

AT LAST - CATHOLICS AND NEARLY ALL PROTESTANTS ARE UNITING
TO FULFILL COMMON GOALS

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES TOGETHER:

The CCT Danger

THE VATICAN GOT IT STARTED
AND SUNDAY SACREDNESS IS THE KEY OBJECTIVE

PART ONE OF TWO

This tract set summarizes the key points of several documented reports which I sent earlier, plus providing you with the latest news on CCT.

Here are ten reasons—none of which have ever occurred before—why this is so important:

1 - For the first time, the Catholic Church will be inside an immense American ecumenical organization.

2 - This new ecumenical organization, *Christian Churches Together*, was started by the Vatican, not by the Protestants—although with their full cooperation.

3 - It is rapidly including among its membership nearly every Christian denomination in America—including the Evangelicals, Pentecostals, Baptist, and black churches, which had remained aloof from the National Council of Churches (NCC).

4 - All decisions as to what shall be done are made by a small self-appointed committee (the *steering committee*), on which the Roman Catholic Church has more members than any other denomination.

5 - In terms of the number of church members in each church that is represented in the CCT, the Catholic Church is the giant in the organization, with more adherents than all NCC member denominations combined

6 - By a shrewd arrangement, the Catholic Church dominates the steering committee of the CCT. In addition, in terms of church members, the Catholic Church is the giant in the organization.

7 - A special CCT planning group has written a ten-point agenda of objectives to eventually be pushed through to success in America. Only one of the points (an anti-poverty objective) has, so far, been announced to the main CCT body.

8 - One of the objectives on that list is for everyone in America to “subscribe” to the Ten Com-

mandments, and another is for “a National Day of Rest to be honored” “throughout all the land.”

9 - Two of the other three important U.S. Christian political-activist organizations are now gone: Jerry Falwell’s *Moral Majority*, and D. James Kennedy’s *Reclaiming America for Christ*. Only the *Christian Coalition*, and *Family Research Council* remains.

10 - In 2000, less than a year before CCT was started, a mirror-image ecumenical organization was launched; this one is on a global basis! Its objective is to absorb all the Christian churches in the world into its ranks. The Catholic Church, which would never join the World Council of Churches, helped start it and is a leading member.

Because of the urgency of this, in addition to my earlier books on the ecumenical movement, I have completed an in-depth update on (1) ecumenical organizations and denominations in America and throughout the world, and (2) the remarkable burst of involvement by the Seventh-day Adventist Church with nearly all of them. It includes my earlier, more complete, research studies on the history of *Christian Churches Together*.

Here is more on each of the above ten facts:

1 - Never before has the Roman Catholic Church actually joined any ecumenical organization. In 1967, for the first time, it accepted membership in a special doctrinal study group at *World Council of Churches* (WCC) headquarters in Geneva (at the same time that Bert B. Beach, officially on behalf of the Adventist Church, also did). But Rome never actually joined the WCC,—nor any other ecumenical organization, including the *National Council of Churches* (NCC) in America.

2 - This new ecumenical organization, *Christian*

THIS TWO-PART REPORT CONTAINS A SUMMARY OF ALL THE BASIC FACTS ABOUT THIS CHILD OF THE PAPACY. ALTHOUGH BEGINNING LESS THAN SIX YEARS AGO, CCT HAS ALREADY BECOME THE MOST POWERFUL CHRISTIAN COALITION IN AMERICA.

2 Churches Together (CCT), was actually started by high-placed Catholic officials in the U.S. It would have to have been Benedict XVI at the Vatican who, behind the scenes, was masterminding this.

For over 20 years, prior to becoming Pope Benedict XVI on April 19, 2005, Joseph Alois Ratzinger had been in charge of preparing all doctrinal statements and positions, official and secret, of the Vatican. **It is known that he wrote John Paul II's official documents, including those in the late 1990s which urged all nations to enact Sunday legislation.**

What was Ratzinger's purpose in directing that Christian Churches Together be started in America? Why did he arrange (through CCT's By-Laws) for the Catholic Church to be able to so thoroughly direct the plans and objectives of this new organization? What is the objective that he and his staff at the Vatican are working toward?

• Ratzinger is now pope, with unhindered Vatican power to work toward his goals for CCT.

