governmental agencies. They have vast resources devoted to population control, education and economic and social stabilization. If they can get the Roman Catholic Church to side with them in the social and cultural field in a world that is dysfunctional, they'll have another element of stability.

This sounds rather conspiratorial.

It's not a conspiracy, but it's **deliberate**. Conciliarists and non-church globalists think the same way. Neither likes the Pope's policies. They are preparing for the selection of the next Pope.

Why write this as fiction? Why not name names?

Some of the cardinals involved are well respected and loved. Understandably, many people would react emotionally in defense of the cardinals and would miss the larger point. I plan to write a monograph in the fall that names some names."

Malachi Martin is noted to have been trying to warn the Catholic hierarchy of a leftist/globalist takeover for years. But some commentators believe that he is exaggerating the takeover bid on behalf of the right.²² They feel that a compromise between the right (led by the Opus Dei) and moderate Jesuits will exclude the wishes of the extreme right of the Church as well as the extreme left faction of the Jesuits. Mild reform may be on the way, but it will not transform the Catholic Church from being Catholic to being New Age and liberal-left. The Babylonian Mystery Religion will not, suddenly overnight, become an Eastern religion, no matter the amount of plotting and planning by the leftist faction within the Jesuits or others. Remember the motto of the Catholic Church: *Semper Eadem* (always the same) - there is no way that the globalist left will triumph in the Catholic Church - events may seem that way - but historically and prophetically it is the traditionalist conservatives who will win out in the end. The same old historical system, the enemy of the Anglo-Saxon Powers, will triumph and turn its attention toward destroying the nations descended from the British Isles.

The Pope and the forces of traditional Catholicism which have dominated Europe (and South America) for centuries, will fight the infiltration of the liberal globalist Left and eventually triumph, even if there are some setbacks along the way. Every indication, based on historical precedent, demonstrates that the Right and those forces identified with traditionalism and the old Holy Roman Empire will eventually triumph over the leftist-liberals. Already the leftist wing of the Jesuits is being brought into line in Europe and South America (if not in the Anglo-Saxon nations). An expose of the Opus Dei and other groups being formed to counter the left may be found in books such as *The Pope's Armada* and *Their Kingdom Come*.²³ You will also find that the Pope has hit out against Buddhism and "the return of gnostic ideas under the guise of the so-called New Age" in his remarkably forthright book *Crossing the Threshold of Hope*.²⁴ It should also be realised that the Catholic Church have their own variant for a new world order - a Catholic order. Writing on "Who Leads the New World Order?" in *Liberty* magazine, Clifford Goldstein astutely notes:

"The pope, obviously, has a spiritual vision for the new world order. Unlike other leaders fuzzily conjecturing about the new world order, John Paul has a Christian vision. The pope believes that neither oppressive Marxism, with its godless ideology, nor materialistic capitalism, with its financial inequities, is an acceptable system ... the pope envisions a new world order centered and dependent upon Christ."²⁵

The Clash of Civilizations - not the merging of the world into one

Another individual of note is Samuel Huntington who is a Professor at Harvard University and director of the John M. Olin Institute for Strategic Studies and was director of security planning for the National Security Council in the Carter Administration. He is noted as one of the world's most distinguished political scientists. His recent work, *The Clash of Civilizations and The Remaking of World Order*, has drawn major acclaim and comment from around the world for daring to inform Western leaders that their reshaping of the world is doomed to failure and will backfire if they continue on their current track.

While our American and British leaders go about their business attempting to build a world trading and cultural framework, an international order which would supposedly bring about world peace and prosperity for all - Samuel Huntington raises

some concerns which, if ignored, could spell the end of Western civilization as we know it. His argument, based on current trends and historical precedence, will see the West subsumed into other cultures and civilizations, unless current trends are arrested. His reasoning should not be lightly dismissed.

For decades, the post World War II generation has assumed a world divided on ideological and economic lines. But with the collapse of communism, the Cold War system which we were so accustomed to is no longer the model for international relations or understanding the world's conflicts. Today the most important distinctions between peoples are no longer political/economic -- but once again cultural. People define themselves in terms of values, history, ancestry, language, customs and religion. As such, future conflicts will be between civilizations. They will become the battle lines of the future. These probable clashes pose the greatest threat to peace.

He further argues that while the West assumes that its civilization, language and values are being superimposed upon the rest of humanity, trends and statistics bear out the very opposite. Western civilization is in a steep decline and is taking on board the features of other civilizations. For instance, English is not becoming the world language and its usage is declining in real terms. And there certainly is no evidence that a global culture is emerging that is based on Western values. In recognition of the "right to life" of all civilizations, Professor Huntington proposes a new model for world peace: a new international order based on civilizations maintaining their existence and co-operating, rather than one civilization imposing itself upon another, or being subsumed. Building a new world system that attempts to reshape other civilizations in the image of the West has not been successful and will not be attained.

Western society, with its tremendous economic prosperity, fresh from its triumph over European Communism, has a successful facade which belies its weakness that lurks beneath the surface. Society is in deep decay and our civilization displays evidence of a lack of will to survive. Historically, civilizations experience a phase which may be described as a

"blissful golden age with visions of immortality ... ended either dramatically and quickly with the victory of an external society, or slowly and equally painfully by internal disintegration."

Professor Huntington's warning to Western leaders is clear: our civilization, including the Anglo-Saxon-Keltic, has a "right to life" on mother earth, but trends indicate that it will disappear as we mix with other races and religions, unless we display leadership and a will to ensure that it continues.

There are those in Europe who are watching with fascination the decline of the Anglo-Saxon Protestant powers: they are at once grieved that this may well spell doom for the Caucasians and Christianity²⁶; but it also offers them the opportunity to resurrect the Holy Roman Empire to fill the void, preserve the European race and to revert to traditional Christianity with its values, morals and private enterprise economic system while maintaining a degree of welfare socialism.²⁷

Writing in the Wall Street Journal, Irving Kristol states:

" ... Europe is entering a crisis of historic dimensions, a crisis that Europeans simply refuse to look at. It involves nothing less than the longer-term depopulation of the continent. To replace the current population of the nations in the EU would require births per woman per lifetime of not much less than 2.1. It is now closer to 1.4. At this rate, the population of the EU would be cut by more than half in two generations! Moreover, it will be a much older population. The implications of this population implosion (as demographer Nicholas Eberstadt calls it) are enormous.

"The aging population will put an intolerable strain on the economy and the welfare state, as the labor force shrinks while the numbers of elderly- requiring expensive medical care- keep growing. One way of coping with this problem would be a substantial increase in immigration from the less-developed world (whose population, incidentally, is also experiencing a slower rate of growth, but from a much higher level.) This, in effect is what is happening in the U.S., which might permit us to maintain population stability over the next half-century. But in Europe, the increase in immigration would have to be so huge as to be politically unthinkable.

"This shrinking, aging population will also affect Europe's role in the world. As its population shrinks and ages, so will its importance in world politics. Western Europe is already cutting its modest defense budgets, and its foreign policy will naturally favor appeasement or withdrawal over any possibility of confrontation. That is why NATO is so irrelevant to Europe's future.

State of Denial

"Why is this population implosion happening? There is no simple explanation. All one can say is that the hedonistic temperament encouraged by our modern market economy combines with the socioeconomic rigidities imposed by European "statism" to make an extra child either a

distraction or a burden (or both). It is understandable, therefore, that Europeans are in a state of denial about this whole question. They don't want to hear about it; they don't want to think about it. In truth, Europe, is in no mood to think about any of its less-than-immediate problems. As the society becomes more petrified, so does the political imagination, which fears to look too far ahead. Yes, European integration might provide some short-term economic benefits, as trade within Europe expands. But, as this happens, the political and social, as well as economic costs will be piling up. Sooner or later, they will have to be paid."²⁸

There are enormous pressures mounting on Europe to join a new world order to mix the races and religions.

The Holy Roman Empire - Outline of History

Let us now take a peek at the history of the Holy Roman Empire. The following is taken in its entirety from the *Encarta Encyclopedia*:

Although he was not legally leader of the Holy Roman Empire as such, in spirit Napoleon fulfilled the role of a leader of Holy Roman Empire in the west³⁰ (**AD1804-1814/15**) and even considered himself to be the successor to Charlemagne³¹. But Napoleon was never permitted to gain control of the official Imperial Insignia. Francis II rescued them from Aachen and Nuremberg where they were whisked to various destinations before ending up in Vienna in 1801. On 6 August 1806 Francis II illegally³² abolished the Holy Roman Empire to prevent Napoleon taking possession of it (he previously created the

Holy Roman Empire, a political entity in western Europe from 800 to 1806. It was initially known as the Empire in the West. **In the 11th century it was called the Roman Empire and in the 12th century the Holy Empire. The title Holy Roman Empire was adopted in the 13th century.** Although the borders of the empire shifted greatly throughout its history, **its principal area was always that of the German states.** From the 10th century its rulers were elected German kings, who usually sought, but did not always receive, imperial coronation by the popes in Rome.

Background

The Holy Roman Empire was an attempt to revive the Western Roman Empire, whose legal and political structure deteriorated during the 5th and 6th centuries, to be replaced by independent kingdoms ruled by Germanic nobles. The Roman imperial office was vacant after the deposition of Romulus Augustulus in 476. During the turbulent early Middle Ages the traditional concept of a temporal realm coextensive with the spiritual realm of the church had been kept alive by the popes in Rome. **The Byzantine Empire, which controlled the provinces of the Eastern Roman Empire from its capital, Constantinople (now Istanbul, Turkey), retained nominal sovereignty over the territories formerly controlled by the Western Empire, and many of the Germanic tribes that had seized these territories formally recognized the Byzantine emperor as overlord. Partly because of this and also for other reasons, including dependence on Byzantine protection against the Lombards, the popes also recognized the sovereignty of the Eastern Empire for an extended period after the enforced abdication of Romulus Augustulus.**

Growing Tensions

With the coalescence of the Germanic tribes into independent Christian kingdoms during the 6th and 7th centuries, the political authority of the Byzantine emperors became practically nonexistent in the West. The spiritual influence of the western division of the church expanded simultaneously, in particular during the pontificate (590-604) of Gregory I. As the political prestige of the Byzantine Empire declined, the papacy grew increasingly resentful of interference by secular and ecclesiastical authorities at Constantinople in the affairs and practices of the Western church. The consequent feud between the two divisions of the church attained critical proportions during the reign (717-41) of the Byzantine emperor Leo III, who sought to abolish the use of images in Christian ceremonies. Papal resistance to Leo's decrees culminated (730-32) in a rupture with Constantinople. **After severance of its ties with the Byzantine Empire, the papacy nourished dreams of a revived Western Empire.**¹ Some of the popes weighed the possibility of launching such an enterprise and assuming the leadership of the projected state. Lacking any military force or practical administration, and in great danger from hostile Lombards in Italy, the church hierarchy, abandoning the idea of a joint spiritual and temporal realm, seemed to have decided to confer imperial status on the then dominant western European power, the kingdom of the Franks. Several of the Frankish rulers had already demonstrated their fidelity to the church, and Charlemagne, who ascended the Frankish throne in 768, had displayed ample qualifications for the exalted office, notably by the conquest of Lombardy in 773 and by the expansion of his dominions to imperial proportions.

