

A Study of The Scriptures

Tape 146

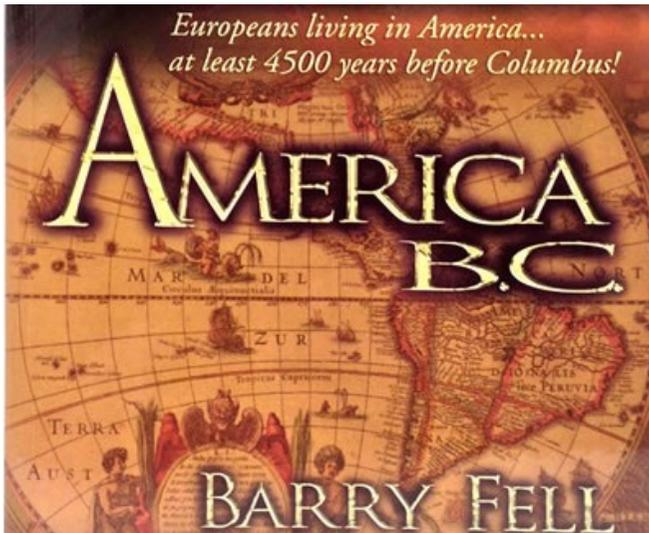
**Based on The Work of
Dr. Wesley A. Swift**



**Compiled By
Ella Rose Mast**

Tape No. 146
By
Ella Rose Mast

An Increase of Knowledge



WE DID THE BOOK REPORT FOR YOU OR "AMERICA B.C." where now men and women were beginning to uncover many of these inscriptions found in America as being attached to our history. Barry Fell is listed by others as a great research individual, one of the greatest decipherers of all times. Now he has written another book, "Saga of America" published in 1988 which is making much of a commotion in the scientific world. In 1978 Dr. Raymond Dart from South Africa, where he worked as a palaeontologist, wrote to Barry Fell saying: 'What you and your colleagues are doing in New England is basic. The spectacle of its potential repercussions upon mankind is fantastic to envisage.' This was after he read the book "America B.C."

Barry Fell grew up in New England and after his studies, he began to dig into America's past. He wrote his book "America B.C." which I reviewed for you, and some of you read. Then in 1988 here comes this book which the World Order does not seem to notice. Still there are people who are interested in America's past and these facts can now be used to enlighten our people.

This book "Saga America" covers the time before Christ on into the first millennium after Christ when actually our people were moving on in their destiny. To find where our colonists came from, then our author tells us that we must go back to the ports of departure. We must go back to the coasts of Portugal, to the Greco-Roman colonies of North Africa and along the Mediterranean area, and to the Norsemen's lairs in the Arctic islands.

Those were the places from which men set out to seek the ends of the world. To those who live in those ancient lands of departure, even today, much that we find in America is still intelligible. If you want to know what an ancient American text is saying, take it back to an old world land where similar texts are still to be seen engraved on bedrock, on headstones, and temple lintels, or in museums. Ask the local people how they read their Ancestor's writings and the learned among them still remember.

In his new book "Saga of America", Barry Fell was able to do just that. After he wrote "America B.C.", he tells us that he received thousands of letters, and not all of them were from America. For some came from across the ocean as well. Archaeologists then came to America from Iberia (Spain) and North Africa to see and to read these inscriptions. One of the ancient ports of departure for ocean voyages was Leptis Magna, on the Mediterranean coast of Libya. Here the Carthaginians (Phoenicians) had a factory, and trading station named Lepqus. It was here that the wealthy families of Carthage found refuge when their city fell.

In order to learn how to read ancient American inscriptions in Libyan script, the best school is Libya itself. Markings that archaeologists have called 'Great Basin Curvilinear' or similar names and which was supposed to be meaningless Indian magic signs are now to be recognized by the ancient Libyans. Over there they tell you to read from right to left and

then back from left to right and so forth. All vowels were left out of most ancient writing but the content indicates the vowels that are to be used.

Our author took some ancient writings and sure enough they could be read. One translation was of a letter telling his family that he was coming home for a visit, in his home town. Further more he said: 'I intend to stay at a house in town in order to enjoy the company of my brothers.', The ancients of North Africa had no trouble in reading this ancient script for the author.

Some full blooded Indians came to the author after he wrote "America B.C." and they told of how their ancestors crossed the Bering Sea to get to America and how they brought their type of script with them. Arabs also invited Barry Fell to come to their land and see the beginning of some of the ancient markings found in America. Thus our author flew to their land and the lands of the Mediterranean to see where those coins which American farmers were ploughing up really came from.