According to an official Vatican biography of him, **from 1962 to 1965, Ratzinger was an important theological adviser at Vatican II. During those same years, B.B. Beach was also there**, representing our denomination as an observer. Many Adventist/Protestant/Catholic contacts were mutually made behind the scenes by various church leaders during those years.

Two years later, in 1967, the WCC started the Faith and Order Commission (FOC). This quickly became the most important single committee in

the WCC. While the WCC primarily concerns itself with holding ecumenical gatherings, the FOC is where the action took place. Concentrated work has slowly been hammered out by representatives from over three dozen different denominations. **The Adventist Church and the Catholic Church joined the FOC in 1967.** They were the only two voting members on that commission who chose not to hold formal membership in the WCC. On July 12, 1968, the *New York Times* reported that the Seventh-day Adventist Church was a full member of the *Faith and Order Commission*, the principal theological body of the WCC.

On November 25, 1981, John Paul II named Ratzinger Prefect of the *Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith* and President of the *Pontifical Biblical Commission* and of the *International Theological Commission*. From that time onward, stationed at the Vatican, **Ratzinger wrote every theological paper which John Paul presented in public—including *Dies Domini (The Lord's Day)*, issued May 31, 1998, advocating that Sunday be honored by the various nations (Pope John Paul II Calls for National Sunday Laws [WM-843-846]).** On pp. 22-23 (sections 64-67) of that document will be found a call for secular governments to enact—and strictly enforce—laws which will guarantee that all their citizens will rest on Sundays, so church worship services can more easily be attended.

By the late 1990s, Pope John Paul II was so decrepit that Ratzinger was essentially in charge.

"Broadest-Ever 'Christian Alliance' Floated (Charisma News Service), January 31, 2003—Calling it a move toward unprecedented unity in American Christendom, Evangelical leaders are praising a plan to create **the broadest-ever alliance of Christians.** They say if it is successful, the association could help remove divisions in the body of Christ.

*"Church leaders from 30 denominations agreed Wednesday on a proposal to create **the widest network of Christians ever formed in the United States,*** the Associated Press reported. The steering committee of the budding effort—tentatively called *Christian Churches Together in the U.S.A.*—will in the next several weeks invite a wide range of national church bodies and agencies to join the new group.

"The loosely knit alliance would represent five segments of U.S. Christianity, listed in the plan as 'Evangelical/Pentecostal, Historic Protestant, Orthodox, Racial/Ethnic and Roman Catholic.'

" 'I don't think there has ever been anything like this attempted before in this country,' said Orange, Calif., Catholic Bishop Tod Brown, who along with Baltimore's Cardinal William Keeler was among the 55 participants who met at *Fuller Theological Seminary* in Pasadena, Calif.

"Wesley Granberg-Michaelson, steering committee chair and chief executive of the Reformed Church in

America, called the meeting **'a remarkable breakthrough.** We gathered a wide representation of the Christian churches in the U.S.A. and were able to inspire them into making a deep commitment together.'

"Granberg-Michaelson said there were representatives from the Pentecostal/Charismatic Churches in North America, Missionary Pentecostal Churches of God, International Pentecostal Holiness Church, Church of God based in Cleveland, Tenn., and the Foursquare Church.

"The Catholic Church and most Evangelicals and Pentecostals do not belong to the liberal National Council of Churches (NCC), which is currently American's largest ecumenical group.

"NCC general secretary Bob Edgar told Charisma News Service that he 'was delighted at the broad spectrum of theological perspectives' that spent two and a half days together. **'For me, it was moving that these Christians spent so much time working on a new space where they can work, talk, worship and pray together,'** said Edgar, a United Methodist minister and former Congressman.

"I think everybody who was there is excited that flesh is being put on the skeleton of the body of Christ," he added. **'Christ called us to be in communion with another. This organization is getting structure and spirit for the future.'** "

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When Ratzinger became Pope Benedict XVI he obtained full power and authority to work toward that objective. But he recognized that, in order to accomplish his purpose, he would have to enlist the aid of the other churches of Christendom.

So he set to work to start two new ecumenical organizations, in which his agents could hold important positions on the planning and executive committees: (1) **Christian Churches Together (CCT)** and (2) **Global Christian Forum (GCF)**.

