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June 11, 2007

Ms. Linda Di Bernardo  
Manager, Special Processing Unit  
Department of Motor Vehicles  
Registration Operations Division  
P.O. Box 932345  
Sacramento, CA 94232-3450

Re: DMV request for surrender of plate "GO 2 11" – Request for Hearing.

Dear Ms. Di Bernardo:

I decline your June 7, 2007 request that I surrender my personal license plate, and request a hearing be set to determine whether the number eleven ("11") is "offensive to good taste and decency." (Cal. Code. Regs., tit. 13, § 170.00, subd. (c)(7)(D).)

In applying for this plate many years ago, I explained, in writing, to DMV that the phrase signified by my plate, "go to eleven," is a reference to excellence, as in: on a scale of 1 to 10, he rates an 11. Apparently finding nothing offensive or indecent about the number eleven ("11") at the time, DMV issued the plate, which I have now had for several years.

In addition, the phrase "go to eleven" is a well-known and oft-repeated quote from the critically acclaimed rock and roll "mocumentary" comedy-spoof film "This is Spinal Tap." At one point in the film, the lead guitar player for the mythical long-hair, heavy-metal band "Spinal Tap" shows his collection of guitars and amplifiers to the maker of the documentary. Pointing to one amp, he explains that this amp is "special" because it goes to 11, whereas all other amps only go to 10. The puzzled documentary maker asks, why don't they just make it louder but still have the knobs go to 10? The (somewhat dense) guitar player, only ever-so-briefly phased by the question, responds, "these go to 11." Attached, as Exhibit 1, is a transcript from the movie.

As I once used to play guitar in a heavy metal band, have long hair, and still continue to play guitar (acoustic) for my friends, this license plate not only has a solid basis in contemporary cultural norms and standards (as explained above), it also has personal significance and meaning to me. I have received wide-spread, positive, unsolicited comments on this plate, from friends *and* from strangers, all of whom say "Spinal Tap! Go to Eleven! Dude! That's Awesome!"

In speaking with your assistant, Ms. Breidinger, today in an attempt to understand the Department's position in this matter, I was informed that a "complaint from the public" was filed, asserting that my plate says "GO 2 HELL," and therefore is "offensive to good taste and decency." The problems with this assertion are several fold.

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First: the number eleven ("11") is not "HELL." God, when dictating the Bible, designated the number six-hundred-sixty-six ("666"), not eleven ("11"), as the "Number of the Beast" (e.g., Satan, Lucifer, the Devil, Asmodai, Beelzebub, Belial, or Iblis, among various other assigned titles). In fact, the number 666 is not even a multiple of 11.

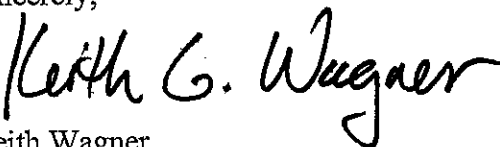
Second: the symbol "1" is an Arabic numeral whose meaning is accepted within the scientific community: the number one ("1") is more than zero ("0"), but less than two ("2"). In the "base-ten" numeral system – which is the most prevalent number system used in modern western culture – two ("2") ones repeated in a row (i.e., "11") signifies  $((1 \times 10^1) + (1 \times 10^0))$ . When this equation is resolved, it results in that number which is one greater than ten ("10"), but one less than twelve ("12") – commonly known as eleven ("11"). If the number "11" is so offensive and indecent as to require it to be banned from public exposure or discourse, the entire basis for western mathematics would have to be scrapped, as well as every math textbook from preschool on up. Of course, this might be a positive step in the complainants' view, as equally offensive references to "Darwin," the "scientific method," or "evolution" could simultaneously be removed from such blasphemous texts.

Third: to the extent that the substantive basis for the complaint hinges on the factually and biblically unsupported assertion that the number eleven ("11") signifies "HELL," God disagrees. As explained by two articles found on Google this morning (attached, as Exhibits 2 and 3 to this letter, respectively) the number "11", in fact, has been empirically demonstrated to signify the *divine inspiration* of the Bible. Accordingly, any persons who are prejudiced against the number eleven ("11") are worshipers of false idols and prophets, and any who would follow their sacrilegious demands would do so at their own extreme, spiritual peril.

Fourth: on Friday, June 8, 2007, the California Senate debated the precise question of whether Republican Senator Tom McClintock's repeated exclamation of "Who the Hell are you?" to Democratic Senator Darryl Steinberg on the floor of the Senate, was offensive. Senator Steinberg did not find the word offensive. After further debate, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, Don Perata – upon consulting the Senate parliamentarian – informed the Senate that the word "Hell" is not profanity. An article from the Arizona Daily Star documenting these facts and the Senate's ultimate conclusion of law is attached as Exhibit 4.

Fifth: the license plate that you have requested me to surrender does not read "GO 2 HELL," or even "GO 2 LL," for that matter. It says "GO 2 11," and it means exactly what it says. And, even if it did read "GO 2 LL," what does "LL" mean? "Lala Land?" "Lollipop Land"? It would appear that if "11" does not mean "11" to DMV, the two, above phrases would be far better descriptors of the landscape that DMV has elected to traverse in this matter.

Sincerely,



Keith Wagner  
Attorney at Law

# **EXHIBIT 1**

TRANSCRIPT FROM THE MOVIE "THIS IS SPINAL TAP"

Nigel Tufnel: The numbers all go to eleven. Look, right across the board, eleven, eleven, eleven and...

