

PROCLAIMING
THE GOSPEL
BY
YOUR

Last Will and
Testament

I, John Doe, being of sound
mind and disposing memory,
do hereby make, publish and
declare this to be my last will
and testament, hereby
revoking all former wills and
any codicils made by me.

Proclaiming The Gospel by your Last Will and Testament

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Do you want a direct part in providing for the preaching and publishing of the Gospel? This booklet explains one of the ways you can do so.

Introduction

There are those who believe God is alive and working through people on earth today. This booklet is written principally for the person who believes there is a God and is desirous of carrying out the commission He has assigned to His people. Therefore, the legal principles have been expressed in a Scriptural context. In doing so, however, the legal principles have not been altered.

A Scriptural context is in keeping with the motto Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong ascribed to years ago: "The Bible is the foundation of knowledge."

The purpose then is not only to teach the legal principles but to advise as to *how you can make provision for proclaiming the Gospel*.

Even though the expressed purpose of this information is to encourage donations to the Church for the purpose of proclaiming the Gospel, the legal principles are just as valuable, and in most cases, just as applicable, to married couples with families who are not in the position to make an after death donation to the Church.

After Death What?

Did you ever think about how much time we spend in just taking care of this body of ours—all of its physical needs, from getting up in the morning and eating to washing, brushing our teeth, dressing, providing transportation, keeping out of the elements, etc. The list is really endless and the time consumed astounding.

Also, many of us do not realize the wealth of things that we amass during our lifetime just to supply our everyday-living needs and to provide for future contingencies. And, of course, when the time comes to die, we know, as the Apostle Paul forewarns us, “We brought nothing into this world, and it is *certain we can carry nothing out.*” (I Tim. 6:7)

This brings us to a rather perplexing question, one that many people think they have the answer to, but, in fact, do not. The question is: “Who would take everything you owned, if you were to die tomorrow?”

Would your entire estate—your home, your car, your bank account, your most personal possessions—fall into the hands of a distant relative with whom you have had no personal relationship for years? Or, would the county or state take everything?

The chances are that you have not given too much thought to this question, because no man likes to think about the inevitable day of death (Heb. 9:27). Yet, this is a *vitally important question*—one that affects *YOUR* very part in the great commission God has given His Work.

When a man dies without having proper legal arrangements, by a will, for the passing of his earthly goods, he is said to have died “intestate.” The law then directs, not only *who* will receive the goods, but also, the *amount* each person will receive. It *makes no difference* what the deceased per-

son wanted *if he did not express himself in a manner acceptable in the eyes of the law.*

There is story after story, where a person's property, after his death, was given to someone who had no relationship with the deceased person, while a loved one was deprived of everything.

Let us assume that a man has not made proper legal arrangements for the passing of his property at death. The person, or persons, who will receive his property at death, and the amount, will vary from state to state. In a few cases, his wife would take all; in others, the wife would only take a certain percentage, and the remainder would go to the children. If there were no children, however, it might go to the man's parents or to his brothers and sisters. If a home is involved, in some cases, the wife will not own any part of it, but only have the right to live there for life.

But there is one thing certain, one standard that is the same in every state. Without proper legal arrangements, the law *never provides* that a person's church would ever receive any portion of his property—and this would include God's Work. This is true regardless of how long he may have been a member, how active he was in his church, or how much he gave during his lifetime. Nor does it make any difference if he clearly stated verbally that he wanted everything to go to his church, or even if he wrote a letter expressing this. Unless he made a legal Will or other legally acceptable arrangements, naming his church, *the church would get nothing!*

How Can You Proclaim The Gospel?

Time and again the question has been asked, "What can I do to proclaim the Gospel?" There are many different ways

to do so. This booklet will aid you in understanding some of them.

One of the legally acceptable arrangements lies in *after death* donations. A donation to the Worldwide Church of God will aid in carrying out the great commission of proclaiming the Gospel of the coming Kingdom of God to this world as a witness. An after death donation is a means by which *you*, like Paul, can magnify Christ in your body, “whether it be by life or *death*.” (Phil. 1:20)

So how can you donate to God’s Work after death and thereby aid in proclaiming the Gospel? There are many different ways of doing so but the most basic means is by a Last Will and Testament, or what is more commonly called a “Will.” A Will is both the beginning point and heart of any estate plan.

The “Way”

Because the Will is the foundational document in any after death donation to God’s Work, or any other estate plan, let us understand then—just what is a Will?