Both ecumenical organizations were started rather recently (GCF in 2000 and CCT in 2001). **Both today constitute the two most important ecumenical organizations at this time—as far as the predictions of Revelation 13 and Great Controversy are concerned.** Both have Roman Catholics holding key positions on their committees. (More on GCF later.)

In the summer of 2001, Cardinal William H. Keeler of Baltimore sent invitations for three high-ranking churchmen to meet with him at his official residence in Baltimore. In July, two Protestant leaders and a fellow Catholic conferred with him and laid the initial plans for CCT.

The four men were Cardinal William H. Keeler of Baltimore; Robert Edgar, National Council of Churches general secretary; Wesley Granberg-Michaelson, general secretary of the Reformed Church in America; and Bishop Tod D. Brown of Orange, Calif., chairman of the Bishops' Committee on Ecumenical and Interreligious Affairs. [I have omitted the phrases, "Rev.," "the Rev.," and "Father" throughout this report.]

The four churchmen then sent out an invitation to 27 church leaders to meet with them on September 7-8, 2001, at St. Mary's Seminary and University in Baltimore, to explore the idea of a broader structure under which the wide diversity of Christian churches could come together to strengthen their unity in Christ and empower their witness and mission.

This conversation continued in Chicago (April 4-6, 2002), in Pasadena (January 27-29, 2003), in Houston (January 7-9, 2004), and in Los Altos (June 1-3, 2005) at the Jesuit Conference Center, with an ever-expanding and more diverse group of Christian leaders. So far, six meetings had been held—and three of them (summer 2001, June 2005, and June 2005) in Catholic locations!

There was unanimous agreement on the value of such an ecumenical organization and the need for all five major families of Christian churches to be included among the participants. The new organization adopted the name, **Christian Churches Together**, and an interim steering committee to organize further meetings with wider participation and chart the initial phases of development.

It had been cleverly arranged that for awhile thereafter the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops would repeatedly appear hesitant about fully joining CCT. This was a brilliant move because the Protestants were so eager to finally get the Catholics on board their ecumenical bandwagon, that they agreed

to several stipulations—which placed the Catholics firmly in a position of importance in the executive committee which made all the decisions. It was given the humbly deceiving title of "**steering committee.**"

Those decisions were then rubber-stamped by delegates representing all the member churches and Christian organizations in attendance at each annual meeting.

It was not until November 17, 2004, that the U.S. Conference of Bishops announced that the Catholic Church had officially joined CCT. This is somewhat comical; since it was the Catholics who, from the beginning, had initially started CCT and suggested its basic structural framework and objectives!

The following excerpts from a *Catholic News Service* release, dated November 17, 2004, reveals the underlying plan of Rome:

"The U.S. Catholic bishops Nov. 17 took a historic ecumenical step by joining the new national ecumenical forum Christian Churches Together in the USA [the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops: USCCB].

"It marks the first time that the U.S. Catholic Church is a partner church in such a national body [in America] . . .

"Bishop Stephen E. Blaire of Stockton, Calif., chairman of the Committee on Ecumenical and Interreligious Affairs, presented the proposal to the bishops and urged its adoption, noting that the Holy See [the Vatican] has also encouraged it . . .

"Bishop Blaire emphasized that for the Catholic Church the ultimate goal of ecumenism is the full, visible unity of all Christian churches in the one apostolic faith [Catholicism].

"In that framework, the church views the CCT as an 'interim process' rather than a final goal [into full Catholicism] . . .

"Bishop Blaire said not only are the other churches aware of the Catholic view, but many of them also believe that full, visible unity is the ultimate goal and that organizations such as the CCT are only interim steps."—Catholic News Service release, November 17, 2004.

Later in the same news release, we discover that **the Catholic Church is the only "church" in the CCT! Delegates from the other churches are lumped into one or another of four "families." This would give the Catholics one entire "family"—a dominant position in voting and decision-making.**

"He [Blaire] told the bishops that their membership decision was crucial to the survival of the CCT, since it will not exist without adequate membership from each of the five 'families' of churches—Catholic, Orthodox, historical Protestant, historical racial and ethnic, and Evangelical and Pentecostal.

"Bishop Blaire told the bishops that upon joining Christian Churches Together, the USCCB will be the only Catholic member as a church. The USCCB president will appoint the bishops' 10 delegates to the CCT General Assembly and one of those delegates will be designated as the spokesman for the group, he said.