Marty DiBergi: Oh, I see. And most amps go up to ten?

Nigel Tufnel: Exactly.

Marty DiBergi: Does that mean it's louder? Is it any louder?

Nigel Tufnel: Well, it's one louder, isn't it? It's not ten. You see, most blokes, you know, will be playing at ten. You're on ten here, all the way up, all the way up, all the way up, you're on ten on your guitar. Where can you go from there? Where?

Marty DiBergi: I don't know.

Nigel Tufnel: Nowhere. Exactly. What we do is, if we need that extra push over the cliff, you know what we do?

Marty DiBergi: Put it up to eleven.

Nigel Tufnel: Eleven. Exactly. One louder.

Marty DiBergi: Why don't you just make ten louder and make ten be the top number and make that a little louder?

Nigel Tufnel: [*pause*] These go to eleven.

# **EXHIBIT 2**

## Bible Numerics

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### **BIBLE NUMERICS**

#### **THE WORK OF DR. IVAN PANIN**

Bible Numerics is a scientific and mathematical approach to the Greek and Hebrew texts which eliminates all various readings and establishes perfect original language texts. This technique was developed by Dr. Ivan Panin, a converted Russian Nihilist, Harvard Scholar, professor and mathematician, who once tutored Albert Einstein. After accepting Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior, Dr. Panin mastered Greek and Hebrew in only four years.

As a mathematician he was intrigued by the fact that Greek and Hebrew are two languages which use their alphabet as their numbering system. By placing a tic mark ' next to a letter the letter is converted to a number, e.g. a' becomes the number 1, b' is the number 2, g' is the number 3, etc., through the number 9, then the letters represent 10, 20, 30-90, and finally into the hundreds, 100, 200, 300-900.

Dr. Panin began changing letters into numbers in both Greek and Hebrew original texts and began finding a unique numerical structure to these texts. Every letter, word, phrase, sentence, sub-paragraph, paragraph, section and book took on a definite arithmetical sum and system. To remove or change even one letter would destroy the numerical patterns existing throughout the texts. This discovery was absolutely revolutionary and so unique that only God could have done it.

In effect, Dr. Panin took all the existing Greek parchments and synthesized them into one perfect Greek New Testament. Unfortunately, Dr. Panin died in 1942 before he was able to complete the establishment of the perfect Hebrew text of the Old Testament.

#### **A SCIENTIFIC VOCABULARY**

Dr. Panin took ten years to create a "scientific vocabulary" by comparing all of the known Greek manuscripts and applying Greek rules of grammar as well as numerics to these manuscripts. He was forced to do this before he could create a perfect Greek New Testament. His work reveals the following kinds of information.

- The number of words in the vocabulary will divide by 7.
- The number of words beginning with a vowel is divisible by 7.
- The number of words beginning with a consonant is divisible by 7.
- The number of letters in the vocabulary is divisible by 7.
- Of these letters, those which are vowels and those which are consonants will both divide by 7.
- The number of words in the vocabulary occurring more than once is divisible by 7. Those occurring only once likewise divide by 7.
- The number of nouns is divisible by 7. The number that are not nouns likewise divides by 7.
- The number of proper names is divisible by 7. The male names divide by 7. The female names divide by 7.
- The number of words beginning with each of the letters of the alphabet is divisible by 7.
- The numerical value of the vocabulary is divisible by 7.
- The numerical value of the various alphabetical groups of words is divisible by 7.
- The numerical value of the various forms in which the words occur produce the same phenomenon.
- The numeric system that runs throughout Scripture establishes each book and breaks each book down by section, paragraph, sub-paragraph, sentence, phrase, and word.
- Bible Numerics establishes precise punctuation as well as specific word order.

Dr. Panin was so convinced that this mathematical system revealed in the Bible could only have been accomplished by the mind of God that he offered \$100 (a great deal of

money in the early 1900's) to anyone who could write even one paragraph of 300 words which would reflect this same numerical phenomenon.

### THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE

Here are specific examples of the proofs which Bible Numerics offers. The Bible in the original texts listed the books in a different order than our modern day Bibles. The list is as follows:

1. Genesis	23. Zephaniah	45. James
2. Exodus	24. Haggai	46. I Peter
3. Leviticus	25. Zechariah	47. II Peter
4. Numbers	26. Malachi	48. I John
5. Deuteronomy	27. Psalms	49. II John
6. Joshua	28. Proverbs	50. III John
7. Judges	29. Job	51. Jude
8. I Samuel	30. Song of Solomon	52. Romans
9. II Samuel	31. Ruth	53. I Cor
10. I Kings	32. Lamentations	54. II Cor
11. II Kings	33. Ecclesiastes	55. Galatians
12. Isaiah	34. Esther	56. Ephesians
13. Jeremiah	35. Daniel	57. Philippians
14. Ezekiel	36. Ezra	58. Colossians
15. Hosea	37. Nehemiah	59. I Thess
16. Joel	38. I Chronicles	60. II Thess
17. Amos	39. II Chronicles	61. Hebrews
18. Obadiah	40. Matthew	62. I Timothy
19. Jonah	41. Mark	63. II Timothy
20. Micah	42. Luke	64. Titus
21. Nahum	43. John	65. Philemon
22. Habakkuk	44. Acts	66. Revelation

Our Bible has 66 books, or 6 11's.

The anonymous books (authors unknown) are 22, or 2 11's.

The non-anonymous books (authors known) are 44, or 4 11's.



