

The Faith

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Number 1

THOUGHTS FOR LIFE

Creation finds its origin, existence, happiness, power and esteem in the Will of Yahweh! In our lives, grace and blessings and faith are founded in the Will of our Creator. We learn when we read Yahweh's Word that when we are in His Will, He does demonstrate His love, greatness and glory.

The ministry of Yahshua here on earth, His persecution, His death and resurrection from the dead should be reason enough for a child of Yahweh to show forth where his life is anchored: manifested in the power, high esteem and Will of Yahweh!

In knowing, in bearing, in fulfilling Yahweh's Will, our spiritual life can find its growth, its strength, its joy and rest in Yahweh alone. To accept the Will of Yahweh, we must live by His eternal Word and we must love to do His Will! We must know and keep His Commandments, Exodus 20:1-17. Keep (guard) the seventh day which is the Sabbath and worship Yahweh. Genesis 2:2-3, Exodus 20:8-10. We are obliged to respect Yahweh's Feast Days, Leviticus 23.

We must know and speak His true and eternal Name, which is Yahweh. No other name is acceptable to our heavenly Father Yahweh. Psalm 68:4, Exodus 3:14-15; Isaiah 42:8 and 44:6, Revelation 11:18.

We must know the name of His Son Yahshua. He is the Savior of mankind. There is no other Savior. John 5:43-44, 14:6-7 and 17:3-5.

Yahweh will bless every one who yields to His Will in obedience and humbleness. The one thing a true believer must do is: continually live in the Will of Yahweh our Creator through Yahshua, His Son, our Savior and Redeemer!

Submitted by: Elder Otto Miesel

Contending for The Faith which was once for all delivered to the saints. Jude 3

VOLUME 65

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This magazine is published for the sake of truth in honor of our Heavenly Father and His only begotten Son. It upholds the originally inspired Scriptures, teaching to declare all the counsel of The Almighty One. It proclaims the Father's scholarly recognized name, YAHWEH, and the Son's, YAHSHUA, rather than substitutions. It upholds the Ten Commandments, recognizing the name, Yahweh, in the third, and the seventh day Sabbath (not the first day of the week) in the fourth. It stands for baptism (immersion) in the name, Yahshua, the Messiah, according to Acts 2:38 and Matthew 28:19; the ordinance of feet washing and the commemoration of the Messiah's death, at the Passover season; the set times of Unleavened Bread, Weeks (Pentecost), Tabernacles, with all the yearly set apart convocation days of Leviticus 23. It advocates tithing and the observance of Yahweh's laws for our well being including clean foods. It teaches repentance of sin (disobeying Yahweh), and justification by faith in Yahshua, the Messiah, in whom we have redemption through His blood; making right the whole man, physically and spiritually; stressing the importance of the set apart righteous life, and the Power of Yahweh's Spirit of separation teaching the obedient to do His will. It is supported by "called out ones of Yahweh," which is the meaning of "Assembly of Yahweh." It is for those hearing and heeding the call of Revelation 18:4, and is proclaiming to the world that Yahweh reigns, Psalm 96.

Original editor, C.O. Dodd

Our motto: FORWARD WITH THE
ORIGINALLY INSPIRED
SCRIPTURES!

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SURVIVAL/OVERCOMING

The life of a believer in Yahweh's Word in this year of 2001. Has the narrow way changed? Are we still contending for the Faith that was once delivered to the saints? Has the adversary the devil let up his battle (barrage) on the Saints of Yahweh and Yahshua? Do we still need to put on the whole armor of Yahweh? (Ephesians 4).

There is a television show on in the United States called Survivor. This show asks for several volunteers to spend a few weeks of their lives grouped together on an island (or wherever), finding their own food, overcoming individual personalities, overcoming obstacles, coming together once a week to vote one of the group off the island (possibly one who is harder to get along with). The prize of one million dollars awaits the lone survivor.

I see a few parables in this show with the life of a believer. Yahweh does call us to His family. We must answer the call (Joel 2), showing up on His Seventh Day Sabbath. We are His creation, that is if we believe in creation as the Word of Yahweh reads. Yahweh wants His sons and daughters to present themselves before Him where He has placed His name. He will provide spiritual food for each of us if we come prepared to share this food (spiritual light). Yahweh desires us to pray, praise, and preach as we extol (mound up) His Name.