The Western Empire

On December 25, 800, Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne emperor. This act established both a precedent and a political structure that were destined to figure decisively in the affairs of central Europe. The precedent established the papal claim to the right to select, crown, and even depose emperors that was asserted, at least in theory, for nearly 700 years. In its primary stage, **the resurrected Western Empire** endured as an effective political entity for less than 25 years after the death of Charlemagne in 814. The reign of his son and successor, Louis I, was marked by feudal and fratricidal strife that climaxed in 843 in partition of the empire. For an account of the growth, vicissitudes, and final dissolution of the Frankish realm, see FRANCE. Despite the

dissension within the newly created Western Empire, the popes maintained the imperial organization and the imperial title, mainly within the Carolingian dynasty, for most of the 9th century. The emperors exercised little authority beyond the confines of their dominions, however. After the reign (905-24) of Berengar I of Friuli, also styled as king of Italy or ruler of Lombardy, who was crowned emperor by Pope John X, the imperial throne remained vacant for nearly four decades. **The East Frankish kingdom, or Germany**, capably led by Henry I and Otto I, emerged as the strongest power in Europe during this period. Besides being a capable and ambitious sovereign, Otto I was an ardent friend of the Roman Catholic church, as revealed by his appointment of clerics to high office, by his missionary activities east of the Elbe River, and finally by his military campaigns, at the behest of Pope John XII, against Berengar II, king of Italy. In 962, in recognition of Otto's services, John XII awarded him the imperial crown and title.

A Union of Germanic States

The empire in the West, at first an unstable union of Germany and northern Italy and later a loose union of Germanic states, remained in almost continuous existence for more than 800 years. During the Italo-German phase, the empire played a significant role in central European politics and ecclesiastical affairs. A central feature of this period was the mortal struggle between the popes (notably Gregory VII) and the emperors (notably Henry IV) for control of the church (see INVESTITURE CONTROVERSY). With the Concordat of Worms (1122), an agreement between Emperor Henry V and Pope Callistus II, the emperor relinquished the right of spiritual investiture, or installation of bishops into ecclesiastical office. **All the emperors were German kings**, and because imperial duties and ambitions inevitably required their full attention, local German interests were neglected. As a result, Germany, which might have been transformed into a strong centralized state, degenerated into a multiplicity of minor states under aristocratic rule. The agreement at Worms had removed one source of friction between church and state, but through the 12th century the struggle for political ascendancy continued. **In 1157 Frederick I, called Frederick Barbarossa, one of the greatest of emperors, first used the designation Holy Empire, ostensibly to increase the sanctity of the Crown. Frederick, attempting to restore and perpetuate the ancient Roman Empire**, tried to suppress both the restless nobles of Germany and the self-governing cities of Italy. His interventions in the latter country were opposed by the Lombard League and severely strained his relations with the papacy. Pope Adrian IV insisted that Frederick held the empire as a papal fief, but the emperor, who had the support of the German bishops, maintained that his title to it came from God alone. During the almost two decades of sporadic warfare in Italy that followed, Frederick was defeated at Legnano (1176) by the cities of the Lombard League, and the cities thus established their independence from further imperial authority. Emperor Henry VI, who claimed the throne of Sicily through marriage, twice invaded Italy and the second time (1194) made Sicily his in fact. Emperor Frederick II renewed imperial efforts to vanquish the Italian cities and the papacy in the 13th century, but he was unsuccessful. For accounts of these and related events, see GERMANY; GUELPHS AND Ghibellines; ITALY.

The Holy Roman Empire had little real importance in European political and religious developments after the Great Interregnum (1254-73). The death of Frederick II in 1250 left the imperial throne vacant, and two rival candidates attempted to win support for their claims. Frederick's son, Conrad IV, and William of Holland first contended for the throne. In 1257 another imperial election was followed by the crowning at Aachen of the English Richard, earl of Cornwall, who was, however, unable to win control of the empire. In effect, this signaled papal victory in the protracted struggle with the empire. **Beginning in 1273 with Rudolf I, the first of the Habsburg dynasty, various German kings laid claim to the imperial title and, in several instances, these claims were recognized by the popes.** The office was little more than honorary, however, and inasmuch as the empire comprised a loose confederation of sovereign states and principalities, imperial authority was nominal. Louis IV, who assumed the title in 1314, successfully challenged the power of the papacy and for a brief period restored the prestige of the empire. In 1356 Charles IV promulgated the Golden Bull, which prescribed the form and procedure of imperial election and enhanced the importance of the electors. During the reign of Charles V, the empire encompassed territories as extensive as those of Charlemagne; but dynastic rather than ecclesiastical principles composed the chief cohesive element in the imperial structure of Charles V. The medieval concept of a temporal state coextensive and in harmony with the spiritual dominions of the church survived solely as a theory. As the Protestant Reformation gained headway, even the theory lost practical meaning. The unity of the empire was weakened in 1555 after the Religious Peace of Augsburg permitted each free city and state of Germany to exercise choice between the adoption of Lutheranism or Catholicism. With the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, which ended the Thirty Years' War, the empire lost all remaining sovereignty over its constituent states and France became the leading power in Europe. **In its final phase the Holy Roman Empire served mainly as a vehicle for the imperial pretensions of the Habsburgs**, but it performed certain useful functions, including the maintenance of a measure of unity among its component states. **The later emperors, all rulers of Austria** and concerned mainly with aggrandizement of their personal dominions, were mere figureheads. Futile armed intervention against the French Revolution constituted the last important venture of the empire in European politics. Because of well-founded fears that Napoleon I of France intended to annex the imperial title, Francis II, the last of the emperors, formally dissolved the empire on August 6, 1806, and established the Empire of Austria.

More recently, the concept of the Third Reich (1934-45) held by Adolf Hitler asserted the empire's continuity with the First Reich (962-1806) and the Second Reich (1871-1918).

Further Reading

"Holy Roman Empire," Microsoft (R) Encarta. Copyright (c) 1994 Microsoft Corporation. Copyright (c) 1994 Funk & Wagnall's Corporation.

Austrian Empire which later became known as the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which was continuum of the eastern half of the Roman system.³³) (see Appendix 1 for a list of Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire). The Empire had thus split into two clear halves: France and the German Confederation of the Rhine in the West and the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the East. Historian Heer labels this Empire as a 'secret Holy Roman Empire'³⁴ which was finally destroyed in 1918. In other words it continued underground and in spirit for decades - the Beast system continued in the East after the Western part fell with Napoleon.

The northern and western parts began to revive with Bismarck absorbing the lands which were part of the Confederation of the Rhine and allied with the Austro-Hungarian Empire. After World War II, for decades Europe, under the control of Russia in the East and dominated by America in the West, has been kept from restoring her vast Empire. Memories are fading in the Anglo-Saxon nations of our traditional enemies: the Holy Roman Empire, Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire which has led to our politicians lending support toward a United Europe, which, they believe, will assist in building a world superstructure, when, in fact, it will turn upon them.

It may not be of coincidence that the Holy Roman Empire disappeared from view during the years of the rise of Britain and America, the very nations which smashed its seeming attempts at world conquest in World Wars I and II.

Napoleon convinced the German princes to quit the Holy Roman Empire and come together as the Confederation of the Rhine which included much of southern Germany (his Empire would never have survived if the Rhineland German states did not join in his system) which resulted in him absorbing much of the western part of the Holy Roman Empire. He divorced his first wife, Josephine, and married the Archduchess Marie Louise, daughter of Emperor Francis II of Austria in 1810. Their son became the 'King of Rome' and imperial eagles and banners were adorned upon his cradle.³⁵ One historian actually states that:

"After the French Revolution ... Napoleon (allied with the Hapsburgs) set out to recreate the Holy Roman Empire".³⁶

Another says:

"Francis I, Louis XIV, Napoleon, saw themselves as the Holy Roman Empire's legitimate heirs. Popes waged a thousand-year-long battle with emperors for the right to Rome."³⁷

Indeed the revolution of 1789-1814 considered itself as alternately as the Roman Republic and the Holy Roman Empire.³⁸ He followed the tradition of the Emperor-Pope tensions over the centuries (the Emperor representing the Roman Emperor system and the Popes the power behind the throne, manipulating and caniving); during the crowning ceremony, he took the crown from the Pope and crowned himself Emperor in 1804 and the following year proclaimed himself King of Italy. He also arrested Pope Pius VII and took him captive to France not unlike the 'Babylonian captivity' period in the thirteenth century when the French king took the Pope captive to Avignon. The Papal States were annexed, the churches plundered and a pagan edifice erected outside of St Peter's. Emperor versus Papal wishes to be worshipped as God on earth continued and this intense rivalry will culminate in the last days (see Rev 17:16). "Understandably, after 1809 many Catholics began to regard Napoleon as anti-Christian".³⁹

Other beastly characteristics were: he was "hero-worshipped"⁴⁰ according to Desmond Seward in *Napoleon and Hitler. A Comparative Biography*. He also planned the invasion of Britain and, like Alexander the Great, he planned to invade Persia and India⁴¹ (not unlike the Germans in both WWI and WWII). While he was no Catholic, he recognised that most French were Catholic and saw it as a stabilising force, useful to him and his political-military ambitions.⁴² However, given that he was not German and not strictly of the Holy Roman Empire (although part of the Empire joined him under the Confederation of the Rhine), his revival of the Roman Empire is seemingly an anomaly. Similarly, Hitler's neo-paganism (despite his relationship with the Catholic Church) was also in a sense an anomaly.

Upon his abdication in 1814, he was granted the island of Elba as a sovereign principality. His wife received the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, with sovereign power; both maintained their imperial titles! "So closed a government that dated from August Caesar" (ie from 31BC) writes historian West⁴³. However, after his attempt to re-take his empire the following year in the 100 days war, he was defeated at Waterloo and sent to live on St Helena as a prisoner for the rest of his days.⁴⁴

He, like the Teutonic Knights and later Germany in World Wars I and II, invaded Russia, only to be defeated. He also invaded the Near East in similitude to the Crusaders and Hitler and like Hitler and the Germans in World War I, had plans to invade Britain (history repeats and repeats). Hitler's fascination with Napoleon went so far as to actually invading Russia by crossing the Nieman River, the same river that Napoleon crossed in AD 1812, on the exact same day of the year, June 22.⁴⁵

Napoleon's remains were disinterred in 1840 exactly 25 years after he arrived on St. Helena and removed to Les Invalides, Paris, and placed in the famous *Napoleon's Tomb*.

The emperor's body was transported over the Seine to Courbevoie, a suburb of Paris. Here, the imperial corpse passed its first night on the banks of the Seine. The funeral was held in Paris on 15 December, 1840. The coffin rested briefly under the Arc de Triomphe, which was built on the orders of Napoleon in 1806, but only completed in 1836, and was then taken over the Champs Elysees, across the Seine, to the Dome des Invalides. 36 sailors from La Belle-Poule carry the coffin through the park in front of the church, to the entrance. There they are met by king Louis Philippe, the Royal Family and old field-marshal Moncey, who was in charge of the Hotel des Invalides. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had been refused permission to attend his uncle's funeral.

It would take more than twenty years before Napoleon's tomb was finished (1861). By that time, king Louis Philippe had been deposed (1848). Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had been elected president in 1849. On 2 December 1851 he seized complete power and exactly one year later, he was proclaimed emperor as Napoleon III.

The famous architect Ludovico Visconti had designed a circular crypt, without a ceiling, so that it is possible to look in from ground-level. The emperor's sarcophagus stands in the middle, on a granite pedestal. Inside it are six more coffins of different kinds of wood and metal. On the side of the crypt opposite the entrance, there is a small chamber. It was created in 1969 to hold the remains of Napoleon's only legitimate child, Napoleon II, also known as the Duke of Reichstadt. His remains were brought to the Dome⁴⁶ on 15 December 1940 by Adolf Hitler, who ruled both Paris and Vienna, where Reichstadt had been buried, at that time.