A Will can simply be described as a legal document, prepared in accordance with legal requirements, by which a person explains *who* he wants to receive his property after death, as well as exactly *what* he wants each person to receive.

If you will recall, it was explained how man’s law would direct exactly who was to receive your property in event of death and that under no circumstances would the law allow your property to pass to God’s Work. A Will is one way that the law permits a man to avoid this. You see, if a person leaves a Will, made out in a proper legal manner, that person’s property will go to the person or organization

named in the Will, rather than to the person or persons designated under the arbitrary direction of *man's law*.

So it can be seen how a Will is one of the legal means giving all your earthly possessions—money, stocks, cars, land—to the one or more persons or organizations that *you* want to receive them.

What Is Probate?

The probate of a Will is a rather mysterious proceeding to most people. I am certain you have heard stories of how probate caused undue delay and excessive expense. Most people cannot see any reason for it, and across-the-fence legal advice from the backyard counsellor seems always to be “avoid it at all costs.”

Let us understand then just what probate is, just what it entails, what it is to accomplish, and what its shortcomings are. What is more, let us understand what probate *is not*.

The initial probate of a Will is merely the legal action taken by a court in which it determines that the person who made the Will had died; that the particular document filed is his last Will; and that the Will has been prepared in the manner required. In this proceeding the court will appoint an Executor. We will explain more about this later, but, for now, let us say that he is the one who will carry out the instructions in your Will. The Will is then considered as having been admitted to probate.

It would be helpful at this point to understand a little more of the vocabulary. If the person who prepares the Will is a male, he is called a “testator;” if, a female, she is called a “testatrix.” The person or organization who is named in the Will to receive a gift is called a “beneficiary.” Technically speaking, if the gift itself is one of real property it is

called a “devise” and if it is personal property, it is called a “bequest.” These distinctions might not be strictly adhered to in every state.

After the will has been admitted to probate, steps are then taken by the Executor to protect, collect and inventory all the deceased person’s assets. This accumulation of assets is legally called his “estate.” The executor is then obligated to exercise reasonable diligence and prudence to make any income-producing assets in the estate productive. He will then publish notice to creditors. If he is instructed to do so in the Will, or if it is necessary in order to obtain cash in order to discharge any debts of the estate, the executor will sell assets. He will also file a complete inventory with the court along with an appraisal of all the assets. He will also file any required state or federal tax form.

All the different bills incurred by the decedent, including expenses of his last illness and funeral, state and federal taxes, attorney’s fees and the cost of the probate proceeding, are then paid. Certain indebtedness, such as taxes, and funeral bills have a priority. This means that such debts will be paid first in the event there is not sufficient assets in the estate to pay all the debts. The beneficiaries receive their bequest or devises only after all prior claims have been paid. One exception is that if there are sufficient assets the court may authorize what is called a “preliminary distribution.” This means that the executor will be authorized to transfer to a particular beneficiary his share ahead of time.

After this, a final accounting is filed with the court and the remaining assets in the estate are then distributed to the beneficiaries named in the Will. Steps are then taken to close the estate. In actual practice, the entire proceeding takes from at least one and one-half to two years, and in most cases, *even longer*. In one extreme case that I personally know of, it took six years before God’s Work received the gift of money the donor intended.

As can be seen, then, the purpose of probate is nothing more than an orderly proceeding, under the direction of the court, to wind up the business affairs of a deceased person and see to the proper distribution of his remaining assets.

Most people then conclude, "I'll avoid all that, then, and not leave any Will." This is bad reasoning and has resulted in certain beneficiaries being deprived of everything that the Testator actually wanted them to have.

The reason is *that the person's estate is probated if he has a Will or not*. It is just that the probate proceeding takes a little different procedure when there is no Will. One difference is that rather than appoint an Executor named by the decedent in a Will, the court will appoint an "Administrator" when there is no Will. If the person appointed is a female, the title would generally be "Administratrix."

Another difference would be, and this is the greater one, that the estate would not necessarily go to the beneficiaries desired by the decedent. The estate would be distributed as the law provided. Other than that, the probate proceeding is basically the same.

Some states have adopted laws providing for what are called "independent executors," or by a similar name. These laws grant the executor greater freedom in carrying out his duties by requiring less court supervision. The advisability of such proceeding, from the point of view of God's Work, would depend upon the trustworthiness of the person appointed as executor.