The word survive reminds me of Yahweh's Word, those that endure to the end may be saved. Enduring, going the extra mile, being a good Samaritan. When believers start bickering about fringe doctrines, when they have similar basic beliefs, is that true brotherly love? Do we give the Holy (Kodesh) Spirit time to intervene when there are family problems, troubled marriages or schisms in Assemblies? Do we go the extra mile with our brother or sister? Most importantly, have we left a door open for those who have left, but have been open and listening to His Spirit, to return?

The Passover season will soon be upon us. April 8, 2001 (after sunset) is the date for the Memorial Supper. This night is a special occasion to those who believe in and accept Yahshua as their savior. A very important part of the greatest story ever told. As we wash each other's feet (an act of humility), and partake of the emblems, the pure blood of the grape representing his blood, and the unleavened bread representing his body, the main thought is that we want to renew our covenant with Yahweh's only begotten Son Yahshua the Messiah for another year.

The Passover service should be a solemn occasion, a very serious time for everyone as each individual examines himself. In examining ourselves, we take an in-depth inside look at ourselves and our lives. Do we measure up to Yahweh's standards? Galatians 5 (sometimes called the looking glass of the Bible), tells us of several works of the flesh and several works of the Spirit. We can use this chapter in a self-examination of our lives. Do we measure up? Do we pass this written test? "And they that are the Messiah's, have impaled the flesh with the affections and lusts. If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit. Let us not be desirous of vain boasting, provoking one another, envying one another." Galatians 5:24-26.

May each of you have an uplifting Memorial Supper and Feast of Unleavened, and a blessed new year in Yahshua the Messiah.

In His Service,
Samuel A. Graham

WHAT ABOUT PAUL'S WRITINGS?

Well, what about them? I received a 4 page treatise finding fault with them. Do we not think that Yahweh has the power to get into what is called the Bible (the Separate Scriptures) what IS separate and true? If we are going to carry it around, we had better believe it.

The apostle Peter indicated the same thing -- that Paul's letters are Scripture, in which are some things hard to understand, that those who are unlearned and unstable twist to their own destruction, 2 Peter 3:15-16. Yahshua said, "You do err not knowing the Scriptures, nor the POWER of the Mighty One, Matthew 22:29.

My Dad was often a man of few, to the point, words; and I often write that way. Here are a few of his examples:

The occasion: Me learning to ride and balance a bicycle, and falling down some.
Dad: Turn in the direction you are falling.

The occasion: Christmas Eve at Grandmother's house, and me hoping for the stocking to be filled.
Dad: There is no Santa Claus.

The occasion: Me in Germany in World War 2.
Me in a letter: I attended a church service.
Dad answering: Whatever you do, don't forget the Name of your heavenly Father.

The occasion: Early on in my serious study of the Scriptures.
Me: I don't think Paul knew what he was talking about.
Dad: I think PAUL knew what he was talking about.

I don't recall Dad having to explain any of his admonition in detail. If I had my thinking cap on, I would know, or learn what was necessary with Yahweh's Spirit teaching.

As to Paul's writings, I soon learned through Elder A. N. Dugger's paper from Jerusalem that there were 2 laws. One telling us what to do. One telling us what to do when we broke the one telling us what to do.

Yahshua has made the ultimate offering taking care of the second one; so Paul can speak of us not having to do that one -- not that he is speaking against the first one -- the 10 commandments the main part, or summary of the first one.

We need to keep in mind that the Scriptures we carry around are what Yahweh gave us to live and learn by, that Paul was a firm believer in the Scriptures that they had in his day (called the old testament), that he would not speak contrary to that, that what he and the other new testament writers wrote, being eye witnesses to facts, is also Scripture, that some of Paul's writings may be hard to understand at first, but with our thinking caps on, and the Separate Spirit leading us, we can understand them, that knowing Paul believed Scripture, what he wrote would not be contrary, and thus that we need to read the whole context of his statements to get the point of what he is trying to get across, albeit he may not plainly say it or explain it in detail, such as at Galatians 4:10 where he condemns some for believing days, etc., we have to know they are not Yahweh's commanded times that he refers to here, but Gentile practices they were going back to, verse 9, that when he says we are not justified by the deeds of the law, he does not mean that we are not to do

(Continued on Page 15)

2000 FEAST OF TABERNACLES REPORT

Eaton Rapids, Michigan

THEME: The Family of Yah, borrowed from a chorus we sing at the Eaton Rapids Assembly.

