

# Watch Germany and these Key Locations: Gibraltar, Suez, and the Dardanelles



sightedmoon.com/the-elect-who-are-they-are-you-one-of-them-how-do-you-know/

By Joseph F. Dumond

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**29nd day of the 12th month 5846 years after creation**

**The 12th Month in the first year of the third Sabbatical Year**

**The Third Sabbatical Year of the 119th Jubilee Cycle**

**March 5, 2011**

Shabbat Shalom Brethren,

You are watching historical events that come right from your own pages of your own bible on the nightly news. You are witnessing the King of the North and the King of the South rise up and push at each other and then join together. But if you do not know what to look at then you may miss it.

**Extracted from News Letter 5846-057)**

This next article you will want to open up The Prophecies of Abraham and read pages 62-90.

Europe Must Reclaim the Mediterranean by Brad MacDonald

**<http://www.thetrumpet.com/?q=7963.6580.0.0>**

In the world of geopolitics, the map is a prophetic instrument.

Consider the political upheavals in Egypt and the inevitable emergence of the Muslim Brotherhood in Cairo's new government. More broadly, consider radical Islam's growing presence and influence in places like Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Yemen, Iraq, Lebanon and Pakistan. As extremist Islamic forces gain footholds in these countries, will they provoke transformations beyond the Middle East and North Africa? If so, where?

For the answers, we need only study a world map.

What quickly becomes apparent is radical Islam's rise as a potent and controlling force in the southern and eastern Mediterranean. And who, outside that theater, does this trend threaten more than any other region? In virtually every conceivable way—politically, economically, strategically, demographically, culturally—it threatens Europe!

In an article aptly titled “If This Is Young Arabs’ 1989, Europe Must Be Ready With a Bold Response,” the Guardian’s Timothy Garton Ash warned last week that if violent, anti-Western Islamic forces gain the upper hand in Egypt and throughout North Africa, “producing so many new Irans,” then “heaven help us all” (emphasis mine throughout).

The stakes in the Mediterranean could hardly be higher for Europe, Ash stated: “If that does not add up to a vital European interest, I don’t know what does.”

Shamefully, few commentators beyond Mr. Ash have analyzed the rise of radical Islam in Egypt, Tunisia and throughout the Arab world in this context. Some of Europe’s leaders, on the other hand, know precisely what is at stake.

Last Friday, for example, former German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer, in an article that warranted more attention than it received, warned it was time for Europe to think “geopolitically, not just fiscally, about the Mediterranean.”

In a glimpse of how European elites are digesting events in Egypt, Fischer warned that “what the European Union is facing in the Mediterranean region isn’t primarily a currency problem; first and foremost, it is a strategic problem— one that requires finding solutions urgently.”

In other words, the possibility of losing southern and eastern Mediterranean countries to radical Islam is a greater problem than even the eurozone crisis!

To understand Fischer’s alarm, a person need only consider a map of the Mediterranean Sea in light of radical Islam’s growing footprint in Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon and throughout much of North Africa and the Middle East.

One of Europe’s most important strategic assets is the Strait of Gibraltar. Situated on Spain’s southern tip, dividing Europe from Africa, the sea-lane is the western gateway into the Mediterranean Sea. Each year more than 80,000 vessels, many carrying goods to and from the shores of Europe’s largest economies, particularly Spain, Italy and Greece, transit the maritime gateway. The Port of Gibraltar is a deep-water port, one of the busiest and most important in Europe.

From Gibraltar, one can peer across less than 15 miles of ocean and see Morocco, a bustling nation of 31 million, 98 percent of whom are Muslim. Morocco’s government and populace is relatively stable, but experts say Islamic terrorist organizations in recent years have taken root in the country. Some have joined forces with drug cartels smuggling their wares into Europe.

Others are actively working to overthrow the Moroccan government.

Moreover, neighboring Algeria has emerged as a terrorist mecca. According to former CIA official and counterterrorism expert Charles Allen, al Qaeda is using Algeria as a breeding ground. Al Qaeda “functions as an umbrella organization for a disparate collection of Sunni Muslim terrorist elements determined to attack what they see as apostate regimes in Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Mauritania and Morocco,” he said. Another expert said the region is emerging as al Qaeda’s next Afghanistan.

