



**Zionophobia: Development of the *Protocols*; Examples of the End Justifying the Means: Sergei Nilus, Dan Rather, & Marcellus Kik**

24. Does this sound familiar? Progressive media are now using fraudulent sources to justify news stories that fulfill political agendas. A recent example is Dan Rather's piece on *60 Minutes Wednesday* accusing President Bush of not fulfilling his duties while in the Air National Guard. His supporting evidence was clearly forged memos not produced in Texas on a 1970s-era typewriter but on a modern computer using Microsoft Word. Still with the evidence the documents were false, Rather insisted that the story they documented was true. Some quotes:

"Today, on the Internet and elsewhere, some people, including many who are partisan political operatives, concentrated not on the key questions of the overall story, but on the documents that were part of the support of the story. They allege that the documents are fake. The *60 Minutes* report was based not solely on the recovered documents, but on a preponderance of the evidence, including documents that were provided by what we consider to be solid sources and interviews with former officials of the Texas National Guard. If any definitive evidence to the contrary of our story is found, we will report it. So far, there is none."

— Dan Rather on the *CBS Evening News*, September 10.

"Powerful and extremely well-financed forces are concentrating on questions about the documents because they can't deny the fundamental truth of the story. If you can't deny the information, then attack and seek to destroy the credibility of the messenger, the bearer of the information. And in this case, it's change the subject from the truth of the information to the truth of the documents. This is your basic fogging machine, which is set up to cloud the issue, to obscure the truth."

— CBS's Dan Rather, *New York Observer*, September 15.

"Last week, amid increasing questions about the authenticity of documents used in support of a *60 Minutes Wednesday* story about President Bush's time in the Texas Air National Guard, CBS News vowed to re-examine the documents in question-and their source-vigorously. And we promised that we would let the American public know what this examination turned up, whatever the outcome."

Now, after extensive additional interviews, I no longer have the confidence in these documents that would allow us to continue vouching for them journalistically. I find we have been misled on the key question of how our source for the documents came into possession of these papers. That, combined with some of the questions that have been raised in public and in the press, leads me to a point where-if I knew then what I know now-I would not have gone ahead with the story as it was aired, and I certainly would not have used the documents in question."

But we did use the documents. We made a mistake in judgment, and for that I am sorry. It was an error that was made, however, in good faith and in the spirit of trying to carry on a CBS News tradition of investigative reporting without fear or favoritism."

—Dan Rather, *CBS Evening News*, September 20, 2004

*60 Minutes* feels that it's important to underscore this point: Those who have criticized aspects of our story have never criticized the major thrust of our report — that George Bush received preferential treatment to get into the National Guard, and once accepted, failed to satisfy the requirements of his service."

—CBS Broadcasting, Inc., September 20, 2004

25. Thus the premise: if we believe the story is true it doesn't matter that the documentation of it is proved false.



26. A twist on this approach is utilized by those who subscribe to allegorical hermeneutics which, among other things, transfers the promises given to Israel over to the church. To do this they must impute to the Scripture things it does not say. This technique is called eisegesis which approaches the Word with a preconceived idea and forces the manuscript to support its thesis.

**Fruchtenbaum, Arnold G. *Israelology: The Missing Link in Systematic Theology*. (Tustin: Ariel Ministries, 2001), 14-16:**

It will help us to better understand how Postmillennialists arrive at their Israelology if their own position is defined and their basic tenets are explained.

J. Marcellus Kik [*An Eschatology of Victory*. (Nutley: Presbyterian & Reformed Publishing Co., 1975), 4.] defines Postmillennialism in terms of their future hope:

The postmillennialist looks for a fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecies of a glorious age of the church upon earth through the preaching of the gospel under the power of the Holy Spirit. He looks forward to all nations becoming Christian and living in peace one with another. He relates all prophecies to history and time. After the triumph of Christianity throughout the earth he looks for the second coming of the Lord.

The Postmillennialist, like the Premillennialist, looks forward to a future Millennium during which period there will be a fulfillment of many unfulfilled Old Testament prophecies. Contrary to Dispensationalists, the Postmillennialist sees those prophecies being fulfilled as "a glorious age of the church upon earth through the preaching of the gospel under the power of the Holy Spirit" rather than being fulfilled by Israel in the Messianic kingdom. In Postmillennialism, the gospel will "triumph" and all nations will become "Christian." They will live in peace with each other. It is the Church through the preaching of the gospel that will bring in the Millennium. Only after the Millennium is established will Christ return, hence the term "postmillennial." (p. 14)

Postmillennialists distinguish between the Messianic or Millennial Kingdom and the consummate kingdom [Ibid., 17]. The consummate kingdom is the eternal state, but the Messianic or Millennial Kingdom is fulfilled in time, not eternity, and will cease to exist at a certain point in time.

As to the timing of the Millennium, Kik states:

So when we speak of the kingdom of God, the millennial kingdom ... we refer to the kingdom that God has given exclusively to the God-man for a definite period of time. The millennium, in other words, is the period of the gospel dispensation .... The millennium commenced either with the ascension of Christ or with the day of Pentecost and will remain until the second coming of Christ [Ibid., 17].

Postmillennialists, then, believe that the "Millennium" began with the first coming and will terminate with the second coming. It is not limited to a literal one thousand years, but is the entire "period of the gospel dispensation," ... the time that the gospel conquers all nations, and the period when peace has run its full course. (p. 15)

The key Scriptures that Kik uses to defend his position are Genesis 3:14-15; 13; Psalm 2:8; 22:27-28; 45:17; 47; 66:4; 72; 110; Isaiah 2:2-4; 9:6-7; 11; 40:4-5; 52:10; 54; 60; 62; and 66 [Ibid., 17-27]. These passages speak of Israel, but Kik identifies the Israel of every one of these passages with the Church. In the New Testament, he cites the following passages to support Postmillennialism: Luke 10; Romans 4:13; 11; 16:20; 2 Corinthians 2:14; Colossians 2:15; Hebrews 2:14; 1 John 3:8; and Revelation 12:9, 11 [Ibid., 28]. It is not the purpose of this work to evaluate the correctness of the exegesis of these passages by the postmillennial view; but it should be emphasized that the postmillennial position heavily depends upon the identification of Israel with the Church. (pp. 15-16)



27. These three examples emphasize how important it is to know doctrine. Today we are able to quickly acquire information on almost any subject. But in the Devil's world duplicity and deceit are used to promote sinister causes wrapped in the allusions of truth.