

You'll Want to Read
"Go, set a watchman,
Let him declare what he seeth."

— Isaiah 21:6 —

The Sabbath

Sentinel

JULY, 1970



Drawing by Mona Davis

THE SABBATH

Sentinel

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The object of this non-sectarian, undenominational association is to bring together into one strong organization all believers in the Biblical seventh-day Sabbath (Saturday), regardless of sect, creed, or denomination, for the sole purpose of spreading knowledge of, belief in, and observance of the Creator's only Holy Day. The only qualification for membership is belief in the seventh-day Sabbath.

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You'll Want to Read

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What

About

the

Sabbath?



WHAT about God's original Sabbath day; is it still in effect, or does it matter?

"Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God..." (Ex. 20:8-10).

Was this abolished along with the old covenant, as many believe; or as others claim, is it still in full force? On both sides of the issue are many sincere folks who are thoroughly convinced that they are right. Yet who is right? Which side produces the strongest evidence in support of its claims?

Objections to the Sabbath

On one hand we have various beliefs of those who oppose keeping the Sabbath. They claim—

1. The Sabbath was given only to and for the Old Testament Jew. This is so because there is no reference to anyone's keeping it prior to the time it was given to them by Moses (approximately 2500 years) Ex. 16: 5-30.

2. It was given to the Israelites, not to us, as a reminder of their

Egyptian bondage and deliverance (Deut. 5:15; Ezek. 20:10-12).

3. It was given to them (Israelites or Jews) as part of their law under the old covenant, which was terminated by Christ when He fulfilled (finished) the law (Matt. 5:17).

4. No one can keep the commandments; God never really intended that we should.

5. Only the moral precepts of the law were carried over into the New Testament, and because the Sabbath was ceremonial, it naturally was dropped. This is why New Testament writers, when writing about the Ten

by

WILBUR M. FOOR

Commandments, always left out the Sabbath one; it no longer was to be observed.

6. All the commandments are a part of the law and because we are no longer under the law but under grace (Rom. 6:14) they no longer apply.

7. The Sabbath was only a shadow of things to come and was nailed to the cross (Col. 2:14-17).

8. Now under the New Covenant, it doesn't matter which day we keep or if we keep any. "One man esteemeth one day above another: another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. He that regardeth the day, regardeth it unto the Lord; and he that regardeth not the day, to the Lord he doth not regard it" (Rom. 14:5, 6).

9. We keep all days holy, not just one; this eliminates the whole issue.

10. The Sabbath was not intended to be universal. In a very cold climate one could not keep it, because building a fire on that day was forbidden (Ex. 35:3). This proves again it was only for the ancient Jews.

11. Jesus didn't keep or care about the Sabbath while here on earth; He defended His disciples when they violated the Sabbath by unlawfully gathering food to eat on that day.

The only reason Jesus went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day was to preach to the Jews, who He knew would be there at that time.

12. We must still keep the Commandments, which include keeping the Sabbath day holy; only now the Sabbath has been changed from the seventh day (Saturday) to the first day (Sunday) of the week for the New Testament church.

Others: We also keep the day

(Sunday), but it's the Lord's day with no relationship to the Sabbath whatsoever. This new day of worship was started by Jesus and followed by the disciples and the early church. The fact that Jesus arose, the greatest event of all time, on Sunday morning and also chose Sunday instead of the Sabbath for the first two post resurrection meetings with His disciples was His endorsement of Sunday as the new day of worship.

This change was confirmed by the disciples who preached on Sunday and by the early church which held meetings on Sunday (Acts 2:1, 1 Cor. 16:2).

The Holy Spirit was given to the church first on Sunday (Acts 2:1-4). This was on the day of Pentecost, which always follows the Sabbath (Lev. 23:15, 16). On the same day, Sunday, 3,000 were added to the church as a result of Peter's preaching. John also was a Sunday-keeper, stating that he was in the spirit on the Lord's day (Rev. 1:10).

Answers to Objections

From the other side we hear shouts of "Not so." They claim:

1. The Sabbath was given not only to and for the Jew, but to everyone. Jesus said, "The sabbath was made for man" [collectively] (Mark 2:27).

There is a record of the Sabbath being kept before it was given to the Israelites through Moses: God kept it (Gen. 2:3), and no doubt Adam kept it. Would God create a day of rest for man, the very first day after he was created, then neglect to tell him about it for 2500 years?

The Israelites, while slaves in Egypt, were not permitted to keep the Sabbath, and after many years

lost it completely. It was re-established (not started) soon after they left Egypt (Ex. 16:1-4).

2. When God gave the Sabbath Commandment, He stated very clearly the paramount purpose for its observance. "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore [for this reason] the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it" (Ex. 20:11.)