MAKE COPIES AND SHARE THIS WITH OTHER ADVENT BELIEVERS - FINAL EVENTS WILL INDEED BE RAPID ONES. AND WE MUST BE ALERT TO WHAT IS HAPPENING. IT IS URGENT THAT WE NOT SLACKEN OUR EFFORTS TO SHARE OUR BELIEFS WITH OTHERS. THE ANGELS WILL WORK WITH US.

4 [This is an important point: Of the five “families,” Vatican-controlled delegates will constitute one entire “family,” and thus quite a few of the delegates.]”

Elsewhere in the news release, **the achievement of another Vatican objective was also mentioned: closer contacts with the Evangelicals and Pentecostals**, both of whom historically have stood aloof from Rome.

“In a June letter to Bishop Blaire the cardinal said that ‘one of its [CCT’s] strongest points is the effort to bring into discussion **those Christians such as Evangelicals and Pentecostals who are among the fastest growing Christian communities, and who have not been sufficiently involved in the ecumenical dialogue.**’

“He suggested **the new U.S. organization would likely contribute to the Vatican’s own ongoing efforts to build stronger relations with Evangelicals and Pentecostals.**”—*Catholic News Service, November 18, 2004.*

3 - CCT is rapidly including among its membership nearly every Christian denomination in America.

The Evangelicals and Pentecostals had always remained aloof before, along with the Baptists and black churches. Along with the Catholic Church, they had steadfastly refused to join either the National Council of Churches in America or the worldwide World Council of Churches, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. But **CCT presented itself as very conservative. Because of this, deeply concerned to find a way to change the political landscape of the nation, Protestant leaders all across the nation saw in CCT a possible answer in helping them fulfill their key objective: making America “Christian” again!** Whatever it took, whatever laws needed to be enacted, they were desperate to see it take place.

But something had to be done to bring in the Evangelicals and Pentecostals. In addition, none of the African-American Methodist or Baptist churches had signed on. So **another shrewd plan was put into place: The CCT steering committee had the annual meeting approve its decision, that CCT would not “formally organize” until most of these had joined.**

This “formal organization” did not occur until the March 2006 meeting was held—when those groups were solidly in CCT.

There is here a strong urgency to gather the forces together—so there will be so many pulpits and church members behind this organization, that it will have the political strength to ram certain objectives through Congress. The fact that an immense number of American voters will be needed in order to coerce Congress into making extreme enactments was recognized. (And, by the way, no need to worry about the Supreme Court; a majority of its members are now solidly Catholic.)

It is generally said that a full 25% of American vot-

ers are Ecumenicals and another 25% are Catholics. The minority vote is estimated at 15%. But, in the past, it has been difficult to obtain the Catholic and minority vote for Protestant concerns.

4 - All decisions as to what shall be done by CCT are made by a small self-appointed committee (the steering committee).

Because the steering committee prepares the meeting agendas for them to rubber-stamp, **the member churches, which send delegates to each annual meeting, will have very little say in the management of the organization. Most important of all, they will have no part in formulating the plans and objectives of CCT.** According to the *By-Laws*, those are entirely in the hands of the steering committee.

According to the *CCT Organization Plan*, **the steering committee is in total control of CCT between the yearly two-and-one-half-days that the General Assembly meets.** Then, during that gathering, it tells the main body what to approve.

As with other church organizations (ours included), most of each CCT yearly meeting is occupied with introductions, speeches, visiting, and special events. Very little time is spent on business meetings—and **the agenda (that which is discussed and voted on) is planned ahead of time by the steering committee.**

5 - In terms of the number of church members in each church that is represented in the CCT, the Catholic Church is the giant in the organization, with more adherents than the total number in the National Council of Churches.

“With some 67 million members, **the Catholic Church has about 22 million more adherents than all NCC member denominations combined.**”—*Catholic News Service, June 10, 2005.*

Linked arm-in-arm with the other churches, this new child of the papacy will have immense political clout.