Also, virtually all states have a procedure that will permit the passing of an estate to certain closely related beneficiaries if the estate is under a specific minimum amount. This can usually be accomplished by the beneficiaries filing an affidavit stating the valuation of the estate and that all claims have been paid.

What shall we say then, is probate good or evil? The conclusion is, if I may use the expression, it is a necessary

“evil.” From the point of view of God’s Work, it is extremely important that a person have a Will. But on the other hand, *it is just as important that the expense and involvement in probate be avoided if your circumstances at all permit.*

Avoiding Probate

How can a person avoid probate when making an after-death donation to God’s Work?

Procedures for doing so have been carefully studied and worked out by the Legal Office of God’s Work, which are specially tailored to fit the needs of those interested in making an after-death donation to God’s Work. These procedures fully explain how you, without cost and expense to you, can donate, after death, such items as stocks, bonds, real estate, bank accounts, personal property, insurance, and other assets and, in doing so, avoid the unnecessary delay, court costs, attorney’s fees, and other expenses involved in probate.

Another benefit that God’s Work gains by using a bypassing probate procedure, is that it aids in avoiding dishonest claims and Will contests.

It is to be remembered, however, that these bypassing probate procedures are best used *in connection* with the Will—preferably, not in place of one.

Therefore, the customary first step would be to name God’s Work in your Will as the beneficiary of the particular donation that you had in mind. Then upon the Legal Office being advised that such a Will was prepared, the bypassing probate procedure would be forwarded to you without cost or obligation. These bypassing probate procedures are explained in nonlegal and easy-to-understand language.

Naming Your Beneficiary

One of the purposes of the Will, as has been explained, is to make known your wishes as to which persons or organizations you are desirous of giving your property. Such persons you name in your Will are called “beneficiaries.” Some of the most important provisions in your Will concern the naming of your beneficiaries.

Who should be named as your beneficiaries? Does the Bible give any instructions as to God’s Will regarding this question? It certainly does!

In looking to God’s word for guidance, we find that the Apostle Paul admonishes us that “a person that does not care for his household is worse than an infidel” (I Timothy 5:8). Further, in II Corinthians 12:14 we read, “for the children ought not to lay up for their parents, but the parents for the children.”

Therefore, if you have a spouse you are living with, or minor children, you would be obligated before God to first see that they were adequately cared for before giving your financial resources elsewhere. If you are making your Will, and have minor children, you should indicate this on the literature request slip and the Church will be pleased to forward you information regarding the subject.

Even if you have dependents, depending upon the size of your estate and the financial needs of your dependents, under many circumstances your church can still be named as a beneficiary without violating the scriptural admonitions. One such means would be to establish a trust in the Will which would provide for the income from your estate to go to your dependents for life. The Will could then provide that the remainder of the estate would go to the Church after the death of your dependents.

Or, on the other hand, if a spouse would have indepen-

dent finances and the children were grown and sufficiently self-supporting, you could then consider naming the Church as a direct beneficiary in your Will.

Then there are circumstances where a person is alone in the world, except for his family in Christ (Mark 10:29-30), and has no *close legal heirs* that are in *financial* need. Such a person would be free, should he so desire, to designate God's Work as a beneficiary to his entire estate.

As you see, you would first have to consider the financial needs of your spouse and children, if any, and the amount of your estate, when you consider the naming of your beneficiaries. Based upon such facts, it could then be determined how much of your estate, if any, could be given to your church.

Naming God's Work As A Beneficiary

In naming God's Work as a beneficiary, it is extremely important that the correct *legal* name of God's Work be used.

If an incorrect *legal* name is used, such as "Church of God," or "God's Work" or the "World Tomorrow," it could result in a Will contest with three or four organizations claiming that they were intended as the beneficiary. Such a contest could cost thousands of dollars and years of court depending upon the amount of the gift involved.

An incidental benefit to proclaiming the Gospel derived from naming God's Work in your Will is that your estate receives a tax credit against any federal estate or state taxes. This is another reason for being certain that the Church is named correctly in order to avoid any questions being raised by the Tax Division in this regard.

Therefore, before making your Will be certain to write the Legal Office of God's Work. They will provide you not

only with the correct legal name of God's Work, but a packet of Will information that will furnish further details regarding legal guidance in the preparation of your Will. This information is, of course, also furnished without cost or obligation.