For Europe, the rising dominance of radical Islam in territory adjacent to its most crucial sea-lane amounts to a major strategic threat!

Roughly 1,000 miles east of Morocco is Tunisia. We’re told that this country, after the recent ousting of its authoritarian president, is embracing the democratic election of a new government. No one knows what this government will look like, but experts expect Islamist political parties will emerge with considerable influence. The leading Islamist party,

Ennahdha—known for its anti-Western, extremist roots—is expected to gain significant power.

For Europe, Tunisia is immensely important. The shores of Sicily are a little over 150 miles away, and the region has historically been a staging ground for armies seeking to invade Europe via the Italian peninsula.

For Europe, the emergence in Tunisia of a government that identifies with radical Islam—and possibly condones its ambitions for an Islamic caliphate—is a strategic threat!

Then there's the Suez Canal, which bisects Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Each day, 2 to 3 million barrels of oil and fuel products pass through the canal and the energy pipelines that transit the Suez desert, which is controlled by Egypt.

About two thirds of that energy ends up in Europe, where it accounts for 5 to 7 percent of the continent's oil consumption. As Joel Hilliker highlighted last week, if the Muslim Brotherhood gains the levers of power in Cairo, it will be able to shut down the Suez, halting the flow of oil and goods.

For Europe, the transition of the Suez Canal into the hands of radical Islam would be a strategic and financial catastrophe!

Beyond Egypt, radical Islam is making its presence felt in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen. Except for Ethiopia, each of these countries is adjacent to the Red Sea or the Gulf of Aden, the vital sea-lanes connecting the Arabian Sea with the Mediterranean Sea, connecting Asia with Europe. Beyond their role as maritime highways, the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden contain vital ports from which oil is shipped to the world.

For Europe, the possibility of the Red Sea falling under the influence of radical Islam is a strategic and economic nightmare!

Another sliver of territory of extreme importance to Europe is the Dardanelle Strait and the Sea of Marmara, both of which connect the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. Historically, these have generally marked the line between Europe and the Middle East. Today, these vital sea-lanes are controlled by Turkey. Since World War I this nation has been a secular state nurturing warm relations with the West, especially Europe. For Europe, as long as Turkey remained a secular, pro-Western state, there was no need to worry about the vital sea-lanes.

In the last couple of years, however, Turkey has given Europe cause for concern. Hardline Islamist forces have gained greater influence, both politically and religiously. More worryingly, Istanbul seems to be losing interest in sustaining rosy relations with the West, including Europe; it is showing an ominous tendency to prioritize relations with its Muslim neighbors, particularly Iran.

For Europe, the thought of Iran's mullahs exploiting relations with Turkey to meddle in the Dardanelles and the Black Sea is deeply alarming!

Truly, when you look at the map and track the rise of radical Islam, it's difficult to exaggerate just how much is at stake for Europe in the Mediterranean. Historically, the Mediterranean Sea belongs to Europe.

Strategically, the Strait of Gibraltar, the coast of Tunisia, the Suez Canal and Red Sea, the Dardanelles and the island of Cyprus are absolutely vital to Europe's national security.

In the last two months, it has become obvious that radical Islam—a vehemently anti-Western, intensely violent, aggressive and uncompromising force—is engaged in a campaign to take control of Europe’s southern flank. Iran is at the vanguard of this uprising.

As reality sinks in, Europe is realizing: Inaction is not an option!

In the time ahead, expect Europe to engage more directly in North Africa and the Middle East. It has too much at stake to do nothing!

More significantly, the rise of radical Islam in the Mediterranean—the region Winston Churchill termed Europe’s soft underbelly—will serve as a powerful impetus for Europe to continue to forge itself into a streamlined and dominant political, economic and military superstate.

Be assured, events in Egypt are serving to assure Europe that if it wants to survive as a unified power—if it wants continued access to energy and resources from Africa and the Middle East—if it wants to stop radical Islam’s war on Christians—if it wants to purge the Islamic extremists from the Continent—then it must develop the political and military might to confront Iran and its radical Islamic proxies.

Watch Europe closely. It knows the window of opportunity to tackle radical Islam’s mounting armies is closing. It is about to reclaim the Mediterranean!

ron fraser | COLUMNIST

Egypt, Israel, Germany and the Vatican

The Jerusalem Post recently reported, “President Shimon Peres has not abandoned his old friend, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

‘We always have had and will have great respect for President Mubarak,’ Peres [said]. ... He was the peacekeeper of the Middle East” (January 31).

