



THE SECOND HALF of the 20th century was without doubt the most eventful period in all of history up to that time, both in religion and secular society, beginning with the prelude of the 1940s. Despite (or, more likely because of) Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s socialist New Deal, the United States was still deeply entrenched in the Great Depression. Having had enough of the deprivation, Americans were becoming disenchanted with what they perceived as half-way measures to solve the economic malaise. Foolishly thinking that even more of the same government oversight would fix the problem, many were seriously considering communism as the answer.

Yet rather than prioritizing their budgets to buy the essentials of food, clothing, and shelter, for many there was always enough to support the alcohol, tobacco, gambling, drug, and prostitution industries. In the midst of the Depression, on April 3, 1941, El Rancho Las Vegas, the first casino in Las Vegas, Nevada, opened. It’s no secret that mob money built this Mecca of gambling in the United States, which became known as “Sin City” because of the added attraction of legalized prostitution. The casinos couldn’t rely on only wealthy clientele, but depended on the average citizen to keep their coffers full.

Certainly many were drawn to gambling because of their dire financial straits; the industry counts on the needy who hope to strike it rich, even at the cost of their family’s welfare.

This nation, in which at the time some 95% of its citizens would identify as Christian, was being guided by anti-Christ on the path toward moral degradation even while God continued to bless us according to His inscrutable purposes.

CHRISTIANITY

Due to the impact of radio and the printed media, Christianity in the United States, especially, embarked on the Age of the Evangelist. Although public evangelism

became and still remains prevalent, particularly within Pentecostalism, evangelists are mentioned only three times in Scripture (Ephesians 4:11; 2 Timothy 4:5; Acts 21:8), and only the apostles Philip and Timothy are named as evangelists (Acts 21:8; 2 Timothy 4:5). Also, there are no specific instructions in Scripture on how evangelism should be conducted, whether on a one-to-one basis or in mass meetings, or in the assembly, on street corners, or in public venues; it seems that all methods are okay.

The reason what passes as evangelism exists today is that it is part of the larger “Christian” concept of having “professionals” minister the Gospel, causing average believers to think they are not qualified to do so, just as they believe they are unqualified to teach, pastor, or engage in any other of the five-fold ministries unless they have undergone formal training, preferably at a religious institution’s sanctioned Bible college or seminary.

The word “evangelist” derives from the Greek *euaggelistes*, which denotes “a proclaimer of good news.” It is closely associated with the Greek *aggelos*, which means “messenger,” and is most often translated “angel.” An evangelist is one who proclaims a message of good news, or the Gospel. There is nothing in Scripture to suggest that evangelists must travel outside the assembly to do their work (that is the role of the apostle—one who is sent, which included Philip and Timothy). Yet the tradition of the Christian churches has been to send missionaries whom they *consider* evangelists to spread the doctrines of their particular religious institutions. They do not proclaim the Gospel of the Kingdom as much as they proclaim the Gospel of personal salvation coupled with a call to membership in their denominations. The Gospel of personal salvation is part of the Gospel of the Kingdom, but it is not the whole Gospel that the Lord commanded be proclaimed throughout the earth (Matthew 24:14). (See our book, *What is the True Gospel?* [Sword Publishers].)

As good as the intentions of missionaries may be, and although many souls have been brought into the Kingdom through their efforts, anti-Christ has managed to dampen the complete Gospel of the Kingdom through his influence upon Christian religious institutions.

The 1940s saw the rise of evangelistic “crusades” that brought thousands of people to tent meetings and open-air venues to hear the Gospel of personal salvation. Men like Billy Graham focused strictly on personal salvation, while Pentecostal preachers incorporated promises of healing for physical and emotional maladies, as well as poverty.

Marjoe

On January 14, 1944, in Long Beach, California, a baby was born who would become a cause celebre among gullible Christians and seekers of truth. Because he displayed a remarkable speaking ability at an early age, his parents arranged for him to become an ordained preacher who they would take along on what was called the “revival circuit.”

Hugh Marjoe Ross Gortner took the revival circuit by storm, preaching hell fire and damnation under the guidance of his father Vernon, a third-generation evangelical minister. Under his parents’ tutelage he learned how to perform dramatic gestures and emphatic lunges. At four years of age he performed a marriage ceremony attended by the press and photographers from *Life*.