“**Thirty-four churches and national Christian organizations, representing over 100 million Americans, have formed the broadest, most inclusive fellowship of Christian churches and traditions in the USA.**”—*U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, Office of Media Relationships, press release, April 7, 2006.*

At that 2006 CCT meeting, Cardinal Keeler (who got CCT started in his Baltimore residence in the summer of 2001) said this:

“**Cardinal Keeler said he was ‘delighted that the work we began in Baltimore has continued to prosper.’**”

“For his part, [Catholic] Bishop Blaire said that **‘the Catholic Church is deeply committed, as integral to her mission, to the full, visible communion of all Christians.** Participation in Christian Churches Together is **an important step forward in the process**”

The CCT Danger

**PART TWO
OF TWO**

Continued from the preceding tract in this series

towards Christian unity that Jesus Christ wills for us.'"—*Ibid.*

6 - By a shrewd arrangement, the Catholic Church dominates the steering committee of the CCT.

The Roman Catholic Church has more members on that committee than does any other single denomination.

This committee is composed of three representatives from each of the five church families and three at-large members, chosen from among national Christian organizations according to criteria developed by the steering committee.

At the present time, four of the 21 members of the steering committee are Catholics, which is more than the CCT *By-Laws* permits.

The *Organization Plan*, as well as the *By-Laws*, states that not one of the five types ("families") of Christian Churches can have more than three members on the Steering Committee; yet, from other official CCT reports, we find **that the Roman Catholic Church has four members on the steering committee, and no other single denomination has more than one or two.**

Of those members representing major denominations, **four members of the 21 on the steering committee represent the Roman Catholic Church—of which two are bishops and one a cardinal!** This gives the Vatican immense influence in each meeting of the steering committee throughout the year. The cardinal and two bishops will tend to overawe the others who are present!

Four out of 21 is nearly one-fourth (25%) of the total steering committee; yet this is different from the *Organization Plan* arrangement for the full membership of CCT.

"No more than 20% of Christian Churches Together will be participant national Christian organizations."—*CCT Organization Plan.*

In addition, **no single "church family" can have more than three members on the steering committee; yet the Catholic Church, which comprises one entire "family," has four.**

"That committee will be composed of three representatives from each of the five church families."—*Catholic News Service, November 18, 2004.*

"Each Church Family shall be entitled to three representatives on the steering committee."—*CCT By-Laws, Section 8.2.*

Here is the evidence that there are four dedicated Catholics on the steering committee:

"In accord with the structure of the new organization, **the USCCB delegation chose Cardinal William Keeler of Baltimore, Bishop Blaire, and Ronald G. Roberson, CSP,** of the staff of the Secretariat for Ecumenical and Interreligious Affairs, **as the three members of the CCT steering committee reserved for the Catholic family.**

"**Professor Ana Maria Pineda, R.S.M.,** of the Religious Studies Department of Santa Clara University in Santa Clara, California, **was also chosen as an at-large member of the steering committee** [a total of four Catholic members on the steering committee, more than the number reserved for any other family]."—*U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, press release, April 7, 2006.*

Notice that **they got three Catholics on the steering committee—by placing a third Catholic as an "at-large" member.** There are also two other "at-large" members of the steering committee: but, because they represent various denominations, they do not help compose a solid block for any single denomination on that committee.

This is a perpetual arrangement, for each of the "families" on the steering committee appoints its own replacements. There is a jumble of denominations in each of the other four "families," but the Catholic Church is one entire family to itself. So while individuals from various denominations will, from time to time, represent the other four families, **only Catholics serve on the Catholic family—and they, of course, will vote together.**

Only 11 members of the steering committee need be present to constitute a quorum for voting enactments. At such times, the Catholic block needs only one additional vote in order to enact anything it wants. **But, at all times, the importance of increasing National Sunday sacredness will be a topic that will consistently be desirable** to the steering committee, as well as to the entire assembly, as beneficial for increasing morality in the nation.

7 - A special CCT planning group has written, what is called, the "Ten Point Objective." This is a list of 10 goals which will gradually, over a period of time, be presented to the main body of CCT to approve and begin working on.

Here is the background of how this important document came to be written:

Having brought in enough denominations, repre-

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6 sending a broad range of U.S. churches (including Ecumenicals, Pentecostals, Baptists, and Blacks), **the delegates to the March 2006 annual CCT meeting launched CCT as an official ecumenical organization.**

But, needing something for the 2007 meeting to focus on, the steering committee announced that it would celebrate the formation of CCT,—an event which had happened the year before!

