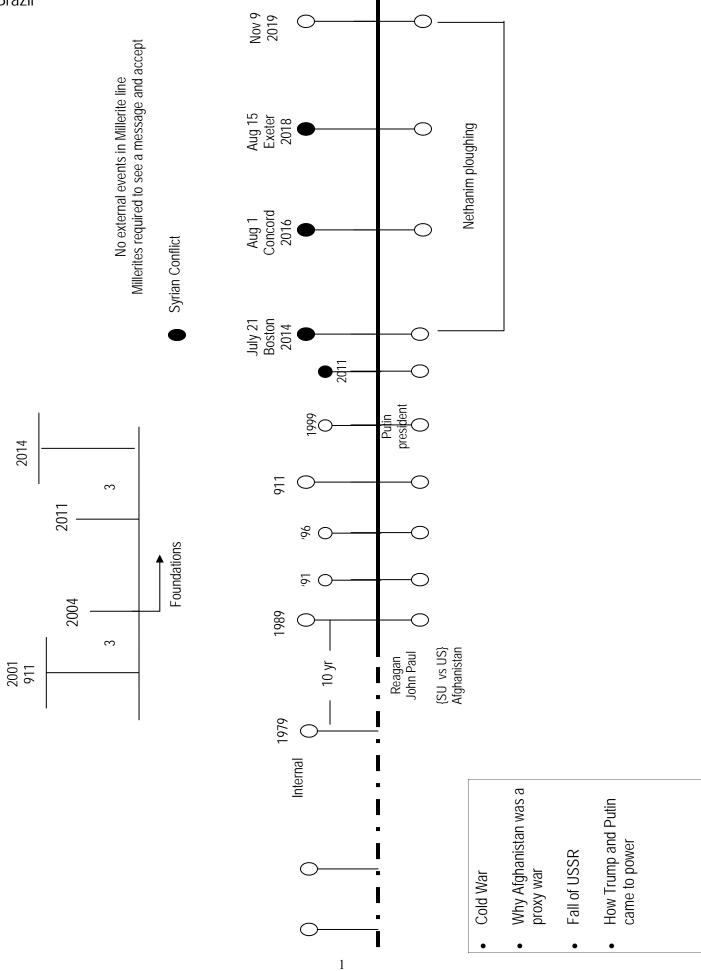
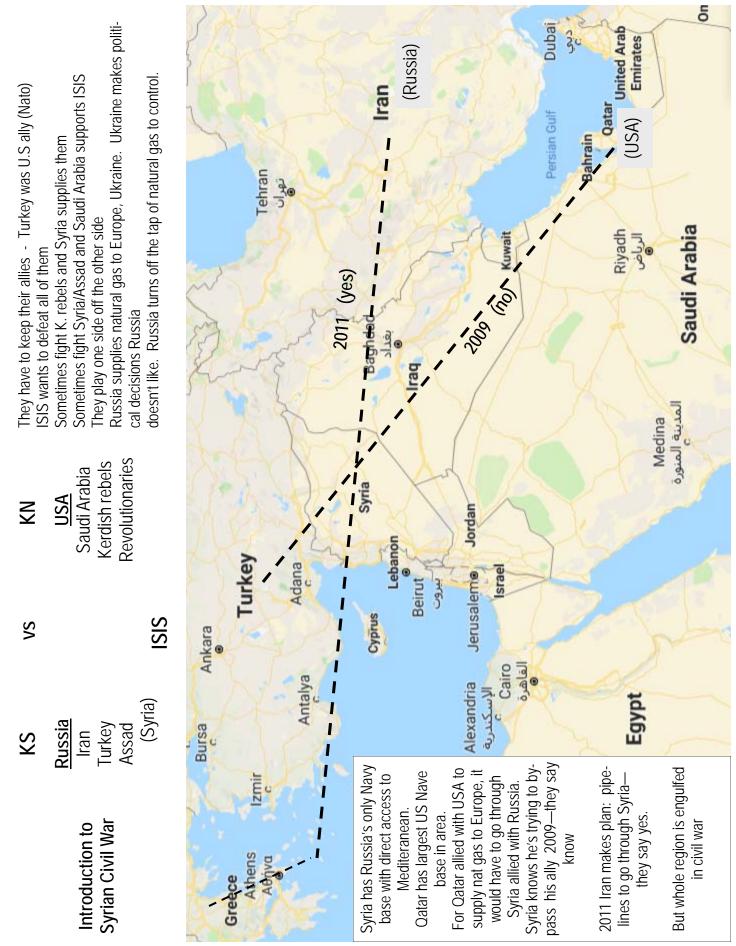
Proxy War # 10 1:21 Tess, Brazil