If you presently have a Will naming the Worldwide Church of God as a beneficiary, we strongly urge you to forward a copy of your Will to the Church's Legal Office so they may review it. This will insure the fulfillment of your desires to benefit God's Work so as to proclaim the Gospel to this world as a witness as you intend.

Further details on where to write for this information are provided at the end of this booklet.

Another difficulty is that of the anonymous donor. An attorney will occasionally write and request information regarding a donation on behalf of his client. When we request the donor's name, we are advised that the donor is desirous of remaining anonymous. Upon the death of the donor, we learn that the estate was set up in such a fashion that the gift is subject to maximum fees and expenses. Had the donor consulted us as well, we would have had the opportunity to counsel with him, and such fees and expenses would have been avoided.

Therefore, when naming God's Work as beneficiary, it should be kept in mind that a direct donation, unrestricted by any qualifications, and in accordance with the suggestion offered in this booklet, is the most beneficial to accomplish God's will.

Executors

If you will remember, we said that when a Will was probated the court would appoint an executor. Now, just what is an

Executor? What are the reasons for even having one, and exactly what does he do? The nomination of an Executor is another *vitally important* decision that you must make when preparing your Will. Let us understand the answers to these questions so that a wise decision can be made.

An Executor is the person who takes charge of a person's earthly business and assets after he dies. His first duty would be to take charge of your earthly goods so as to preserve them and prevent their being destroyed or lost. His next step would be to accumulate and inventory all your known assets and to make the income-producing assets productive. At the same time, he would be establishing who your creditors were and seeing that all just debts were paid. Then, when authorized by the court, he would distribute the remaining assets to the persons you had designated in your Will.

If a person dies without leaving a Will, however, the person appointed by the court to occupy this position would be called an "administrator," if a man, or an "administratrix" if a woman.

The appointment of an Administrator is not desirable because you have no control over who the court will appoint. The laws of the different states usually set up a suggested priority of individuals, such as the public state-appointed administrator, certain categories of relatives or even creditors. It could be some person who you did not even know, or did not trust, or would actually be the last person that you, yourself, would want to handle your last affairs. Further, the chances are that the Administrator will be required to post a bond.

By "posting a bond," I mean that the court would require the Administrator to pay a sum of money to an insurance company, or other similar organization, so that it would financially guarantee his faithfulness. In other words, for the specific sum of money, paid every so often, the insurance company would file a bond with the court.

The bond would provide that, in the event the Administrator stole some of your estate, or was negligent so that your estate suffered loss, the insurance company would reimburse your estate. These bond premiums could run into a substantial sum of money, and if you prepare your will in accordance with the instructions offered, it could avoid such an expenditure.

When making your Will you can not only name the Executor that you want to look after your affairs, but you can also provide that he not be required to post a bond. Whether it is advisable not to have a bond depends upon the type of assets in your estate, the person or organization named as your Executor and certain other circumstances.

As your Executor will not only be entrusted with your entire estate, but also with the duty of carrying out your last wishes, you can see how important it is to choose the *right person* to carry out these duties. Who, then, should be designated as the Executor in your Will?

If a testator is living with a spouse, it is generally suggested that so long as the estate is not substantial, each spouse name the survivor as the Executor for the other. It should then be provided, however, that in the event they both die in a common accident that an alternative successor be named.

In the case of a testator who is unmarried or who does not live with her spouse, a responsible person recommended by God's Work *should be named as Executor*. This is assuming, of course, that the Will names God's Work at least as a principal beneficiary.

This is highly important due to the duties of an Executor. First of all, an Executor does have a great deal of control over all the assets in your estate, as well as a great deal of discretion. You see, in certain cases, the Executor cannot only decide *if* certain property should be sold, but also *which* property. By using this power, an antagonistic Executor can act to the great detriment of God's Work.

There are also other important reasons. If you will remember, we explained how part of the Executor's job was to protect the assets of the estate. This means that he has the right to enter the house and secure the door against others. The importance of this can be seen from a case that actually happened.

A woman died leaving certain household items to God's Work. The very night she died neighbors entered her home, rummaged through all the drawers taking diamond rings and money, as well as many other valuable items. They even took the rugs off the floors and a Cadillac car that was in the garage. Many, many hours were wasted attempting to obtain the return of these items, and the majority of them were lost forever.