"The leadership of thirty-six churches and national Christian organizations will gather at Pasadena Presbyterian Church, Pasadena, California, Wednesday, February 7, at 7:30 pm **to celebrate the formation of Christian Churches Together** in the USA . . .

"**In cooperation with Fuller Seminary** and the Southern California Ecumenical Council, CCT invites church leaders and pastors in the greater Pasadena area to join in this celebration and to be present at the reception that follows."—*CCT press release, undated (probably late fall 2006).*—*CCT-USA press release (undated).*

Notice that, in the above announcement of the February meeting, it was stated that Fuller Seminary was one of the local sponsors of the forthcoming February 2007 meeting. Some who afterward phoned Fuller Seminary about that meeting were told that Fuller had nothing to do with that gathering. That is not correct because, prior to its occurrence, CCT said Fuller was one of its primary southern California promoters. **A later news release stated that the meeting would be held on February 6-9, 2007,** in Pasadena's Lake Avenue Church, home to many of the faculty and students at Fuller.

Although Los Angeles has many important religious leaders, **those who arrived for this yearly assembly—were initially given an official welcome by a Catholic cardinal** (Cardinal Roger Mahoney of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles). The pastor of the church in which the meetings were held also extended them a warm welcome. No other "welcomes" are mentioned.

Halfway through this gathering, it was announced to the news media that "Poverty" would be the first key issue to be approved by the assembly.

"An important topic on the meeting agenda will be discussion of the CCT's Poverty Committee, which is recommending that the members come together on a major initiative to overcome poverty in the U.S."—*CCT press release, February 7, 2007.*

Prior to this time, CCT had never had any specifically stated, public objectives. **A campaign "to fight poverty" was to be the first one. This, of course, was a cause on which everyone could agree.**

But, before the February assembly convened, the steering committee had drawn up a special ten-point set of goals to be achieved. Called "The Ten Point Objective," which, during the February assembly, was presented to the entire delegation in attendance. After being approved by those present, 37 delegates representing 37 denominations and religious organizations, came forward, one by one, and

signed the document. **This was a secret meeting and nothing about it was released to the press.**

In addition, another item (not on the Ten Point list) was approved by the assembly. **This was a concern to reduce "poverty." It was released to the news media as the only objective approved by the February CCT yearly assembly.**

Notice that, unlike those in the ten-point objectives—poverty would not require coercion of the government to enact laws in order to be achieved.

Publicly, from the beginning, it has been stated that CCT was being formed to help bring all the churches together in unity. But, quietly behind the scenes, **the ultimate plan was to transform this gigantic coalition of churches—into a political-action organization which would be able to place key men in power and ram certain objectives through Congress and the White House!**

A friend of mine, highly placed in a U.S. ecumenical organization, personally told me about the existence of the Ten Point Objective. **A close friend of his was in the meeting in Pasadena when the Ten Point Statement was presented to the assembly and signed.** A typed copy was sent to my friend, who shared it with me. Not wanting to lose his position, he asked me to bring this to the attention of our people.

The "anti-poverty" issue was the sole item given to the press. It had been selected for three reasons: It was an issue on which everyone in the nation could agree. It did not require government action to be carried forward (as are each of the Ten Points, listed below). It would help prepare the general public to think that the CCT was intent on accomplishing worthwhile objectives about major issues in America.

Let us now consider this Ten Point Objective:

8 - One of the objectives on that list is for everyone in America to "subscribe" to the Ten Commandments. And another is for "a National Day of Rest to be honored" "throughout all the land."

Notice that, unlike talk about "reducing poverty" (which is not on the following list), **each of these Ten Points requires political action by the CCT. Working closely together, it with its member denominations must coerce Congress and the White House in order to enact them.** (Whether or not all of these ten points will ever be made public, we cannot know. It is obvious that the Vatican is not concerned about the U.S. flag, excessive bail, or unusual punishments. **The ultimate objective of Rome, when the CCT has sufficiently marshaled its member denominations for political action, is use the CCT to push through enactment of a National Sunday Law.)**

Here is this Ten Point Objective:

"1. **Marriage** shall be only between one man and one woman. This is to be decreed by all states. No child shall be **aborted** in the womb.

"2. **Prayers,** public or private, shall be a part of

our national heritage and are to continue in all public educational systems.