ess, Brazil	s well	)thers —and	ines
prox-y war noun noun: <b>proxy war</b> ; plural noun: <b>proxy wars</b> a war instigated by a major power which does not itself become involved. "the end of the Cold War brought an end to many of the proxy wars through which the two sides strug- gled to exert their influence"	Satan has problems come from his own people as well Can the papacy go into Laodicea? Can bad people refuse to obey satan?	Russia has pipelines into Europe. Others do not—and ships are used/needed—and	are mucn more costly. 2009
PROXY WAR   Christ   Christ   Christ   Name   Christ   Satan   Different ideology   Different ideology   Cod prepares Able   Satan prepares Cain   Formed church   Formed church   Babylon	<ul> <li>6000 years fighting it out</li> <li>6000 years fighting it out</li> <li>Christ makes sure His people are fit to fight - we are liable to go into Laodicea and not fight this battle — Ezek 3:14</li> <li>Wakes us up</li> <li>Gives us our weapon (Sword) to fight for Him</li> <li>Christ has to struggle with His people</li> </ul>	AFGHANISTAN USA vs SU Rebels Gov. Afg. 2016 40 years later Afg still getting destroyed Except US supporting Afg. Gov.	Russia supporting rebels It isn't over because political players propping up their side Sending more arms and money — 100,000s have died
G	N N M N	Hosea 12:1 Ephraim feedeth on wind, and followeth after the east wind: he daily increaseth lies and desolation; and they do make a covenant with	Egypt.
	S) 2	Hosea 12:1 Ephraim feedeth on wind, and followeth after the east wind: he daily increaseth lies and desolation; and they do make a covenant with	carried into Egypt.