Of these 44 books, 22 or 2 11's belong to writers of more than one book and 22 or 2 11's to writers of only one book.

The sum of the 66 sequential numbers (adding 1+2+3+4 etc.) is 2211, which is 201 11's.

This number is divided as follows: the 22 books of the authors of more than one book have 946 or 86 11's.

The other 44 books have 1265 or 115 11's.

Of the 66 books, 21 are epistles. Their are sequentially 45-65 (James to Philemon).

The sum 2211 for the 66 books is divided between epistles and non-epistles. The epistles have 1155 or 105 11's. The non-epistles have 1056 or 96 11's.

Of the Epistles the first, middle and last books have 165 or 15 11's, of which in turn the first and last have 110 or 10 11's; and the middle has 55 or 5 11's.

The Old Testament authors quoted in the New Testament include Moses, David, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Hosea, Joel and Daniel. The books which they wrote are sequentially numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 15, 16, 27, 35 and the sum of these number is 132 or 12 11's.

### THE NAMES OF THE AUTHORS

Converting the letters of each name of the known authors of the Bible results in some interesting numerical facts.

The numerical sum of the names of the authors of the Bible is 7931 or  $7 \times 11 \times 103$  or 721 11's. The sum of the factors  $7+11+103=121$  or 11 11's.

So far the number 11 and the numeric patterns revolving around the number 11 is a key to establishing the books and authors of the Bible. However, the number 7 is also a key.

Returning to the sum of the names of the known authors of the Bible, which is 7931, the number of writers of Old Testament books is 21, or 3 7's and the sum of their names have a total of 3808, or 544 7's.

The New Testament writers have a total of 4123 or 589 7's.

Of the 3808 belonging to the Old Testament, 2933 or 419 7's belong to the writers of the Law and the Prophets, from Moses to Malachi; and 1190 or 170 7's which belong to the

writers of the Hagiographa, from David to Nehemiah.

Seven of the 21 Old Testament writers, or 3 7's, are expressly named as such in the New Testament; Moses, David, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel, Hosea, Joel. Their numeric value is 1554 or 222 7's.

The numeric value of Moses (345), who heads the list, and John (1069), who closes it, is  $345+1069=1414$  or 202 7's.

#### THE ODDS OF PROBABILITY

The odds that these features of 7's and 11's are accidental runs into one in billions and clearly shows that the number of books of the Bible has a unique numerical design (and this list of features is not comprehensive). The proportion between anonymous and non-anonymous books is **designed**. The proportion between the number of books belonging to one writer and the number of books belonging to writers of more than one book is **designed**. The proportion in the Bible between epistles and non-epistles is **designed**. The number of books of Old Testament writers quoted in the New Testament is **designed**. The order of the books in the original languages is **designed**. The names of the 26 writers of the Bible are **designed**.

#### anaBAIno - A SPECIFIC EXAMPLE

Let's examine the Greek word "anaBAIno" which means "to go up" in English. This word occurs in the New Testament in 26 different forms (spellings which affect case, plurality, gender, tense and mood) whose numeric value is 12,089 or 1727 7's.

The prefix "ana" which means "up" occurs in these words in two forms --- "ana" and "ane".

The forms which begin with "ana" are 21 in number or 3 7's, with a numeric value of 11,067 or 1581 7's.

The forms beginning with "ane" have a total of 1022, or 146 7's.

The total numeric value of all their occurrences in the New Testament is 20,265 or 2895 7's.

The number of letters employed in all the occurrences of this word are 13.

The word occurs in 26 different forms or 2 13's, of which 13 occur only one time and 13 occur more than once.

13 of these forms are plural, 13 are singular.

The 26 forms have 234 letters or 18 13's. This number (234) is also divided between the forms beginning with "ana" and those beginning with "ane".

Those with "ana" have 195 letters or 15 13's. Those with "ane" have 39 letters, or 3 13's.

The total number of letters in all the occurrences of the word in the New Testament is 624 or 48 13's.

Dr. Panin wrote the following in context with this Greek word: "As this word occurs in 10 different New Testament books, and is used by 5 different writers, the supposition that the 5 different writers had an understanding among themselves so as to produce these phenomena in the New Testament is inadmissible, even if there had been no other but this reason: it would require more than a lifetime of any one man to elaborate such a scheme even for this word alone, apart from scattering these phenomena among 4 other men and 9 other books. But similar phenomena are true not only of this one word but of hundreds of others in the New Testament."

### ALTERNATE READINGS ELIMINATED

By applying numeric principles Dr. Panin was able to eliminate alternate readings. An example is the word "arche" which means "beginning".

All the occurrences of this word use 7 letters, which are a, e, i, n, r, s, x (ch), with a numeric value of 969 or 51 19's or 17x19x3.

Using these factors (17, 19 and 3) this word presents three distinct numeric schemes of 7's, 17's and 19's.

1. The word occurs in the New Testament in 7 forms 56 times or 8 7's.
2. The 7 forms have 34 letters or 2 17's; the 56 occurrences have 272 letters or 16 17's.
3. The value of the seven letters --- a, e, i, n, r, s, and x --- which was seen above to be 969 or 51 19's is distributed as follows: the 3 vowels have a value of 19 or 1 19; the 4 consonants have a value of 950 or 50 19's. The total value of all the occurrences of this word is 47,044 or 2476 19's.