Our author went to the Libyan land, the ancient land of the Phoenicians and he took photographic enlargements of the engraved portraits and assorted inscriptions newly identified as being those of famed Libyan Kings of ancient times, yet these photographs had been found in America. The names of the two Monarchs depicted in the inscription were well known in Libya where they are regarded as National Patriots who defied the power of Rome two centuries before Christ. But their portraits had not been seen in their late years, and yet here came an American bearing such tidings. And there in Libya, it was an Arab scholar who would greet him. We here in the west learn at school that the Arabs preserved Greek learning then the ancient world collapsed into barbarianism. But we do not appreciate how much influence the ancient Greeks had upon the Aryan world.

Back in our history here in these United States, in western Connecticut on December 4, 1807, early in the morning in western Fairfax County, there had come a tremendous roar. Those who were aware, heard the whistle and rushing noise of something flying through the air, and then a dark stone hit the earth. A meteorite had thus fallen from the sky and it

was finally admitted that such things could happen. Such was the education of America. It was not until after 1860 that the idea developed that all American Indians came from across the Bering Straits, that no visitor came from Europe or North Africa or the North lands to America until after Columbus came. As late as the 1940's not even the Norse were considered as having been able to visit the east coast.

Today we are learning that from 400 B.C. to 1100 A.D. the western world was dominated by 6 maritime powers: -

1. The Carthaginians of Tunisia (Phoenicians)
2. The Greek and Libyans of North Africa often in concert with either Carthage or Egypt.
3. The Romans
4. The Byzantine Greeks who succeeded Rome.
5. The Islamic powers of North Africa and Asia.
6. The Norse Sea Rovers.

In that span of time we are now finding that those six left inscriptions and artefacts and sometimes colonists as well in the New World. Therefore, America shares a history with the Old World. And ancient America must have been well acquainted with much of that history which took place in ancient America two thousand years ago, became a haven of refuge where learned men from ancient lands came to impart their knowledge to a new land. In 1979 then the whole question of ancient American contacts with overseas civilizations became a lively topic of debate in Universities and archaeological societies, both here in America and abroad.

Back in the early days when Latin and Roman history were studied and understood, the founding fathers understood that ships of the Old World had from early on crossed the Atlantic and visited these United States. And left behind these unexpected mementos. Then later on when the

Columbus mystique began to evolve in American school books, children were taught to believe that the world was considered to be flat until 1493. And these troublesome coins found here in the United States, were now dismissed from consideration. New finds were as often as not ignored. America it was now argued could never have been known to the Romans. Thus these Roman coins must not be related to ancient America.

When the iron plough developed in Europe in the 18th century, they cut deeper into the sod and they turned up Roman coins in all those areas which Rome at one time controlled. A visitor from England mentioned to our author that when he passed his boyhood days in Silchester, New Hampshire, he followed the ploughs and it was rare that he never found at least 3 or 4 coins each day. The ploughs of Europe also yielded stone arrow heads, where as these lay on the surface in America.

Then as the deep ploughs came into use they found the same relics where as the Romans never had control over Scandinavia or even northern Germany. Thus even before Roman coins were left behind, there were artefacts of Ancient Britain and other places there before the Roman coins. Now, from ancient reports we discover that in 261 B.C. the people of Carthage (Phoenicians) had at least 1500 ships. Rome in 32 B.C. had 2000 whips each with their quota of crewmen. This did not count the Mercantile vessels and their crews. What did they use them for???

Reluctance to recognize Old World affinities still characterize the attitude of many Archaeologists. As recently as 1977 a prominent English spokesman denied there was any connection between the Pyramids of Egypt and those of America.

In parts of North America, north of the Sahara Desert, very ancient writing systems range back over 2000 years and are still to be found today. In the year 1558 A.D. an obscure French Churchman, named Abbe' Amiot, became the literary sensation of Europe. He had discovered ancient Greek manuscripts by a historian named Plutarch in Monastery libraries in Italy and he published a French translation. In these writing of Plutarch was the discussion of an ancient Carthaginian manuscript which he says he found in the ruins of that city. One was dealing with voyages across the

Atlantic. It was not until America celebrated the 400 Anniversary of the voyage of Columbus in 1892 that a historian in New York noticed that Plutarch's account on the parchment from Carthage also described what was termed a routine voyage. Later all these things would be disclosed and described as poppycock. However Plutarch reported that this description was of northern outward route followed by the Carthaginian ships, as by way of Iceland (Ogygia) and the return route followed the anti-trade winds around latitude 40 degrees north back to Spain and then to Carthage.