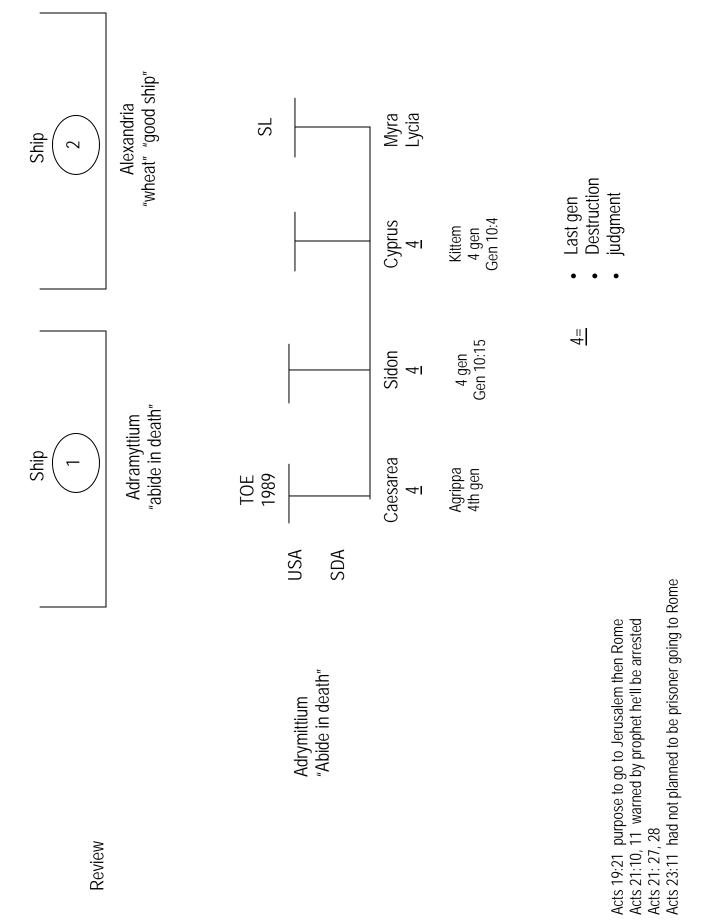
Proxy War # 10 1:21 Te

# Proxy War # 10 1:21 Tess, Brazil



Proxy War #10 <b>1:21</b> Tess, Brazil	•
<b>Obama tells EU to do more to cut reliance</b> <b>on Russian gas</b> BRUSSELS (Reuters) - U.S. President Barack Obama told the European Union on Wednesday it cannot rely on the United States alone to reduce its dependency on Russian energy, as relations with Moscow chill over its seizure of Crimea from Ukraine. Speaking on a visit to Brussels to discuss trade relations and the Ukraine crisis, Obama said concluding a new transatlantic trade pact, now under negotiation, would make it easier for Washington to license more gas exports. The EU relies on Russia for about a third of its oil and gas, and tensions with Moscow have heightened concerns among its 28 members about the security of their energy supplies. Some 40 percent of that gas is shipped through Ukraine. "Once we have a trade agreement in place, export licences for projects for liquefied natural gas destined to Europe would be much easier, something that is obviously relevant in today's geopolitical environment," Obama told a news conference after meeting EU leaders, adding that it could not happen overnight.	Catar and Iran - both sides involved w/Syria politics before Civil war began. Syria becomes key to the region Still going 8 years later Still going 8 years later 2018 Trump says he's pulling troops from Syria because we defeated ISIS. He says that is why we were there. Were US troops there over ISIS? Was conflict about ISIS? No It's about power KN vs KS Islam is just the excuse When he says he's going to back out of Syria, he is knowingly and willingly giving up a sphere of influence to KS. It shouldn't surprise us that worldly people with no idea of prophecy are recognizing the same fulfillments of prophecy that we are. There has been an alliance between KN and KS—repeating the history of WW2. Worldly people are recognizing this without prophecy. It is preparing them—ploughing 2014-2019 Two sides 2014 message Nethin is last a side will in this 2014 message Nethin ploughing
<b>Obama tells EL</b> <b>on Russian gas</b> BRUSSELS (Reuters) - U.S. Pre Wednesday it cannot rely on th Russian energy, as relations wit Speaking on a visit to Brussels t said concluding a new transatla easier for Washington to licens The EU relies on Russia for abo have heightened concerns amo supplies. Some 40 percent of th "Once we have a trade agreem natural gas destined to Europe relevant in today's geopolitica meeting EU leaders, adding th	Catar and Iran - both side: becomes key to the region Still going 8 years later 2018 Trump says he's pull that is why we were there. No It's about power When he says he's going to sphere of influence to KS. prophecy are recognizing th been an alliance between h people are recognizing th 2014-2019 Truth in this 2014 me
The <b>Iran-Iraq-Syria pipeline</b> (called the Friendship Pipeline by the governments involved and the Islamic gas pipeline by some Western sources) is a proposed natural gas pipeline running from the Iranian South Pars/North Dome Gas-Condensate field towards Europe via Iran, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon to supply European customers as well as Iraq, Syria and Lebanon. The pipeline was planned to be 5,600 km (3,500 mi) long and have a diameter of 142 centimetres (56 in). A previous proposal, known as the Persian Pipeline, had seen a route from Iran's South Pars to Europe via Turkey; it was apparently abandoned after the Swiss energy company Elektrizitäisgesellschaft Laufenburg halted its contract with Iran in October 2010 in the face of pressure over U.S. sanctions against Iran. <sup>1</sup> Iraq signed an agreement with Iran in June 2013 to receive natural gas to fuel Iraq ipower plants in Baghdad and Diyala. The contract covers 1.4 Bcf/d (pillion cubic feet per day) over 10 years. Iran's plans to export 176 MMscf/d of gas to Iraq by 2015.	worth around \$6bn to construct a pipeline running from South Pars towards Europe, via these countries and Lebanon and then under the Mediterranean to a European country, with a refinery and related infrastructure in Damascus. In November 2012 the United States dismissed reports that construction had begun on the pipeline, saying that this had been claimed repeatedly and that "it never seems to materialize." A framework agreement was to be signed in early 2013, with costs now estimated at \$10bn; construction plans were delayed by the Syrian Civil War. <sup>[11]</sup> In December 2012 the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies said that the project "remains doubtful. It is not clear how such a project will be financed given that both Iran and Syria are subject to strict financial sanctions." In July 2015, Iranian Gas Engineering and Development Company (IGEDC) and Pasargad Energy Development Fund of Iran the rest for the BOT (build-operate-transfer) contract under which the project owner will provide 25% of finance and National Development Fund of Iran the rest for the construction of IGAT-6. The pipeline would be a competitor to the Nabucco pipeline from Azerbaijan to Europe. <sup>[11]</sup> It is also an alternative to the Oatar–Turkey pipeline which had been proposed by Qatar to run from Qatar to Europe via Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria and Turkey. <sup>[14]</sup> Syria's rationale for rejecting the Qatar proposal was said to be "to protect the interests of [its] Russian ally, which is Europe's top supplier of natural gas." <sup>[14]</sup>

