

The Blessed Hope!

“Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ;” –(Titus 2:13)

Diamond & Nugget #147



The house of cards in the Middle East is beginning to fall and along with other shaky areas of the global realm, things are getting down and dirty as the World Economic Forum push their “Build Back Better” agenda of what is known as the “Fourth Industrial Revolution.” Christians wake up, we are going home sooner than you may think!

Under Chinese auspices, on March 10th, 2023, in Beijing, longtime regional competitors Iran and Saudi Arabia reached an agreement to restore diplomatic relations, after a break of “seven” years.

In its most optimistic reading, the deal can be seen as a historic strategic agreement, reflecting major changes underway in West Asia and the world. At worst, it can be characterized as an “armistice agreement” between two important rivals that will provide a valuable space for direct, regular communications.

The Sino-Saudi-Iranian joint statement on Friday carried strong implications beyond the announcement of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Tehran and Riyadh, severed since 2016.

The statement is very clear:

- The embassies of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic Iran will reopen in less than two months.

With respect for the sovereignty of States:

- Activating the security cooperation agreement between Saudi Arabia and Iran signed in 2001.
- Activating the cooperation agreement in the economic, trade, investment, technology, science, culture, sports and youth sectors signed between the parties in 1998.
- Urging the three countries to exert all efforts to promote regional and international peace and security.

At first glance, the first four clauses suggest that the Chinese-brokered deal is essentially a mending of diplomatic relations between the two longtime adversaries. But in fact, the fifth clause is far from the standard text inserted into joint statements between states.

It appears to establish a new reference for conflicts in West Asia, in which China plays the role of “peacemaker” — in partnership with Iran and Saudi Arabia — in which Beijing assumes a role in various regional conflicts or influences the relevant parties.

Sources familiar with the negotiations have revealed that Chinese President Xi Jinping did not merely coat-tail a deal already underway between Tehran and Riyadh. Xi has, in fact, personally paved the way for this agreement to materialize. The Chinese head of state delved deep into its details since his visit to Saudi Arabia in December 2022, and then later, during Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi’s visit to Beijing in mid-February 2023.

More than one round of negotiations was held under Chinese auspices, during which the Iranians and Saudis finalized details negotiated between them in Iraq and Oman, during earlier rounds of talks.

It was by no means a given that the two sides would arrive at an agreement in their last round of discussions (March 6-10, 2023). But the Chinese representative managed to overcome all obstacles between the two delegations, after which the parties obtained approval from their respective leaderships to announce the deal on Friday.

China as regional guarantor

In the past couple of days, much has been written about the strategic implications of a Chinese-brokered Saudi-Iranian agreement and its impact on China's global role vis-à-vis the United States. The Persian Gulf is a strategic region for both powers, and the main source of China's energy supply. It is likely why Beijing intervened to stem tensions between its two strategic allies. It is also something Washington, long viewed as the region's "security guarantor," could never have achieved.

Undoubtedly, much will be said about Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman's (MbS) "strategic adventurism" and his exploitation of global changes to offset the decline of U.S. regional influence. The rise of a multipolar, post-American order allows traditional U.S. allies some space to explore their international options away from Washington, and in service of their immediate national interests.

Saudi Arabia's current interests are related to the ambitious political, economic, financial, and cultural targets that MbS has set out for his country, and are based on two pillars:

Diversifying regional and global partnerships in order to adapt to global systemic changes that will help realize Riyadh's grand plans.

Establishing security and political stability to allow Saudi Arabia to implement its major projects, especially those outlined in MbS' "Vision 2030," through which Riyadh envisions itself transforming into a regional incubator for finance, business, media, and the entertainment industry – similar to the role played by the UAE in decades past, or by Beirut before the Lebanese civil war in 1975.

In short, regional and domestic security and stability are vital for Riyadh to be able to implement its strategic goals. As such, confidential clauses were inserted into the Beijing Agreement to assure Iran and Saudi Arabia that their security imperatives would be met. Some of these details were provided to The Cradle, courtesy of a source involved in the negotiations:

Both Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran undertake not to engage in any activity that destabilizes either state, at the security, military or media levels.