This triple design in the single word settles the hitherto uncertain reading in II Thess 2:13. Westcott & Hort (Dr. Panin's primary Greek source) read there "ap' arches" meaning "from beginnings", two separate words. They offer an alternative "aparchen" meaning "first-fruit", one word. Numerics establishes that the correct reading is two words with the appropriate translation of "from beginnings".

Numerics eliminates the conflict between scholars as well as between Greek

manuscripts. The phrase "the kingdom of God" is unique to the book of Matthew.

1. The word "basileia" meaning "kingdom" has a numeric value of 259 or 37 7's, of which the first three letters have a value of 203 or 29 7's; and the remaining five 56 or 8 7's.
2. The following 13 letters are used in this phrase --- a, b, e, e, i, l, n, o, r, s, t, u, and w whose values are 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 30, 50, 70, 100, 200, 300, 400, and 800. Their sum is 1976 or  $8 \times 13 \times 19$  which is a combination of factors 8, 13 and 19. Accordingly, there are three distinct numeric schemes of 8's, 13's and 19's running through this phrase of four words.
3. This phrase (kingdom of God) is unique in Matthew and occurs 32 times or 4 8's. Its numeric value is 2888 or 361 8's. The value of four of its forms totals 12,952 or 1619 8's, of which the first and the third are also multiples of 8. The numeric value of the whole phrase is 2888 or 361 8's and is thus divided by 8's: 1976 or 247 8's belong to the 13 letters used in the phrase; and 912 or 114 8's belong to the letters that are duplicates.
4. The 13 letters used in this phrase have, as just stated, a value of 1976, a multiple of 13 as well as of 8 and 19; and of this number the letters having a value up to ten (a, b, e, e, i) have a numeric value of 26 or 2 13's; and the letters with a value above 10 have the remaining 1950 or 150 13's.
5. The phrase consists of 19 letters with a numeric value of 2888 or  $19 \times 19 \times 8$  --- a multiple not only of 19, but even of its square, and in combination with the number 8. Of these 2888 or  $8 \times 19 \times 19$ 's and 1976 or  $8 \times 13 \times 19$ 's belong to the duplicate letters. (Of the last three numbers notice that they are multiples of both 8 and 19.) And again, of the number 2888 or 152 19's, 380 or 20 19's belong to the four letters e, b, t, and o, with which the four words of this phrase begin. Finally, the factors of 1976 which are  $19 \times 13 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$  have for their sum 38, or 2 19's.

The numerics of this phrase settle the text of Matthew 19:24 where some scholars use "kingdom of God" while others use "kingdom of heaven". To use "kingdom of heaven" here would destroy the numeric pattern uncovered by Dr. Panin.

Dr. Panin's comment? "This phrase occurs 32 times, a number which is more notable than a square or a cube, since it is the combination of the first square with the first cube, thus:  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ . When the meaning of scriptural numerics becomes fully known (with which, however, the writer is at present less concerned than with the mere registration of the numeric facts), it will furnish an additional reason why this unique phrase should be used 32 times rather than 33."

#### THE GREAT COMMISSION IN MARK: IN OR OUT?

Dr. Panin used numerics to establish the validity of passages of scripture and published a small booklet proving that Mark 16:9-20, which modern day theological sceptics have

tried to discredit because it is missing in some Greek manuscripts, is not only a valid passage but is uniquely a section of the book in itself. The last twelve verses of Mark present 60 features of the number 7 including having 175 words or 25 7's; a vocabulary of 98 words or 2x49 or 2 7's of 7's; with 553 letters or 79 7's; with 133 forms or 19 7's; and so on to the smallest detail.

### SUMMARY

Dr. Panin spent over 30 years of his life working with Bible Numerics. In 1934 he was able to publish the perfect Greek New Testament which could only have been imagined and implemented by the mind of God. The examples presented here represent only a small fraction of Bible Numerics. Dr. Panin's work is a vital and lasting legacy and is the basis of my interlinear as well as the word studies upon which I base my writings.

Dean Finnestad 1998

Return To: [[Kingdom Resources](#)] [[sigler Ministries](#)]

# **EXHIBIT 3**

***GOD***

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***THE BIBLE***

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***NUMBERS***

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DEVINE SCRIPTURAL INSPIRATION: A SCIENTIFIC DEMONSTRATION

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Shall we throw James out of the Bible?

The Spiritual Perfection of Jesus Geneology

A letter that was printed in the New York Sun, 1899

More of how God Counts in Genesis, plus a Number Table

153: A very special number. 

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***THE BIBLE INDEX***

Some people, after hearing Martin Luther's comments on the book of James would have us

remove it from scripture altogether. In my opinion, only a fool would demand so. A fool that couldn't recognise that God works on levels not known to us, and so has to have an answer that fits his own experience.

I have found at least one reason why James shouldn't be taken out of the Bible. It would throw the designed number scheme out of kilter. Just by the fact of it's presence on the index list, it fulfills an intricate number scheme that has 21 features of the number 11. This is Ivan Panin's work. He says that for something like this to occur coincidentally it would be like taking nine pennies, shaking them in a bag, letting them fall to the ground, and having them land all on the same side, AND forming a straight line, touching each other.

Let me explain these features. With Bible numerics, one "measures the parts of scripture from as many ways as can be imagined. In the case of the index, you may see how *many* books ( $66=6X11$ =feature one). Then we can go down the line "measuring" how many books have known authors, are letters, multiple books by one author, etc. But we're not thru with the index yet. There are still four more features of eleven. Anonymous books,  $22=2X11$ =feature 2, non-anonymous books,  $44=4X11$ =feature 2b. Of the 44 non-anonymous, multiple books by one author  $22=2X11$ , and single-book authors  $22=2X11$  feature 3. There are 33 letters  $33=3X11$  and 33 non-letters  $33=3X11$  = feature 4.