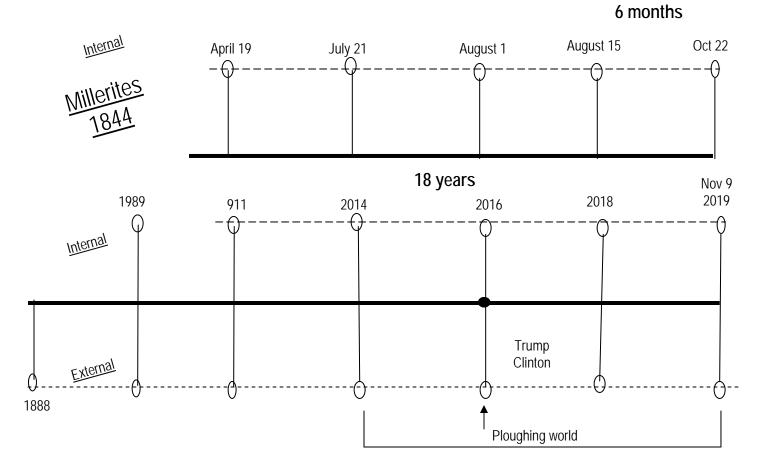
Proxy War # 10 1:21 Tess, Brazil



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Russia Acts 27 pt 9 1:39 Tess, Brazil

## How we identify internal and external events



Our message is all about explaining what happens Nov. 9; all about explaining external events

To successfully pass Oct. 22 they needed to see internal message; our line you have to accept internal and recognize external events connected to it.