When Hitler entered Paris in June 1940 upon the capitulation of France, he visited the tomb of Napoleon gazing upon it for almost an hour. Considering that he spent only 5-6 hours in the city, the amount of time spent absorbed in Napoleon's tomb may betray the spirit behind him.

To take the place of the defunct Holy Roman Empire in the West, the Germanic Confederation was formed as an act of the famous Congress of Vienna 8 June 1815 (but later abolished by Prussia in 1866 and the territories eventually absorbed into the German Second Reich in **1871 until it fell in 1945**).¹ In spirit, the system lived on, even 'underground' or not obvious, as one may put it. It lay in the hearts of aristocrats, princes and politicians for decades, awaiting a rebirth. For instance, Frederick William IV of Germany dreamt of a revived Holy Roman Empire to replace the German Confederation, "in which Prussia would play a glorious role, but secondary to that of the Hapsburgs".²

The Foe We Face by Pierre J. Huss states (1942)

A six-foot adjutant in the first car had sprung to the ground and yanked open the door opposite the driver. Adolf Hitler, wearing a white coat of dustproof gabardine, pushed his right leg slowly to the ground, a little stiff from the long drive into Paris and perhaps again bothered a bit by a twinge rheumatism, and stood up to stare at the suntopped edifice above. He preferred to look up at things, like the stars, rather than down into the depths where men work and struggle below the surface... Hitler, the mighty Fuehrer of the Third Reich and master of armies swooping over Europe had come to visit Napoleon.

To Hitler it was a pilgrimage, a dream come true, and a miraculous milestone in a passion which guided at least part of his life. He came here to look at the Napoleon he had followed over the battlefields of Europe step by step... he came here to look at the hallowed **spot where rests the man whose political ideas for Europe gave Hitler a basic pattern to follow**. And here ... lay the man by whose military mistakes Hitler swore to profit.

The German officer who greeted Hitler received a perfunctory salute he led the way up the ... steps to a nail-studded wooden door and pushed it open. Hitler stepped inside, walked quickly through the ante-chamber into the great rotunda under the dome, as if he knew his way in the dark ... His men ... were scarcely able to follow him ... Hitler stood [unreadable] the marble balustrade and looked down into the pit at the sarcophagus inside of which Napoleon I sleeps.

He didn't salute; his cap with the golden swastika eagle stayed on his head; he just stood there with hands on the balustrade and mouth slightly open ... His men keenly aware of his mood and temper tiptoed ... to the balustrade and also looked down, saying nothing and most of them far from impressed by what they saw below ... To them...sworn to the daily task of guarding the Nazi Fuehrer with their very lives, this was just another tomb ... Their job at the moment was to keep from sneezing, coughing, or breathing too hard ... They made sure the guns were easy to reach ... They never opened [sic] their mouths or talked to the Fuehrer, unless perchance he threw a word... at the nearest one ... a command to bring him a glass of water or perhaps to call this or that adjutant.

I guess it was a full minute before the Fuehrer broke that strange silence which laid a cold hand on your heart there under the Dome des Invalides that dying day in July ... We had been taken there a little bit earlier on our pledged word of silence on what we would see ... So forestalling a leak to the outside world about an incident... they were not anxious to have published at that time ... Hitler was to make his formal visit to Paris some days later, when the Nazi propaganda machine intended to go to work and make the most of it. On this day the Fuehrer had come in his own right and on a pilgrimage dear to his heart.

We stood opposite the tomb and waited, keenly watching ... him. He was lost in thought, with that faraway expression again

creeping over his face. He folded his arms and murmured something we could not hear; his lips moved, as if he were talking to himself, and once or twice he shook his head. Then he came out of the trance as suddenly as it had begun, and he leaned forward on the balustrade to stare more fixedly into the pit.

"Napoleon, mein lieber, they have made a bad mistake," the guttural voice of the Fuehrer said suddenly out of the void. It startled me, standing there across from a live war lord and above a dead emperor... He had sounded a bit cynical and slightly amused turning to his Press Chief, Otto Dietrich, to tap him on the arm. But he was talking to all before him.

"Ja, it is a big mistake they have made," Hitler repeated ... "They have put him down into a hole. People must look down at a coffin far below them. Their eyes [sic] cannot come close and really grasp what they are looking for.

"They should look up at Napoleon, feeling small by the very size of the monument or sarcophagus above their heads. You do not impress people if you walk in a street and they are on top of a building. They must look at something above them; you must be the stage and the center of attraction above the level of all eyes. Then the mind reaches out and fastens itself upon the object or the person. It is all a matter of common psychology. The effect of Napoleon and his hold on the nation would have been much greater if people could come and actually touch the stone he sleeps in by reaching their arms up and perhaps by standing on tiptoe. This way, I must assume that the thousands who have come here before me look into their guidebook and go away without remembering more about it than about the next place. **Their minds failed to grasp the greatness of Napoleon, and Napoleon down there in that pit failed to touch their hearts and affect his mission after death of keeping alive the spirit and tradition of a great epoch.**"

Hitler began to walk slowly around the balustrade, pausing once more at the glass door leading into the church with its tattered flags of Napoleon's wars in Europe, to look almost carelessly into the pit from the opposite side of where he had stood before. I could not help but feel that a sort of disdain had replaced the man's former intentness. "I shall never make such a mistake." Hitler said suddenly. "I know how to keep my hold on people after I have passed on. I shall be the Fuehrer they look up to and go home to talk of and remember. My life shall not end in the mere form of death. It will, on the contrary, begin then.

In short, we might state that the Holy Roman Empire sought to recreate a united Christian Europe in similitude to the last years of the Roman Empire (see Appendix 2 for a short history and theory of the Empire). It was called "Holy" due to the supremacy of the Popes in ecclesiastical affairs and the German Emperors as the secular arm and defender of the Catholic Church. *The Hutchinson Softback Encyclopedia* actually states that it was

"... the empire of Charlemagne and his successors, and the German Empire 962-1806, both regarded as **a revival of the Roman Empire** ..."³

And *An Encyclopedia of World History* records:

"Frederick I (Barbarossa, ie. Red Beard), a handsome man with flowing golden hair, who could both frighten and charm, the embodiment of the ideal medieval German king. A close student of history and surrounded with **Roman legists**, he regarded himself as heir to the tradition of Constantine, Justinian, and Charlemagne (whom he had canonized by his anti-Pope) **and aimed at restoring the glories of the Roman Empire. He began the style Holy Roman Empire.**"⁴

There can be no doubt about it, the Beast system is a continuum of the Roman Empire and its political/military base is Germany; its religious system is the Babylonian Mystery Religion, mother of many whores masquerading as a certain church. It is not American bankers, an Illuminati, New Age religion or any other system that some may be working toward.

A German-led Europe - a revived Holy Roman Empire - NOT a New World Order

The Pope's vision for a United Christian Europe is exemplified with the following statement:

"We must have a United Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals ... based upon its Christian roots." (not merging with New Age ideas)

Many do not know how interested the Pope is in reviving the idea of a two-part Europe: the Western Catholic Holy Roman Empire allied with a Slavic and largely Orthodox East (roughly within the bounds of the eastern territories of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the lands of the Hapsburgs). This interest to dominate Europe (and thus the world) has roots going back centuries. Earlier this century when Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany visited the Vatican, he was very impressed by the Church's view of the role of Germany.

"It was of interest to me that the Pope said to me on this occasion that Germany must become the sword of the Catholic Church. I remarked that the old Holy Roman Empire of the German nation no longer existed, and that conditions had changed, but he stuck to his own words."⁵

We are yet to see a German sword in the hands of the Church - or more accurately, the Church and State using each other before they have their traditional falling out (underlying all of this is the Emperor wishing to be worshipped in Roman pagan style and the Pope wishing to be worshipped as Christ on earth. This, together with Napoleon's treatment of the Pope and Hitler's plans to absorb the Catholic Church into a new State pagan religion may be types of the final falling out between the two systems. See Rev 17:16).

Recall also that Mussolini actually stated that he had revived the Roman Empire whilst it is recorded that Dr Walsh, regent of the foreign service of Georgetown University, "said that he heard Adolf Hitler say that the Holy Roman Empire, which was a German Empire, must be re-established".⁶

I have before me a copy of *The Australian* newspaper for 2 December 1996, article titled "Breaking the Link" which discusses the strength that Europe is showing against the USA with it "flexing its muscles and pushing for a united, independent defence and foreign policy". The US of Europe will come about due to the political powers of the nation-states devolving upwards to the European Union and downwards to the regions. Upwards will see a European military, police force and foreign policy emerge; downwards will mean preservation of the various cultures and ethnic groups of Europe ("Europe of the 100 flags" is the catch-cry). How like the Holy Roman Empire which contained within its borders and to which it gave protection, many fatherlands and motherlands. Their cultures and ethnicity were thereby preserved.

Nazi scholars recognized the history of the European idea and attempted to convince conquered nations that they should join Germany in a U.S. of Europe, but definitely dominated by the Germans.⁷ For example, Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's Propaganda Minister, stated in 1943 that the "aim of our struggle must be to create a unified Europe. The Germans alone can really organize Europe."⁸ The back cover of the *When Nazi Dreams Come True* however notes:

"Even as the Nazis invaded, their plans were drawn up – for the Final Solution, the harnessing of mineral wealth into vast Reich cartels and monopolies, and for the slave labour programme. They dreamed of a 'Common Market', a post-war European Confederation within a common legal and currency system. After the Nazis had surrendered, the planners lived on in the ministries of the Federal Republic, making their theories the cornerstone of policy."⁹

Do you see the incredible significance of that statement? After World War II, some of the Nazis re-occupied top positions in banking, industry, government etc, and put into effect a snow-balling policy which would lead ultimately to a U.S. of Europe. Although most of them have since died, their policies exist and they no doubt have successors who, too, believe in a U.S. of Europe. Many other Nazi criminals went underground and were helped by the Spinn and Odessa to flee to various countries, especially those of South America. It is quite likely that Nazi gold is being used to help finance some of their plans. See Sayer and Botting's excellent book *Nazi Gold*.