Any other reason, then, for keeping it, like a reminder to the Israelites of their bondage and miraculous deliverance from Egypt could only be secondary.

3. When Jesus said He came to fulfill the law, He had no intention of terminating it. "Think not that I am come to destroy the law..." (Matt. 5:17). He meant that He came to satisfy the law's requirements, just as we fulfill the law of Christ (do what He requires) by bearing one another's burdens (Gal. 6:2). Following in this same chapter—Matthew 5:17-28—Jesus, instead of doing away with the law (commandments) gave them a more stringent interpretation and proclaimed heaven's disapproval upon anyone who breaks even the least commandment and teaches others to do likewise (Matt. 5:19).

4. We can keep the commandments and God intended that we should. His commandments are not hard (grievous) and keeping them is necessary to love God (1 John 5:3).

5. The Sabbath Commandment is not ceremonial, but definitely moral. Would stealing from a man (eighth commandment) be more immoral than to deny Him a day of rest?

Also, what could be ceremonial about giving working animals a weekly rest day (Ex. 20:10)?

Failure to mention specifically each commandment when reference was made to them in the New Testament scriptures did not imply intentional omission and rejection of those not mentioned.

Jesus did not intend that the "rich young ruler" would be free to have other gods, take the Lord's name in vain, etc., because he hadn't specifically mentioned each of these commandments along with the others (Matt. 19:18, 19).

6. Under the old covenant, "The law," as related to man, consisted primarily of two parts; one part, often referred to as the moral law, informed man what God required of him in order to maintain a proper relationship to God and man. Included here are the Ten Commandments. "I had not known sin, but by the law: for I had not known lust, except the law [Ten Commandments] had said, Thou shalt not covet" (Rom. 7:7).

The other, often referred to as the ceremonial law, informed man how this proper relationship must be restored, should man sin by disobeying God's laws for proper conduct (1 John 3:4).

Grace replaced this latter part only, and does not give us a license to sin; God forbid (Rom. 6:15).

7. "Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holy day, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days: which are a shadow of things to come" (Col. 2:16).

It is hardly possible that Paul here could have meant the weekly

(Saturday) Sabbath, but rather the many special sabbaths of Pentecost, Passover, Trumpets, Tabernacles, and atonements. These were observed in connection with the above meats, drinks, etc. (Lev. 23).

God implied the relatively less important, or temporary nature of these other sabbaths when he failed to include them along with the weekly Sabbath in the Commandments; thus Paul could accurately declare them but shadows ceasing at the cross.

8. Those who claim that Romans 14:5, 6, "One man esteemeth one day above another: another esteemeth every day alike..." releases them from observing the Sabbath have the inspired pen of Paul in trouble; they have him who stated the importance of keeping God's Commandments and who praised them as being holy just and good (Rom. 7:12, 1 Cor. 7:19, Eph. 6:2, 3), here saying that they are not important, and that some may be disregarded.

The fact that some early Christians started to keep also the first day as a day unto the Lord, while others did not, might have been the basis for Paul's statement.

9. Claiming to keep all days holy does not eliminate the issue. From all the week God chose just one day to be His special day. This was the Sabbath. This day He blessed and hallowed, raising it far above all the others, and he who vainly attempts to put all days on the same plane is opposing God.

10. Some things under the old covenant were different than originally intended. The Jews were permitted divorce, but Jesus said, from the beginning it was not so. God's stern disciplining of the Israelites for their

persistent rebellion could easily be the explanation why they were not permitted to build even a fire on the Sabbath. Because of their rebellion God said, "Wherefore I gave them also statutes that were not good, and judgments whereby they should not live" (Ezek. 20:25).

11. Jesus did keep the Sabbath while here on earth. If not, He could not have said, "I have kept my Father's commandments" (John 15:10).

His custom of going into the synagogue (house of worship) on the Sabbath day (Luke 4:16) was very much in line with keeping His Father's Commandments. While there He *also* preached to the Jews.

He didn't keep the Sabbath as the Jews thought He should; but surely He, Lord of the Sabbath (Matt. 12:8), kept it as God intended. Jesus knew and acknowledged God's law governing the Sabbath and declared His subservience to this law, stating that his acts of goodness on the Sabbath were not violations (Matt. 12:12).

When the disciples were hungry on the Sabbath day, He permitted them to acquire food. Those who were suffering He healed. In line with this, to a cold person, He surely would say, "Do that which is necessary to get warm." He said "The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath" (Mark 2:27). This was the original intent.

12. Discontinuing the Sabbath or changing it to Sunday would entail violating and tampering with the Commandments. Jesus would never have done this. He condemned the scribes and Pharisees (religious leaders) for presumptuously doing this very thing. For this He told them

they were hypocrites and that even their religion was in vain (Matt. 15:1-9).