Soon that “peacekeeper of the Middle East” will be gone from the scene. His removal combined with the very evident inability of the White House to influence current events in Egypt, or anywhere in the current North African turmoil for that matter, is set to accelerate the involvement of Germany and the Vatican in the Middle East Peace Process.

Israel is desperately looking for another friend, another “peacekeeper of the Middle East” to replace Mubarak and its patently undependable ally, the U.S.

Israeli President Shimon Peres, is the principal emissary involved in seeking to encourage Germany and the Vatican to become Israel’s “friends,” active “peacekeepers” in the Middle East.

During a recent visit to the Vatican, Peres told an interviewer on the First Channel of Italy’s public television (rai): “The relations between the Vatican and the Jewish state are the best since the times of Jesus Christ, and have never been so good in 2,000 years of history. ... The reigning pontiff wishes to have a sincere dialogue with us, as we wish to have with the Vatican.”

Of Germany, during Chancellor Merkel’s most recent visit to Israel, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu declared, “We are allies, Israel and Germany, and we have a great desire, on both sides, to strengthen our relationship and our bilateral cooperation. We also have the strong desire to advance peace and security in our region. Chancellor Merkel and I spoke at length about several ideas in this regard. “We know that we are in a very stormy and unstable period, and we would like to advance stability, peace and security” (jta, January 31).

Having regard to current American weakness, it seems both the Vatican and Germany are well placed to step up their direct involvement in the Mideast peace process in the wake of the Egyptian imbroglio.

German Fingers in Egyptian Pie

<http://thetrumpet.com/?q=7964.6582.0.0>

February 11, 2011 | From theTrumpet.com

With the fall of the Tunisian regime and the impending demise of Egypt's President Mubarak, Germany has scored a significant strategic win. By Ron Fraser  
During the ongoing upheavals in Egypt, little publicity has been given to German strategic interests in that nation, or indeed in the surrounding region of North Africa and the Mediterranean.

Germany's postwar involvement with Egypt dates to the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1957. German interests in Egypt are driven by its strategic location at the vital Suez gateway via which many of its products are shipped south to southern and eastern markets, China in particular.

Egypt and Germany have well-established cultural exchanges established via the Cultural Cooperation Protocol signed in 1959 in addition to two other agreements signed in 1979 and 1981 covering cultural and scientific cooperation.

Politically the two nations enjoy exchanges of information in areas of mutual interest through the bilateral framework of what is known as the Euro-Med Cooperation agreements.

During a visit to Berlin in April 2008, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak established a joint committee of representatives of both countries to explore areas of mutual interest in which they could jointly cooperate each to the other's benefit. These areas of interest include political dialogue, trade and industry, environment, scientific research, culture, and judicial and immigration matters. Inevitably, the German security and intelligence service, the BND, will use these fronts to mask its spy activities in a foreign country. Thus it is that German intelligence is kept up to date with the machinations of competing movements in Egypt as it currently undergoes the process of regime change.

Germany has shown particular interest in helping to secure the Gaza Strip, the vital corridor buffering Israel at its southern border with Egypt. At the summit conference held in Sharm el-Sheikh in March 2009 to discuss the reconstruction and security of Gaza, Germany's Chancellor Angela Merkel took a lead role.

Germany and Egypt are in agreement on the two-state solution to the Palestinian question, a main sticking point with the Middle East peace process in which Germany is busy working behind the scenes in an effort to take on a lead role.

Key to understanding German foreign policy in Egypt is the increasing extent of its involvement in industry, and the Bundeswehr elites' involvement with Egypt's military elites. German-Foreign-Policy.com has reported that "Following Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's announcement that he would not seek reelection in the upcoming presidential elections in September, the German government has reinforced its efforts to gain influence in Cairo's incoming power structures. The Egyptian military still has control. The most important ministers are from the military" (February 3).

Noting this, German-Foreign-Policy.com continues, "A constellation that could successfully leave Egyptian power with [Omar] Suleiman and the military would be favorable to the Western powers. This would permit the maintenance of the existing precarious Middle East tensions, based on support for Israel by some of the Arab governments—including the Egyptian—and permitting Western control over Arab resources."