Marjoe practicing his dramatic gestures.

Marjoe (his stage name—a combination of “Mary” and “Joseph”) was taught by his parents how to use money-raising tactics such as selling “holy” articles at revivals, claiming they could be used to heal the sick and dying. Through such tactics his parents raised some three million dollars by his sixteenth birthday. Shortly

after, his father absconded with the money.

Disillusioned, Marjoe left his mother and became a hippie, traveling aimlessly until his early twenties when he decided to go back to the circuit in order to make money. He developed a stage presence modeled after popular rock stars, and would work until he had enough money to live half a year without working. Then he would pick up where he left off, fleecing gullible people with promises of healing and God’s blessings on their finances as they gave to support him.

Many people went forward in response to Marjoe’s theatrics, unaware they were being given some truth with more lies.

In 1971 he gave a final “revival” performance in California, Texas, and Michigan, followed by a film crew for documentarians Howard Smith and Sarah Kernochan.

Backstage, he gave interviews to them, explaining how he and other healing ministers operated to fleece the people. The documentary, *Marjoe*, won the 1972 Academy Award for Best Documentary.

As a result of his exposé, many who had trusted him and his message became disillusioned and rejected the faith they professed under his preaching.

With new-found fame, Marjoe entered the world of entertainment as an actor and musician.

Billy Graham

Billy Graham began as an evangelist for the newly formed Youth for Christ, co-founded by Torrey Johnson and the Canadian evangelist Charles Templeton. In 1947 Graham struck out on his own to begin an outreach with several *Billy Graham Crusades* each year, which continued until his retirement in 2005.

When he scheduled a series of revival meetings in Los Angeles in 1949, Graham attracted the attention of newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst who put out the word to his newspaper chain to “Puff Graham.” This led to Graham becoming a national figure with coverage in the wire services and national magazines.

It can be said of Graham that when he stood at the podium he had the spiritual gift of evangelism, or at least the natural talent, to impress perhaps millions of people with the Gospel of personal salvation. Yet away from the podium he has dismayed many believers with the idea that the Gospel must be coupled with social activism, including international efforts against nuclear proliferation and “climate change.” As well, his cooperation with Roman Catholic prelates in funneling Catholics who respond to his message into the Catholic Church has been a source of consternation. Then, too, with his suggestion that Muslims and members of other non-Christian religions worship the same God as believers in Jesus, Graham’s service has been tainted by anti-Christ. But we will leave to our heavenly Father the final judgment on that service.

Franklin Hall

At about the same time Billy Graham was coming on the scene in the mid-40s, several Pentecostal “evangelists” were drawing huge crowds to their campaigns. One of the earliest was Franklin Hall who in the fall of 1946 established a “major fasting and prayer daily revival center” in San Diego, California. Hall was assisted by Jack Walker, father of child evangelist Davillo “Little David” Walker. Hall’s message of fasting as a means to bring about revival and the “restoration” of the “Church” spread throughout the Pentecostal world. Hall’s teachings became increasingly bizarre, eventually centering on the idea of immortalization. He claimed to have achieved a degree of immortalization (what he called “body-felt salvation”) which allegedly affected everything that came in contact with his body. He wore a light colored jacket for



Franklin Hall

seven years which he said had never been cleaned or aerated, but resisted all spots, stains, discoloration, or body odors though worn repeatedly over seven years in travels on 200 airplanes.

Hall dabbled in astrology and American Indian mysticism, as well as other occult practices, including those pertaining to UFOs. In spite of many rambling, occult-laced teachings verbally and in print, Hall found favor among many Pentecostal

leaders of his day because of his claims to heal people of diverse ailments. Out of this emphasis on healing and supernatural manifestations, anti-Christ would soon form a new movement called “Latter Rain” that would take the Pentecostal world by storm.

William Branham

In 1948, William Branham, a Baptist preacher turned Pentecostal, was greatly influenced by Franklin Hall’s booklet, *Atomic Power With God Through Fasting and Prayer*. Branham gained notoriety for his teachings on what he called “God’s Seventh Church Age,” which is supposedly the final move of God before the manifestation of His Kingdom throughout the earth. He claimed that the angels to the seven assemblies in Revelation were men who appeared at various times throughout “Church” history bringing new revelations that led “the Church” into progressive stages of sanctification. As indicated on his tombstone, Branham was thought to be the angel to the “Church” of Laodicea—the end-time “Church.”