Feature five takes more explanation. The Bible is broken down into 7 divisions. The three divisions of the Old Testament are the Law, Prophets, and Holy Writings. the New testament contains the four natural divisions of the Gospels, Acts, Epistles and Revelation.

We will notice a natural break in the list at Acts/Epistles. When divided here, there are 44 books in the first part, and 22 in the second. This is not contrived, seeing that the break occurs naturally. It's there whether or not we recognize it. We just went along "measuring" everything that *could* be measured and found this "coincidence."

Well, if we delete the book of James, everything is one number off. No James, no scheme, no Ivan Panin.

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### **SEVEN : The Number of Spiritual Perfection.**

Ivan Panin spent forty years running numerics on as general an area as the index of the Bible's books to the numerics of individual verses. Here's an excerpt from *Bible Numerics*.

...."The genealogy of the Lord Jesus Christ is in the first chapter of Matthew. The



vocabulary to the first half of this genealogy of the first eleven verses has 49 words. 49 happens to be  $7 \times 7$ . It has two separate numeric features. First, it is a multiple of 7; second, the sum of its factors is 14 - twice 7. Of these 49 words 28, or  $7 \times 4$ , begin with a vowel, and 21, or  $7 \times 3$ , with a consonant. That is to say, the words of the vocabulary are divided into words beginning with a vowel and words beginning with a consonant, not at random, but by sevens. So we have four features of sevens. So the 49 words of the vocabulary have 266 letters. That is a multiple of 7, i.e.,  $38 \times 7$ , but that is not all. The sum of the figures of 266 is 14, or twice seven, and the sum of the factors  $7 \times 2 \times 19$  is also a multiple of seven; and we have three additional features of 7.

"I have said that the 49 words in the vocabulary are divided between vowel words and consonant words by seven. The 266 letters of the vocabulary follow exactly the same plan, namely 140 of them, or  $7 \times 20$ , are vowels, and 126, or  $18 \times 7$  are consonants.

"There is only one chance in a million that these things could have happened accidentally, but if that were all we might say, "Well, a strange thing may happen once in a while, even though the chance is only one in a million;" -but it so happens that of those 49 words, 42 are nouns and 7 are not nouns. Of the 42 nouns, 35 are proper names, the other 7 are common names. Of the 35 proper names, 28 are male ancestors of the Lord Jesus Christ. This presents not only a set of divisions of seven, but it diminishes the chances 343 times. In other words, this scheme alone shows that some mathematical artist, for some reason, sat down and said to himself, "I will construct that small portion of the genealogy in such a way that when I get through, all these remarkable features of 7 appear." I tried to sit down and figure out how long it would have taken Matthew to write that particular piece of genealogy, and I reckoned that it would have taken him, if he did nothing else, and did not sleep or eat or do any business or see and visitors, a good month to do that. You will see that it would have been impossible for him to do it at all, because there are features that make it impossible."

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## **ROBBERY**

The following is a letter that was printed in the New York Sun, 1899. It contains some of the above, but more. This letter tends to extend Ivan Panin's credibility; the Sun not being a "religious" entity. Anyway it's fun to see Panin's work in this context.

This letter was blantly stolen from two sources : [http://www.trf.org.au/article.asp?article\\_id=61](http://www.trf.org.au/article.asp?article_id=61) You should go there. It's warm this time of year. If you can't do that, buy "The Inspiration of the Scriptures Scientifically Demonstrated, by Ivan Panin. The letter appears there, too. You'll find addresses on the [Bibliography](#) page.

For some months preceding Sunday, November 19th, 1899, the NEW YORK SUN had been devoting the better part of a page of its Sunday edition to the discussion of the truth of Christianity. On that date it printed a letter from one W.R.L., in which he denounced Christianity, using the old oft-refuted "arguments," and challenged "some champion of orthodoxy to come into the arena of the SUN," and give its readers some "facts" in defence of the Christian religion. The writer had not seen the NY SUN for years; but on his way from South Framingham to Grafton, Massachusetts, a copy of the SUN of that date, left on a vacant seat in the train, fell into his hands. The following letter met that challenge.

The letter was reprinted by the writer himself in a pamphlet of some fifty pages with the Greek text of Matthew 1:1-17 and the vocabularies thereto, enabling the scholarly reader to verify his statements for himself.

SIR: - In today's SUN Mr. W.R.L. calls for a "champion of orthodoxy" to "step into the arena of the SUN," and give him some facts:

1. The first 17 verses of the New Testament contain the genealogy of Christ. It consists of two main parts: Verses 1-11 cover the period from Abraham, the father of the chosen people, to the Captivity, when they ceased as an independent people. Verses 12-17 cover the period from the Captivity to the promised Deliverer, the Christ.

Let us examine the first part of this genealogy.

Its vocabulary has 49 words, or  $7 \times 7$ . This number is itself seven (Feature 1) sevens (Feature 2), and the sum of its factors is 2 sevens (Feature 3). Of these 49 words 28, or 4 sevens, begin with a vowel; and 21, or 3 sevens, begin with a consonant (Feature 4).