At 9/11 there are 2 sources of information:

prophecy and conspiracy theories

We must successfully identify external events

\*2016 internal message of Raphia/Panium unsealed - seeing KS not gone at 1989; the **45th president would be the last** Why did we not have certainty on Trump winning? It was clear after the election

Protestants will call for a SL - they back Republican/Trump. We should have known—conspiracy theories brought confusion

If we are able to connect events, we are able to better see and understand Nov. 9, 2019

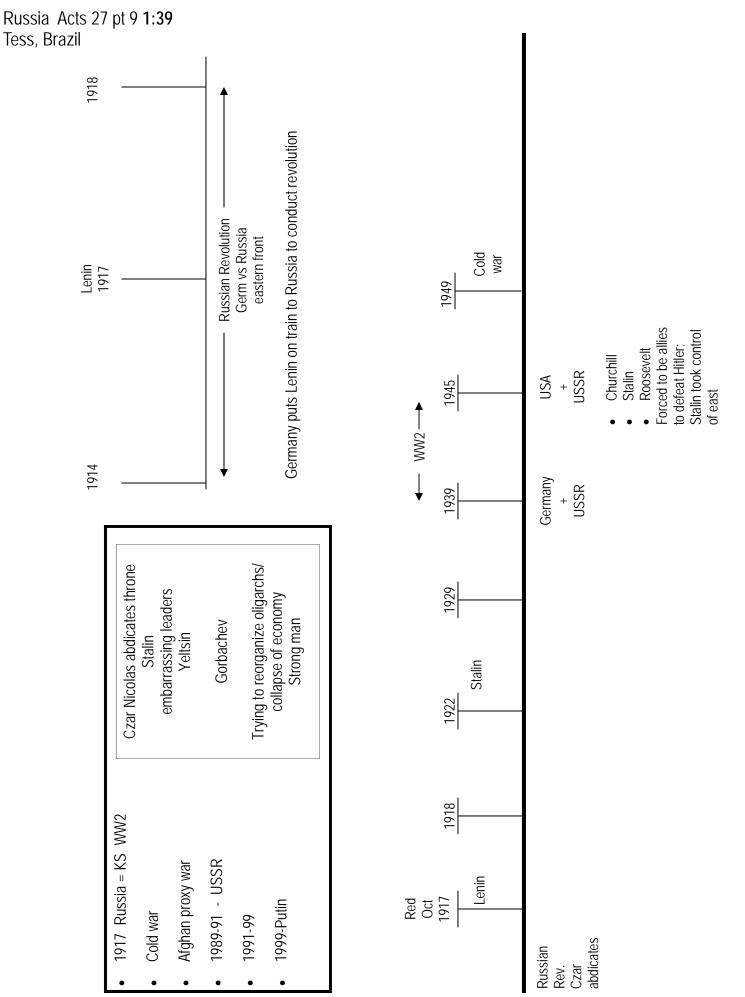
Identify Information Age — all the way back to computer beginning in 1888 - calculators forming

### The Hollerith tabulating machine, also known as

the **tabulating machine**, was an electrical counting machine invented by Herman Hollerith. It was first described in his doctoral thesis, which he presented at Columbia University in 1889.



The machine was proof of his concept that data could be encoded by holes punched in a card and thereby counted and sorted electronically. It was successful, and Hollerith went on to found the Tabulating Machine Company, which later merged to become a company called IBM.



## Russia Acts 27 pt 9 1:39 Tess, Brazil

The **Percentages agreement** was a secret informal agreement between British prime minister Winston Churchill and Soviet leader Joseph Stalin during the Fourth Moscow Conference in October 1944. It gave the percentage division of control over Eastern European countries, **dividing them into spheres of influence**. Franklin Roosevelt was consulted tentatively and conceded to the agreement. The content of the agreement was first made public by Churchill in 1953 in the final volume of his memoir. The US ambassador Averell Harriman, who was supposed to represent Roosevelt in these meetings, was excluded from this discussion.

Countries	Soviet Percentages	UK Percentages
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>75%</b> → 80%	25% → 20%
Greece	10%	90%
THungary	50% → 80%	50% → 20%
Romania	90% → <b>1</b> 00%	10% → 0%
Tugoslavia	50%	50%

Stalin set up Communist puppet governments Cold war USA 1st Atomic Bomb 1945 Stalin 1949 MAD



MAD: Insanity for US to make direct attack on SU and for SU to make direct attach on US. Within minutes of striking each are assured destruction.