Branham denied believing in oneness doctrine, but he had his own form of oneness doctrine that defined God as one person who manifested Himself as three different “attributes”: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, rather than three persons, the Son and the Holy Spirit having proceeded from the Father—of the same nature and essence as the Father. Like Hall, Branham delved into the occult, and believed that the Word of God was given in three forms: the Zodiac, the Egyptian pyramids, and the written Scriptures.

Due to early childhood influences, Branham had an aversion toward women, which led to his doctrine of the “Serpent Seed.” He taught that when Eve stated “The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat,” she meant that the serpent had seduced her sexually, resulting in the birth of Cain. Since then, he believed, evil has been passed from generation to generation through women, who keep the seed of the serpent alive in the earth.

Space doesn’t allow for a full accounting of Branham’s unscriptural and occult foundation to his teachings, but anti-Christ was able to use him mightily to bring about the stirrings within Pentecostalism for what he professed was the latter rain new move of God that would bring about the Kingdom of God on earth through the perfection of God’s people. Eventually the teaching came about that the perfected saints would wreak vengeance upon the ungodly through supernatural means in order to bring about righteousness in the earth even as Jesus remained in Heaven. This came to be known as “Kingdom Theology,” or “Dominion Theology.”

The Sharon Brethren

In the fall of 1947, two former pastors for the Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada, George Hawtin and Percy G. Hunt, joined in an independent outreach which had originally been started by Herrick Holt, pastor of the North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Church of the Foursquare Gospel. That outreach became Sharon Orphanage and Schools. Holt had been teaching that God was about to do a “new thing” in accordance with the prophecy in Isaiah 43:18-19.

The leaders and work at Sharon were greatly influenced by Franklin Hall and William Branham. As Sharon’s influence spread among Pentecostals, particularly in the United States and Canada, the phenomenon known as the Latter Rain Movement developed with an emphasis on supernatural power, healing, and signs and wonders. From the Latter Rain Movement sprang a number of famous “healing evangelists” such as John G. Lake, Oral Roberts, T.L. Osborn, Rex Humbard, etc. Although the Latter Rain Movement is believed to have ended, its influence is strongly evident today in all the so-called “healing ministries” that continue to proliferate and influence Christians all over the world, including Benny Hinn, the Kansas City Prophets, the Toronto Blessing, the Brownsville Revival, and virtually all signs-and-wonders hoaxes including John Wimber’s Vineyard Christian Fellowships (although since Wimber’s death some Vineyards have distanced themselves from some of the more bizarre elements of that movement).

All such movements, while claiming to glorify Jesus, have their roots in the bizarre, unscriptural teachings and practices of the Latter Rain Movement which, in turn, can be traced to William Branham and Franklin Hall. Through these, within a few short decades, anti-Christ was able to turn the innocent beginnings of Pentecostalism into a virtual sideshow of signs-and-wonders chicanery. Many Christians became convinced that they had to be touched by some popular “healer” in order to receive a blessing from God. They forgot that where two or three are gathered in His name, He is in their presence (Matthew 18:20).

Yes, the primary context of Matthew 18:20 has to do with discipline in the assembly. But if the Lord is in the presence of two or three in that circumstance, is He not present in all circumstances? Yet many Christians are led to believe they must travel to one venue or another to “find Jesus.”

Agnes Sanford

In 1947, a different kind of “healer” came on the scene with the publication of her book, *Healing Light*. Agnes Mary White Sanford combined Jungian psychology, occult healing theories, and Scripture which she incorporated into her “inner healing” philosophy. That book, and subsequent others, took the Pentecostal (and later the charismatic) world by storm. (See our special report *Inner Healing*.)

Where is God in all this?

That’s not to say that God hasn’t worked through these things; He is still sovereign and will use evil to bring about good according to His purposes (Romans 8:28). But that does not excuse the evil, or the penchant to follow or justify that evil because of any good that results. Often God will allow evil to proliferate, even in His name, in order to drive those who reject His truth as the only truth further into their deception.