He told the "rich young ruler" that keeping the Commandments is necessary, in order to inherit eternal life. He stated that the law would last until the end "... till all be fulfilled" (Matt. 5:18). "Think not that I am come to destroy the law..." (Matt. 5:17).

The disciples, having heard Jesus say these things, would not have taken it upon themselves to tamper with the Sabbath. They also heard the solemn warning, "Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven" (Matt. 5:19).

Paul didn't hear Jesus say these things, having come later; yet he wouldn't have done it either.

If, by his own admission, the Tenth Commandment told Paul that it is sin to covet, surely the Fourth Commandment, on the same page, told him as faithfully and forcefully, which day is the Sabbath that he must keep (Rom. 7:7, Ex. 20:8-11).

James strongly implied that to do such a thing (change the Sabbath) would be spiritually disastrous; stating that the Ten Commandments were all included in a one-package deal and if we break even one we have broken them all (James 2:10, 11).

As for religious meetings being held on Sunday by the early church—far more were held on the Sabbath.

One meeting often credited to Sunday (Acts 20:7) was in reality, because the days then started at sundown (Jewish time), held on Saturday night. "On the Saturday night,

in our assembly for the breaking of bread, Paul who was to leave the next day, addressed them..." (New English Bible). This being true, we find Paul taking a 20-mile cross-country hike and not preaching on the next day, our Sunday (Acts 20:13).

The other scripture, 1 Corinthians 16:2, "Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store..." was part of Paul's instructions to the Corinthians regarding a collection for the poor saints at Jerusalem. This does not suggest a religious meeting but rather working efficiency, "... that there be no gatherings when I come."

John "in the Spirit"

Upon which day was John in the spirit? Because the term "Lord's day," was used in the Bible only this once (Rev. 1:10) and the meaning is not indicated, we can only speculate as to its intent. If a day of the week was intended, it most likely would have been referring to the Sabbath. No claim was ever made for Sunday, but Jesus declared Himself Lord of the Sabbath (Matt. 12:8); also the Sabbath is the only day of the week ever selected, blessed and hallowed by the Lord (Ex. 20:11).

From reading the books of John, one can only conclude that he was a very strict commandment keeper.

Though seriously challenged, yet if there were sufficient scriptural evidence to suggest a basis for keeping Sunday in memory of Jesus' resurrection, could this be used against the Sabbath? The two come on different days and are entirely unrelated, like

(Continued on page 17)

"Bible Speaks" Reaches Thousands of Latins

A year ago the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Jacha-Ja, Peru, faced extinction. One member, however, determined that this should not happen, and he turned for help to his denomination's "Bible Speaks" program initiated throughout Latin America the previous summer.

Using his own money, 19-year-old Paimé Apaza purchased a supply of Bibles. Then following "The Bible Speaks" plan he distributed them to citizens of Jacha-Ja and extended an invitation to a 24-lesson course which he himself taught. Those who completed the course could keep the Bibles. So many people came out for the 6:30 a.m. sessions that the teacher added another series at 6:30 p.m., and he repeated the same lessons four times!

When a district pastor arrived in Jacha-Ja to baptize those reached through "The Bible Speaks," he found 350 candidates. The congregation had not only experienced new life but also decided to erect a new building seating 1,000 persons.

This is one example of what is happening through an evangelistic program for which the Bible Societies in Latin America are providing the needed copies of Scripture. During the first year, according to Pastor Robert E. Adams, lay activities secretary for the Seventh-day Adventists' South American Division who heads the program, 200,000 Bibles

were distributed, and the leader recently challenged all denominational ministers and lay leaders to place another 200,000 Bibles in the hands of Latin Americans during the next year.

"The Bible Speaks has brought a revival of soul-winning in our church program," points out Pastor Adams, who recently toured the continent promoting the plan. He witnessed firsthand some of the results, including the following three cases:

—A 14-year-old youth in Belem on the Amazon River in North Brazil reached 52 teen-agers, taught them the 24-lesson course and joined them at the end to receive a diploma during "The Bible Speaks" graduation exercises—the usual culmination to the program;

—A 250-member church in Niteroi near Rio de Janeiro in Brazil holds the distribution record to date—1,700 Bibles;

—A layman living in a community on the shores of Lake Titicaca in Peru—"a very humble man with very little schooling but full of energy and ceaseless effort," reports Pastor Adams—has won 100 persons to Christ through the program, including the governor of the state.

"We are on the march. Our people have united in this great program," says the leader. "I hope what we are doing will inspire others to place Bibles in the hands of those who know not Christ."

Sabbath or Sunday --- Which?

By Nancy S. Logan

Old Satan the deceiver is deceiving all he can.
He respecteth not a woman, nor regardeth not a man.
He deceived Mother Eve and made her believe a lie,
Which brought remorse and grief, and caused her soul to die.