Their philosophy has been thoroughly integrated with those of the pan-European royalists and aristocrats. Hitlerism was a political burden they have easily eschewed. marvellous work *After Hitler's Fall*. In it he which has its roots more firmly in the Reich Germany (this is indicative of the ongoing Church and the Emperors of Europe: the latter believing that they should be were descendants of Christ!¹⁰ Here are some of that book:



The Brandenburg Gate, Berlin - symbol of Prussia's domination of Germany

Prince Loewenstein in 1934 had published a advocates a Germany which is Christian and concept than the neo-paganism of Hitler's love-hate relationship between the Catholic former advocating worship of a Christ; the worshipped and it, may be, believed that they exciting and amazing extracts from the pages

"This book deals with coming Reich ... For the which we are fighting is of universal service ... the beginning of the Reich ... dates from the time when the **Roman Empire** united all the barbarous tribes ... Hence the foundations are Roman and will remain so till the end of time ... a unified worldwide Reich ... those who fail to understand the real history of the **Roman symbol** are constantly misunderstanding its significance ... the effects of which will appear anew in the future – "**The Holy Germano-Roman Empire**" ... **there is thus a fraternal relationship between the Roman and German state-ideas ... young Germans enlisted in enormous numbers in the Roman legions ... Even the Caesarean world empire was strongly influenced by German forces; in Gaul, as well as in the East against Pompey, Germans won the victories for the Roman eagles.**"¹¹

Note the direct link between Germany and Rome. Prince Loewenstein continues:

"If only our voice could be joined with that of the Vatican, which today forms the one point of

stability in the general madness ... not 'Proletarians of all lands - unite!' but 'Catholics of all lands - unite!' is the challenge that must precede the approaching revolution in the West. This Protestantism was the real forerunner of atheism and is guilty of having forced millions out of the Christian community." ¹²

That inner clique wishes to have also a Catholic-dominated Europe. Let us continue with the words of Prince Loewenstein:

"There is no antithesis between the Reich and what [true] socialism affirms ... but there is a sharp antithesis between the Reich and the negative side of socialism ... [what is needed is] collaboration between the idea of the Reich and the ideas of traditional European Socialism." ¹³

Here he is clearly advocating the Christian Socialism of Catholic anti-communist and anti-globalist zealots. He advocates a type of state feudalism where the coming European Reich will own all property within its bounds, however transforming them into 'a public loan', which is entrusted to the individual only for his administration in the service of the whole.¹⁴ Here we see the Corporate State, a new variant of socialism accepted by both the left and the right. (It should be noted that Hitler, Mussolini and Peron were originally, in some ways, left-wing socialists, but later adapted tenants of their original beliefs to their ferocious nationalism).

A new, modern variation of Fascism is raising its ugly head. A new Roman-Fascist Empire which is structured on the religion, economy, finance, corporatism, symbolism and warring prowess of ancient Akkad, Babylon, Assyria, Hittite Empire and Roman Empire will arise! (Heer sees a similar succession of empires, including the religious, political and symbolic aspects which ended in the Holy Roman Empire¹⁵). Please take warning before it's too late. Let me assure you that it is going to be much more dangerous to the Anglo-Saxon Powers than the Communist system could have ever dreamed of. It will be so prosperous and successful, it will not only beguile many, but will be able to finance the most awesome military possible. Finally, Prince Loewenstein exclaims:

"... I call to mind the twelve men who wore **the Germano-Roman Imperial crown** and were my ancestors ... A German Reich will arise to fulfil the history of all its centuries - A German Reich, in whose golden eagles is alive the idea of social, political and spiritual liberty." ¹⁶

He believes that the Roman Eagle will be a major symbol of the coming Reich, together with the cross.¹⁷ I might add also the extended arm salute used by the Spanish Falangists, Italian Fascists, Germans of the Middle Ages and the Romans.

The Symbols of the Future Holy Roman Empire

In addition to the Roman Eagle used by both Napoleon and Hitler, we could see arise the double-headed Eagle representing the co-operation of Western and Eastern Europe (as well as the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Church); the Imperial Crown representing the Emperor as temporal ruler and regent of Christ on earth (it includes the cross, an octagonal shape representing the heavenly Jerusalem and 12 stones representing the tribes of Israel); and the Holy Lance (also known as the Spear of Destiny) which supposedly pierced Christ - **this was politically the most important relic**¹⁸ which may be traced in its history to Jerusalem via Italy, Lombardy and Burgundy. The cross, too, will be a very important symbol. These insignia originated with the Sumerian, Babylonian and Assyrian empires: the crown the hat of the King of the Heavens; the sceptre, orb and star mantle represent the claim to rule the entire world and beyond; the vestments are those of a high priest; the throne a triumphal chariot; the solemn processions of the Emperor under a canopy represented heaven; he has a sacred ritual observance including prayer and recalls his predecessors.

These insignia reside today in the Treasure House, Vienna, awaiting another Emperor to wear them and fulfil his dream of world peace. The of causing peace was the goal of the Emperors as well as the kings, princes, bishops, abbots and other leaders as they debated back and forth in their imperial diets. Sometimes they failed and war prevailed. At other times they unleashed holy wars to cause peace (in their estimation). In the tradition of the Holy Roman Empire, the Roman Catholic Church, champions peace and is becoming more and more involved with affairs in Jerusalem, the centre of so much conflict.¹⁹

All Holy Roman Emperors wore or utilised these symbols, as a representation of the god of the heavens upon the earth. Whilst Hitler did not wear them, he apparently did make an effort after entering Vienna, to gaze upon them. One report expresses his absolute fascination with the spear of destiny and he apparently held it in his hands, proclaiming that he felt that he held the destiny of the world in his hands. Only Napoleon was not able to obtain them which may be interesting given that he was the only non-German/Austrian of all the Holy Roman Emperors.

The Empire generally portrayed a sense of freedom, well-being, prosperity. It has great feasts, celebrations, banquets, festivals, wars, 'war dramas', mock battles and so forth. It was not a totalitarian dictatorship, but power was given to the Emperor to perform his duties to govern Europe. So it will be again.

"The charters of the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire invoke the One and Undivided Trinity and promise peace 'to the faithful of God and of the Empire', employing a sacral formula which goes back to ancient Roman and pre-Roman times".²⁰

The double-headed eagle in particular may have ancient origins: for in Mesopotamia, we find double-headed beast motives used

extensively from the earliest of times²¹, by the Holy Roman Emperors and later the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Empires. In Europe the double-headed eagle, in its most famous form is in Vienna (destined to be the capital of the arch-conservative new Holy Roman/Austro-Hungarian Empire? This is, after all where the Imperial Crown has remained since 1801) It is still the official crest of Albania and Montenegro.

The single-headed eagle dates from at least the Roman Empire²² representing its single dominance over the region - the eagle was regarded as king of the skies and glorious to behold. But it was Constantine who devolved the Empire into two halves as we have seen, the Eastern half based in Constantinople. From then on, the Empire and thus Europe, functioned in two parts.

Extract from *The Holy Roman Empire* by Friedrich Heer, page 283

"We know that the holy lance was very early regarded as a relic in the narrowly ecclesiastical sense. In the oldest inventories the **holy lance**, together with the fragments of the **true cross**, takes precedence over the imperial crown ...

"These relics of the Holy Roman Empire are relics of a world order founded on the sacred households of the God-Emperor in heaven and upon earth which endured for five thousand years. Today people look at them as one looks at a spectacle and at works of art - yet once they were what men believed in and the condensed manifestation of the Empire's saving power. There they are: the **imperial crown**, a sacred octagon combining the earthly and the heavenly Jerusalem, surmounted by the bow which demands that the kings of the earth pay due service to the King who is Emperor in heaven as upon the earth; the **imperial sword**, always borne point uppermost, whose inscription - *Christus vincit - Christus regnat - Christus imperat* - echoes the ancient victory song addressed to the victorious *Christus imperat* - echoes the ancient victory song addressed to the victorious *Christus imperator* in the laudes following the imperial coronation and is a prayer for further victories; the **Hohenstaufen orb**, which ascribes to the Emperor, by placing the globe in his hand, the attributes of Jupiter, in antiquity the orb was surmounted by Nike the victory goddess, in the Holy Roman Empire by the cross. Emperor Otto I had once worn the star-strewn mantle and the tunic fringed with tintinnabula, part of the vestment of the high priest".

Speaking figuratively, the neck of this curious creature ran down through the Balkans: on its western side the precursor of modern Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia. On the eastern side we find Serbia and Greece. The East fell to the Muslim Turks who sent invaders into south-east Europe. In time they learned to tolerate the Eastern Orthodox Churches which grew up in a different fashion to the Roman Catholic Church. The Turks almost took Vienna but were pushed back by the Hapsburgs who subsequently took over much of the western Balkans over the subsequent centuries. Last century various states, Serbia in particular, asserted their independence. The Balkans was now permanently split: peoples of the same Slavic race practised different forms of Christianity, spoke different dialects, and even the architecture differed. All of this is traced back to Constantine's decree and may be found symbolised by the double-headed eagle.²³

Another symbol may well be the Roman extended arm salute: Migene Gonzalez-Wippler explains in *The Complete Book of Spells, Ceremonies and Magic* that it has an ancient origin:

"The High Priestess [representing Selene, Isis, Diana, Artemis and Ishtar] moves behind the altar that faces the east quarter of the earth. Her right knee bent slightly, her left leg stretched behind her, she pushes her left arm back against her body and **raises her right arm straight in front of her in a gesture similar to the fascist salute**. This is the sign of Zelator, one of the degrees conferred on the magician during the first Initiation. The Nazis, who borrowed this sign and that of the swastika from ancient occult rituals, were reputed to be practitioners of black magic ... The dagger's blade rests, between her palms, tip pointing upward, as she ends the sign of the cross ... The swastika or truncated cross is one of the symbols representing Isis mourning for Osiris."²⁴

As with so many Roman-German symbols, all roads lead back to Babylon. **The Assyrians, too, practised this salute, raising their arms** to indicate their "submission and loyalty to the king, a common theme in Assyrian glyptic art."²⁵ It was also utilised by the Hittites²⁶ and in the Holy Roman Empire²⁷. The Bible reveals that Empires which succeeded the Assyrians actually continued their political heritage. For example, the king of Babylon, Nabopolassar, is actually called the king of Assyria in II Kings 23:29. This was shortly after the fall of Nineveh in 612 B.C. (cf. Jeremiah 50:17-19). Referring to the returned Jewish captives in the days of Zerrubabel we read of the following event in 515 B.C.:

"And [they] kept the feast of unleavened bread seven days with joy: for the Lord had made them joyful, and turned the heart of the king of Assyria unto them, to strengthen their hands in the work of the house of God ..." (Ezra 6:22)

As Assyria had fallen a century previous to this, the only conclusion one can draw is that according to the context the reference here is clearly concerning Darius I who stepped into the heritage of the Assyrians after Babylon had fallen in 539 B.C. and their king [Nabonidus] captured some time later.²⁸

When the new Holy Roman Empire comes, it will probably be full of pomp and ceremony, drawing upon the history of Europe: one can imagine the ceremonies, pageants, symbolism, parades with soldiers dressed in Roman uniforms, intense teaching of Roman and Holy Roman history in schools and such like. Each of the nations of Europe will be encouraged to preserve their identity, whether it be Prussian, Lombard, Macedonian, Czech and such like.



The official Albanian crest

Will it come? Will a new Holy Roman Empire arise to compete with and which will supersede the plans of others for a New World Order? This is exactly what the prophecies indicate. A German-led United States of Europe is now arising which will eclipse the dominance of the Anglo-Saxon Powers and usher in a new period of European supremacy. In this context I recommend to the reader two books by Rodney Atkinson *Europe's Full Circle. Corporate Elites and the New Fascism* and *Treason at Maastricht. The Destruction of the Nation State*. In the latter he warns that:

"German leaders have in the name of "Europe" ruthlessly pursued their own national interest while pretending all the time that only an integrated Europe can quell their own "dangerous nationalist elements." "29

As if to verify this claim, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has publicly stated

"The future will belong to the Germans - when we build the house of Europe."30

Or as Germans have said for centuries, *Der Tag - The Day. The Day* is coming when Germany will arise again. We have seen the rise and fall of the First Reich (the Holy Roman Empire of the German Peoples); the Second Reich from Bismarck to the end of WW I; and of course the Third Reich with WW II.) The Day will come when the Germans and their European allies will rule supreme once more and America and Britain will not be able to stop the Fourth Reich.