Diodorus of Sicily implies that the Carthaginians discovered an island resembling Cuba today. One of the Carthage coins found, shows the head and neck of a white horse and along side is a palm tree. The Punic letters below spell the word OMMONT meaning "in camp".

The Carthage coins in America are all from the 4th or 3rd generation B.C. Where ever Carthaginians settled, they dedicated a scriptural marble of limestone of a horse, and in New England they also brought with them this ancient emblem. When trying to discover how the world was made, they watched the stars. And undoubtedly went around South America and up to California where they left their symbol of the white horse and the tree.

Carthaginian rural satyr masks with Pan's ears are found carved on rock face near Wichita, Kansas. Carthaginian coins of the 3 or 4th century B.C. have been found along the Arkansas River, both upstream and downstream from Wichita.

Nova Scotia and New England lie in the same latitude as the Caspian Sea. And the dictionary of the Micmac language of Nova Scotia and Maine, the relationship of the vocabulary was the prevalence of Greek roots. They spoke either Greek or the language like the Greek. They imply a derivation from the Greek spoken in North Africa around 300 to 100 B.C. and was a part of the everyday language of Libya and Egypt. Now, the Moors of North Africa were Arabs. They came at least two centuries before Christ. It was from the Moors remember that the light came forth after the dark ages. Thus who were these people?

In America an alabaster egg carrying the Cartouch (official name seal) of the Egyptian Pharaoh Tutankhamen was discovered in Idaho around the year 1900.

Plutarch was writing at the beginning of the second century A.D. At the time the world had long been known to be a globe, and the lines of latitude and longitude had been invented back in the 3rd century B.C. by the North African Mathematician, geographer, astronomer Eratosthene.

But because of the depth of ignorance into which Europe fell in the dark ages, at times we are apt to forget how advanced were the ideas of the ancients, and how much they knew about Astronomy and Navigation. In fact after they found that the earth was a globe, they set about mapping that globe. It was the Greeks who culturally taught this and actually these people were all the same race of people. And today, the Arabs along the coast of North Africa, are a blend of European, Arab and Berber.

This is the area our author visited. Here is where the people called Phoenician and the Carthagianean first left to cross the ocean to set foot upon the New World, to found American Colonies like those of the ancient Greeks and Phoenicians. Who were these ancient Libyans??

About 20,000 B.C. a hunting culture arose in North America, similar to that in Spain and France. And they left rock engravings of elephants, rhinoceros, giraffes, and crocodile. The Archaeologists call this the phase of the Hunters. Then much later on the scene changes. And a more settled people, owners of herds of cattle came on the scene. These were called the Pastoral phase. And from this people developed the Horse phase according to Herodotus. These people rode horses, and then others came from the east. But seemingly the same people. Some were then called the Sea people because of their way of life.

They resembled the Greeks and they established colonies along the coast of North Africa. Later would come the Romans. And the Sea people who were the Phoenicians would fade from the picture. As you study the ancient history thus you can determine the time when these people from the coast of North Africa were also in North America and it is easy to

determine that this is between the end of the 4th century B.C. and the first century B.C.

After his contact with these ancestors of the ancient people, then Barry Fell returned to America to once more re-examine his findings and artefacts in this understanding of TIME. His friend, James Whittall had been in Spain and one of these inscriptions in a museum had been found in eastern Spain near Pujol, appeared to be the oldest Iberian language of Semitic, and closely related to the Arabic language.

Plutarch tells us that the Greeks who settled in America were deeply interested in Astronomy, as indeed they would have had to be, in order to find their way across the ocean, using the stars as their guide. The Phoenicians called the constellation of Ursa Major, "Dub". Which also means Bear. Thus the Big Dipper and the Little Dipper were very much in use as part of their guiding system. But they had all the constellations and their names.

After the author wrote "America B.C.", he has been swamped with pictures and inscriptions found in New England and as far away as Ecuador in South America. And also back in England. And they are one and the same showing how these people roamed the world. One of their inscriptions was the labyrinth pattern. And sometimes the engraving of the 'bull' headed monster the 'Minotaur'. Which later we find called 'Indian symbols' thus Plutarch's Greeks were also responsible for bringing coins with these inscriptions to the Western World.

