

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS AND THE BIBLE

“It is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor.”

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Commander-in-Chief in the American Revolution; Signer of the Constitution; First President of the United States

“We have no government armed with power capable of contending with human passions unbridled by morality and religion. Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other.”

JOHN ADAMS

Signer of the Declaration of Independence; One of Two Signers of the Bill of Rights; Second President of the United States

“Before any man can be considered as a member of civil society, he must be considered as a subject of the Governor of the Universe.”

JAMES MADISON

Signer of the Constitution; Fourth President of the United States

“And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with His wrath? Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever.”

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Signer and the principal author of the Declaration of Independence; Third President of the United States

“Is it not that in the chain of human events, the birthday of the nation is indissolubly linked with the birthday of the Savior?—that it forms a leading event in the progress of the Gospel dispensation? Is it not that the Declaration of Independence first organized the social compact on the foundation of the Redeemer’s mission upon earth?—That it laid the cornerstone of human government upon the first precepts of Christianity?”

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Statesman; Diplomat; Sixth President of the United States

Founding Fathers

“An appeal to arms and to the God of hosts is all that is left us!... Sir, we are not weak if we make a proper use of those means which the God of nature hath placed in our power... Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us... Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!!!”

PATRICK HENRY

Patriot and Statesman

“To the kindly influence of Christianity we owe that degree of civil freedom, and political and social happiness, which mankind now enjoys... Whenever the pillars of Christianity shall be overthrown, our present republican forms of government—and all blessings which flow from them—must fall with them.”

JEDEDIAH MORSE

Patriot and Educator, called “The Father of American Geography”

Founding Fathers

(Continued from page 1)

“I’ve lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth: That God governs in the affairs of men. If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? We’ve been assured in the sacred writings that unless the Lord builds the house, they labor in vain who build it. I firmly believe this, and I also believe that without His concurring aid, we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel.”

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Signer of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution

Congress

“We are a Christian people...not because the law demands it, not to gain exclusive benefits or to avoid legal disabilities, but from choice and education; and in a land thus universally Christian, what is to be expected, what desired, but that we shall pay due regard to Christianity?”

[Senate Judiciary Committee Report, January 19, 1853]

“At the time of the adoption of the Constitution and the amendments, the universal sentiment was that Christianity should be encouraged... In this age there can be no substitute for Christianity...That was the religion of the founders of the republic and they expected it to remain the religion of their descendants.”

[House Judiciary Committee Report, March 27, 1854]

Supreme Court Justices

“The Bible is the best of all books, for it is the Word of God and teaches us the way to be happy in this world and in the next. Continue therefore to read it and to regulate your life by its precepts. Providence has given to our people the choice of their rulers, and it is the duty, as well as the privilege and interest of our Christian nation, to select and prefer Christians for their rulers.”

JOHN JAY

Co-author of the Federalist Papers; First Chief-Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court

“Human law must rest its authority ultimately upon the authority of that law which is Divine. . . . Far from being rivals or enemies, religion and law are twin sisters, friends, and mutual assistants. Indeed, these two sciences run into each other.”

JAMES WILSON

Signer of both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution; Original Justice on the U. S. Supreme Court

“One of the beautiful boasts of our municipal jurisprudence is that Christianity is a part of the Common Law...There never has been a period in which the Common Law did not recognize Christianity as lying at its foundations...I verily believe Christianity necessary to the support of civil society.”

JOSEPH STORY

U. S. Supreme Court Justice, “Father of American Jurisprudence,” Placed on the Court by President James Madison

Education

“Let every student be plainly instructed and earnestly pressed to consider well the main end of his life and studies is to know God and Jesus Christ which is eternal life (John 17:3) and therefore to lay Christ in the bottom as the only foundation of all sound knowledge and learning. And seeing the Lord only giveth wisdom, let every one seriously set himself by prayer in secret to seek it of Him (Proverbs Chs. 2, 3). Every one shall so exercise himself in reading the Scriptures twice a day that he shall be ready to give such an account of his proficiency therein.”

HARVARD

1636 Student Guidelines

“All the scholars are required to live a religious and blameless life according to the rules of God’s Word, diligently reading the Holy Scriptures, that fountain of Divine light and truth, and constantly attending all the duties of religion.”