Further, Berlin is now once again the official capital of Germany³¹ but the liberal ruling class of the Anglo-Saxon powers are blinded to the dangers. One news story stated that Berlin will become the de-facto capital of the European Union.³² Indeed. Although one might add that the final political capital of Europe will probably be in a city more acceptable to European nations, Vienna. It is 'neutral', yet German. It stands between north and south, east and west; between Catholicism, Lutherism and Orthodox Christianity. Thus, it may very well utilise again, the symbol of the double-headed eagle.

The nobility and royal lines of continental Europe are waiting in the wings to save Europe from liberalism and globalism. They believe that lessons have been learned and that they will be benevolent rulers in the future House of Europe (see Appendices 3 and 4).

It is coming as sure as the rising of the sun - a new German-dominated Holy Roman Empire - a Pax Germanica is on the rise. Prophecy indicates that it will be an empire that will bring stability and prosperity to the world which, after a future great depression, will be without American leadership. The coming ruler of Europe, will be selected by 10 kings (Rev 17:13) and as such will be Emperor (a king of kings). This is similar to the way Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire were selected - by electors comprising royalty, aristocracy, abbots and such like and together with some checks 'n balances and the structure of the Empire, it was not a totalitarian dictatorship unlike Hitler's and what the last revival of Rome will become after a period of seeming freedom. Other prophecies indicate the possibility of a period of about 3^{1/2} years of world peace and prosperity driven by a successful European economy dominating a world trading superstructure. This will be followed by 3^{1/2} years of dictatorship and brutal war (the Great Tribulation). We may find that the military comeback by Napoleon for 100 days and Hitler's survival in the face of a suicide attempt, were possibly types of what will occur to the final Beast figure (Rev 13:12).

Yet our liberal Anglo-Saxon leaders (political, banking, industrial) are blind. They think that they can build a world superstructure and a system which will guarantee free trade, individual freedoms and immorality, and the mixing of races and religions. Instead, the monster that they are assisting to create in the form of a European Union, will turn upon them in the biggest double-cross in world history. (see *The Principality and Power of Europe*)

My friends, the Beast Power, as prophesied, is not an Illuminati, America, Bankers etc. New Age religion is not the Babylonian Mystery religion. History tells us otherwise. May God grant us all the wisdom to understand exactly the nature of the Beast so that the elect will not be deceived into accepting this system and its religious ally as their hero standing up to globalism, liberalism and the various proposals for a New World Order.

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The German poet, Heinrich Heine (1797-1856), wrote the following chilling message in the mid nineteenth century concerning a future German leader:

[he will]...be terrible because he will appear in alliance with the primitive powers of nature, able to evoke the demonic energies of old German Pantheism - doing which there will awake in him that Battle-madness which we find among the ancient Teutonic races who fought neither to kill nor conquer, but for the very love of fighting itself.

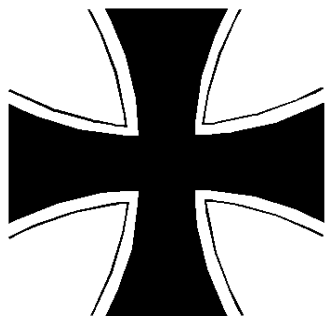
...then will come crashing and roaring forth the wild madness of the old champions, the insane berserker rage, of which Northern poets say and sing ... The old stone gods will rise from long forgotten ruin, and rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes, and Thor, leaping to life, with his giant hammer, will smash the Gothic cathedrals.

German thunder is indeed German, and not in a hurry, and it comes rolling slowly onward; but it will, and when ye hear the crash as naught crashed before in the whole history of the world, then know that der Deutsche Donner, our German Thunder, has at last hit the mark ... There will be played in Germany a drama compared to which the French Revolution will be only an innocent child.

But once the blood again begins coursing in the veins of the German people, once they again feel their heart beating, no longer will they listen to the pious chatter of the Bavarian hypocrites, or to the mystic murmurs of the Swabian imbeciles; their ear will only hear the great voice of one man.

Who is this man?

He is the man whom the German people awaits, the man who will turn to them their lives and their happiness - the happiness and the life they have so longed for in their dreams. How much longer will you wait - you whom our old people have prophesied with burning desire - you for whom youth waits with so much impatience - **you who carry the divine sceptre of liberty, and the imperial crown with the cross?**



The German Iron Cross. Once a symbol of war and military prowess, is now acceptable to a modern generation, long removed from the memories of World War I

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APPENDIX ONE: EMPERORS OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

800- 814	Charlemagne
814- 840	Louis I(the Pious)
840- 855	Lothair I
855- 875	Louis II
875- 877	Charles II
881- 887	Charles III
887- 899	Arnulf
899- 911	Louis III

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911- 918	Conrad I		
919- 936	Henry I the Fowler		
936- 973	Otto I the Great		
973- 983	Otto II	1257-1273	Alfonso X
983-1002	Otto III	1273-1291	Rudolf I
1002-1024	Henry II	1292-1298	Adolf
1024-1039	Conrad II	1298-1308	Albert I
1039-1056	Henry III	1308-1313	Henry VII
1056-1106	Henry IV	1314-1347	Louis IV of Bavaria
1077-1080	Rudolf	1314-1330	Frederick of Austria
1106-1125	Henry V	1347-1378	Charles IV
1125-1137	Lothair II	1378-1400	Wenceslas
1138-1152	Conrad III	1400-1410	Rupert
1152-1190	Frederick I Barbarossa	1410-1411	Jossus of Moravia
1190-1197	Henry VI	1411-1437	Sigismund
1198-1208	Philip	1438-1439	Albert II
1198-1218	Otto IV	1440-1493	Frederick III
1212-1250	Frederick II	1493-1519	Maximilian I
1246-1249	Henry Raspe	1519-1556	Charles V (the Great)
1247-1256	William	1556-1564	Ferdinand I
1250-1254	Conrad IV	1564-1576	Maximilian II
1257-1272	Richard of Cornwall	1576-1612	Rudolf II
		1612-1619	Matthias
		1619-1637	Ferdinand II
		1637-1657	Ferdinand III
		1658-1705	Leopold I
		1705-1711	Joseph I
		1711-1740	Charles VI
		1745-1765	Francis I Stefan
		1765-1790	Joseph II
		1790-1792	Leopold II
		1792-1806	Francis II

APPENDIX TWO: THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

By Raymond H Schmandt

The Holy Roman Empire was the medieval state central Europe and Italy under the rule of the 1806. It was considered to be a restoration and Roman Empire, although in fact it had little in predecessor. Earlier, the Frankish king the same name. His Roman Empire lasted from of Germany and Pope John XII cooperated in a in his possession of the Papal States by Berengar II, king of Italy, John begged Otto to come to his aid. Otto did so, and the pope solemnly crowned him Emperor of the Romans as a reward. From this time, the German kings claimed the right to rule the empire.

1711-1740 Charles VI
1745-1765 Francis I Stefan
1765-1790 Joseph II
1790-1792 Leopold II
1792-1806 Francis II

that embraced most of German kings from 962 to continuation of the ancient common with its Charlemagne had revived 800 to 925. In 962, Otto I second revival. Threatened

The Theory of the Empire

In theory, the Holy Roman Empire (the word "Holy" was added during the 12th century) reflected two important medieval values: the unity of all Christians, or at least all Western Christians, in a single state as the civil counterpart to the One Holy Catholic Church; and a concept of hierarchical political organization that called for one ultimate head over all existing states. In practice, the empire never fully conformed to either ideal. **France and England, for example, never acknowledged any real subordination to the emperor, although they recognized a vague supremacy in him.** The empire's aims varied according to the program and philosophy of the many emperors and popes who controlled its destiny. **The German kings - who called themselves kings of the Romans, not kings of Germany,** as soon as they were elected by the German princes - considered themselves entitled to become Roman emperor as soon as they could arrange the imperial coronation, which was supposed to take place in Rome at the hands of the Pope. (By later convention, they are called kings of Germany, however, and many of them never secured imperial coronation.) From the ruler's point of view, the imperial title established his right to control Italy and Burgundy as well as Germany and was thus a potential source of power, wealth, and prestige. The Empire's vast size and the disparity of its peoples, however, were serious obstacles to effective rule and good government.

The churchmen who crowned the emperors, and thus actually sustained the Empire, considered it to be the church's secular arm, sharing responsibility for the welfare and spread of the Christian faith and duty-bound to protect the Papacy. **This view of the relationship between church and state, which dated from the reign of Roman emperor Constantine I, was generally accepted by both emperors and Popes. In practice, however, this partnership seldom worked smoothly, as one of the partners inevitably tried to dominate the other.** Frequent fluctuations in the actual power and vitality of each individual as well as changes in the prevailing political and theological theories gave a fluid, dynamic quality to the empire's history.

History

The history of the Holy Roman Empire can be divided into four periods: the age of emperors, the age of princes, the early

Habsburg period, and the final phase.

(i) Age of the Emperors

The first age, from 962 to 1250, was dominated by the strong emperors of the Saxon, Salian (or Franconian), and Hohenstaufen dynasties. These emperors made serious efforts to control Italy, which in practical political terms was the most important part of the empire. Their power, however, depended on their German resources, which were never great. Italy consisted of the Lombard area, with its wealthy towns; the Papal States; scattered regions still claimed by the Byzantine Empire; and the Norman kingdom of Naples and Sicily. The emperors generally tried to govern through existing officials such as counts and bishops rather than by creating a direct administrative system. The papacy, weak and disturbed by the Roman aristocracy, needed the emperors, who, during the Saxon and early Salian generations, thought of the Bishop of Rome as subject to the same kind of control that they exercised over their own German bishops. Henry III, for example, deposed unsatisfactory Popes and nominated new ones as he deemed fit.

During the reigns of Henry IV and Henry V in the late 11th and early 12th centuries, the papacy was influenced by a powerful reform movement that demanded an end to lay domination. Popes Gregory VII and Urban II insisted on independence for the papacy and for the church in general during the Investiture Controversy. Later Popes continued jealously to guard their freedom, and this produced conflict with the Hohenstaufen emperors Frederick I and Frederick II, both of whom wanted to exercise control over all of Italy. The later Hohenstaufen emperors gained control of the Norman kingdom in southern Italy and declared it a fief of the popes, who nevertheless worried about their independence and often supported the emperors' Lombard foes. In the 13th century, Popes Innocent III, Gregory IX, and Innocent IV restricted the authority of Otto IV and Frederick II in many bitter disputes.

(ii) Age of the Princes

During the age of the princes, from 1250 to 1438, the emperors were much weaker. They exercised minimal authority in Italy, and many of them were never crowned emperor by the pope. Even in Germany their power was reduced, for Frederick II had dissipated royal prerogatives and resources in his northern lands while struggling to dominate Italy. The emperors were unable to restrain the German nobles or to resist French encroachments on the western frontiers of the empire, and the Slavic rulers in the east rejected all imperial overlordship. The Guelphs, or anti-imperialists in Italy (see Guelfs and Ghibellines), spoke of ending the empire or transferring it to the French kings. Political theorists such as Engelbert of Admont (1250-1331), Alexander of Roes (fl. late 13th century), and even Dante, however, insisted that the German emperors were needed. Marsilius of Padua, in his *Defensor pacis*, argued for the end of all papal influence on the empire.

At this time the practice of electing the German king, or emperor, was given formal definition by the Golden Bull (1356) of Emperor Charles IV. This document, which defined the status of the seven German princely electors, made it clear that the emperor held office by election rather than hereditary right. The electors usually chose insignificant rulers who could not interfere with the electors' privileges, but such rulers could neither govern effectively nor maintain imperial rights. Their power was largely limited to strengthening their own families. The empire consequently began to disintegrate into nearly independent territories or self-governing groups such as the Hanseatic League.