(For an in-depth understanding of these teachers and movements see my book, *Vengeance is Ours: The Church in Dominion* [Sword Publishers 1990]).

These movements, and the teachings of the men and women associated with them, proliferated through word-of-mouth testimonies and promotion from Pentecostal pulpits. Radio ushered in the age of electronic evangelism, not so much by mainstream Christian denominations as by Pentecostal preachers who further influenced Christians in the West. With the later advent of television, their aberrant theology has further expanded until today. They do not glorify the Father or the Son as much as they do the Holy Spirit, which is contrary to Scripture:

“When He, the Spirit of Truth, has come, He will guide you into all truth, because He will not speak from Himself, but whatever He may hear He will say. And He will tell you of things to come. He will glorify Me because He will receive from Me and will tell it to you. Everything the Father has is Mine. Therefore I said that He will receive from Me and will tell it to you.” (John 16:13-15)

Most people must see to believe. And if there are any miracles, signs, and wonders, whether from God or from other sources (occult philosophies also claim such), when the miracles cease, “belief” ceases as well.

The World Council of Churches

The student and lay movements of the 19th century and the 1910 Edinburgh world missionary conference gave impetus to a move toward an ecumenical fellowship of churches that was prompted by a 1920 encyclical from the Orthodox Synod of Constantinople. Leaders from more than 100 churches voted in 1937-38 to found a World Council of Churches (WCC), but the outbreak of World War II delayed its inauguration.

Although elements that would form the WCC were working for ecumenical unity and social services since 1938, the WCC was not formally inaugurated until its First Assembly ten years later in 1948 with 147 member churches.

Over the decades, anti-Christ presented the faulty premise of unity among Christian institutions as unity in the Holy Spirit among believers. Eventually the WCC would engage in ecumenical fellowship with Roman Catholicism. Supposing that unity among institutions was God’s idea of the unity of believers, the WCC has devolved into a liberal social justice organization where the purity of the Gospel has been relegated to the back seat, if it even exists at all in its pure form anywhere within the institution. Today it is nothing more than a “Christian” United Nations focusing on social action without regard to doctrinal purity.

WORLD WAR II

Although much of the Third World remained largely unchanged during the 1940s, Europe and the United States were greatly impacted by change, as were Russia, Japan, and China, primarily because of their roles in World War II and its aftermath. Societal upheaval occurred especially in the United States because of the nation’s new-found role as the greatest superpower among all nations from all time. Yet there was much more to the picture than the masses were allowed to know.

It is disconcerting to even think of the possibility that both world wars, the rise of Bolshevism in Russia, the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the seizure of power by Adolf Hitler in Germany, were orchestrated by an international cabal of financiers largely made up of the Wall Street financial elite (aka the Eastern Liberal Establishment). This led to the establishment of socialism in the three major continents—Soviet socialism in Russia and Eastern Europe, New Deal socialism in the United States, and National Socialism (Nazism) in Germany. Until now, Roosevelt’s New Deal socialism has not been as devastating as the socialism in Russia and Germany (and other nations to which it has spread). This is only because the American free enterprise system coupled with a faith in Jesus Christ among a large portion of the population have until recently been bulwarks against the more radical forms of socialism.

The idea that certain elements of Wall Street and the U.S. government working to pull the United States and Europe into a war that would adversely affect their social and moral status at the cost of millions of innocent lives suggests that citizens of America and Europe have been dupes of treasonous actions on the part of super capitalism and their governments (including the United States Government) at the highest levels. Yet history has proven that the outcome of these and related intrigues in international politics have led us to where we are today: on the verge of a global super government that will rise as the basis of the anti-Christ’s kingdom.

When we speak of Wall Street's role in the rise of Hitler, we do not mean the vastly major elements of Wall Street businesses, but a cabal of supranational financial and industrial corporations that manipulate the governments and economies of the world.

A full treatise on the global conspiracy's fomenting of World War II and its attendant evils is not possible in this short space. The best I can offer is an outline and sparse list of some of the entities involved.

The Financial Cabal

As early as the 1920s, shortly after Germany's humiliation at the hands of the Allies following World War I, German industrialists with ties to the United States were at work to rebuild the German Wehrmacht, contrary to terms of the Versailles Treaty. American financiers and industrialists, working with the international banking community, supplied the necessary financial aid and technology for Germany's rearmament largely through the German-American chemical giant I.G. Farben.