Saudi Arabia pledges not to fund media outlets that seek to destabilize Iran, such as Iran International.

Saudi Arabia pledges not to fund organizations designated as terrorists by Iran, such as the People's Mojahedin Organization (MEK), Kurdish groups based in Iraq, or militants operating out of Pakistan.

Iran pledges to ensure that its allied organizations do not violate Saudi territory from inside Iraqi territory. During negotiations, there were discussions about the targeting of Aramco facilities in Saudi Arabia in September 2019, and Iran's guarantee that an allied organization would not carry out a similar strike from Iraqi lands.

Saudi Arabia and Iran will seek to exert all possible efforts to resolve conflicts in the region, particularly the conflict in Yemen, in order to secure a political solution that secures lasting peace in that country.

According to sources involved in the Beijing negotiations, no details on Yemen's conflict were agreed upon as there has already been significant progress achieved in direct talks between Riyadh and Yemen's Ansarallah resistance movement in January. These have led to major understandings between the two warring states, which the U.S. and UAE have furiously sought to undermine in order to prevent a resolution of the Yemen war.

In Beijing however, the Iranian and Saudis agreed to help advance the decisions already reached between Riyadh and Sanaa, and build upon these to end the seven-year war.

Hence, although the Beijing statement primarily addresses issues related to diplomatic rapprochement, Iranian-Saudi understandings appear to have been brokered mainly around security imperatives. Supporters of each side will likely claim their country fared better in the agreement, but a deeper look shows a healthy balance in the deal terms, with each party receiving assurances that the other will not tamper with its security.

While Iran has never declared a desire to undermine Saudi Arabia's security, some of its regional allies have made no secret of their intentions in this regard. In addition, MbS has publicly declared his intention to take the fight inside Iran, which Saudi intelligence services have been doing in recent years, specifically by supporting and financing armed dissident and separatist organizations that Iran classifies as terrorist groups.

The security priorities of this agreement should have been easy to spot in Beijing last week. After all, the deal was struck between the National Security Councils of Saudi Arabia and Iran, and included the participation of intelligence services from both countries. Present in the Iranian delegation were officers from Iran's Ministry of Intelligence and from the intelligence arms of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC).

On a slightly separate note related to regional security — but not part of the Beijing Agreement — sources involved in negotiations confirmed that, during talks, the Saudi delegation stressed Riyadh's commitment to the 2002 Arab peace initiative; refusing

normalization with Tel Aviv before the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, with Jerusalem as its capital.

What is perhaps most remarkable, and illustrates the determination by the parties to strike a deal without the influence of spoilers, is that Iranian and Saudi intelligence delegations met in the Chinese capital for five days without Israeli intel being aware of the fact. It is perhaps yet another testament that China — unlike the US — understands how to get a deal done in these shifting times.

Have you ever heard the expression, “*the enemy of my enemy is my friend?*” This is a classic example of cousins putting aside their religious divisions. This picture is changing, and in “warp” speed form. This is bad news for Israel in steroids!

Estimated distribution of Sunni Muslims in the Middle East

5-20% 21-40% 41-60% 61-80% 81%+



Saudi Arabia and Iran - two powerful neighbors – have been locked in a fierce struggle for regional dominance. China has been doing an end-run around U.S. blunders in the Middle East. The little state of Israel is surrounded by its enemies and only God can save Israel's bacon (pun intended!).

Estimated distribution of Shia Muslims in the Middle East

0-5% 5-20% 21-40% 41-60% 61-80% 81% +



The decades-old feud between them is exacerbated by religious differences. They each follow one of the two main branches of Islam - Iran is largely Shia Muslim, while Saudi Arabia sees itself as the leading Sunni Muslim power. I would be remiss if I failed to point out that Israel has been engaged in its own program of keeping this schism alive and worked diligently to exploit the religious feud bubbling.

This religious schism is reflected in the wider map of the Middle East, where other countries have Shia or Sunni majorities, some of whom look towards Iran or Saudi Arabia for support or guidance.