If an Executor favorable to God's Work has been appointed, however, then, immediately upon receiving word of the person's death, he can place a padlock on the door and take the necessary steps to protect other items. The money that could be saved for God's Work by this procedure could total into thousands of dollars.

Who, then, is the "responsible individual in God's Work" that should be named in your area? The Legal Office maintains a list of trusted individuals who have volunteered to serve as Executors without fee in Wills in which God's Work is named as a beneficiary. The name of such an individual will be furnished you by writing as provided at the end of this booklet.

Preparing Your Will

One of the most sound pieces of advice that can be given is that you should not attempt to prepare your own Will without some form of proper guidance.

There is no one single mistake that has resulted in more Will contests, greater losses, or the total frustration of a testator's last wishes—that the mistake of a person preparing his own Will without first seeking guidance.

The reasons for this are many. First of all, the laws of certain states provide that a Will written by a person himself, in what is legally called a “holographic” form, is absolutely invalid. On the other hand, even if the state law does not recognize a Will as such and overlook *some* of the legal formalities, there are still legal technicalities which they do require. Then, if these legal formalities are not complied with, the “Will” is totally unacceptable and ineffective.

Let us suppose, however, that a person prepares a Will for himself which does not pass the minimum legal standards and is accepted for probate. Then, the next problem which inevitably arises is the way the Will is worded. Many times the passages are vague, or fail to express a thing as legally required, and the end result is the exact opposite of that desired by the person.

An example of this can be seen in an actual case. A woman prepared a Will herself without seeking counsel ahead of time. She used her old Will and certain information from a magazine article about Wills. The Executor explained to me how this woman wanted her church to receive certain items and a friend certain dishes, glassware and nicknacks. But, as the woman failed to insert a comma in the sentence describing the gifts, the court, by necessity, had to order that the friend receive the items meant for her church and her church the nicknacks.

There are innumerable other examples and reasons why a person should not attempt to write his own Will without proper advice and guidance. Doing so could result in the loss of thousands of dollars to God's Work. The Legal Office will be able to refer you to a qualified attorney in your general area, in the event you so desire.

Who should have a will? Generally speaking every person of legal age should have one. This is whether or not your church is named as your beneficiary. A comment heard many times is, "but I don't have anything to leave." Still a person should have a Will if for no other reason than to carry out his desires in the event an unforeseen or unexpected inheritance should be received. Also, there is the possibility that the person may suffer an accident in which another party's insurance becomes obligated to pay for the injury. Experience shows that substantial sums have been paid in certain accidents which would include damages for pain and suffering. Although the subject is not a pleasant one, still an attorney has a duty to advise regarding it.

Changing Your Will

Can a Will be changed? This is one of the many questions that people ask. The answer is *yes*, provided, however, that it is done in a legal manner. If not, the attempt to do so will be a useless act.

It is very interesting to note that the rule of law allowing a person to change a Will was used as an example by the Apostle Paul when he explained that a Will was of "no strength" or changeable. We read in Hebrews 9:16,17 the following:

"For where a testament is, there must also of necessity be the death of the testator. For a testament is of force after men are dead: otherwise it is of no strength at all while the testator liveth."

As was stated, the changing of a Will must be done according to law. There was a case in Illinois, where a man had named his relative in his Will. Later he was desirous of excluding his relative from his Will and naming his church

instead. Unfortunately, this man did not seek counsel as he should have. He merely took his Will, scratched out his relative's name, and wrote in that he wanted his church to receive the gift instead.

After the man's death the Will was filed for probate. The relative hired an attorney and contested the validity of the change. The judge, bound by the law, had to hold that the attempted change was invalid. Therefore, the relative received the gift and his church received nothing—all exactly opposite of what the person had intended.

A person should review his Will periodically in order to determine if the passage of time has brought about circumstances that would require a change. A few factors that would indicate a review of your Will and a possible change are: retirement, real property being purchased or sold; moving to a different state; birth of children or grandchildren; death in the family; etc.

The changing of your Will, the same as preparing it, requires technical knowledge. Therefore, counsel should be sought in order to insure that your desires are carried out.

Putting Your House In Order

An estate without a Will indicates a lack of foresight and organization. It is to some degree in a state of confusion, and the Almighty God makes it abundantly clear that He is not the author of confusion (I Cor. 14:33). Confusion is just *not* an attribute of His character, and we are to have the mind of Christ (Phil. 2:5).