"3. **The Ten Commandments are to be subscribed to by the nation.** It is also part of the inscription of our Supreme Court Building and Lincoln Memorial, and shall be continued by Federal/State and local governments. **'One nation under God'** is to be in the salute of the American Flag, and **'In God we trust'** on coins and bills.

"4. All **judges** must subscribe to their Oath about interpreting the law, to defend such; no credence shall be given to any judge to interpret said laws.

"5. No government system will have the right to abuse the **'eminent domain'** [private property ownership] of any citizen or citizens' group.

"6. A well-regulated militia (being necessary to the security of a free state) is **the right of the people to keep and bear arms**, and shall not be infringed.

"7. **Throughout all the land, a National Day of Rest shall be honored by governments, industrial manufacturers, and public shopping facilities.**

"8. It will be declared, by all branches of government, that **the U.S. flag** shall not be set ablaze or destroyed by any groups or organizations. The phrase, 'one nation under God,' shall not be abridged in any salutation.

"9. Excessive **bail** shall not be required, nor excessive **fin**es imposed, or cruel and unusual **punishment** inflicted.

"10. The powers not delegated to any military branch or government (Federal, State, municipal, or judiciary) is prohibited to be exercised by them; but they are reserved to the states [states' rights], respectively, or to the people [individual rights]."

Reading the above list, it is obvious that many of the points are self-evident items on which most Americans are already agreed! **But the seventh is the crucial one—which will thrust us into the Final Crisis when it is urged by this mammoth ecumenical organization for enactment by the U.S. Congress.**

In order to successfully campaign for legislated Sunday sacredness (Point Seven), it will be necessary to urge, as the reason for doing so,—loyalty to the Ten Commandments (Point Three) as the foundation needed in the nation to eliminate crime, improve the public morality, and "bring the nation back to God." You can be assured that a large number of Americans would be delighted at the possibility of a law which might reduce crime and immorality in the nation.

At that time, according to these objectives, everyone in the nation will be required to pledge themselves to "subscribe" to the "Ten Commandments" as the moral basis upon which the nation is founded. Careful observance of Sunday as a sacred day of worship will be the keynote issue. It will be proclaimed as the outward evidence that the citizens are loyal to the Ten Commandments,—and the nation is returning to God.

9 - There were, previously, three other important Christian political-activist organizations in America. But now two of them are gone: Jerry Falwell's *Moral Majority*, and D. James Kennedy's *Reclaiming America for Christ*. Only the *Christian Coalition*, and *Family Research Council* remains.

On May 15, 2007, Jerry Falwell died, apparently of a heart attack, at the age of 73. He founded the Moral Majority in 1980. It had been the pioneer Christian activist organization which helped elect Ronald Reagan and gave Senate control to the Republicans.

D. James Kennedy, 76, had sought to "reclaim America for Christ" in which government policies and laws would be consistent with Evangelical Christianity. But he had a heart attack in December 2006. **On May 8, while he was still in a Michigan hospital, his political action organization, Center for Reclaiming America, closed down operations.** Leaders at his Coral Ridge Church in Florida had learned that Kennedy was permanently disabled by his heart attack, and there was no one to take his place.

Kennedy's annual *Reclaiming America for Christ 2007* conference meeting was held in Fort Lauderdale on the weekend of March 2, but without his presence. Returning home from the hospital, unable to walk, he died on August 1.

Recognizing that CCT might accomplish more than it was able to do, **in early 2007 the Christian Coalition, which for several years had been the leading Christian political-action organization in America, coordinating efforts to get Congress and the White House to push through strongly held Protestant objectives (such as anti-abortion issues),—considered voting to disband and be absorbed into CCT. But, after discussions with the CCT steering committee, the board of Christian Coalition decided not to do so.** It already has a complete network of supporters and contacts all over America, and it feared that the CCT steering committee would as rigidly control Christian Coalition, as it does CCT.

As you might expect, this has produced a significant vacuum in U.S. "Christian right" political activism. Who is going to help the Christian Coalition and Family Research Council represent the Christian churches in getting Congress and the White House to do their bidding?

Every year CCT becomes more powerful. All that is needed is for it to now organize its member churches into a well-trained force, able to work in unison in achieving specific political objectives. It has been estimated that CCT should be able to rally a solid 55% of the voting public to fulfill its objectives.