Historically Saudi Arabia, a monarchy and home to the birthplace of Islam, saw itself as the leader of the Muslim world. However this was challenged in 1979 by the Islamic revolution in Iran which created a new type of state in the region - a kind of revolutionary theocracy - that had an explicit goal of exporting this model beyond its own borders.

Fast-forward to 2011 and uprisings across the Arab world caused political instability throughout the region. Iran and Saudi Arabia exploited these upheavals to expand their influence, notably in Syria, Bahrain and Yemen, further heightening mutual suspicions.

Iran's critics say it is intent on establishing itself or its proxies across the region, and achieving control of a land corridor stretching from Iran to the Mediterranean.

The strategic rivalry is heating up because Iran is in many ways winning the regional struggle.

In Syria, Iranian (and Russian) support for President Bashar al-Assad has enabled his forces to largely rout rebel group groups backed by Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia is trying desperately to contain rising Iranian influence while the militaristic adventurism of the kingdom's young and impulsive Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman - the country's de facto ruler - is exacerbating regional tensions.

He is waging a war against the rebel Houthi movement in neighbouring Yemen, in part to stem perceived Iranian influence there, but after four years this is proving a costly gamble.

Iran has denied accusations that it is smuggling weaponry to the Houthis, though successive reports from a panel of UN experts have demonstrated significant assistance for the Houthis from Tehran in terms of both technology and weaponry.

Meanwhile in Lebanon, Iran's ally, Shia militia group Hezbollah, leads a politically powerful bloc and controls a huge, heavily armed fighting force. Many observers believe the Saudis forced Lebanese Prime Minister Saad Hariri, whom it backs, to resign in 2017 over Hezbollah's involvement in regional conflicts. He later returned to Lebanon and put the resignation on hold.

There are also external forces at play. Saudi Arabia has been emboldened by support from the former Trump administration while Israel, which sees Iran as a mortal threat, was in a sense "backing" the Saudi effort to contain Iran.

The Jewish state is fearful of the encroachment of pro-Iranian fighters in Syria ever closer to its border. They know they cannot defeat such an alliance. The U.S. is in no

shape to do a lot for Israel. It has drained its supplies to give to the Nazi Zelensky regime in the Ukraine over the past year.

Israel and Saudi Arabia were the two countries most resolutely opposed to the 2015 international agreement limiting Iran's nuclear program, insisting that it did not go far enough to roll back any chance of Iran obtaining the bomb.

In the pro-Saudi camp are the other major Sunni actors in the Gulf - the UAE and Bahrain - as well as Egypt and Jordan.

In the Iranian camp is Syria's President Bashar al-Assad, a member of a heterodox Shia sect, who has relied on pro-Iranian Shia militia groups, including the Lebanon-based Hezbollah, to fight predominantly Sunni rebel groups.

Iraq's Shia-dominated government is also a close ally of Iran, though paradoxically it also retains a close relationship with Washington on whom it has depended for help in the struggle against so-called Islamic State.

This is in many ways a regional equivalent of the Cold War, which pitted the US against the Soviet Union in a tense military standoff for many years.

Iran and Saudi Arabia are not directly fighting but they are engaged in a variety of proxy wars (conflicts where they support rival sides and militias) around the region.

Syria is an obvious example, while in Yemen Saudi Arabia has accused Iran of supplying ballistic missiles fired at Saudi territory by the rebel Houthi movement.

Iran is also accused of flexing its muscle in the strategic waterways of the Gulf, through which oil is shipped from Saudi Arabia. The U.S. says Iran was behind recent attacks on foreign tankers there - something it denies.

So far Tehran and Riyadh have fought via proxies. Neither is really geared up for a direct war with the other but a major Houthi attack against the Saudi capital or, as in the most recent case, against a key economic target could upset the apple cart.

Houthi attacks against Saudi Arabia's infrastructure have inevitably added a new front to the confrontation between Tehran and Riyadh. As in the Gulf, where Iran and Saudi face each other across a maritime border, rising tensions could risk a much broader conflict.

For the U.S. and other Western powers, freedom of navigation in the Gulf is essential and any conflict that sought to block the waterway - vital for international shipping and oil transportation - could easily draw in U.S. naval and air forces.