YALE

1787 Student Guidelines

Supreme Court Rulings

There is no dissonance in these [legal] declarations...These are not individual sayings, declarations of private persons: they are organic [legal, governmental] utterances; they speak the voice of the entire people...These, and many other matters which might be noticed, add a volume of unofficial declarations to the mass of organic utterances that this is a Christian nation.

Church of the Holy Trinity v. U. S., 1892

Unanimous Decision Declaring America a Christian Nation

Significantly, the U. S. Supreme Court cited dozens of court rulings and legal documents as precedents to arrive at this ruling; but in 1962, when the Supreme Court struck down voluntary prayer in schools, it did so without using any such precedent.

Why may not the Bible, and especially the New Testament, without note or comment, be read and taught as a divine revelation in [schools]—its general precepts expounded, its evidences explained and its glorious principles of morality inculcated?...Where can the purest principles of morality be learned so clearly or so perfectly as from the New Testament [and Old Testament where the moral law was first given!—TA]?

Vidal v. Girard's Executors, 1844

Unanimous Decision Commending and Encouraging the Use of the Bible in Government-Run Schools

Foreigners

The Americans combine the notions of Christianity and of liberty so intimately in their minds that it is impossible to make them conceive the one without the other. Upon my arrival in the United States, the religious aspect of the country was the first thing that struck my attention; and the longer I stayed there, the more did I perceive the great political consequences resulting from this state of things, to which I was unaccustomed. In France I had almost always seen the spirit of religion and the spirit of freedom pursuing courses diametrically opposed to each other; but in America I found that they were intimately united, and that they reigned in common over the same country.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE

French observer of America in 1831, author of Democracy in America

There is no country in which the people are so religious as in the United States...The great number of religious societies existing in the United States is truly surprising; there are some of them for everything; for instance, societies to distribute the Bible; to distribute tracts; to encourage religious journals; to convert, civilize, educate;...to take care of their widows and orphans; to preach, extend, purify, preserve, reform the faith; to build chapels, endow congregations, support seminaries;...to establish Sunday schools;...to prevent drunkenness, etc.

ACHILLE MURAT

French observer of America in 1832

THEY PAID THE PRICE

News and Commentary

The Founding Fathers Never Gave Their Lives to Give the United States of America to Despotic Government

By Paul Harvey

On Radio Everywhere

Americans, you know the 56 men who signed our Declaration of Independence that first 4th of July—you know they were risking everything, don't you?—'cause if they won their war with the British, there'd be years of hardship and a struggling nation. If they lost they'd face a hangman's noose. And yet there where it says, "We herewith pledge, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," they did sign. But did you know that they paid the price?

When Carter Braxton of Virginia, signed the Declaration of Independence, he was a wealthy planter and trader; but thereafter he saw his ships swept from the seas and to pay his debts, he lost his home and all of his property and he died in rags.

Thomas Lynch, Jr., who signed that pledge, was a third generation rice grower and aristocrat—a large plantation owner—but after he signed, his health failed. With his wife, he set out for France to regain his failing health. Their ship never got to France; he was never heard from again.

Thomas McKean of Delaware was so harassed by the enemy that he was forced to move his family five times in five months. He served in Congress without pay, his family in poverty and in hiding.

Vandals looted the properties of Ellery and Clymer and Hall and Gwinnett and Walton and Heyward and Rutledge and Middleton. And Thomas Nelson, Jr. of Virginia raised

two million dollars on his own signature to provision our allies, the French fleet. After the War, personally he paid back the loans, wiped out his entire estate; he was never reimbursed by his government. And in the final battle for Yorktown, he, Nelson, urged General Washington to fire on his, Nelson's own home, then occupied by Cornwallis. And he died bankrupt. Thomas Nelson, Jr. had pledged his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor.

The Hessians seized the home of Francis Hopkinson of New Jersey. Francis Lewis had his home and everything destroyed, his wife imprisoned—she died within a few months. Richard Stockton, who signed the Declaration of Independence, pledging his life and his fortune, was captured and mistreated, and his health broken to the extent that he died at 51. And his estate was pillaged.

Thomas Heyward, Jr. was captured when Charleston fell. John Hart was driven from his wife's bedside while she was dying; their thirteen children fled in all directions for their lives. His fields and gristmill were laid waste. For more than a year he lived in forests and caves and returned home after the War to find his wife dead, his children gone, his properties gone. He died a few weeks later of exhaustion and a broken heart.