Again: These 49 words of the vocabulary have 266 letters, or  $7 \times 2 \times 19$ ; this number is itself 38 sevens (Feature 5), and the sum of its factors is 28, or 4 sevens (Feature 6), while the sum of its figures is 14, or 2 sevens (Feature 7). Of these 266 letters, moreover, 140, or 20 sevens, are vowels, and 126, or 18 sevens, are consonants (Feature 8).

That is to say: Just as the number of words in the vocabulary is a multiple of seven, so is the number of its letters a multiple of seven; just as the sum of the factors of the number of words is a multiple of seven, so is the sum of the factors of the number of their letters a multiple of seven. And just as the number of words is divided between vowel words and

consonant words by seven, so is their number of letters divided between vowels and consonants by sevens.

Again: of these 49 words 35, or 5 sevens, occur more than once in the passage: and 14, or 2 sevens, occur but once (Feature 9); seven occur in more than one form, and 42, or 6 sevens, occur in only one form (Feature 10). And among the parts of speech the 49 words are thus divided: 42, or 6 sevens, are nouns, seven are not nouns (Feature 11). Of the nouns 35, or 5 sevens, are Proper names, seven are common nouns (Feature 12). Of the Proper names 28 are male ancestors of the Christ, and seven are not (Feature 13).

**Again:** of these 49 words 35, or 5 sevens, occur more than once in the passage: and 14, or 2 sevens, occur but once. Feature 9 ; seven occur in more than one form, and 42, or 6 sevens, occur in only one form. Feature 10 . And among the parts of speech the 49 words are thus divided: 42, or 6 sevens, are nouns, seven are not nouns. Feature 11. Of the nouns 35, or 5 sevens, are Proper names, seven are common nouns. Feature 12. Of the Proper names 28 are male ancestors of the Christ, and seven are not. Feature 13.

Moreover, these 49 words are distributed alphabetically thus. Words under alpha-epsilon are 21 in number, or 3 sevens; zeta - kappa 14 or 2 sevens; mu- chi also 14. No other groups of sevens stopping at the end of a letter are made by these 49 words, the groups of sevens stop with these letters and no others. But the letters, alpha, epsilon, zeta, kappa, mu, and chi , are letters 1, 5, 6, 10, 12, 22, of the Greek alphabet, and the sum of these numbers (called their Place Values) is 56, or 8 sevens Feature 14 .

This enumeration of the numeric phenomena of these 11 verses does not begin to be exhaustive, but enough has been shown to make it clear that this part of the genealogy is constructed on an elaborate design of sevens.

Let us now turn to the genealogy as a whole. I will not weary your readers with recounting all the numeric phenomena thereof: Pages alone would exhaust them. I will point out only one feature. The New Testament is written in Greek. The Greeks had no separate symbols for expressing numbers, corresponding to our Arabic figures, but used instead the letters of their alphabet: just as the Hebrews, in whose tongue the Old Testament is written, made use for the same purpose of theirs. Accordingly, the 24 Greek letters stand for the following numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800. Every Greek word is thus a sum in arithmetic obtained by adding the numbers for which its letters stand, or their numeric values. Now the vocabulary to the entire genealogy has 72 words. If we write its numeric value over each of these 72 words, and add them, we get for their sum 42,364, or 6,052 sevens, distributed into the following alphabetical groups only: alpha- beta have 9,821, or 1,403 sevens; gamma-delta, 1904, or 272 sevens; epsilon-zeta, 3,703, or 529 sevens; theta-rho, 19,264, or 2,752 sevens; sigma-chi, 7,672, or 1,096 sevens. But the numeric value of the 10 letters used for making these groups is 931, or 7 x 7

x 19, a multiple not only of seven but of seven sevens.

Let Mr. W.R.L. try to write some 300 words intelligently like this genealogy, and reproduce some numeric phenomena of like designs. If he does it in 6 months, he will indeed do a wonder. Let us assume that Matthew accomplished this feat in one month.

2. The second part of this chapter, verses 18-25, relates the birth of the Christ. It consists of 161 words, or 23 sevens; occurring in 105 forms, or 15 sevens, with a vocabulary of 77 words or 11 sevens. Joseph is spoken to here by an angel. Accordingly, of the 77 words the angel uses 28, or 4 sevens; of the 105 forms he uses 35, or 5 sevens; the numeric value of the vocabulary is 52,605, or 7,515 sevens; of the forms, 65,429, or 9,347 sevens.

This enumeration only begins as it were barely to scratch the surface of the numerics of this passage. But what is specially noteworthy here is the fact that the angel's speech has also a scheme of sevens making it a kind of ring within a ring, a wheel within a wheel. If Mr. L. can write a similar passage of 161 words with the same scheme of sevens alone (though there are several others hers) in some three years, he would accomplish a still greater wonder. Let us assume that Matthew accomplished this feat in only 6 months.

3. The second chapter of Matthew tells of the childhood of the Christ. Its vocabulary has 161 words, or 23 sevens, with 896 letters, or 128 sevens, and 238 forms, or 34 sevens; the numeric value of the vocabulary is 123,529, or 17,647 sevens; of the forms, 166,985, or 23,855 sevens; and so on through pages of enumeration. This chapter has at least four logical divisions, and each division shows alone the same phenomena found in the chapter as a whole. Thus the first six verses have a vocabulary of 56 words, or 8 sevens, etc. There are some speeches here: Herod speaks, the Magi speak, the angel speaks. But so pronounced are the numeric phenomena here, that though there are as it were numerous rings within rings, and wheels within wheels, each is perfect in itself though forming all the while only part of the rest.