All that is noble, good, and true the devil will oppose.
He seeks to turn God's worshipers into bitter foes.
He sought and found a cunning plan to lead true souls astray,
By naming Sunday as the Sabbath, so all would disobey.

But Satan cannot change God's law, or make a Sabbath day.
He laid that plot, my brother, to lead honest souls astray.
Please listen, Sunday worshipers, within your Sunday shrine;
You are really serving Satan and not the Lord divine.

The devil makes them all believe they're serving Christ the King,
And praises them abundantly, both when they pray and sing.
My Sunday friend, do not rely upon the things you've heard,
But anchor all your hope and faith in God's unchanging word.

There's no command for Sunday rest so my friend beware—
Search the Bible where you may, that commandment is not there.
Sin is the breaking of God's law—one sin caused man to fall.
James said if you break even one you're guilty of them all.

So how can you, my Sunday friend, feel secure, serene and meek,
When you're breaking one of God's commandments regularly every week?

"Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city" (Rev. 22:14).



KEEPING POSTED

Utah Sunday Law May Need Changes

If district courts interpret Utah's "Common Day of Rest" closing law the same way as the attorney general, Gov. Calvin L. Rampton said he would ask the state legislature to remedy language in the law which may prohibit up to 90 per cent of Utah manufacturers from operating seven days a week.

The governor was asked about the problem at a news conference following an opinion by H. Wright Volker, assistant attorney general, who wrote that its wording prohibits meat manufacturing activities on a seven-day-a-week basis. The only manufacturing exempted under the law, which requires businesses to close either on Saturday or Sunday, are those operations concerned with mining or processing of minerals or those whose equipment requires continuous operation.

He answered two other questions of the governor by stating that all grocery stores, as well as plant nurseries and garden equipment stores, were required to close. Gov. Rampton said he personally disagreed with some of Volker's findings but said it didn't matter, because there would certainly be court tests of various provisions in the Sunday closing law soon after it becomes effective April 1.

He indicated that the issue as it affects manufacturing is important enough to be a special session item provided it has first been subject to court interpretation.

Following Volker's opinion, Robert E. Halliday, executive vice president of the Utah Manufacturers Association, expressed concern about the law's effect on the ability of Utah's firms, to compete.

Forced closing on Sunday, he said, might make it difficult for manufacturers to deliver on current contracts and hamper them in competitive bidding on future work. Also, firms thinking of coming into Utah might be inhibited by knowledge that they could not operate seven days a week, if necessary, to meet contract schedules. Association lawyers interpret the law as affecting up to 90 per cent of Utah manufacturing firms including aerospace industries such as Hercules, Thiokol, Litton, etc.

He stressed that Utah manufacturers do not oppose the law and did not seek a veto but only want it clarified in line with legislative intent.

The bill's chief sponsor, Rep. C. DeMont Judd, an Ogden attorney, verified that the intent of the bill was to exempt all manufacturing. He disagreed with Volker, however, that the language intended to do this is faulty.

Judd said the bill specifically pro-

hibits the operation on Sunday of "places of business open to the public" which, he believes, plainly does not apply to manufacturing plants.

Gov. Rampton said the proper procedure for a business or manufacturing plant to take if it believes it should be exempted is to remain open to obtain a court test. He noted that no criminal penalty is provided; therefore, such action is not a crime. An injunction could then be filed against the firm and a court test would ensue.

Halliday said attorneys have advised him that some very minor language changes in the bill would remedy it as far as the manufacturing industry is concerned.

He said he is not aware of any move at present to seek a court determination of the measure, and that a strong statement by the governor on the latter's intent to seek legislative action might serve to protect manufacturers in the interim between the bill's effective date and remedial action.

Section 5(1) of the act follows:

"Provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to: The sale of goods or rendering of services necessary to the maintenance of health, safety and life, such as, by way of example and not by way of limitation, medical or hospital goods or services and prescription medicine."

Volker held that use of the words "medical or hospital goods or services and prescription medicine" show an intention to restrict the meaning of the general words, "health, safety and life." "That such was the intent of the Legislature is strengthened by the provision in Section 5 (3) that exempts sales of food or drink pre-

pared for consumption on the premises where sold," he wrote.

The section exempting sales of food or drink at eating places, further, is under a section referring to travel, Volker said.

Food, he reasoned, is essential to the maintenance of health, safety and life for travelers and persons who do not have facilities for the preparation of food.

"It should also be observed in connection with the phrase 'health, safety and life' that clothing, housing and possibly other similar goods and services are essential to the maintenance of health, safety and life. Although it could be argued with some logic that to be able to purchase groceries on Sunday is more essential than to be able to purchase clothing and housing, yet, if it were intended . . . that all goods and services necessary to the maintenance of health, safety and life could be sold, the purpose of the bill in providing for a common day of rest would in a large measure be defeated," he held.