The first evening was a time of reflecting on past Feasts of Tabernacles and many stood to testify on the various Feasts they had attended and whether this Feast was their 1st, 12th, 20th or however many.

Believers came from all over Michigan and several other states; Ohio, Louisiana, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania; and Ontario, Canada.

Samuel Graham, Eaton Rapids, Michigan, opened the services on the first day of the Feast and reviewed the scriptures concerning Yahweh's Feasts from Leviticus 16, Leviticus 23, Zechariah 14 and John 7. King David emphasized in Psalm 84 his desire to be tabernacling in Yahweh's house. Apostle Paul related to his followers in Corinth, in 1 Corinthians 15, that the redeemed of Yahweh will tabernacle with the Father and the Son in the Kingdom age. Yahweh gives us a taste of what this will be like during His Feast days now. Halleluyah!

Otto Miesel, Eaton Rapids, ministered on 2 Chronicles 7:14; If my people who are called by my name shall humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways... Otto emphasized a measurement of Faith is how often do we speak of Yahshua the Messiah in our conversation. We need Yahshua in our lives and Otto strongly suggested to all of us to "Let Yahshua in," John 3:16. His other message was entitled "Power to Create, Power to Redeem."

Peter Danke, Eaton Rapids, gave a message on "The Destiny of Israel." He read from Deuteronomy 31 and 32 regarding the song of Moses, emphasizing verse 28 of chapter 31, "Gather unto me all the elders of your tribes, and your officers, that I may speak these words in their ears, and call heaven and earth to record against them." 1 Samuel 12:1-25, with key verse 22, "For Yahweh will not forsake his people for his great name's sake: because it hath pleased Yahweh to make you his people." (Isaiah 6:1-10, 17:10, John 24:9).

RockeYah Spence, Wood River, Illinois, spoke on "Power from Omnipotent Yahweh." He stressed for all believers to look through spiritual eyes. Everything has a spiritual side and many levels. Rocky brought with him a weed-eater to demonstrate. We want to kill other people's weeds, but sometimes overlook our own weeds (sins). Rocky related how Yahweh watched over him and protected him when his Case 330 tractor tipped over as he was driving.

Brady Graham, Slidell, Louisiana, shared a message on "Belief Expectations," reading Deuteronomy 28:1-14 and Hebrews 11, faith and works go together. We have to have a belief system set in our minds and in our lifestyles. All things are possible to those who believe and put their trust in Yahweh the Father and Yahshua His Son.

Tom Schattke from Fort Wayne, Indiana, related a message entitled "Theme Park," comparing Yahweh and His Son Yahshua to the corporate world we live in. These carefully placed words brought tears to our eyes as Tom unveiled mankind's unwillingness to accept Yahweh's only begotten Son. (Psalm 2, Zechariah 12:1, Job 32:8, John 13:35, 15:12-13). Brother Schattke encouraged all to invite someone to Services or to mail a piece of literature. (Continued on Page 15)

Transliteration vs. Translation, A Second Look

An Ancient Authority Speaks Again

Michael A. Banak, Oak Lawn, IL USA

Introduction:

In a previous article published in The Faith [1], I presented the principle of Transliteration from an historical and Scriptural standpoint. We learned how a pagan editorialist named Celsus indicated [2] that some Christians of his era were using a Hebrew Pronunciation of Yahshua's Name, and that these Christians asserted that Greek and Latin would not do.

This is an important historical note because it is the first reference we have that proper use of Yahshua's Name was an issue among some of the earliest believers.