If Mr. L. can write a chapter like this as naturally as Matthew writes, but containing in some 500 words so many intertwined yet harmonious numeric features, in say the rest of his days - whatever his age now, or the one to which he is to attain: if he thus accomplish it at all, it will indeed be marvel of marvels. Let us assume that Matthew accomplished this feat in only 3 years.

4. There is not, however, a single paragraph of the scores in Matthew that is not constructed in exactly the same manner. Only with each additional paragraph the difficulty of constructing it increases not in arithmetical, but in geometrical progression. For he contrives to write his paragraphs so as to develop constantly fixed numeric relations to what goes before and after. Thus in his last chapter he contrives to use just 7 words not used by hem before. It would thus be easy to show that Mr. L. would require some centuries to write a

book like Matthew's. how long it took Matthew the writer does not know. But how he contrived to do it between the Crucifixion, AD 30 ( and his Gospel could not have been written earlier), and the destruction of Jerusalem, AD 70 (and the Gospel could not have been written later), let Mr. L. and his like-minded explain.

Anyhow, Matthew did it, and we thus have a miracle - an unheard-of literary, mathematical artist, unequalled, hardly even conceivable. This is the first fact for Mr. L. to contemplate.

A second fact is yet more important: In his very first section, the genealogy discussed above, the words found nowhere else in the New testament occur 42 times,  $7 \times 6$ ; and have 126 letters,  $7 \times 6 \times 3$ , each number a multiple not only of seven, but of 6 sevens, to name only two of the many numeric features of these words. But how did Matthew know, when designing this scheme for these words (whose sole characteristic is that they are found nowhere else in the New Testament) that they would not be found in the other 26 books? That they would not be used by the other 7 New Testament writers? Unless we assume the impossible hypothesis that he had an agreement with them to that effect, he must have had the rest of the New Testament before him when he wrote his book. The Gospel of Matthew, then, was written last.

5. It so happens, however, that the Gospel of Mark shows the very same phenomena. Thus the very passage called so triumphantly in today's SUN a "forgery," the Last Twelve Verses of Mark, presents among some sixty features of sevens the following phenomena: It has 175 words, or 25 sevens, a vocabulary of 98 words, or 2 sevens of sevens, with 553 letters, or 79 sevens; 133 forms, or 19 sevens, and so on to the minutest detail.

Mark, then, is another miracle, another unparalleled literary genius. And in the same way in which it was shown that Matthew wrote last it is also shown that Mark, too, wrote last. Thus to take an example from this very passage: It has just one word found nowhere else in the New Testament, [Image] [Image] [Image] [Image] [Image] [Image] [Image] [Image] [Image], deadly. This fact is signalled by no less than seven features of sevens, thus: its numeric value is 581, or 83 sevens, with the sum of its figures 14, or 2 sevens, of which the letters 3, 5, 7, 9 from the begin ning of the word have 490, or  $7 \times 7 \times 5 \times 2$ : a multiple of seven sevens, with the sum of its factors 21, or 3 sevens. In the vocabulary it is preceded by 42 words:  $7 \times 6$ ; in the passage itself by 126 words, or  $7 \times 6 \times 3$ , both numbers multiples not only of seven, but of 6 sevens. We has thus established before us this third fact for Mr. L. to contemplate: Matthew surely wrote after Mark, and Mark just as surely wrote after Matthew.

6. It happens, however, to be a fourth fact, that Luke presents the same phenomena as Matthew and Mark, and so do John, and James, and Peter, and Jude, and Paul. And we have thus no longer two great unheard-of mathematical literati, but eight of them and each wrote after the other.

7. And not only this: As Luke and Peter wrote each 2 books, John 5, and Paul 14, it can in the same way be shown that each of the 27 New Testament books was written last. In fact, not a page of the over 500 in Wescott and Hort's Greek edition (which the writer has used throughout) but it can be demonstrated thus to have been written last.

The phenomena are there and there is no human way of explaining them. Eight men cannot each write last, 27 books, some 500 pages, cannot each be written last. But once assume that one Mind directed the whole, and the problem is solved simply enough; but this Verbal Inspiration - of every jot and tittle of the New Testament.

There remains only to be added that by precisely the same kind of evidence the Hebrew Old Testament is proved to be equally inspired. This the very first verse of Genesis has seven words, 28 letters, or 4 sevens: to name only two out of the dozens of numeric features of this one verse of only seven words - NEW YORK SUN, November 21, 1899 - CORRECTED.

To this letter several replies appeared in the SUN, but not a single answer. For in only three ways can it be refuted.

1. By showing that the facts are not as here given. 2. By showing that it is possible for 8 men to write each after the other 7: for 27 books, or some 500 pages, to be each in turn written last. 3. By showing that even if the facts be true, the arithmetic faultless, and the collocation of the numerics honest, it does not follow that mere men could not have written this without Inspiration from above.

Accordingly, as many as nine noted rationalists (of whom Drs. Lyman Abbot and Charles W. Eliot are still living [now in 1927 {original date of publication of this pamphlet} also gone to where they may know] ) were respectfully but publicly invited to refute the writer. One was not "interested" in the writer's "arithmetical" doings; two "regretted" that they "had no time" to give heed thereto. Another "did not mean to be unkind," but ... The rest were silent. For the special benefit of these the writer printed the original data with numerous details, enabling them in the easiest manner to verify every statement made by him, if they wished. And to the best of his ability he has for years seen to it that no scholar whom surely these things specially concern should remain in ignorance of the facts here recounted, and of hundreds of like cogency.