Blue Laws Upheld

DeWitt town Justice Edward Schepp has ruled that New York's Sunday selling laws are constitutional and local enforcement of the laws has been "selective" but not discriminatory.

He also found Cook's Discount Department Store guilty of violating the selling laws. Cook's was the defendant in a local test case challenging validity of the laws. His ruling came in a five-page decision.

The store's attorney, Maurice Axenfold, took the case to trial in DeWitt Town Court, and attempted to have the selling laws ruled uncon-

situational due to selective and discriminatory enforcement.

In his decision, Schepp said the case would be considered a local test case of the laws, and all fines, sentences or penalties against Cook's would be suspended. He added a warning, however, saying: "Local enforcement of the Sabbath Laws has not, as yet, been widespread or consistent. Perhaps local store operators have been in doubt as to the 'constitutionality,' 'meaning,' or 'validity' of the laws.

"The court will give them the benefit of this doubt, and will assume that a so-called test case has been needed... (and) will consider the object of this decision is to give notice to local stores that, unless the legislature sees fit to change or repeal the Sabbath Laws, this court is bound to enforce (them) against violators.

"Upon a conviction in any such future case, the penalties called for will be imposed by this court."

Penalties include fines of between \$5 and \$20, jail sentences of five to 20 days, and the law also stipulates that "all merchandise which the offender has exposed for sale on Sunday is subject to confiscation and sale for the benefit of the town people," Schepp noted.

Cases against at least 14 other local Sunday selling law violators have been held up pending a decision on this test case.

Chief Assistant District Attorney Leo Hayes said the district attorney's office would now proceed with the prosecution of all outstanding cases.

The Sunday selling laws, article 2 of the state's General Business Law, generally prohibit the sale of most merchandise on Sunday.

A number of items, such as gro-

ceries, newspapers, tobacco, tires, oil and gas, drugs and medicine, are exempted.

The intent of the law, as interpreted by the courts, is to "prevent a serious interruption of the repose and religious liberty of the community."

State courts have ruled illegal sales constitute such an interruption.

In Hongkong Too

The New rest-day Labor Law closed 500 rice shops throughout Hongkong for the first Sunday in history.

The shops closed rather than pay their employees to work on four rest days a month which the new law says they must have—or get extra money.

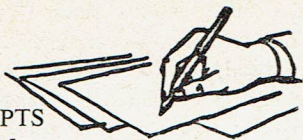
Housewives who went to buy rice found notices on the shops' shuttered doors telling them of the Rice Dealers' Association Sunday-closing decision.

A spokesman for the Association said Sunday closing would not cause inconvenience. By closing instead of spending extra money on staff, the dealers said they intend to keep the price of rice stable.

Error Last Month

In this column last month, Roy Pitts was designated in a heading as a Seventh Day Baptist. Mr. Pitts is a Seventh-day Adventist. The pilot film which he made was sponsored by Seventh-day Adventist individuals, and he was on a salary by the Adventists during the summer in which the film was produced.

We apologize to all concerned for this error in the heading of the article.



EXCERPTS
FROM

Letters . . .

Conducted by **Terril D. Littrell**

Editor's Note: Letters do not necessarily represent opinions of the Bible Sabbath Association, the editorial staff or the printers.

I am interested in locating an organization of Pentecostal Sabbath-keepers that publish tracts. I wrote to Mrs. Ball in Tennessee and she told me that you might be able to help me locate a Seventh Day Pentecostal group.

—Aaron W. Hawbaker
Iowa

* * *

I was born in a log cabin near Asheville, N. C., April 27, 1874. I am just past my 96th birthday, and am in good general health. Some have wanted to know how I live and have the strength to do the work I do. God is working a miracle every day to keep me going. But perhaps I might as well give a few high points in this connection. When I was converted and became a "new creature" in Christ in 1898, I found that my old ways of living had to be given up, and I sought God for strength to live His way which was "new" to me.

By God's help I gave up smoking and drinking. I gave up denatured white flour bread. . . . I gave up all

animal fats and grease for seasoning and accepted vegetable oil. . . . I gave up the poisonous beverage "coffee" for God's unfermented fruit juices. . . . I gave up all flesh meats for the original diet for man of whole grains, nuts, fruits and vegetables. . . . By God's help I have not touched flesh of any kind, nor any of these other . . . things, since He helped me to give them up in 1898, and I was baptized and united with the Seventh-day Adventist church

I have been a local elder of the church for more than forty years. . . .

—A. L. Manous
P. O. Box 1
Cleveland, Tenn. 37311

* * *

I enjoy THE SABBATH SENTINEL, every page of it. I wouldn't be without it. It is wonderful. . . ."