(iii) Early Habsburg Period

After 1438 the electors almost always chose a member of the Habsburg dynasty of Austria as king; the one exception was the election (1742) of the Bavarian Charles VII. **The Habsburg Frederick III was the last emperor to be crowned in Rome; his great-grandson Charles V was the last to be crowned by a pope.**

By this time a few of the more farsighted princes saw the need to strengthen the empire's central government. From 1485 to 1555 these reformers strove to create a federal system. The diet, originally a loose assembly of princes, had been organized into three strata--electors, princes, and representatives of the imperial cities--by the Golden Bull and came to resemble a legislature. In 1500 it was proposed that an executive committee (Reichsregiment) appointed by the diet be given administrative authority. A system of imperial courts was created, and permanent institutions to provide for defense and taxation were also discussed. The various states were organized into ten districts or circles.

These reform efforts seldom worked, however, because the princes would not relinquish their jurisdiction. The situation was further complicated by the advent of the Reformation, which fostered religious conflicts that divided the principalities against one another. In addition, the princes became alarmed at the sudden growth of power of the Habsburgs when that dynasty acquired Spain. Under the guise of the Counter-Reformation, Ferdinand II and Ferdinand III tried to concentrate power in their hands, but defeat in the Thirty Years' War undid their efforts and proved that the empire could not reform itself.

(iv) Final Phase

After the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) the Holy Roman Empire was little more than a loose confederation of about 300 independent principalities and 1,500 or more semi-sovereign bodies or individuals. Threats from the Ottoman Empire or from Louis XIV of France occasionally stimulated imperial cooperation, but usually each state considered only its own welfare.

The Austrian-Prussian wars, Hanover's acquisition of the English throne, and Saxony's holding of the Polish crown exemplify the particularism that prevailed.

Napoleon I finally destroyed the empire. After defeating Austria and its imperial allies in 1797 and 1801, he annexed some German land and suggested that the larger territories compensate themselves by confiscating the free cities and ecclesiastical states. By the Diet's Recess (1803), 112 small states were thus seized by their neighbors. Three years later Napoleon compelled 16 German states to form the Confederation of the Rhine and to secede from the empire. **On March 6, 1806, Francis II, who had previously assumed the title of Emperor of Austria, abdicated as Holy Roman Emperor and declared the old empire dissolved.**

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APPENDIX THREE: THE NOBILITY of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE © Guy Stair Sainy

The Holy Roman Empire, ended by a decision of the last Emperor, Francis II, on 6 August 1806, had already long ceased to be a major political power even though the prestige of the Imperial title conferred immense status and influence. Indeed, its description as neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire was peculiarly apposite. **The Holy Roman, or German Empire as it should better be described, could justly claim to be the successor of the Western Roman Empire despite its later foundation.** Although the Eastern Empire of Byzantium, which expired in 1453, had enjoyed an unbroken succession from the time of Constantine the Great, its claim to jurisdiction beyond the boundaries of the western Balkans was never acknowledged.

The Empire of the Germans was founded by Charles the Great (Charlemagne), whose coronation on Christmas Day 800 gave Papal approval to the unification of France, most of modern Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, and northern Italy under his rule. Although his male line descendants had died out within little more than a century, **Charlemagne is the ancestor of every existing Christian European ruling or former ruling dynasty. The only modern survivors of the Empire are the ecclesiastical Princes - the German Archbishops and Bishops - and the Sovereign Princes of Liechtenstein. With the death of Charlemagne no ruler until Napoleon ever held sway over his lands and the Imperial title became the legacy of the Germans.**

The Emperor, although himself usually an hereditary ruler of one or more states within the Empire, was elected to office. Nonetheless, several dynasties managed to perpetuate their grip upon the Imperial title. The surest means of establishing dynastic rule was for the Emperor to insure that his immediate heir was the inevitable choice of the "Electors" by having him nominated King of the Romans in his own lifetime. Those Princes who, by the early thirteenth century, had established their claim to the title of Electors of the Empire were the Prince Archbishops of Köln (Archchancellor of Italy), Trier (Archchancellor of Gaul) and Mainz (Archchancellor of Germany), the King of Bohemia (Imperial Cup Bearer) the Duke of Saxony (Imperial Marshal), the Count Palatine of the Rhine (Imperial Seneschal), and the MarkGraf (Margrave in English) of Brandenburg. Their number was formerly codified in an Imperial Bull of 1356 issued by the Emperor Karl IV (of Luxembourg, King of Bohemia). That this Bull was issued without reference to Papal authority indicates the decline of Papal power since the Avignon schism. Henry IV's humiliation at Canossa would never be repeated.

The Reformation was the greatest blow to Imperial power, resulting in increasing Hohenzollern power with the acquisition of the Duchy of Prussia and the conversion of Church lands into hereditary fiefs. The religious wars of the sixteenth century and the Thirty Years war in the early seventeenth led to a further diminution of Imperial power, even though the Habsburgs' rule in Bohemia was consolidated. The number of Electors was increased to eight with the elevation of the Wittelsbach Duchy of Bavaria to the status of Electorate (giving that family two Electors, the other being the Elector Palatine) in 1648, following the changes wrought by the Thirty Years war. In 1692 a fourth was added in the person of the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg-Hannover, who became Elector of Hannover (united with the British crown in 1714). Shortly before the collapse of the Empire, the Emperor Napoleon imposed his own reorganization of the German states and four more princes were added to the ranks of the Electors (three lay Elector, Hesse-Cassel, Baden and Wurtemberg, and one ecclesiastical, the Archbishop of Salzburg - an Austrian Archduke) while the Archbishops of Mainz, Trier and Köln lost their sovereignty and electoral rank.

From 1438 until 1740 the Imperial Crown was held continually by the Habsburgs, who initially did not hold an Electoral seat. **The German Electors, however, chose the first Habsburg Emperors because most of their hereditary territories were outside the formal boundaries of the Empire itself.** Until the late fifteenth century the Habsburgs still followed the German practice of dividing their territories between sons so Austria, Styria, Carniola, Carinthia and the Tyrol - which were later to compose part of the Empire of Austria - were often ruled by different members of the family. In 1437, Sigismund of Hungary and Bohemia died leaving an only daughter, to be succeeded by his son-in-law Albrecht V (of Habsburg), Duke of

Austria. Albrecht was now elected King of the Romans as Albrecht II but died before the coronation which would have allowed him to take the Imperial style. While the Crowns of Bohemia and Hungary passed first to his short-lived son and then to his son-in-law the King of Poland, in 1440 the Electors chose Albrecht's cousin and successor as ruler of Austria, Frederick V of Styria (first *Archduke* of Austria in 1458), to be Emperor. The Imperial Crown remained the privilege of the Habsburgs for the next three hundred years.

Frederick was the last Emperor to be crowned by the Pope in Rome and did much to consolidate the Habsburg possessions. His great-grandson, the Emperor Charles V (1500-1558) united in his person the Imperial Crown, the hugely wealthy Duchies of Burgundy and Brabant, the Duchy of Milan, the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily and the Crown of Spain. The latter's brother Ferdinand acquired by marriage the Crowns of Hungary and Bohemia in 1526. Unable to rule this vast Empire effectively, Charles abdicated the Crown of Spain, the Italian possessions and the Burgundian inheritance to his only son, Philip II, in 1556, and resigned the Imperial Crown to insure its inheritance by his brother Ferdinand, who was the first Habsburg to combine the Imperial Crowns with those of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia.

The male line of the Habsburgs became extinct with the death of Charles VI in 1740. The senior line, of Kings of Spain, had died out in the male line with the death of the unfortunate King Charles II in 1700 when his Spanish possessions passed to his Bourbon great-nephew. The Spanish Netherlands (originally part of the Burgundian territories) then passed to Austria, while Naples and Sicily were divided, to be temporarily reunited before being reacquired by the Bourbons in 1734. Charles VI left an only daughter, Maria-Teresa, who had been married off to Francis, Duke of Lorraine, founding the Habsburg-Lothringen dynasty which ruled in Austria, Hungary and Bohemia until 1918. Francis surrendered Lorraine (an Imperial fief) to France as the temporary sovereign Duchy of the French King's father-in-law, the former King of Poland, from whom it passed to France on his death in 1766. After a five year interregnum, during which time the Elector of Bavaria held the Imperial Crown, Francis was elected Emperor. Following his death his eldest son, Joseph II, succeeded as the first Habsburg-Lothringen Emperor.

The Empire included not only the territories of the nine Electors, but also more than three hundred small lay and ecclesiastical states whose numbers fluctuated when male lines died out and families merged or divided. These petty rulers enjoyed limited "sovereignty" over states which sometimes included no more than a few villages. Many of the Bishops governed small territories which gave them the status of "immediate" [1] Imperial vassals. Some of the larger Abbeys and Convents enjoyed similar status - their superiors composed the largest number of "elected" rulers, both men and women, Europe has ever seen, even though only chosen by their fellow religious brothers or sisters. A smaller number of these "immediate" sovereigns had the right to a seat in the Imperial Diet, a jealously guarded privilege which gave them some say in the legislative and governmental affairs of the Empire and considerable prestige. In the middle of the seventeenth century there were forty-three lay members and thirty-three ecclesiastical members of the Diet but their numbers expanded steadily until the Empire's collapse. The Diet included the Electors, the rulers of the larger Duchies such as Wurtemberg, and Oldenburg, the smaller Saxon states and Anhalt, and a larger number of Sovereign Princes and Sovereign Counts. Some of the ecclesiastical rulers enjoyed the status of Princes, others only that of Counts and were ranked accordingly. The High Master of the Teutonic Knights, the Grand Prior of Germany of the Order of Saint John (Malta), and the Master of the Knights of the Johanniter Order also had seats in the Diet, ranking as Princes of the Empire.

The titles of Duke, Prince, Count, Baron, Knight and Noble of the Empire were conferred by Imperial patent. The vast majority of the lower ranks never enjoyed any kind of sovereignty, however, having been elevated on the basis of services to their superior lord, the Emperor himself, or by right of some territory they owned which was itself subject to an immediate Imperial vassal. Most such conferrals were made at the request of the superior lord of the beneficiary - an Elector or Duke perhaps, but the Markgraf of Brandenburg as King *in* and then *of* Prussia was able to confer titles in his own right. Later the Electors of Bavaria conferred titles as did some of the other greater Princes while many of the rulers of smaller states had been invested with the right to confer nobility. Imperial Nobility and titles always passed by male succession, most titles being inherited by all the male descendants and by females until marriage (or religious profession). Noble territories could pass by female succession but use of the corresponding title would have to be confirmed in a new Imperial patent.

Imperial authority extended also to the Netherlands and Italy, and some of the higher North Italian titles (particularly that of Prince) and Netherlandish titles were conferred by Imperial grant. The Imperial Viceroys, as rulers of the Netherlands, Milan and Naples and Sicily also conferred titles but these were *not* Holy Roman Empire titles and their recipients did not rank as Reichsherren, Reichsritter, Reichsfreiherr or Reichsgraf.

During the years preceding and immediately following the collapse of the Empire there was considerable readjustment of territories between states - mostly to the benefit of the larger states which were consolidated within contiguous borders - and of the titles of their rulers. The Electors of Saxony, Wurtemberg and Bavaria became Kings, as did the Elector of Hannover following the downfall of Napoleon, although as King of Great Britain he already enjoyed the royal style. The Kingdom of Westphalia was created for Jerome Bonaparte after territories seized from Hannover, Brunswick and various ecclesiastical states on the right bank of the Rhine but ceased to exist in 1814 when its lands were redistributed - those on the Rhine being given as a prize to the King of Prussia.