But Berlin is hedging its bets in Egypt by also continuing to court opposition groups through its traditional method of masking its strategic political intentions behind educational and humanitarian initiatives.

“In case the military cannot stabilize its control over the Egyptian situation, Berlin is maintaining contact with members of the opposition, also through German-party-affiliated foundations, such as the Friedrich Naumann Foundation” (ibid.). That foundation is directly affiliated with Chancellor Merkel’s main coalition partner, the Federal Democratic Party.

Then there is the rather intriguing connection between the Muslim Brotherhood (MB) and Germany.

“Postwar West Germany offered the MB a valuable safe haven in the heart of Europe, primarily because the Ikhwan [Muslim term for the Muslim Brotherhood] had established a relationship with the Nazis during World War II and maintained ties to powerful Germans after the war” (Center for Security Policy, Oct. 7, 2010).

Over the past 20 years, we have often publicized in the Trumpet magazine the historically documented fact that many former Nazis were placed into positions of influence under Germany’s first postwar government headed by Chancellor Adenauer.

During Adenauer’s chancellorship, “The West Germans were especially welcoming of Syrians and Egyptians because of a state policy that offered assistance to any ‘refugees’ from nations that formally recognized Bonn’s rival, Communist East Germany—something both Egypt and Syria did” (ibid.). So it was that, mid-20th century, the Muslim Brotherhood found safe haven in Germany.

Thus it is that today Germany is involved with, and has influence over, the three main parties that could have impact on shaping the post-Mubarak future of the highly strategic nation of Egypt: the military elites, the opposition parties and the Muslim Brotherhood.

But one of the main thrusts of Germany’s involvement with the Egyptian elites has been to counter initiatives by France in its efforts to supply a counterweight to Germany’s lucrative interests in Eastern Europe by President Nicolas Sarkozy’s Mediterranean Union.

President Sarkozy’s main partners in this political/economic union were President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali of Tunisia. The deposing of the Tunisian president and the apparent downfall of Hosni Mubarak has led to the collapse of the French-inspired Mediterranean Union. Its general secretary, seeing the writing on the wall, recently resigned. This is a significant defeat for France’s efforts to influence events in the Middle East and Mediterranean region against specific German economic and political interests. The door is now open for Germany to move in and become the main agent of influence in this crucially strategic region.

Watch Northern Africa closely now for the power behind the thrones in the southern rim of the Mediterranean to increasingly emanate from Europe’s richest economy and most powerful political force, Germany!

Germany will be seeking to secure its hold over the Mediterranean Sea and the crucial gateways at its western and eastern extremities—Gibraltar and Suez.

**Extracted from Newsletters 5846-059**

## **Germany Responds to Iran's Suez Provocation**

February 25, 2011 | From theTrumpet.com

Germany has dispatched three warships to meet two from Iran in the Mediterranean. By Ron Fraser

Anders Fogh Rasmussen has called an emergency meeting of NATO to consider mounting a military mission in the Mediterranean. Discussions have already been held with all EU defense chiefs. In the meantime, Germany has already reacted on its own initiative.

The European Union—especially its lead nation Germany—regards Africa as its own backyard, and the Mediterranean islands as stepping stones to that resource-rich continent.

For some years, Germany has held a UN mandate to patrol and secure the waters of the Mediterranean Sea. Germany's Federal Cabinet renewed that mandate in November of last year. It is not a mandate that Germany will ever be tempted to give up.

No northern African or Middle Eastern nation possesses the naval power to contest the EU's possession of the Mediterranean.

The three key access points to the Mediterranean and what lies beyond are Gibraltar, Suez and the Dardanelles.

Gibraltar is secured as an EU possession by Britain. Turkey remains both an ally and a strong trading partner of the EU and Russia. If Turkey saw fit to block the Dardanelles, it would have both the EU and Russia to deal with. The provocation of either nuclear power is not in Turkey's interests.

That leaves Suez alone that is open to abuse by any unfriendly power that might seize control of Egypt and seek to then hold the West to ransom by threatening to block Suez.

Nasser did it in 1956. Then, after the Six Day War of 1967, the canal remained blocked for eight years. The escalation of costs to shipping was enormous as Atlantic-Indian Ocean trade had to reroute during that period around Africa.