Enclosed you will find — for 12 copies of *The Sabbath Handbook and Directory of Sabbath Observing Denominations*.

—Elder George L. Cravens
803 Norris Ave.
Marion, Ohio 43302

* * *

I am enclosing an offering for your great work . . . I think that THE SABBATH SENTINEL is wonderful and true to God's Word for these last days. . . .

—Mrs. A. P. Veteto
Ark.

* * *

I have been loaned a copy of your home Bible Study series entitled "Echoes From Eden." I think that this is an excellent study and would like some copies of it to share with

others. Is it still available and at what price? Please send at least one personal copy AT ANY COST!

I am already a Sabbathkeeper but would like to share this study with others who are just learning of this truth.

—D. Van Horn
Ark.

* * *

Please find enclosed — offering for your ministry. I wish that we could get some seventh day keepers established in this area. Keep up the good work and may God bless you.

—C.E.W.
Ark.

* * *

Enclosed is — to be used in the work of the association as you see fit—no strings attached!

—W.W.H.
Calif.

* * *

Are you sure that the B.S.A. doesn't overemphasize the Sabbath? I wonder?

Enclosed is — to be used in the work where it's the most important.

—H. W.
Ga.

* * *

...I would like to have you send me six copies of the April issue of THE SABBATH SENTINEL...

The Bible Sabbath Association's objectives I view sympathetically, but in view of the time that it has been operating I also view it with some concern and misgivings when thinking of its limited influence. Do I understand correctly that the circulation of the

SENTINEL is less than 1,000? If so, then its subscription department seems to need drastic revision. . . . Please regard this comment as being prompted by the kindness of motives as I am sure that there are a lot of your problems that I do not know.

Enclosed is a check of the amount of — to be used as seen best to promote your work.

—R. E. Ross
N. C.

* * *

First, let me say thank you for the lovely card and the bumper sticker.

The reports of the general assembly meeting in March were interesting. I really regret not being able to attend.

—E.M.M.
Ark.

* * *

I would love for some of you sisters who have the time to write to me. I have two blind children to care for, and much of the time I am alone and would love to correspond with others of like faith.

My husband is a seventh-day minister and is very busy in his work. We are thankful to the Lord for the family that He has given to us; we don't understand what the purpose is of the two children being blind, but we know that the Lord knows best.

—Mrs. Ernest Owen
456 N. Swidler
Orange, Calif. 92667

NOTICE

After August 23, the editor's address will be 4421 Winston Drive, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46807.

Meet the B.S.A. Recording Secretary

Mrs. Nathan (Emerald Mae) Monroe was born in southwestern Kansas, where she lived until 1933. Then her family moved to Gentry, Ark., where they attended the Seventh Day Baptist Church. She received the B. A. degree in music and mathematics from Salem College and taught for three years before attending Union College. She then returned to New Jersey, where her family had moved, so she could care for her mother.

Later she married J. Frank Mick. They attended the Marlboro, N. J. Seventh Day Baptist Church, where she assisted with the choir and played the organ.

After the death of Mr. Mick, she worked at a dairy until 1955, when she moved to Fouke, Ark. There she married Nathan Monroe. They have two children, Susie Marie in the tenth grade, and Kenneth Irving in the second grade.

She is active in church affairs, having served as clerk, pianist, choir

member and director, and Sabbath School superintendent and teacher. She also teaches piano, accordion, and violin.

Her testimony: "God has led me all the way and provided countless blessings, not the least of which have been the duties and friendships formed in the Bible Sabbath Association."

Editor's Note: We apologize to Mrs. Monroe, who sent in this information last December. It was misplaced in our files until found in middle July.

"I do not believe that the Lord's day came in the room of the Jewish Sabbath or that the Sabbath was changed from the seventh to the first day, for this plain reason, that where there is no testimony, there can be no faith. Now there is no testimony in all the oracles of heaven that the Sabbath was changed, or that the Lord's day came in the room of it. . . Therefore there can be no divine faith that the Sabbath was changed or that the Lord's day came in the room of it."—Alexander Campbell (*Candidus* in Washington, Pa., *Reporter* October 8, 1821.

"Echoes from Eden" Radio Log

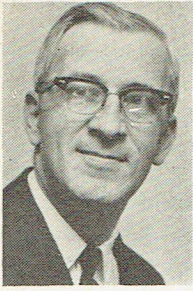
KLYR (1350 kc), Clarksville, Ark.—9 a.m., Mon.—Fri.

KASA (1540 kc), Phoenix, Ariz.—12:15 p.m., Mon.—Fri.