Putin: "What would the world be without Russia?" - he has no problem destroying but doesn't see the point in world existing without Russia. ...If you (Trump) take down Russia, in minutes I'll end the world anyway.

Has MAD changed? It still exists today if we trace information age we can tie it to 1989, Dan 11:40, to 1888. By indentifying our history and connecting our waymarks we can be assured what war looks like in our history. Cold war characterized by idea of arms race trying to keep up with each other and weapons.

Early 2018, prior to reelection campaign Putin revealed his new weaponry — in simulation his weapons are aimed at US.

We need evidence they have them and used them.

Mutual assured destruction or mutually assured destruction (MAD) is a doctrine of military strategy and national security policy in which a full-scale use of nuclear weapons by two or more opposing sides would cause the complete annihilation of both the attacker and the defender (see pre-emptive nuclear strike and second strike). It is based on the theory of deterrence, which holds that the threat of using strong weapons against the enemy prevents the enemy's use of those same weapons. The strategy is a form of Nash equilibrium in which, once armed, neither side has

any incentive to initiate a conflict or to disarm.

# 'Why would we want a world without Russia?' Putin on Moscow's nuclear doctrine

Published time: 7 Mar, 2018 14:05 Edited time: 7 Mar, 2018 21:00

President Vladimir Putin, who recently startled the world by unveiling Russia's advanced nuclear arsenal, has again spoken of nuclear arms, clarifying the circumstances in which Moscow is prepared to enter a nuclear war.

"Certainly, it would be a global disaster for humanity; a disaster for the entire world," Putin said, in an interview for a Russian documentary "The World Order 2018," adding that "as a citizen of Russia and the head of the Russian state I must ask myself: Why would we want a world without Russia?"

Even though Putin admitted that any conflict involving the use of nuclear weapons would have dire consequences for humanity, he maintained that Russia would be forced to defend itself using all available means if its very existence is put at stake.

#### "A decision on the use of nuclear weapons may only be taken if our ballistic missile attack warning system not only detects a launch, but also predicts that the warheads would hit Russian territory. This is called a retaliation strike," he said in the interview.

Russia's latest edition of its nuclear doctrine allows the use of nuclear weapons in response to a nuclear attack against Russia or its allies, or to a conventional attack that threatens the existence of Russia.

Putin also denied Russia was interested in pursuing a nuclear arms race, saying that *"to begin with, we did not start this... nuclear bomb was first developed not by us but by the US,"* he said in the interview, pointing out that *"we have never used nuclear weapons [although] the US used them against Japan."* 

On March 1, the Russian president unveiled a set of brand-new Russian nuclear weapons during his state of the nation address. The list includes the newest intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), which has virtually no range limit, high-precision hypersonic missile systems as well as nuclear-powered drone submarines and even combat lasers. All these announcements came amid Moscow's growing concerns over US policy in relation to nuclear arms and missile defense.