Does God's word give us an example in regard to preparing a Will? It certainly does! Jesus Christ, our very pattern for a Christian life, left a Will (Heb. 9:15-17). The provisions of this Testament did not pass mere physical

goods as our Wills would do, nor is it limited to promises of physical blessing as was the Old Covenant (Deut 28). Under this New Testament that Jesus Christ has made, the true Christians of today are the recipients of better promises (Heb. 8:6)—the promise of an eternal inheritance, of life eternal (Heb. 9:15). The provisions of Christ's will are being administered by the called ministers of God's Work today (II Cor. 3:6).

Another example is found in II Kings 20. Here we read that King Hezekiah was sick unto death and by all physical considerations was soon to die. God sent Isaiah to inform Hezekiah that he was to die and with the admonition that Hezekiah should "*Set thine house in order; for thou shalt die, and not live.*"

So here we have by an example, a direct command from God that preparations should be made for one's death.

The Blessing

One of the many scriptures describing the blessings that God bestows for the attitude and act of giving is found in Luke 6:38:

'Give and it shall be given unto you: good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again.'

Another example of giving, and one that I consider the most tremendous in all the Bible, is found in Exodus, Chapter 36. Here we find that Moses was to commence construction of God's Sanctuary in the wilderness. In the preceding chapter, we find Moses requesting a freewill offering from the people.

Then in verse 3, we read how God's people at that time, not only made one freewill offering, but then returned every morning with more. In fact, the people brought so much that the workmen had to come to Moses and complain about the abundance (verse 5) and ask that something be done. Finally, Moses had to give a command to restrain the people from giving (verse 6).

Here were people without God's Holy Spirit, and they had to be commanded to stop giving. What an example! What a goal for those performing God's spiritual Work today!

It is an absolute promise of God, that you can, by designating God's work as a beneficiary in your Will, store up for yourself treasure in heaven (Matt. 6:19-21).

'Let us not be deceived, God is not mocked, as we sow, so shall we reap" (Gal. 6:7), and "He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." (II Cor. 9:6)

Let us trust in the Living God and as Paul says, "Be rich in good works, **READY TO DISTRIBUTE . . .** laying up in store a good foundation against the time to come that we may lay hold on Eternal Life." (I Tim. 6:18, 19)

Let us really set our hearts to "seek the Kingdom of God" (Matt. 6:33), and set our "affection on the things above and not on the things of this earth" (Col. 3:1, 2).

How Long Can You Delay?

There are only a relatively few things in this world man can count on for a certainty. The Apostle James warned against even planning with too much certainty for tomorrow. For we read: "Whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow.

For what is your life? It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little while, and vanishes away. For that he ought to say, *if the Lord will, we shall live, and do this, or that.*" (James 4:14, 15)

But there is one event that every living thing—man, animal and plant—can count on. One inevitable event that there is no question about, and that is DEATH! Physical death. For a certainty we know *we shall die*. The steadfast Word of God assures us that "It is appointed unto man once to die." (Heb. 9:27)

Fatalistic, you say! Not at all. It is only fatalistic without Christ (I Cor. 15:12-23), and Christ has risen and is presently sitting on the right hand of Almighty God as our faithful High Priest (Heb. 1:2).

Let us be sound minded, brethren, and realize then that *death* is a fact! A physical and spiritual *fact*. A hard, cold, steel-faced and unalterable FACT! The question, then, is, what have *you* done ABOUT IT? Have you made your physical and financial plans for this inevitable certainty?

Brethren, if it is your desire to participate in this great end time effort of God's Work by an after death donation, then, now is the time to act. Heed the admonition of James, and don't delay. **DON'T PUT IT OFF.**

Remember, you are literally acting and living out the last few chapters of the Book of Acts. This end-time history of God's Church will one day be written out so that future generations, in the peace-filled World Tomorrow, will be reading of the Church's exploits. Your donation will have a part in accomplishing these history making exploits.

The choice, brethren, is yours, and the time to act is NOW! For, as Elijah said, "How long halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord be God, follow Him, but if Baal, then follow him." (I Kings 18:21).

When this time comes, will Christ have found your house in order?

All the basic information which this booklet mentions is available in our Will Information Kit. You may request the kit by using the convenient “Will Information Request Form” which is enclosed, or by simply writing the Church’s legal office at the following address:

Worldwide Church of God
Legal Office
Box 111
Pasadena, California 91123

All information is furnished without cost or obligation.