Roman and Saxon coins have been found in the U.S. mainly by school boys as they explored crags and even fields. Late in the summer of 1942, our author was just past 14 years of age. And when he visited relatives near Gadsen Creek, there were many Indians living there. And these were Cherokee. And there were lots of Indian mounds near the Coosa River. An old Muskogee Chief told him and a friend about the ancient legends of the white men who had come up the Coosa River a thousand years ago to trade for wood, furs, and metals. When checking the local library, our author found references to Welch Princes having sailed the Coosa river around 500 A.D.

In the state of Wyoming at a site called Castle Garden, one of the Iberian words found is MNDR. This is the Gaelic biblical word Monador used in the New Testament for 'money changers' (whose tables Jesus overturned on the temple steps). A check showed that Dinneen's Gaelic dictionary trace the M-N-D back to early Celtic manuscripts. And that the root word is the same word as Latin Moneta, money. The nearby township in Wyoming where Castle Gardens is located carries the name Moeta. How did that happen????

For over 2000 years, America has served as a place of refuge for Old World colonist driven from their homes by conquest or persecution. And yet we do not understand any of the ancient history of either place.

A curious clay tablet found in a crevice near Big Bend, Texas apparently tells us that Zoroastrian followers (so they say "Sun worshipers") came to America from Iberia (Spain). Well, how about the Hebrews? Many from Rome and Syria, but they were already here in 69 A.D. even at the time when the first revolt of Jerusalem against the Romans occurred. Josephus tells us that through the year of 69 A.D., a great Comet hung like a flaming sword over Jerusalem. Astronomers say it was the regular return of Halley's Comet. A stone excavated from a burial mound in Tennessee at Bath Creek tells us that Jews in Tennessee recognized the sign and inscribed the stone "The comet for the Jews".

In New Mexico near Albuquerque, an abbreviated version of the ten commandments in a form of Phoenician or early Hebrew script showing Greek influence is inscribed in a cave. Thus Christian relics are wide spread in America. We also find records of the Christians flight to the New World among the inscriptions on the rocks in North Africa.

A notable one is a very long text engraved by a Christian Monk who actually returned to Morocco from America leaving his comrades behind in the wilderness. They had fled to escape the attention of the Vandals in the 5th century of our era. Other texts from Nova Scotia, Connecticut, and places even on the sea coast of Canada, and the United States tells of small colonies of Christians who came from time to time. Traditions of apparently ancient Christianity have been recorded among the Cherokee

by Chief Alvin O. Langdoc of the Eastern Etowah Cherokee. The Norsemen brought Christianity to American soil and the oldest surviving church is the lovely old Romanesque tower at New Port, Rhode Island. Norse 'runes' declare the origin of the tower, The 'runes' were discovered inscribed on the tower.

President Thomas Jefferson was very interested in the history of the early Americas. He mentions that in his boyhood, before the Revolution, that he knew much about the Cherokee, so called Indians. He says that a great chief was the guest of his father, always, as he came and went from Williamsburg. Jefferson said he was in their camp when the Great Ontacity, the warrior and orator of the Cherokee, made his farewell address to his people before he departed for England. He prayed for his safety on the voyage and the safety of his people while he would be gone. And yet Jefferson said he did not understand one word that he uttered. He just felt what he was saying.

Jefferson had learned the Berber, the Greek and half a dozen other languages as well as the Anglo-Saxon. He hoped to put together the things he had learned from the Indians when he retired. He shipped a trunk from the White House to Monticello. And a thief aboard broke into the trunk and when finding nothing saleable threw the trunk overboard and the manuscripts he was saving were ruined. Some drifted ashore, but were mud splattered and unreadable.

Now, we come to the question of who were the Berbers of North Africa because they were there before the coming of Islam and who were the people called Arabs who spoke what was called Arabic language, who were only present in Tunisia some 800 years before the Islamic invasion??? When our author came back from his visit to Libya, he re-examined the fine series of Cimarron Cliff inscriptions discovered and published by Gloria Farley.

It became then apparent that these texts could be read without difficulty as Arabic, using Libyan alphabetic letters. And that the men who carved them must have been American contemporaries of their cousins in North Africa. Why have the historians been so wrong about the date and manner

of the arrival of so called Arabs in North Africa? And if the Arabs did not come with Islam, when and how did they reach North Africa. What then does it do for us in America, for our history? (Although our author does not mention it, still you who are students of scriptures will remember that there were two sons of Heber the Hebrew.