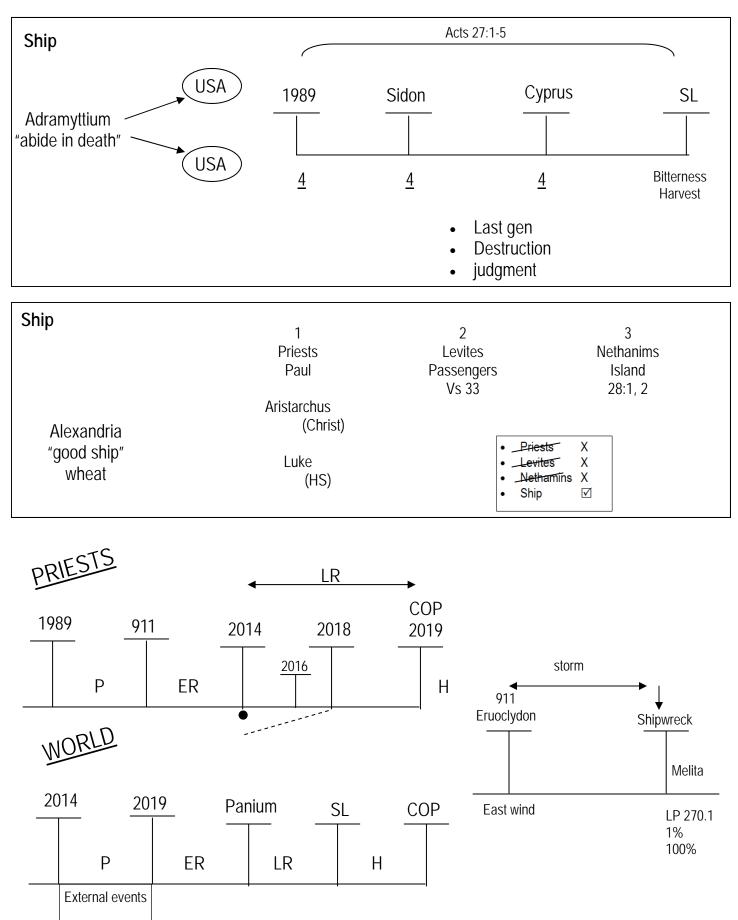
Putin told NBC's "Megyn Kelly Today" that a new arms race has been started by Washington when it decided to withdraw from the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM Treaty) back in 2002. The US then proceeded with a massive arms buildup right on Russia's doorstep. In the following years, the US has virtually encircled Russia with its missile defense installations, in particular by stationing them in Romania and Poland. It also, for the first time, deployed a battery of Patriot long-range anti-aircraft systems to Lithuania for war games.

Last week, Alexander Fomin, Russia's deputy defense minister, said that the number of anti-ballistic missiles deployed in

the vicinity of the Russian borders as part of the US military buildup could soon reach as many as 400. Earlier, the Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov expressed his concern over the US training programs, which involve training the military of Washington's nonnuclear allies on how to use American tactical nuclear weapons. Such actions violate the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Lavrov said.



## Russia Acts 27 pt 9 **1:39** Tess, Brazil



# How Donald Trump Became Donald Trump

Donald Trump's <u>visit on Thursday</u> to the U.S.-Mexican border is sure to present another opportunity for the presidential candidate—whose trip comes on the heels of <u>divisive statements about Mexican immigrants</u>—to say something incendiary. But, though Trump has recently turned up the volume of his outrageous comments, notably his <u>statements</u> about John McCain's war record, nothing that he could say should come as a surprise. After all, saying outrageous things is how he got famous in the first place.

And that makes sense. Trump rose to fame in the go-go 1980s, and he was the perfect symbol of that ego-driven era. His outlandish statements about himself were so central to his persona that when he <u>made the cover of TIME</u>, in January of 1989, by which point the real-estate developer had become a celebrity, the article opened with a series of Trump quotations:



"Who has done as much as I have? No one has done more in New York than me." "Those who dislike me don't know me, and have never met me. My guess is that they dislike me out of jealousy."

"I love to have enemies. I fight my enemies. I like beating my enemies to the ground."

Just a few short paragraphs after those quotations, the writer, Otto Friedrich — describing interviewing his subject aboard a helicopter that had "TRUMP" emblazoned across its hull — notes that he asked the tycoon: "Have you ever thought about psychotherapy?" (Trump replied that he didn't have time to think about his problems.)

It wasn't always like that. Back in the late 1970s and early 1980s, the coverage of Trump news, at least in the pages of TIME, was strictly about real estate. He had gotten his start in his father's relatively modest real-estate firm, before creating The Trump Organization, his own real-estate firm, in 1981, when he was 35. (Before that, he was well known locally as a <u>Manhattan socialite</u>, but he had yet to make a national splash.) Several TIME articles from the era refer briefly to him as among New York developers involved in various high-priced deals around town.