As of February 2007, member churches and organizations in Christian Churches Together included the following:

"American Baptist Churches USA / Armenian Orthodox Church in America / Bread for the World Call to

8 Renewal / Sojourners Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) / Christian Reformed Church in North America / Church of God (Anderson, IN) / The Church of God of Prophecy / Church World Service / Cooperative Baptist Fellowship / Coptic Orthodox Church / Episcopal Church in the United States of America / The Evangelical Covenant Church / Evangelical Lutheran Church in America / Evangelicals for Social Action / Free Methodist Church of North America / Friends United Meeting / Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America International / Council of Community Churches International / Pentecostal Holiness Church / The Korean Presbyterian Church in America / Moravian Church in America (provisional until 2006) / National Association of Congregational Christian Churches / National Baptist Convention of America, Inc. / National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc. / National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA / Open Bible Churches / Orthodox Church in America / Presbyterian Church (USA) (provisional until 2010) / Reformed Church in America / The Salvation Army / Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch / United Church of Christ / The United Methodist Church (provisional until 2008) / United States Conference of Catholic Bishops / World Vision."—CCT February 2007 news release.

CCT is carefully working to bring the great majority of churches in America together into a single cohesive structure. This may well be the organization which will coerce the U.S. Congress to enact the National Sunday Law.

But there is a second major ecumenical organization—which is nearly a mirror image to CCT in its range of constituent members. Nearly all of the churches throughout the world field are expected to become involved in this drive to get each of the other nations of the world to pass their own National Sunday Laws, after the U.S. has enacted the first one.

What is this second organization?

10 - In 2000, less than a year before CCT was started, a twin ecumenical organization to it was launched; **this one is on a global scale! Its objective is to absorb all the Christian churches throughout the world into its ranks.**

The Catholic Church, which would never join the World Council of Churches, helped start it and is now, because of its massive number of nominal church members, an influential member.

This second organization is the **Global Christian Forum**. It was initially organized on September 9-11, 2000, by 30 officials from Protestant, Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Anglican and Pentecostal traditions" at Fuller Theological Seminary in Pasadena, California (*Christian Century*, Oct. 18, 2000). Fuller is also where a majority of CCT organizational meet-

ings have occurred.

In consideration of what we are told in Revelation 13 and *Great Controversy*, **the two most important ecumenical organizations at this time in history are Christian Churches Together (CCT) and Global Christian Forum (GCF).**

CCT is bringing all the churches in America—including Catholic, Evangelical, and Pentecostal—together into a single cohesive structure. Its objectives indicate that it may well be the organization which will coerce the U.S. Congress to enact the first National Sunday Law (to be followed by the other nations).

The second, GCF is essentially identical to the CCT in its range of constituent members—but on a worldwide scale. Because of their membership (indirectly or directly) in GCF, nearly all of the churches throughout the globe will be better able to take part in the drive to get the other nations of the world to pass their own National Sunday Laws, after the U.S. has enacted the first one.

(Much more information on the *Global Christian Forum* will be found in a forthcoming book I am completing. It is filled with the latest information on our ecumenical connections.)

Christian Churches Together is going to become a political-action powerhouse in America. It has significantly decided to hold its next annual meeting in Washington, D.C. The January 8-11, 2008, meeting will be longer than usual. Here is the CCT announcement:

"Christian Churches Together in the USA is based on similar principles and serves the same purposes as the Global Christian Forum. Officially organized in 2006, **Christian Churches Together is composed of 36 churches and national organizations**, representative of the diversity of US Christian families, who are committed to meeting together for fellowship and worship and to working together on issues crucial to Christian witness in the USA. CCT held its 2007 annual meeting in Pasadena, California. **Its 2008 meeting (January 8-11) in Washington, DC, will strengthen and expand efforts to overcome poverty in the United States.**"—May 2007 CCT press release.

From all that we have observed in this present two-part study, we have found that the Vatican, working with the Protestant Churches, is steadily moving toward an objective which to them may seem beneficial, but will prove deadly in the end. This is no time to sleep. We must be alert and ready for action.

It is our work now to pray and earnestly work, through the sharing of books and personal conversations, to tell others about the Bible Sabbath and the warnings in Revelation 13. **Study the Bible and Spirit of Prophecy every day!** Strengthen your hold on God! An immense challenge is before us. —vj