Lewis Morris saw his land destroyed, his family scattered. Philip Livingston died within a few months of hardships of the War.

John Hancock, history remembers best, due to a quirk of fate—that

great sweeping signature attesting to his vanity, towers over the others—one of the wealthiest men in New England, he stood outside Boston one terrible night of the War and said, "Burn Boston, 'though it makes John Hancock a beggar, if the public good requires it." He, too, lived up to the pledge.

Of the 56 signers of the Declaration, few were long to survive, 5 were captured by the British and tortured before they died, 12 had their homes—from Rhode Island to Charleston—sacked and looted, occupied by the enemy or burned. Two of them lost their sons in the Army; one had two sons captured. Nine of the 56 died in the War from its hardships or from its more merciful bullets. I don't know what impression you'd had of these men who met that hot summer in Philadelphia, but I think it's important this July 4th, that we remember this about them: they were not poor men, they were not wild-eyed pirates; these were men of means, these were rich men, most of them, who enjoyed much ease and luxury in personal living. Not hungry men, prosperous men, wealthy land owners, substantially secure in their prosperity. But they considered liberty—this is as much I shall say of it—they had learned that liberty is so much more important than security, that they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. And they fulfilled their pledge—they paid the price, and freedom was born.

Paul Harvey, good day.

ALAMO REMINDS WE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO DECLARE INDEPENDENCE FROM THE DESPOTIC ROMAN CANON SECULAR GOVERNMENT

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The Unanimous Declaration of the United States of America

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by

abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. —Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative

bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from page 5)

to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule in these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare, is undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

John Hancock

New Hampshire: Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton

Massachusetts: John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry

Rhode Island: Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery

Connecticut: Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott

New York: William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris

New Jersey: Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark

Pennsylvania: Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross

Delaware: Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean

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“...the freedom of the press belongs to those who own the presses. And it’s true.”

Jonathan Tobin, Editor of the weekly *The Jewish Ledger* (West Hartford, USA)

“WE ARE INTELLECTUAL PROSTITUTES”

John Swinton

John Swinton (1829-1901), the foremost journalist of his day, chief editorial writer for the New York Times (1860-1870) and editorial writer for the Sun (1875-1897), was asked to toast an independent press at a New York banquet given in his honour by other journalists. His response was clear and forthright:

“There is no such thing in America as an independent press, unless it is in the small towns. You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dares to write his honest opinions, and if you did you know beforehand that they would never appear in print.... The business of the New York

journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and to sell his race and his country for his daily bread. You know this and I know it, and what folly is this to be toasting an ‘Independent Press.’ We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the

scenes. We are the jumping-jacks; they pull the strings and we dance. Our talents, our possibilities and our lives are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes.”

(Labor’s Untold Story, by Richard O. Boyer and Herbert M. Morais, published by Cameron Associates, NY, NY, 1955, page 81.)

Wednesday, May 27, 2009

Dear Pastor Tony,

I felt compelled to write this letter to just put into words what I have been thinking as I have been working with your church and the members.

I think that it’s important to recognize the courage that it takes to stand on principal. I really respect that about you and all the wonderful people that I have met while helping your families. From what I have seen, read, heard and understood, you have been in the hot seat, and thus persecuted, for many years. It’s hard to comprehend that 40 plus years later you are still standing. It takes an amazing heart and faith to stand up in the face of such extreme adversity. How do you keep from becoming bitter?

I have been helping parents for almost 10 years now, and I have certainly taken my fair share of licks. I don’t foresee any end to that. When Cheryl and I are successful, and we get children back, it is bittersweet as those children and their families are forever changed. Sometimes I think I have the best and the saddest job in the world. I wouldn’t change it for anything. I only have peace when I am helping families in crisis. I have stood in their shoes. Their pain is hard to describe

CPS Watch

or put into words so I won’t even try. I hope that I have the tenacity to endure the journey as well as you have. I know that God has put this task for me to do, so I will continue to do it regardless of the outcomes. I really feel like God has put me in your path for a reason. Sometimes I try to guess what that might be, maybe to just get the children back, maybe to help you get a trustworthy defense team or maybe just because God wants me to experience the journey of walking with these families. I don’t have all the answers and I’ve often been wrong, but I do know that God is in control of the entire situation.