Please do not forget to send your offering this month for this radio ministry. Would you or your local church like to sponsor a local program in your area? Write to the director, Frank M. Walker, Box 575, Meridian, Idaho 83642. Thank you.

We have had to drop some stations because funds were not sufficient. We ask you to consider prayerfully donating to this radio ministry.

Please pray for this ministry.



A Note
from
the Editor

Burden or Blessing?

OFTEN someone, when told that I am a believer in the seventh-day Sabbath, will remark with a tone of pity in his voice: "Oh, you're under the burden of the law."

It is hard to understand why many persons think of the Ten Commandments—especially the Fourth—as a burden to be borne by one who does not believe that they ceased to be in effect with the crucifixion.

Without getting too deeply involved into what grace is and how obedience to God's will does not negate the importance of grace in our salvation, I can testify that I have never considered obedience to the Sabbath command as a burden, at least since I have to work for a living. To me it is a blessing.

Perhaps the requirement of six days of work is a necessary prerequisite to our keeping the Sabbath. After six days of hard work, it is a blessing to have a day in which we change our pace, relax, praise our Creator, and sharpen our spiritual vision, which may have grown dim during the week.

A writer of verse once said (I

don't remember the exact words) that "if you put your nose to the grindstone rough, and hold it down there long enough," soon you won't be able to see all the beauty of the earth around you; instead you'll forget about everything but what you are grinding, the stone, and your "old nose." One must take time occasionally to look up from his work.

It is no burden to take time to look and meditate for a while on the wonders of creation, to worship with our fellow men, and to study some of the Word of God which we may not have had time to read during the week. It is no burden to shut out the cares and thoughts of the secular world for one day a week, or to testify to inmates of a nursing home or jail of our Creator's goodness and mercy to us.

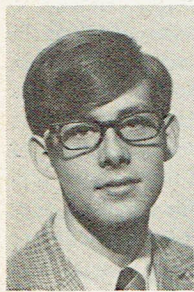
Neither is it a waste of time to refrain from secular work one day a week. When I go on a long trip, I sometimes regret the time and money which must be spent every 200 miles or so at service stations; but I know it would be unwise not to make these stops. It is necessary to stop occasionally in order to receive the power to keep on going. Without the stop at the end of the week, I am sure I would not have the physical or spiritual power to keep on going.

The Sabbath is a burden only to those who do not keep it in its fullness. To those who do, it is a foretaste of a new world promised to them that love the Lord and obey Him.

Eugene Lincoln

Editor's Son Serves As Student Missionary

Michael E. Lincoln, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lincoln, is serving as a student missionary in Honduras during the months of July and August. Michael, with about a dozen



other young people and adult supervisors, helped build a church on the island of Roatan, off the coast, during the first two weeks, and went to the interior to help build a hospital during

the remaining time.

The tour is sponsored by Maranatha Flights International of Berrien Springs, Mich. Organized by a Seventh-day Adventist printing corporation executive. Maranatha Flights sends groups of volunteers, who work without wages, in places where they can aid others. Last December a similar group helped build a church in Jamaica.

WHAT ABOUT THE SABBATH?

(Continued from page 7)

New Year's and the Fourth of July. Because the Sabbath is primarily the memorial of creation, any argument used against it, to be at all valid, should show why God's work of creation no longer warrants a memorial, where God has withdrawn His blessing from that memorial (the Sabbath day) or where He releases us from observing it.

One person will say "If the Old Testament Sabbath were still to be

observed some place in the New Testament would surely have said so. Another person says "If it were not to be observed, they surely would have had to say so."

Charges and counter charges go on and on. Possibly you have still other reasons why you should or should not keep the Sabbath. If so, why not add them to those already given. Then, like an honest juryman, carefully and prayerfully weigh and compare one side against the other.

After having determined in your own mind which side preponderates, you may find that you have a new responsibility: "... Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock... and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock" (Matt. 7:24, 25).

Message in a Bottle

Roy Garrison, active Bible Sabbath Association member who serves as a seaman, reports that during a 104-day round-the-world voyage, he has tossed an astounding total of 22,000 bottles and 1,000 jars into the ocean. In these bottles and jars are copies of the Ten Commandments, the Golden Rule, tracts, and cards for enrolling in the Voice of Prophecy Bible correspondence course. He reports that the project has cost him about \$500.

Brother Garrison has been doing this unique form of evangelism for years, and the Bible Sabbath Association has received replies from those who have found the bottles in the sea or washed up on shore in scattered places throughout the world.

The word "Labor" in the Fourth Commandment

According to a marginal reference in the Companion Bible, the word *labor* which appears in the Fourth Commandment: "Six days shalt thou LABOR and do all thy work" is the Hebrew *zarka* and marks the word for emphasis: "implying that the Fourth Commandment is two-fold and no seventh day rest can really be enjoyed without or apart from, the six days of labor."