One continued in the lineage and became Abraham the inheritor of the Covenant. But the other went down along the coast of Arabia, and the Queen of Sheba came from there. But those Aryan people also went into Ethiopia. And we suspect some of them also went along the North African coast and were called the Moors. And some of their ancestors are still there in the mountain areas where the author found a different class of people than the regular Libyans) The author does tell us that, there he found some who were farmers, agriculturists, who live in settled communities generally in the mountainous areas, and who irrigate the land to grow their crops. Today, these are called Berbers. They are light skinned Europeans and still speak the Berber language in the Atlas Mountains.

The Islamic Arabs from the east came about 646 A.D. Thus these other people were there before Christ. As Gloria Farley uncovered her finds in Oklahoma, Colorado, and Arkansas, our author could make no reading of those inscriptions until he returned from North Africa. And then it became obvious that both Libyan and Latin letters side by side were on the engraving of that picture of the nude warrior holding two spears. Only then did our author realize that the mysterious bilingual of the Cimarron warrior have his name in both Berber and Libyan, and that both texts identified him as Mars, the God of War.

We have told you before of the findings of Gloria Farley of Havner, Oklahoma. She has been a great help to men of science trying to unravel the ancient history of this nation.

Thus scattered across the arid western states of North America, lie the ruins of a vanished civilization. Archaeologists speak of the builders as the Pueblo people. But until 1978, no one could say what language they spoke or where they came from. Seven centuries ago these people just suddenly abandoned their towns and vanished. Thus who were these

people? We have told you before of the Manasseh people who came into the Southwest from Mexico. Our author today tells us that z: -quote: 'The answer as we now have discovered, lied engraved on American bedrock written in ancient characters that can still be read and understood. They disclose the forgotten story of a great odyssey that began long ago on the other side of the world. These early Americans brought with them a knowledge of navigation, astronomy, and mathematics. They knew that the earth is a globe suspended in space. And they charted the coasts and the islands of the seas they crossed. (Unquote)

Today, with the work of such men as Barry Fell, we are beginning to read many of these inscriptions left behind by our forefathers in this hemisphere. What these inscriptions are telling us is that, up to now, we have been acting like illiterates. Collecting the relics of a vanished people and trying to reconstruct their lives without paying any attention to the written records they left behind.

We have not paid any attention to the inventive genius of these people who came to this continent so long ago. All American history has been based on a false premise that people did not know such things long ago. That no one could have sailed the seas that long ago. That only later inhabitants had any worthwhile knowledge.

We today, must not forget that in the days of Enoch there was what was called a 'Golden Age'. Some day our scientists will stumble on to this fact and realize that Aryans (Adamites) were all over the globe even in that time span, mapping the globe and writing their reports. And they left an ancient carving to tell others of the race that they had been there. Where did they go? Who knows. But they were also capable of going back to where they came from. After all, that was not so many years after the coming of the Adamic race into physical view. We have been told in ancient writings that they had a written language when they came. And also a great knowledge of the signs in the heavens, the reason for their being here and so forth. Today scientists are finding that these ancient people also sailed the Pacific and wherever they went, they mapped the continents and moved and travelled by using the knowledge of the Star Bible, the stars of the heavens.

In New Guinea were found some of these star maps, navigation diagrams, and even calculations attributed to Eratosthenes and they appear to be the work of a navigator from ancient Libya. And he signed his name as -M-W. On the far flung Polynesian Islands, they have a legend that says there was an early explorer of the Pacific and he 'fished up' new lands from the sea. As our author studied the inscriptions, he believes that there was such a person by the name of Maui who sailed the ocean of the Pacific. He found that a people of unknown origin had established a civilization on the coast of Peru long before the birth of Christ in earth.

The ship with the Horses head drawing has been found in many places, even here in North America. The one with the head of a bird, or an Eagle, seems to have been a Celtic inventor. The Dragon headed ships are thought to have been the Norsemen.

Thus since the writing of the book "America B.C." more understanding of ancient script has led to the discovery that the ancient world was on the move. Then came the time when the old sailing routes of America were forgotten in the decadent Universities. And ignorance reigned in most of Europe. They forgot that men had already mapped the earth; had figured the circumference.

These ancient inscriptions now being read gives us this picture. From the Norsemen to those of the race along the North African coast, the picture is clear. They were always on the move. It is not lost history that has hidden the facts, but pure ignorance and a tendency to hide the fact of the migrations and work of a race of people to enrich and bless the earth that has been hidden. Thanks to men like Barry Fell for their life work in bringing to light the ability to read these old inscriptions and begin to expose this ancient history.