A 1933 report from the Commercial Attaché with the U.S. Embassy in Berlin reported to the State Department, "In two years Germany will be manufacturing oil and gas enough out of soft coal for a long war. The Standard Oil of New York is furnishing millions of dollars to help."

The Standard Oil Company New Jersey transferred to I.G. Farben the hydrogenation patents and technology to produce synthetic oil. Control of synthetic oil output in Germany was held by the I.G. Farben subsidiary, Braunkohle-Benzin A.G., which was created in 1926 with Wall Street financial assistance.

Historians generally attribute the buildup of Hitler's Third Reich to the "accidental" help of American and multi-national corporate and financial institutions who had no idea of or design in Hitler's rise to power. But the evidence suggests a considerable degree of premeditation on the part of the heads of those institutions.

American-born Canadian historian Gabriel Morris Kolko stated:

The business press [in the United States] was aware, from 1935 on, that German prosperity was based on war preparations. More important, it was conscious of the fact that German industry was under the control of the Nazis and was being directed to serve Germany's rearmament, and the firm mentioned most frequently in this context was the giant chemical empire, I.G. Farben.¹

German cartels in the United States received profitable loans through the reparations commissions, the Dawes Plan and later the Young Plan, approved and sponsored by the U.S. Government, and engineered by central banks in the

¹ Gabriel Kolko, "American Business and Germany, 1930-1941," *The Western Political Quarterly*, Volume XV, 1962, p. 715.

U.S. controlled by the Federal Reserve System (a private banking system that controls U.S. financial policy). Central banks of other nations also contributed to the scheme.

Who were the New York international bankers who formed these reparations commissions? Historian Antony C. Sutton explains:

The 1924 Dawes Plan experts from the United States were banker Charles Dawes and J.P. Morgan representative Owen Young, who was president of the General Electric Company. Dawes was chairman of the Allied Committee of Experts in 1924. In 1929 Owen Young became chairman of the Committee of Experts, supported by J.P. Morgan himself, with alternates T.W. Lamont, a Morgan partner, and T.N. Perkins, a banker with Morgan associations. In other words, the U.S. delegations were purely and simply, as [historian Carroll] Quigley has pointed out, J.P. Morgan delegations using the authority and seal of the United States to promote financial plans for their own pecuniary advantage. As a result, as Quigley puts it, the "international bankers sat in heaven, under a rain of fees and commissions."

The German members of the Committee of Experts were equally interesting. In 1924 Hjalmar Schacht was president of the Reichsbank and had taken a prominent role in organization work for the Dawes Plan; so did German banker Carl Melchior. One of the 1928 German delegates was A. Voegler of the German steel cartel Stahlwerke Vereinigte. In brief, the two significant countries involved — the United States and Germany — were represented by the Morgan bankers on one side and Schacht and Voegler on the other, both of whom were key characters in the rise of Hitler's Germany and subsequent German rearmament. Finally, the members and advisors of the Dawes and Young Commissions were not only associated with New York financial houses but, as we shall later see, were directors of firms within the German cartels which aided Hitler to power.²

Owen Young was the major financial backer for Franklin D. Roosevelt in the United European venture which sought to take advantage of Germany's hyperinflation in 1925.

Hitler's Minister of Economics for Germany, Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht, and Nazi industrialist Fritz Thyssen, both credited the 1928 Young Plan (successor to the Dawes Plan) with bringing Hitler to power.

Concerning Schacht's cooperation with Young and the J.P. Morgan interests as part of a vast system of cooperation and international alliance, American historian Carroll Quigley, professor of history at Georgetown University, stated:

² Antony C. Sutton, *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler* (Cutchogue, NY: Buccaneer Books, 1976), pp. 24-25.