The first TIME article that dropped any hints about what was to come was published in July 1981, as part of a <u>survey</u> by J.D. Reed of the emergence of high-end, luxury developments around the country:

The ultimate Xanadu may well be the Trump Tower, now abuilding on Fifth Avenue in midtown Manhattan. The top 40 floors of the 68-story building will be given over to condos, some of which will come with private swimming pools. The triplex penthouse apartment will be priced at \$24 million. 'They're in demand,' says Developer Donald Trump. A slight understatement. The 263 apartments in Trump Tower will not be completed until January 1983, but there are already 17,000 applicants from all over the world.

By 1983, Trump was being <u>referred to</u> as a "tycoon," always a sure sign that someone has made it. (The even surer sign, "magnate" would be applied to him more regularly in later years.)

The next year, Trump finally <u>merited his own story</u> in TIME. By then he owned \$1 billion in New York real estate, including Trump Tower (where celebs like Johnny Carson and Sophia Loren owned condos). He was still thought of as a tycoon, and not yet as a "personality," but that was starting to change. TIME noted that his wife Ivana, the first of his three spouses, was a former model; that he wanted to organize a football game bigger than the Super Bowl; that he could not remember ever having failed at something. In surveying Trump's burgeoning empire, TIME's John S. Demott wrote that he had attracted some critics—including the lawyer for the city planning commission, who observed that, "Whatever Donald does is absolutely designed to serve his self-interest."

In 1985, Trump proposed a giant Manhattan project called "Television City" that would have included the world's tallest building. The project was eventually curtailed, but not before it made news. When plans were submitted, Kurt Anderson — while not outright panning the project — wrote in TIME that Helmut Jahn's design concept gave the project a "freakish size and glamour that plays well these days only in Las Vegas." Anderson would go on the next year to co-found *Spy* magazine, which regularly made great sport of Trump, bestowing upon him the memorable epithet "short-fingered vulgarian." The Television City project, and all the others Trump was building or planning at the time, made for perfect vehicles for the developer to brag and promote himself, and to spell out his own name in buildings in gigantic lettering. And, what's more, it worked: the more out-there he was, the more the media bit. He feuded with politicians like Mayor Ed Koch, and he even <u>made a feint</u> at a presidential run in 1987 while demanding that Japan and Saudi Arabia pay for American defense operations in the Persian Gulf. The following year he invited Mikhail Gorbachev over for dinner, conferring on himself what TIME <u>called</u> "the head-of-state status he has been seeking since he publicly implied in 1985 that his premier dealmaking skills were what the strategic arms reduction talks were missing."

#### Trump as we know him had arrived.

He's continued to evolve, through his rise as a reality-TV star and as he's stomped his way into national politics. He's taken to <u>latching onto conspiracy theories</u> and <u>lashing out at others</u> at least as often as he brags about himself. But, even after the culture had largely moved past making automatic heroes out of Gordon Gekko-like business figures, his '80s-style cockiness never faded.

If anything, it intensified—even though by 1989, when that Trump cover story ran, enough time had lapsed for an assessment of whether his ego and his celebrity matched his real-world accomplishments. That year, Otto Friedrich concluded that they did not:

At 6 ft. 2 in., real estate tycoon Donald J. (for John) Trump does not really loom colossus-high above the horizon of New York and New Jersey. He has created no great work of art or ideas, and even as a maker or possessor of money he does not rank among the top ten, or even 50. Yet at 42 he has seized a large fistful of that contemporary coin known as celebrity. There has been artfully hyped talk about his having political ambitions, worrying about nuclear proliferation, even someday running for President. No matter how farfetched that may be, something about his combination of blue-eyed swagger and success has caught the public fancy and made him in many ways a symbol of an acquisitive and mercenary age.

It might be just as farfetched now for him to be running for president as it was then. The difference today, of course, is that he's actually doing it.