For a long time the US and its allies have seen Iran as a destabilizing force in the Middle East. The Saudi leadership increasingly sees Iran as an existential threat and

the crown prince seems willing to take whatever action he sees necessary, wherever he deems it necessary, to confront Tehran's rising influence.

Saudi Arabia's vulnerability has been demonstrated by these latest attacks on its oil installations. If a war breaks out, it will be more perhaps by accident rather than design. But the Saudis' own activism, encouraged in part by a lingering uncertainty as to the Trump administration's own goals in the region, inevitably adds another element of tension. Unfortunately when countries play both sides of the intrigue, sooner or later their lies and dirty linen get exposed to the light of day; and that is what recently took place.

Officials traveling with the Israeli prime minister told an Israeli online newspaper that Washington has been suspected of funding mass protests against Benjamin Netanyahu's judicial reforms that have been rocking the country for over two months.

A senior government official accompanying Netanyahu on his trip to Italy told the daily this week that the protests seemed to be well organized and amply funded with what he estimated to be millions of dollars.

"We are following what is happening. This is a very high-level organization. There is an organized center from which all the demonstrators branch out in an orderly manner," the unnamed official was quoted as saying.

He said it was "*clear to us*" who was paying for the transportation of thousands of protesters as well as all the flags and stages, while another member of Netanyahu's entourage confirmed to the paper that the senior official was referring to the United States.

Separately, Netanyahu's son Yair shared an article from the right-wing website Breitbart that claimed the U.S. State Department was funding one of the groups involved in the protests.

Half a million protesters reportedly rallied nationwide on Saturday night to demand that Netanyahu's hard-right government go back on its decision to shake up the judiciary. The reform seeks to curtail the Supreme Court's power to review and strike down laws that it rules to be unconstitutional.

Much more influential than the 'China lobby', the Israel lobby has largely been ignored in recent discussion about the need for an inquiry into foreign interference. But any serious foreign agent registry ought to include the apartheid state's domestic accomplices.

SVBank Controlled Demolition

The other huge story has been the closing of the Silicon Valley Bank. Most people have no concept or idea of what this means for them as individuals.

Dr. Robert Malone did a quick essay of the Silicon Valley Banking Crisis (and it is a crisis) and why does one bank, one of the largest in the USA collapse matter to you and me? The story just below was posted on Saturday or Sunday, but the Fed pulled a rabbit out of their hat over the weekend. Dr. Malone's comments help to explain what went wrong and why you can't trust the Fed, the U.S. government, and last of all your bank. The regulators are up to their old tricks when their system begins to fail.

But to break it down. In 2022, interest rates rose (mortgage rates currently have settled around 7% -higher for the average credit scored person). Of course, un-secured commercial loans actually have higher interest rates than that. So, people and companies stopped borrowing as much as they had been borrowing in year's past, when interest rates were very low.

Anyway, Silicon Valley took in more money in client accounts than they could lend. So, they stuck that extra money in long-term government bonds, which back in early 2022 had extremely low earnings. Bonds whose interest earnings didn't keep up with inflation. That money basically lost value. By my figures, maybe as much as 7-10% over the course of the year.

So they had a shortfall. Which generally, if they could keep that hidden from clients would be ok- if they could have course corrected (or so says various market analysts). This logic seems fishy to me, but that is what I have read.

Wind of their shortfall got out and they had a good old fashioned run. Rumor has it for instance, that Peter Thiel tried to transfer money on Thursday and couldn't. He smelled a rat and immediately pulled all of the money he had stashed there out. He wasn't the only one. Lots of large clients began withdrawing all of their money.

This run happened so fast, that government regulators literally had to shut down the bank mid-day on Friday because the bank literally had no money. They were in shortfall. Here is the thing. The big idea that Jill and I had yesterday. **Could this scenario play out in other banks? One thing we know about big businesses is that they mimic best solutions from each other. Have other banks also used long-term bonds and no-interest accounts to store money that they couldn't lend to clients as easily as before? What happens next week when investors start questioning *their* bank's investing practices? Will they discover banks across America have a short-fall?**

Where will investors and companies store their money? Stocks and bonds are the easy answer, but not likely because one can pay payroll and overhead from stocks and bonds. Banks that can show a positive balance sheet is what the smart consumer will be searching for.