...the powers of financial capitalism had another far-reaching aim, nothing less than to create a world system of financial control, in private hands, able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole. This system was to be controlled in a feudalist fashion by the central banks of the world acting in concert, by secret agreements arrived at in frequent private meetings and conferences. The apex of the system was to be the Bank for International Settlements [B.I.S.] in Basle, Switzerland, a private bank owned and controlled by the world's central banks which were themselves private corporations. Each central bank, in the hands of men like Montagu Norman of the Bank of England, Benjamin Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, Charles Rist of the Bank of France, and Hjalmar Schacht of the Reichsbank, sought to dominate its government by its ability to control Treasury loans, to manipulate foreign exchanges, to influence the level of economic activity in the country, and to influence cooperative politicians by subsequent economic rewards in the business world.

In each country the power of the central bank rested largely on its control of credit and money supply.³

It is no coincidence that the banks involved in the B.I.S. were the central banks of the four major powers on both sides during World War II: Britain, France, the U.S., and Germany.

Major players among the international bankers were the Jewish banking family, the Warburgs. From 1933 until 1938, Max Warburg, a son of Moritz Warburg, the director of the Warburg Hamburg, Germany, bank served on the Nazi Reichsbank, reporting directly to Hitler's finance minister, Hjalmar Schacht. In 1938 he immigrated to the United States. Prior to World War II, he served on the board of directors of Interessen Gemeinschaft Farben (I.G. Farben), the giant German chemical firm that produced Zyklon B gas used in Nazi internment camps. Zyklon B, an insecticide, was used to kill lice and stop typhus disease in the camps, and it is disputed whether it was later used as a means to exterminate prisoners at death camps. However, the Kilgore Committee Report of 1942 accused all I.G. Farben board members of having full knowledge that Zyklon B was being used to murder civilians in death camps, but had no intent to halt its production, or at least its distribution to the Nazi genocide effort.

Max's brother Paul Warburg served on the board of directors for I.G. Farben's American subsidiary, which was also associated with Standard Oil. After the war, all board members of I.G. Farben were convicted of war crimes except Paul Warburg. In fact, only the German principals in the companies involved in aiding Hitler were indicted, while no American was.

³ Carroll Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope, A History of the World in our Time* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1966), p. 324.

There are a number of conspiracy theories involving the international banking community in which certain prominent banking families are accused of fomenting wars on behalf of the Illuminati's goal of world domination. That includes one of the most famous families, the Rothschilds. One can find many theories in books and on the Internet accusing the Rothschilds of these nefarious deeds. Most merely restate what has been stated before, but there is little empirical evidence to place the "smoking gun" in the Rothschilds' hands. It is true that the Rothschild bank helped finance Britain in its war against Napoleon, but that's about it. There is no empirical evidence linking them to Hitler. Evidence suggests that family members had different opinions regarding Germany's Fuhrer.

For example, some supported Zionism, while others opposed the creation of a Jewish state. Lord Victor Rothschild was against granting asylum or helping Jewish refugees escape Hitler's pogrom during World War II. On the other side, Walter Rothschild (2nd Baron Rothschild) was the addressee of the Balfour Declaration to the Zionist Federation, which led to the establishment of the Jewish state in 1948.

It well may be that elements of the Rothschild family were complicit in fomenting World War I and World War II, at least to some degree, but unlike the Warburgs no empirical evidence has ever been uncovered. Most "evidence" is anecdotal.

However, the idea that several international banks are owned or controlled by Jews has been fodder for anti-Semitic sentiments that blame all the world's evils on "the Jews." The truth is that many international bankers are not Jewish, and in fact are comprised of Asians, Europeans, and Arabs, among others.

That doesn't diminish that certain Jews make up a large segment of the conspirators to inculcate a global government. In 1917, many Bolsheviks were Jews. Soviet communism would be the next step toward globalism.

As for American-owned supranational corporations that aided Hitler by helping build Germany's war machine to one degree or another, government documents and historical research have shown that the following were complicit: General Electric, Henry Ford, General Motors, DuPont, to name just a few. They have been part of the military-industrial complex of which Dwight D. Eisenhower warned.

The most nefarious conspiracy, which has been proven via historical documentation, is that of Franklin D. Roosevelt striving to implicate the United States in the war in Europe according to a promise he had made to Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill. To close this installment we will leave it that Pearl Harbor was no surprise to Roosevelt or Churchill, and there was no legitimate reason for the United States to enter the European Theater against Germany. Just because Hitler was prompted to declare war on the U.S. didn't mean we had to take the bait. ❖