Since my retirement after working over 50 years, I believe this thought is correct. I still work one day a week at my old job, but do many other things, i.e. Scripture study and research, but it is not the same as when I worked five or six days. Oh, the wisdom and love of Yahweh in commanding us to WORK six days and rest the seventh!

The way things are going it won't be long ere man will work only three or four days. For most it is now five. Too much idleness spells trouble. The blame can be put squarely on

our economic-money system which is contrary to divine law. Nothing will be right until we return to divine law as the means of our jurisprudence. And this will do. In Jeremiah 31:31-34 (Holy Name Bible) it is written: "Behold, the days comes, saith Yahweh, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel, and with the house of Judah; not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers," etc. Now notice verse 33: "But *this* shall be the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel [all 12 tribes]: after those days [i.e. the days of verse 27 in which we are now living], saith Yahweh, I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it on their hearts; and will be their Elohim and they shall be my people. And they shall teach no more every man his neighbour. . . ."

HalleluYAH! What a day of rejoicing that will be!

—Warren M. Ziegler

Interested in an annuity? Write to the Bible Sabbath Association, Fairview, Okla., for details.

The UNIVERSAL 7th DAY SABBATH

A 16-page tract written by the late George Main, founder of B.S.A.

A strong appeal for a return to the true Sabbath of the Creator.

We have a good supply on our shelves, but they are of no value until you, and *you*, and YOU help to place them in the hands of people who need them.

Reasonably priced at 50¢ per dozen or \$1.75 per lb.

The Bible Sabbath Association

FAIRVIEW, OKLAHOMA 73737

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Copy must be brief. No charge will be made, but offerings to defray cost will be appreciated. The right is reserved to reject any proposed copy.

Send all copy to Bible Sabbath Association, Fairview, Okla. 73737. Information as to dates and places of Sabbath services, camp meetings, radio programs, desire for employment by Sabbathkeeping people or vice versa, prayer requests, requests for information leading to Sabbath fellowship for isolated people, etc., will be included.

This feature, offered solely as a service for Sabbathkeepers, is probably not obtainable elsewhere and is for the purpose of fostering increased good will, love, and harmony among ALL Sabbath-observing people (John 13:35).

Readers who have gained inspiration from Michel Quoist's "Prayers of Life" (and who have Christian friends overseas) may like to know that this book has also been translated into Arabic, Catalan, Czech, Dutch, Finnish, German, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish.

An up-to-date list of the titles and publishers of these translations, which I have recently prepared, will be sent, without charge, to any person who writes to me, enclosing a Reply Coupon and a self-addressed envelope. A. J. New, 71, Telford Road, New Southgate, London, N. 11, England.

I have read the article by Thelma Tarbox, "The Truth about Blue Laws." I wonder if this article could be put into tract form. I

believe that it would reach many people, many more than would get The Sabbath Sentinel. If this can be done, I will give \$10 toward the expense of printing. Fred J. Cook, 21140 15 Mile Rd., Mt. Clemens, Mich. 48043.

The Assembly of Yahweh invites you to worship with them when in the area of Los Angeles, Calif. The group meets for Sabbath School at 10:30 a.m. and worship following, at 3306 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90011.

Anyone in Alabama interested in the Sabbath is invited to attend the Seventh Day Baptist Church at Paint Rock.

I want to hear from anyone wishing to work with me in Seventh Day Baptist church work in this area. Wesley Boyer, P. O. Box 809, Yreka, Calif. 96097.

This is an invitation to all interested Spirit-filled Sabbatarian families and individuals who are seeking to relocate near a non-sectarian New Testament congregation that upholds the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus.

Plans are for a Christian grade school, and many opportunities await in the Ozarks of northwest Arkansas. For those who want to attend college, two schools, the University of Arkansas and John Brown University, are located in the area.

For additional information concerning the church, school, jobs, or other interesting facts about this area, write to, The Church of God in Christ Jesus, Main P. O. Box 1212, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701.

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For the first time in several years, we are giving a discount for gift subscriptions to this magazine. As you know, the normal subscription price is \$2 per year. But for a three-month period—June 15 to September 15—we are offering a special rate for gift subscriptions (to new subscribers only) of

\$1 per year

Yes, you have read it correctly—\$1 per year for gift subscriptions to those who have not been receiving *THE SABBATH SENTINEL*.

Here's an excellent opportunity to witness for the Sabbath message to your neighbor, . . . your minister, . . . the Sunday-observing ministers in your town, . . . the libraries, public and college, in your area.

Better not wait! Three months pass by quickly. Why not send your order in now? Send it, with full names and addresses (don't forget the zip code; it's necessary) to

Bible Sabbath Association

Fairview, Oklahoma 73737