Silicon Valley bank is mostly a commercial bank - with 95% of their loans/clients having accounts larger than \$250,000. - so these funds are not insured by the U.S. government. Tomorrow morning, all those Silicon Valley bank clients, those large and small companies that can't get their money out will not be able to make payroll, pay

overhead, etc. **This means everyday Americans will not get paid.** It means they will be scrambling for loans - in a market where all of a sudden, money will be tight - as other banks will be fearful of a run. Banking stocks are already taking a hit.

This means Monday morning, there is good chance all hell will break lose in the financial and tech markets.

Stay tuned, if the Feds don't get ahead of this - things could get ugly quick.

I am sure that the Feds will be taking the "too big to fail" solution that they used in 2008. That solution means the tax payer will be eventual payer for this banks mistake and big tech's pay roll problems and shortfalls.

Question remain. Is Silicon Valley Bank too big to fail? If it is allowed to fail, will other banks follow suit? If it is bailed out, does this set a precedent for the future? Finally, when does the Feds "habit" of printing money to cover items such as pandemic loans, wars and short-falls catch up to all of us?

Of course, in response - the Feds expressed "full confidence" in banking regulators to make things right.

The Treasury Department said Secretary Janet Yellen discussed the situation at a meeting she convened with financial regulators.

"Secretary Yellen expressed full confidence in banking regulators to take appropriate actions in response and noted that the banking system remains resilient and regulators have effective tools to address this type of event,"
the statement said.

Yeh, let's see how that works out for everyday Americans.

Several sources reported that Oprah Winfrey lost it all in the SVBank failure. Oprah's broke. Stands to lose \$590,000,000 from Silicon Valley Bank's rapid implosion. *"Like other tech savvy investors she banked with SVB and now it's all gone." ...*

Poor Oprah Winfrey folks!

It has since leaked out that the president of SVBank sold \$3.7-million in his SVBank stock two weeks before the closing. Seems like insider trading as I understand it. This has the earmarks of what Enron did a few decades ago. This time it could breed contagion in the entire banking sector of not just the U.S. but the global banking as well. Tech companies that were using SVBank are suddenly left to wonder how to pay their employees, as layoffs are expected as soon as next week, while Americans watching this unfold are left wondering what comes next. Whatever that might be, it is not going

to be pretty. It would seem to me that this is just one step closer to the CBDC or Central Bank Digital Currency, the new world order's "cashless society!"

On Sunday evening the Biden regime was holding an all-senators briefing now after Feds announced rescue plan for SVBank, according to sources inside Washington, DC.

The briefing outlines the banking system is now in grave danger and unless government does something to restore confidence, an actual collapse can take place.

Silicon Valley Bank Collapse and Closure Foreshadows the Controlled Demolition of the Global Economic & Financial System

The stark reality is that the United States has been in the throes of the Great Recession of 2009 since the stock market crash of 2008. That's right, it never ended. And the Covid era greatly exacerbated this ongoing state of economic depression and financial breakdown as evidenced by the dramatic loss of purchasing power of the US dollar.

How, pray tell, does an LGBT cheerleader and professionally immature coed from London get hired as the Head of Financial Risk Management for the biggest bank in Silicon Valley?

Because she was purposefully installed by her Khazarian masters so that her London bankster handlers could control her every move—THAT'S HOW! London is home for the Rothschild's banking dynasty.

Keep in mind what I shared directly above this report about the fact that Israel had caught wind of the Biden administration were behind the protests in Israel. I quote: *"Netanyahu's son Yair shared an article from the right-wing website Breitbart that claimed the U.S. State Department was funding one of the groups involved in the protests."*

There are so many unanswered questions and legitimate concerns about this obviously long-planned bank failure that it boggles the mind. This is another 9/11 mystery that will go unsolved by the government regulators to deceive and control the masses in a series of smoke and mirror events. Bankers have not gone to jail since the days of the Enron scandal of 2001 and nothing is going to change.