Along with this story goes the spreading of a faith that these people carried. Much has been dubbed as Paganism over the years partly because of not understanding of the facts. When Christ came, then efforts were put forward to carry the word to the ends of the earth to where every seed existed. Other authors have helped to unravel the inscriptions of the ancients but Barry Fell seems to hold the place of honour.

Another author however is Dr. E.C. Krugg who wrote "Echoes of the Ancient Skies, and the Astronomy of Lost Civilizations." He was to suggest that to our ancient ancestors the sky was very important that directions on land derive their meaning from Celestial phenomena, from the steadiness of the Pole Star, from the regular changes in the point at which the sun rises along the horizon.

To our ancient ancestors what went on in the sky meant something. It was both the symbol of the principal that they felt ordered their lives and the force behind those principals. But there was power in the sky. The tides of earth resounded with the phases of the moon, and the seasons fell into place in concert with the sun and the stars; and the world and its inhabitants followed the seasons. The Desana Indians of Colorado even described the sky as though its two hemisphere were divided by the Milky Way.

Now, we tell you this. Our place in the Universe can be known only by knowing the Universe, its structure, its creation. And its ultimate fate are deduced from the clues overhead. Ancient astronomy at genuine observatories kept vigils with the night and looked for meanings and understanding. Today their modern counterparts continue the same quest. Thus our ancient ancestors watched the sky and sailed the seas using the guidance they found in the stars, especially this star which does not seem to move called Polaris, the North Celestial Pole and the centre of the circular paths followed by those stars that never set. These can be found pictured on rock faces as these ancients tried to tell you the story which now is beginning to be revealed by the reading of these ancient inscriptions. The story of Osiris of ancient Egyptians of our race is connected to the sky. A simple cycle is the true story, birth, growth, death, and resurrection or rebirth tells it all. And this is also played out in the sky.

In Mesopotamia, we find extensive written records of ancient astronomy. A clay astrolabe is on display in the British Museum in London. The astronomical instruments and observatories of ancient times have been found and now we are beginning to find the answers as to what they meant. In southern Illinois here in the United States, is what is called "Cahokias Sun Circle". This is a good example of an astronomical monument which

before was unrecognised as to what it was. In 1961 Dr. Warren L. Wittery, an archaeologist discovered this confusing collection of large 'bathtub' shaped pits in the course of a salvage excavation. These pits are located about 300 feet west of 'Monks Mound', Cahokia's largest earth pyramid. Dr. Wittery realized that probably an entire circle with a diameter of 410 feet had been laid out and used as an observatory. He checked it out and confirmed that it marked the Solstices and the Equinox. A fire pit is a few feet inside this circle and in front of the winter Solstice post. There was found a fragment of a ceramic beaker with a distinctive incised design at the centre which is a Cross, and a circle surrounds the Cross, then it opens into the form of a leg.

This author tells us that if we are seeking immortality, the sky is a good place to start. Although, we know that we ourselves die, yet the sun, moon, and stars survive night after night, and year after year. Their absences are only temporary.

Back in the antiquity of Vedic India, the period when the Aryans invaded, the sun was the most important feature. In Vedic India was found a picture of seven horses pulling a chariot with a woman in the chariot and a child driving the seven horses. This was later changed to one horse with seven heads, thus satanic.

Now, in the last 2000 years, the sky has played its part. It signalled the birth of the Christ Child. And wise men from the East and other places who understood this science of Astronomy came. They recorded the different conjunctions in the sky. And today using the computer, men have gone back to confirm there were those certain Constellations and signs in the sky at that time.

Myths are not simple tales as you may have been informed. They are just tales told simply. Myths thus can make us understand the use of the sky. This is just something else for men of wisdom to unravel. We of today, then remember that scripture tells us that there is to be an increase of knowledge at the end of the age. It will increase dramatically and we are beginning to see that development even though the World Order is busy trying to stop this increase.

After Barry Fell than wrote "America B.C.", it opened the floodgates and people from all over the world read and were interested. And came from abroad as well as here in America to get a glimpse of the knowledge he was uncovering.

Thus knowledge took a big leap forward and when you understand who the people were and where they came from, who left the ancient inscriptions, then a whole new area of knowledge has come forth. Some of you older folks will remember the 'American Mercury' magazine, the article about the world 1000 years ago and who governed at that time. There was much knowledge at that time and right up to our time. But then a brake was set in this knowledge here in America. But the time has come to remove that brake and understand why it was applied. For America needs to awake as to who she is and why she is here.

**Until next time, Yahweh Willing,
Ella Rose Mast**



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