A notable exception to the above is a lawyer of standing [now also dead], who books on Law are deemed as of authority. He had intelligence enough and candour withal to confess that the case for the Bible as made out by the writer is impregnable, that the Bible is thus proved to be an "absolutely unique book." This much the case itself extorts from the but too well equipped writer on - EVIDENCE; and accordingly he henceforth reads the writer's Numerics with intense appreciation. And then, fresh from this confession, he betakes himself once more to the circulation of his anti-Christian books in the writing of which he

joys to spend his leisure hours.

In the second letter to the NY SUN the author, in discussing some irrelevant "answers" to his first letter, recited the three ways of refuting him and then continued:

"No sane man will try to refute me by the second method. To refute me by the first method I herewith respectfully invite any or all of the following to prove that my facts are not facts: namely Messrs. Lyman Abbott, Washington Gladden, Heber Newton, Minot J. Savage, Presidents Eliot of Harvard, White of Cornell, and Harper, the University of Chicago, Professor J. Henry Thayer of Harvard, and Dr. Briggs, and any other prominent higher critic so called. They may associate with themselves, if they choose, all the contributors of the ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica who wrote its articles on Biblical subjects, together with a dozen mathematicians of the caliber of Professor Simon Newcomb. The heavier the caliber of either scholar or mathematician, the more satisfactory to me. They will find that my facts are facts. And since they are facts, I am ready to take them to any three prominent lawyers, or, better still, to any judge of the Superior or Supreme Court, and abide by his decision as to whether the conclusion is not necessary that Inspiration alone can account for the facts, if they are facts. All I should ask would be that the judge treat the case as he would any other case that comes before him: declining to admit matters for discussion as irrelevant when they are irrelevant; and listening patiently to both sides, as he does in any trial."

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That's the kind of thing Ivan Panin does. I know that at first hearing this material may seem suspect. Many folks have heard that "You can do anything with numbers." Keep in mind that this man spent **FORTY YEARS** working on these Biblical numbers. He even did a translation of the Bible to ascertain the "true" Scripture. My suggestion is that you clear up any doubts you may have by testing any writings you may choose, Biblical or not, for some numeric design. You'll find it's like playing the violin. It's easy to say "What's the big deal about playing a violin?" Until you try to get any kind of sound out of one yourself. The numeric design deciphered by Ivan Panin is easy to see in the Bible, but impossible to find elsewhere. Try it. You'll find that the same is true regarding Gematria. But that's another subject.

Ivan Panin has many booklets that you can get from The Association of the Covenant People, PO Box 1478, Ferndale, WA 98248, USA.

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## ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE

There must be something deeply significant about this number from the solemn way in which it is introduced:

Simon Peter went up and drew the net to land full of great fishes, an hundred and fifty and three." Why this meticulous accuracy? Why not say he caught about a hundred and fifty fish? Now it will be remembered that when Jesus called Peter to become His disciple he said, "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men." The one hundred and fifty three fishes are thus symbolic of the men whom Peter caught.' The number is therefore symbolic of 'The sons of God,' and this idea is closely connected with the factors of 153, namely  $9 \times 17$  for 'eternal security.'

The reference in John is the only occasion on which the number 153 appears in Scripture so that direct confirmation by comparison of texts is not possible. However, some very remarkable evidence is to be derived from numeric values. In the record of the miraculous draught, the word for 'fishes' comes to 1,224, or  $8 \times 153$ , and the words for 'the net' have the same value, 1,224.

The Hebrew expression for 'Sons of God' has a numeric value of exactly 153, while the Greek equivalent adds up to 3,213, or  $3 \times 7 \times 153$ . Another Greek phrase with a similar meaning is 'joint heirs' which comes to 1,071; or  $7 \times 153$ . In Mark there is a complete list of the twelve disciples. The total numeric value of the names as there given is 9,639 or  $7 \times 9 \times 153$ .

If you want to see some amazing confirmation of 153, go to Les Harrison's treatment of 153. He has compiled a list of over 1700 Biblically oriented phrases with a value of 153. The amazing thing is that this is not in Greek, but in English gematria.

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I love mail.

Come Home

# **EXHIBIT 4**

## **In Calif. Senate debate, 'hell' ruled no profanity (June 8, 2007 – Arizona Daily Star)**

**By Don Thompson**

*The Associated Press*

**Tucson, Arizona | Published: 06.08.2007**

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Has political discourse gone to hell?

State senators rushing to beat a deadline Thursday took time out to debate whether the four-letter invective is too coarse for use on the House floor.

During debate over a regional planning bill, Sen. Tom McClintock, a Republican, used the word repeatedly to register his objections.

"Who the hell are you?" McClintock asked time and again, directing his comment to the bill's sponsor, Sen. Darrell Steinberg, a Sacramento Democrat. McClintock later said he meant no insult to Steinberg.

Sen. Carole Migden, a San Francisco Democrat, asked McClintock to apologize.

The public use of profanity by political leaders has led to a decline in accepted standards for their use, Migden said. Vice President Dick Cheney famously used the F-word during an argument on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

Senate President Pro Tem Don Perata, an Oakland Democrat, took McClintock's side after consulting with the parliamentarian. "We're being advised it's not a profanity," Perata said.

In an interview after the debate, Steinberg said that while McClintock's use of the word "was a little over the top, I personally was not offended."