The situation in the Middle East is much more volatile today than it was in Nasser's day. Not only that. The EU was but a dot on the geopolitical horizon in 1967. Today it is a world power aggressively seeking to develop a high-powered, pan-European, nuclear-armed military force. Leading the way is a newly confident Germany.

There is another crucial gateway to which the rest of the world cannot afford to have its access blocked: the Persian Gulf. This is the most vital gateway giving access to the bulk of Middle East oil deposits.

Enter Iran.

This rogue nation—chief sponsor of Islamist terror, declared enemy of the West—has already threatened to block access to Gulf ports in retaliation against Western efforts to contain it.

Iran recently sought to capitalize on the unrest that has spread from Tunisia to Bahrain by floating a couple of warships up Suez and into the Mediterranean.

Germany was quick to respond.

Under the guise of “humanitarian interests”—that is, “the evacuation of German citizens from Libya”—the Bundeswehr sent three warships steaming to the Mediterranean to confront the Iranian provocation. Defense Minister Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg’s department has confirmed that the frigates Brandenburg and Rheinland-Pfalz and the tactical support ship Berlin have been dispatched to the southernmost point of the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Sidra, which borders the Libyan coast.

Had the real reason been for evacuation purposes, Germany could quite well, at far less expense and much more speedily, flown German citizens out of Libya. The numbers simply don’t compute. Three warships plus 600 military personnel on board to rescue just 160 German expats? There’s more to this than meets the eye.

The choice to beef up security in the Mediterranean by adding three warships was deliberate. Germany is sending a strong signal. The message to Iran and any other rogue element that might seek to take advantage of the revolutionary unrest in the Mediterranean is, Don’t mess with us on our own turf!

Mark our words—this is the first overt act of provocation and response between two nations that are prophesied to clash very soon in hot war—war that will be to the detriment of both Iran and the whole pan-Islamic effort at regional dominance. At the same time, that conflict will propel a German-led Europe into the world spotlight as a dominant global power.

**<http://www.thetrumpet.com/?q=8004.6632.0.0>**

If the prospect of Islamists taking over the Suez Canal made Europe nervous, chaos in Libya is giving it apoplexy.

Crazy, crazy times. Every week, another government falls: Lebanon, Tunisia, Egypt. Bahrain and Yemen hang in the balance. Now Libya is about to go. Protesters are looting and burning. Tripoli is in flames. The government has mowed down over 200 people, which only angered the mob all the more. We’re about to see the longest-serving dictator in the world booted.

And it’s all happening in the neighborhood of the world’s richest oil chests. Libya happens to be the world’s 12th-biggest oil producer, and Africa’s third biggest. The country’s Sirte Basin holds the largest oil reserves on the continent.

Unsurprisingly, anxiety over Libya sent oil prices soaring 7 percent yesterday, putting oil at a 2year high. Brent crude jumped to over \$105 a barrel, its peak since before the 2008 financial crisis.

Who is Libya’s biggest customer? Europe. Though the country produces only 2 percent of the world’s oil, it supplies an estimated 10 percent of Europe’s. Most of the 1.4 million barrels a



day from the Sirte Basin go to Italy, Germany and Spain. Italy alone buys about one third of Libya's oil and gas exports.

Clearly, Libya's mad mob represents a massive escalation of the threat to European energy supplies. Reports emerged of a tribe in eastern Libya warning Muammar Qadhafi that if he kept oppressing protesters it would try to halt oil exports to the Continent. Worker strikes have already shut down one oilfield and one oil refinery. Skittish European energy companies have started evacuating some of their staff from the country. A German company announced it would cut its 100,000 bpd operations in Libya. The EU is getting ready to bring all its citizens in Libya home.

For Europe, the threat to one tenth of its oil supply is bad enough—yet at this point, nobody knows where the contagion of revolution in the Middle East will stop.

“This is potentially worse for oil than the Iran crisis in 1979,” said Paul Horsnell, the lead oil industry analyst at Barclays Capital. “That was a revolution in one country, here there are so many countries at once.”

Brethren you need to get dialed in or you will soon find yourself left behind. If your too busy watching Coronation street or 2 and ½ men then you have other mort pressing issues to deal with. But not until you shale the cares of this world will you be able to be a part of the one that is now coming.