Clearly, the controlled demolition of Silicon Valley Bank was not only completely set up in advance, it's also quite similar to the Lehman Brothers collapse which was meticulously staged on September 15, 2008. That is supported by the fact that the president of SVBank sold \$3.7 million in stock shares of SVBank two weeks before last Friday's shutdown by government regulators. Crime – Crime – Crime – Insider trading is a federal crime and has huge implications for what Biblical Christians understand as the New World Order.

Hence, all eyes and ears need to be focused on the SVB now that “the DFPI revoked its charter and transferred the business into receivership under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation”.

In light of the fact that the SVB shutdown represents the second-largest bank failure in U.S. history, everything now points to this highly consequential event as the primary trigger for the controlled demolition of the Global Economic & Financial System.

Anyone working anywhere near Silicon Valley has known for some time that the entire IT industry has been undergoing a Dotcom Crash 2.0. The banker-owned mainstream media, however, has been deceitfully covering up this HUGE crash even though it's much bigger than the one that occurred in 2000.

However, that cover-up quickly came apart with the takeover of Silicon Valley Bank by the FDIC after the unprecedented run on the bank. SVB is located in Santa Clara, California which is sandwiched between San Jose and Sunnyvale at the very heart of Silicon Valley.

SVB was not only the 16th largest bank in the USA, it was also the largest tech investment bank in the country. Because it just had its transparently engineered “Lehman moment” as explained in the above, the main question now is “Cui bono?!”.

The Gateway Pundit reported on Monday morning a headline that reads, **“OUTRAGEOUS: Silicon Valley Bank Provided Massive Amounts of Capital to Chinese Tech Ventures – Now Biden FDIC and Federal Reserve Are Bailing It Out – Clearly Biden Is Working for China”**

This is not a time to panic and while all may appear to be doom and gloom, we should not be surprised in the slightest. It was there for you to see in your Bible. Speaking of the Bible, over the past two weeks I have posted four segments of Bible Diamonds & Nuggets. These four segments provide absolute confidence that God is the Author of the Bible and that the Lord has everything under full control. The four segments that I have posted so far reveal how God has used Gematria, Biblical Numerics, ELS Codes, all to demonstrate God's mathematical genius to deliver His Word at a different level than could have ever been imagined. Linked articles below:

[Bible Diamonds & Nuggets Part 1](#)

[Bible Diamonds & Nuggets Part 2](#)

[Bible Diamonds & Nuggets Part 3](#)

[Bible Diamonds & Nuggets Part 4](#)

It is getting chaotic in ways that we could never have described months or years ago as things are unfolding around us. That said do not dismiss the “Blessed Hope” of Titus

2:13. What we are seeing on a global scale the past three years is but a foretaste of hell that will break upon the Earth as God takes out His Elect Bride, those “in Christ” and keep the faith. Revelation 3:10 is your watchword of hope! ***“Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell upon the earth.”***

I see the dates of most importance to you and me as believers in Christ Jesus are between March 23rd and April 9th, 2023. This window of time corresponds with the end of the Biblical year 5782 and beginning 5783. The Biblical year begins on Nisan 1, and in our calendar that is the date for Thursday, March 23rd, 2023. April 9th, 2023 is Resurrection Sunday.

If you are still a skeptic of the Bible and the evidence of what I have offered on the previous page is insufficient for changing your mind, may God have mercy upon you in the coming Seven years of Jacob’s Troubles. Daniel’s 70th Week prophecy is reserved for the Disobedient Jews and the Synagogue of Satan noted in Revelation 2:9 and 3:9. Those who realize they have made the wrong choice will be hunted down and martyred for their faith. God has made it clear, it’s your call you have the choice now or later.





**ADMIT THAT YOU
ARE A SINNER.**

**BELIEVE THAT JESUS
PAID FOR YOUR SIN
ON THE CROSS. †**

**CONFESS THAT JESUS
IS LORD AND CALL UPON
HIM FOR SALVATION.**

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