When I was able to regain custody of my little girl from the clutches of the government, the first thing that I did was gave her back to God. An unknown lady came up to me and told me that God told her to tell me, “This is not about your baby.” Of course, being rebellious, I replied that of course it was about my baby. I was wrong. It was not about MY baby! My baby was merely a tool to remind me of what others were facing with their own children. Looking at my baby every day reminds me of how important it is to help

others facing similar situations. Because of that I have decided to continue this work as long as God will have me do it. He has provided the means to do it, over and over again. When there were money issues, it just appeared. When I was distressed, something good would happen and so on it has gone, until I am almost ten years later in Texarkana. I am completely amazed that I have come this far.

Thank you for trusting me with your most valuable assets—the families. It truly is an honor to be trusted with such an important issue and I will do my best to be deserving of that trust. I can’t wait to rejoice with your church when you and your church and their families are reunited. Hopefully when this is all over, we can put our minds together to figure out new ways to help other families facing the same crises as I am sure that there is much to learn from you. I am eager to learn from your mistakes and successes and I hope that one day you will share them with me.

God Bless you and yours,

Deseré Howard

CPS Watch

Legal Team Coordinator/advocate

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from page 6)

Maryland: Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Virginia: George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton

North Carolina: William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn

South Carolina: Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton

Georgia: Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton

Be prepared to meet God, and soon. This end-time world is a time bomb ready to blow. Get right with God by praying this prayer to God:

PRAYER

My Lord and my God, have mercy upon my soul, a sinner.¹ I believe that

Jesus Christ is the Son of the living God.² I believe that He died on the cross and shed His precious blood for the forgiveness of all my former sins.³ I believe that God raised Jesus from the dead by the power of the Holy Spirit,⁴ and that He sits on the right hand of God at this moment, hearing my confession of sin and this prayer.⁵ I open up the door of my heart, and I invite You into my heart, Lord Jesus.⁶ Wash all of my filthy sins away in the precious blood that You shed in my place on the cross at Calvary.⁷ You will not turn me away, Lord Jesus; You will forgive my sins and save my soul. I know because Your Word, the Bible, says so.⁸ Your Word says that You will turn no one away, and that includes me.⁹ Therefore, I know that You have heard me, and I know that You have answered me, and I know that I am saved.¹⁰ And I thank You, Lord Jesus, for saving my soul, and I will show my thankfulness by doing as You command and sin no more.¹¹

You've just completed the first step

in a series of five steps which are necessary to receive salvation. Your second step is to deny yourself and take up your cross daily and follow Jesus for the purpose of mortifying your flesh, that is, for putting to death your own will, your soulful self, and the world with all of its lusts. All these must be baptized into the watery death of Christ.

Step three is your resurrection from the satanic life of Adam unto the sinless life of Christ. Step four is your ascension into a position of authority to reign for God with Christ on earth, and the fifth step is to reign for God in Christ on earth to the end for the purpose of bringing about the kingdom of Heaven on earth. You must learn the Word of God, submit yourselves one to another, and do what the Word says so that the church and the world may see evidence of your submission to God's Word, His order, and His authority in and by you.

Praise the Lord. May God bless and reward you abundantly.
Yours in the wonderful name of Jesus,
Pastor Tony Alamo

1 Psa. 51:5, Rom. 3:10-12, 23 2 Matt. 26:63-64, 27:54, Luke 1:30-33, John 9:35-37, Rom. 1:3-4 3 Acts 4:12, 20:28, Rom. 3:25, I John 1:7, Rev. 5:9 4 Psa. 16:9-10, Matt. 28:5-7, Mark 16:9, 12, 14, John 2:19, 21, 10:17-18, 11:25, Acts 2:24, 3:15, Rom. 8:11, I Cor. 15:3-7 5 Luke 22:69, Acts 2:25-36, Heb. 10:12-13 6 I Cor. 3:16, Rev. 3:20 7 Eph. 2:13-22, Heb. 9:22, 13:12, 20-21, I John 1:7, Rev. 1:5, 7:14 8 Matt. 26:28, Acts 2:21, 4:12, Eph. 1:7, Col. 1:14 9 Matt. 21:22, John 6:35, 37-40, Rom. 10:13 10 Heb. 11:6 11 John 5:14, 8:11, Rom. 6:4, I Cor. 15:10, Rev. 7:14, 22:14

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