The Duchies of Mecklemburg-Schwerin, Mecklemburg-Strelitz, the Duchy of Oldenburg, the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and the Margravate of Baden were elevated to the status of Grand Duchies as was the Landgravate of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Grand Duchy of Berg and Cleves (given first to Murat and his wife Caroline Bonaparte, then Napoleon-Louis, the second son

of Hortense de Beauharnais and Louis Bonaparte), the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt (given first to Emmerich de Dalberg and then Eugène de Beauharnais), and the Grand Duchy of Würzburg (given to the Grand Duke of Tuscany as compensation for the loss of his Italian states) were all created out of former ecclesiastical states or the territories of Napoleon's enemies. Their territories were redistributed after 1814 and their rulers deposed, while the Grand Duke of Tuscany was restored to Florence. The Duchy of Luxembourg was raised to the status of Grand Duchy and added to the Kingdom of the United Netherlands (until 1890 when it passed to the Duke of Nassau), as were the former Austrian Netherlands, until they gained their independence as the Kingdom of the Belgians in 1830. Some states which survived the initial dissolution of the Empire, notably the Duchy of Arenberg which was actually enlarged after 1806, and the Principality of Leyen, were unable to hold onto sovereignty in 1814, lacking the close family relationships to the sovereigns of the victorious powers whose influence might have enabled them to hold their thrones.

The Imperial nobility enjoys a more elevated status than the nobilities of the German successor states and, indeed, of the Italian states. **The descendants of Italian Holy Roman Empire titles have formed an Association to which every male line descendant of someone ennobled by Imperial Patent is entitled to belong. The Principality of Liechtenstein has also claimed to be able to confirm the succession to Imperial titles and has confirmed the right of a Spanish nobleman to be heir to such a title**, for purposes of the Spanish law requiring the successor state to confirm that the claimant to a particular title is in fact the heir. Thus there is a remaining jurisdiction, even though no Imperial titles have been conferred since 1806.

The Reigning Houses from 1815-1918 were as follows: [3]

Emperors - Austria (1804-1918), Germany (1870-1918),

Kings - Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hannover (1815-66).

Grand Dukes - Baden, Hesse & the Rhine, Luxemburg, [4] Mecklemburg-Schwerin, Mecklemburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar und Eisenach.

Elector - Hesse(-Kassel) was the only state to retain this title after 1815 (1815-1866).

Reigning Dukes (1815-1918) - Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg (from 1826), Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, Schlesvig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (1815-1863), Brunswick (1815-84, 1913-18), Nassau (1815-66).

Reigning Princes (1815-1918) - Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (united 1909), Waldeck und Pyrmont, Liechtenstein, Hohenzollern-Hechingen & Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (1815-1849), Reuss (senior line), Reuss (junior line).

The ranks of former-Reigning & mediatised Houses after 1815 (Standesherrn)

Landgraf - Hesse junior lines - Highness (Hoheit)

Mediatized Dukes [5] - Serene Highness (Reichshertzog & Durchlaucht)

Mediatized Princes - Serene Highness (Reichsfürst - Durchlaucht)

Mediatized Counts of Princely rank (elevated after 1806) - Serene Highness (Reichsgraf - Durchlaucht)

Mediatized Counts - Illustrious Highness (Reichsgraf - Erlaucht).

All of the above rank above the non-mediatised noble Houses. The ranks of the latter are as follows:

Duke (Reichshertzog) - variously Serene Highness or High Born (Durchlaucht or Hochgeboren)

Prince (Reichsfürst) - variously Serene Highness or High Born (Durchlaucht or Hochgeboren)

Markgraf [6]

LandGraf [7]

AltGraf

RheinGraf

WildGraf [8]

ReichsGraf

Reichsfreiherr

Reichsritter

Reichsherr

Footnotes

[1] I.e. they held their lands by virtue of a grant from the Emperor, and owed him feudal homage.

[2] (this section omitted)

[3] Not including those Houses elevated after 1806 to the rank of King or Grand Duke, which ranked accordingly.

[4] United with the Crown of the Netherlands until 1890; then ceded to the former reigning Duke of Nassau.

[5] Arenberg only; Looz-Corswarem although a Duchy were mediatised by right of the Principality of Rheina-Wolbeck.

[6] The Pallavicini, and the Gonzaga, are still Markgrafen of the Holy Roman Empire; the latter are also Princes.

[7] Only the Furstenbergs, a mediatised house, and the Hesse family, possess this title although the Saxon Dukes were entitled Landgrafs of Thuringia among their subsidiary titles.

[8] The titles of Alt, Rhein and Wild Graf were ancient privileges which have been perpetuated by certain families but do not actually confer any particular precedence between them.

**APPENDIX FOUR:
ASSOCIAZIONI dei NOBILI del SACRO ROMANO IMPERO
(HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE ASSOCIATION)**

This Association was established in 1963 to unite in its membership descendants in the male line of individuals invested with nobility of the Holy Roman Empire. It also includes a number of honorary members. It was founded by Prince Giovanni Alliata di Montereale and Count Giancarlo Bonifazi di Statte.

The Chancellor (in succession to Prince Alliata) is Prince Mario Pignatelli Aragona Cortes; the President of the Court of Honor is Count Giancarlo Bonifazi di Statte; the Co-ordinators of the Council are Prince Domenico Napoleone Orsini and don Carlo dei Principi Giovanelli; the members of the Historical Council are: Marchese Henri de Thoran, Marchese Cosimo Dragonetti di Torres, Prof Riccardo Capasso, Monsignor Antonio Bittarelli, Monsignor Sandro Corradini; Avv. Giuseppe de Rosa. Representative in the USA: Mr Guy Stair Sainty. Members (titles not in parentheses are the Holy Roman Empire titles of the Family): Count Clemente Alberti di Poja, Marquess (Prince) don Camillo Aldobrandini; Princes don Francesco and don Gabriele Alliata di Villafranca; Prince don Giovanni Francesco and Fabrizio Alliata di Montereale; Nobile (Count) Carlo Antonielli; Prince don Alessandro d'Aquino; Count Federico Attems; Prince don Francesco Avalos; Nobile Luciano Aventi; Nobile Giangiorgio Barbasetti; Count Guido Barbiano di Belgioioso; Count Ferrante Benvenuti; Nobile Luigi Bertolini; Nobile Lanfranco Blanchetti Revelli; Dama Bona (Marchesa) Bonacossi; Prince don Gregorio Boncompagni-Ludovisi; Count Giancarlo Bonifazi di Statte; Conte Federico Bossi Fedrigotti; Nobile Marc'Antonio Bragadin; Barone Guido Buffa; Count Neri Capponi; Prince Marcello Caracciolo.

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ENDNOTES

¹ Various models of a United Europe have been postulated: A united Western Europe; a Roman Empire which would include north Africa; a loose confederation; Eastern and Western unions co-operating very closely. The latter is the most likely eventual outcome with the single capital in Vienna.

² Herzstein 1966:64

³ *ibid*:65

⁴ note that Frankfurt still carries this name as does Franconia in Germany. But overall this name has been lost in Germany but carried still in the name of France.

⁵ Charlemagne's crowning was the "revival of the Roman Empire and a rebirth of the ancient pagan Roman Empire in the guise and shape of a new Latin-Christian one which was for all practical purposes identical with the notion of Europe" says historian Allen Brown in *The Origins of Modern Europe* (quoted by Dr Douglas Winnail, "Revival in the Heart of Europe", *World Ahead*, May-June 1997: 8-11, 30)

⁶ It is interesting that the experimental Euro coin in Belgium contained Charlemagne's name.

⁷ He derived from the eastern Franks and his real name was Karl der Grosse with his capital in Aachen, Germany. To this day German and French histori-

³⁹ Seward 1988: 225

⁴⁰ *ibid*:52. A photograph of a statue of Napoleon "as a Roman Emperor" may be found in the collection of photographs in the centre of the book. His Empire had a "taste" for Roman antiquity which was seen in its military colours, a Roman eagle, signia of the Roman Legions and the laurel wreath crown (Neubecker 1976: 125).

⁴¹ *ibid*: 52-53

⁴² *ibid*: 94. He also set up concentration camps (page 95). Concerning Hitler: "His religion was very like the Emperor's [Napoleon's] deism ... he particularly resented the Catholic Church's natural hostility to his racial theories ... Nevertheless, he feared the Church's hold over the consciences of millions of Germans, and like Napoleon, he hoped to harness it in the service of his new society. Indeed, he instructed Goebbels to remain a Catholic - so Speer informs us" (page 115). "After the war Hitler planned to impose an emasculated Catholicism which would be the servant of National Socialism" (page 236).

⁴³ West's *Modern History*, page 377, quoted in *Who is the Beast?*, page 10.

⁴⁴ Later, Napoleon III (AD 1852-1870) constantly held up the Roman Empire as a model for France (Gollwitzer 1969: 56)

⁴⁵ Shirer 1991: 850. When things began to go bad in Russia Shirer writes: "Now, [general] Blumentritt remembered, the ghosts of the Grand Army, which had taken this same road to Moscow, and the memory of Napoleon's fate began to haunt the dreams of the Nazi conquerors. The German generals began to read, or reread, Caulaincourt's grim account of the French conqueror's disastrous winter in Russia in 1812" (page 860).

⁴⁶ In 1993, the restoration of the Kaiser's family Church (The Berlin cathedral or Dome) had far enough advanced to have an official opening. The cathedral received a direct hit during an air raid in WW2, and for 18 years it was painstakingly restored. On June 6, 1993 finally was the big day. In the presence of hundreds of invited guests, as well as Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the guest of honor was the 85-year-old son of Germany's last Crown Prince, His Imperial Highness The Prince Louis Ferdinand. Deutsche Welle TV Berlin televised the opening ceremonies around the world. The Prince was overcome with emotions and in his own words "was thankful to have lived to see this day, where this beautiful Church in which he was christened in 1907, was restored to its former splendor." Prince Louis Ferdinand died in 1996 at age 89.

⁴⁷ For instance Hitler was sometimes portrayed as a Roman Emperor and the Nuremberg rallies took on the characteristics of a pagan Roman festival (Bruce 1974: 58).

⁴⁸ Langer 1968: 718

⁴⁹ *The Hutchinson Softback Encyclopedia*, page 398.

⁵⁰ *An Encyclopedia of World History*, page 223

⁵¹ Wilhelm II 1922: s.211

⁵² *New York Times*, 17 February 1940.

⁵³ Herzstein 1982:122-3,140,228 etc

⁵⁴ *ibid*:131

⁵⁵ Huntington 1996:103

⁵⁶ see Baigent, M *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail* and *The Messianic Legacy*. A more recent book is *Bloodline of the Holy Grail* by internationally renowned sovereign and chivalric genealogist Laurence Gardner (with a foreword by Prince Michael of Albany). Other similar works such as *The Tomb of God* dovetail with this theory which legitimises certain royal claims in continental Europe to blue-blood relationship to Christ.

⁵⁷ Loewenstein 1934:1-4,12-3,53

⁵⁸ *ibid*:194-5

⁵⁹ *ibid*:236-7

⁶⁰ *ibid*:273

⁶¹ Heer 1967: 3-6

⁶² *ibid*:279

⁶³ *ibid*:257-9. Metzger notes that the god Asshur was a creature with an eagle's wings and head and the eagle became the emblem of the might of Imperial Rome and of the Holy Roman Empire (page 8). While Heer states that Imperial symbols such as the eagle "was a battle standard in the time of the earliest Mesopotamian kings and afterwards among the Sumerians ... the Roman legions ... Frederick II .. Emperor of Austria [in WW 1] and of the Tsar of All the Russias" (Heer 1967: 3)

⁶⁴ *The Rigby Joy of Knowledge Library. History and Culture 1* 1977: 160

⁶⁵ Heer 1967: 284

⁶⁶ Heer 1967: 6

⁶⁷ Childe 1952: 81

⁶⁸ in my notes I chronicle the usage of this curious beast from the ancient Middle East.

⁶⁹ It may be traced to Mesopotamia according to Heer 1967: 3)

⁷⁰ Gonzalez-Wippler 1978:108-09. See also Ravenscroft's *The Spear of Destiny* which contains some interesting postulations.

⁷¹ Shanks 1987:62. See also Mackenzie c1900:347 where he describes the god Asshur lifting up his hand as if blessing the people who adore him.

⁷² McMahon 1989: 68. Josephus (3:5:4) refers to this salute by the Romans as does the *New International Dictionary of Biblical Archaeology* (page 358)

⁷³ The extended arm salute was accompanied by the cry "sieg und heil" (victory and salvation). See also Heer 1967: 33. The title of Assur, the national god of Assyria, was Saha "victorious, the mighty, overcoming". Saha is cognate with the Gothic "sig" and the German "sieg" (Waddell 1929: 418)

⁷⁴ Darius calls himself "an Asura and a son of an Asura" according to Kalyanamaran, vol 1: 142. It is interesting that Bullinger in his *Number in Scripture* states that the prophecies concerning the king of Assyria "reach through " to the heads of all the Gentile powers mentioned in Daniel (page 68). Interestingly, Elagabalus, a Roman Emperor (AD218-222), dressed as the Popes do and was the Roman Pontiff of his day. He also elevated the Babylonian/Canaanite priests from Syria which migrated to Rome to the official priesthood of Rome. He wanted to be addressed as the ancient Assyrian king Asshur-banipal who had actually brought the Babylonian priests into Samaria and Syria. Elagabalus also claimed that the Roman Empire, under his direction, was actually the revival of the Assyro-Babylonian Empire (*Historians History of the World*, vol 6, page 378).

Writing in Ca. 788-696 B.C. Isaiah equates the Egyptians with the Assyrians (Isaiah 52:4; cf. Jeremiah 2:18). It seems that this passage refers to Exodus Chapter One and has little to do with the later Assyrian captivities which were not done "without a cause". Note also Ezekiel 31:3: "Behold, the Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon with fair branches, and with a shadowing shroud, and of an high stature; and his top was among the thick boughs."

As the context is Egypt, Bullinger, in his *Companion Bible*, writes that "Ginsburg thinks this should read te-Ashshur (= a box tree) instead of 'Ashshur (= an Assyrian). There is no article; and Egypt is the subject here, not Assyria."³⁴ However, God appears to be playing on words here and is hinting at the Assyrian influence in Egypt and vice-versa. Symbolically this passage also refers to Satan (Compare Zechariah 11:1-2; Isaiah 2:13; 10:33-34; Psalms 37:35; 27:6; Isaiah 41:19; 60:13). In Isaiah 7:18 the bee is a symbol of Assyria as it was of Napoleon!

⁷⁵ Atkinson 1994: 141

⁷⁶ quoted in Atkinson 1996: 107. Indeed even Hitler, just before he committed suicide, predicted the following based on his political knowledge and nous: that Germany would be divided up, America and China would rise to become great powers, Germany would later re-unite and become a world power once again!

⁷⁷ See "Topping out the Reichstag. Future Home of the German Bundestag", *Deutschland*, December 1997.

⁷⁸ Kopczyński 1998: 8. He also states that united Germany "will be a giant that keeps its claws pressed to its side so as to hide its true strength". See also Holloway 1998: 30.

(Continued from page 2)

would make nuclear weapons appear out-of-date. Nuclear weapons may never be used in major wars for two reasons: firstly, they devastate the territory one may wish to conquer and colonise; secondly, the nuclear fall-out will invariably drift back over one's own nation and a nuclear winter will descend upon it, undoing one's objectives. New technology which will pin-point the areas or cities one wishes to devastate without creating any fallout for one's own, would be much more desirable.

Now imagine a technology which can create artificial 'life' from materials which mimic living organisms and which reproduce to assemble other objects and machinery, automatically. On the positive side, these new man-designed atoms, could be involved in self-building and self-mending of materials which make skyscrapers or space shuttles. These materials would be active or intelligent materials which would act more like skin than metal. They would be able to morph or to heal or fix themselves from damage. Or medical devices which travel through the blood stream to remove cholesterol or slow down the aging process. These devices would be created by tiny structures which may be used as scaffolding for biochip computers or miniscule robots that would repair body cells or attack invading viruses.

Other positive aspects would be environmental: this technology would be able to reduce waste and pollutants which we throw into our environment each day.

Imagine a world where a part of the economy is nano-technology based: a manufacturing system that can make more manufacturing systems and where the microscopic assemblages do the work. The economy of such a nation would boom, leaving more free time for humans and the cost of products would tumble to the point where costs would be based almost solely on the cost of the material, design work and regulation. Is such a technology possible in the time prior to Christ's return to the earth?

What if man were to use the same technology for weapons of conquest and destruction? What if one nation or group of nations (eg a German-led European Union) had the edge on the Anglo-Saxon Powers and unleashed it upon our peoples? And how would the coming European SuperPower conquer and subdue the Anglo-Saxon nations?

Quebec – a danger to the United States and Anglo-Canada?

In *The Conquest of a Continent* by Madison Grant (pages 297-8), he suggests that the majority of French Quebecans are descendants of the Alpine element in France, rather than the Nordic element. This would suggest a Dondanim majority resident in Quebec. This was discussed in my original manuscript which I wrote in 1983 and subsequent papers on the Central French and Northern Italians.

From this I deduced that Quebec stands like a dagger at the heart of North America and its links with anti-Anglo-Saxon France and hence to the German-dominated European Union, may result in it being used as a launching post of the European military into North America. This of course is mere conjecture based on deductive reasoning, but it seems very plausible.

I am grateful to North American distributor Richard Griffiths for alerting me to a new book, *Jet Stream* by R.L. Muehlberg which was advertised in the *American Survival Guide*, March 1997, page 57. Here is an extract from the advertisement:

“Why did the U.S. Military Academy reject this book? You figure it out. *Jet Stream* is set in 2012. It's basic storyline is that the U.S. is a world-weary has-been on the edge of breaking apart. We've spent ourselves into exhaustion. The world's two superpowers are United Europe and the Asia-Pacific Confederation. Quebec is independent. Canada is still in shock. *Jet Stream* opens with an invasion of the U.S. and Canada by Quebec and U.E. It's just fiction, right? ... Tell me, why would America's future, career officers reject *Jet Stream*? Maybe it's a future scenario they don't want to think about. What about you?”

I was amazed when I read the advertisement – so close to my own thinking which I stated in my manuscript on the French, Northern Italians and Japanese first released in 1990, but written many years prior to that. And this by a man, who, apparently, is not a prophecy buff. Could it be true? Could a US of Europe allied to Quebec and armed with the most incredible technology, actually invade and conquer the Anglo-Saxon nations?

(Continued on page 29)

(Continued from page 28)

Prophecy specifies that a certain King of the North will invade the Middle East and other prophecies show that it will later invade Great Britain and even North America. Daniel 11 gives us an historical overview of the King of the North and King of the South conflicts. With the migration of the political power of the King of the North to Europe, conflicts between the two powers have continued on and off for centuries and tensions exist to this day. Perhaps we can find the origin of the King of the North in Sargon of Akkad (probably the Biblical Assur himself) and Lugalzaggessi, son of Ukush (probably Nimrod) as outlined in my manuscript *Who are the Germans?* Those familiar with the manuscript would recall that the two came into conflict with Sargon eventually conquering the Cushites to the south of his empire and then taking Lugalzaggessi into captivity.

It seems that modern history was and is being played out in a similar pattern or ante-type as in ancient times in the period shortly after the flood of Noah. Those patterns and national characteristics continue to this day. Mighty Assur, father of the German tribes, is destined to lead the coming King of the North power (a United Europe) and to lead a powerful force strong enough to challenge the United States or any other power, for world supremacy. Anglo-Saxon designs for a liberal new world order, are destined to boomerang on them. Instead of a world superstructure, Europe will take over the helm of world leadership (this is discussed more fully in my article *Pax Germanica - the Holy Roman Empire rises again.*)

New Biblical Perspectives Magazine

We hope to address some of these prophecies in a new magazine devoted to Bible prophecy in the light of world events. Published by pastor Melvin Rhodes, a free sample copy was provided to all Australian and New Zealand subscribers to the *Origins of Nations* (overseas subscribers were sent a letter with details of how to subscribe). If you are interested in subscribing to it, please fill out the form at the end of the newsletter and forward to us. Overseas please write to the address in North America in the said form. I am sure you will find it unique, balanced and very mature.

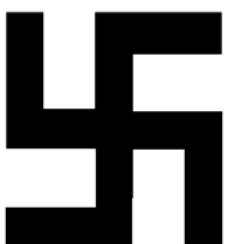
Dr Sherrod, Ph.D. – to conduct lecture series in Australia

A flyer advertising the forthcoming tour of Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne by Dr Rick Sherrod, PhD was forwarded to all Australian and New Zealand subscribers recently and a final brochure detailing dates, venues and times is enclosed - we do hope that you can make every effort to attend these exceptional lectures. We feel that due to his expertise, experience in public presentation, new information and interesting slides, he would be appreciated by our readers.

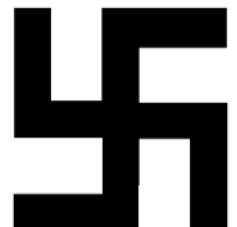
A small committee has been established comprising Murray Allatt (solicitor and joint signaturee), Eve Gray (who will audit the books), Kevin Shaw and myself (joint signaturee) to organise the trip. We need your help, so if you can assist, please fill in the enclosed form and return it to us as soon as possible. Elsewhere overseas, if you would be interested in Dr Sherrod's fascinating lectures and slide shows presented in your area, write to him at: HCR 51, Box 341, Stephenville, TX 76401, USA.

Steven Collins – prayers needed

Finally, last but by no means least, I would ask that we all pray for author Steven Collins whose health has been affected considerably by a kidney operation he underwent last year. He is in such pain that he finds it difficult to even sit for short periods. We all remember him well as the author of the *Lost Tribes of Israel – Found!* Due to his current situation he is unable to complete a sequel. Our prayers will be much appreciated.



Hitler's pagan swastika. He typified the prophesied 'beast' dictator in certain respects. In other respects he may not have.

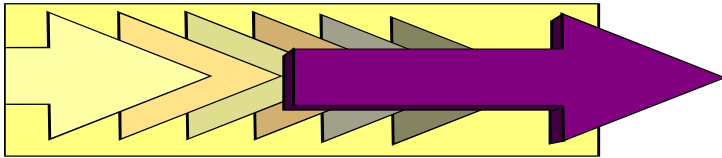


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GPO Box 864

Sydney, Australia 2001

Phone: (61) 2 9745 2964

eFax: (978) 359 2688

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