[As I warned in my previous article [1], Hoffman, the translator who published Celsus' work, is not a dedicated Christian, as can be discerned by his aloof manner of writing. His interest lies in studying Christian origins. I don't encourage anyone to waste money on this book. It is saturated with worldly values and carnal logic. If you do decide to pick it up or read it, be sure you are spiritually strong first. Fasting, prayer, whatever it takes. The book is a vicious attack on all of the Scriptures.]

Despite the offensive nature of Celsus' writings, and the translator's writings, the book manages to provide a critical historical proof of the principle of transliteration.

For clarity, I re-state the principle as follows: The Blessed Names are to be TRANSLITERATED from Hebrew into the various languages. This means that, in the course of translation, the translator must make every reasonable effort to carry-over the sound of the Blessed Names from Hebrew into the target language. The key is NOT to translate, but to carry-over the sound of the original Name into a different alphabet. True, some sounds may be unavailable in the target language, and in some ways our efforts may fall short. But we should do the best we can reasonably do. Anything less shows dishonor for the Name which we are commanded to never misuse.

This is why so-called "Sacred Name" brethren will use Names such as "Yahweh" and "Yahshua" in worship. It is a matter of honor and reverence, and definitely not an attempt at salvation by works. We do this, not to be saved, but because we are saved.

While it was great to see this principle held up by early believers in the eyes of history, we also explored, in the previous article, how Yahweh transliterates even his own Name across the ages. We saw how His Name is constructed from a very ancient form of the verb "to be", HWH, [Strong's #1933]. And even though it was replaced with HYH [Strong's #1961] in Moses' time and beyond, Yahweh still constructed His Name with the ancient verb, by adding a yodth to the beginning of it [Y+HWH = He is / He will be]. Thus the Elohim of the Heavens makes no effort to "update" even His own matchless Name, continuing to construct His Name around an ancient and obsolete form of the verb "to be".

We also explored, in the previous article, how the Name of "Ihsous" in the Greek was probably a very honest attempt at transliterating "Yahshua" or "Yehshua" in the past. Remember, it originated, not in the Christian Greek Scriptures, but in the Old testament Septuagint, about 300 BCE, in reference to Joshua, son of Nun. So the recent pronunciation "Yay-sus" is way different than anything the ancient scribes ever heard.

As we will see in this article, the principle of transliteration is upheld in the Scriptures with astounding consistency in the most unexpected places. Yahweh's example extends beyond the careful handling of His own Ancient Name. He also exercises the same care with the names of gentile personalities and pagan deities.

Yahweh, The Highest Authority on the Subject, Speaks Again:

In this section we see how Yahweh exercises the principle of transliteration in some depth.

A look at several names of individuals in Scripture shows that the Hebrew text exhibits a very strong trend to carry-over the original sound of gentile names into sounds available in the Hebrew alphabet.

Please consider Table 1, below, a sampling of names foreign to the Hebrew Language. Here we see the foreign pronunciation compared with the Hebrew transliteration. For the sake of clarity, the Hebrew alphabet is vocalized with English letters to show how the Hebrew pronunciation would approach the original. As you read through this sample of foreign names, please keep the following in mind:

- Strong's Concordance often reveals two very similar spellings in the Hebrew. I picked one or more which illustrates the point.
- Foreign names can also have variations in spelling and pronunciation, thus a perfect comparison of all sounds is difficult. **This is a key point.** In those cases where the "scholars" think the pronunciation in the Hebrew Scriptures is off, I would argue that their understanding of the pagan tongues is off, or else their understanding of Hebrew pronunciation is in need of adjusting. It's so common in any language to have some letters silent in a certain word, and some letters to have a sound seemingly unrelated to its main sound, that I am cautious about accepting the gentile name pronunciations as given in the references. The inspired Hebrew spelling, without the vowel points, is the closest we will ever come to knowing how these foreign names were pronounced. In short, when in doubt, the Scriptures have the pronunciation right.
- In Hebrew, the addition of vowel sounds is somewhat arbitrary. The King James pronunciation is based on Masoretic vowel points which are often erroneous, sometimes on purpose. For example, we will see a little later how two of the pagan names used in this article purposely had wrong vowel points placed upon the gentile name, in order to give it the vowels of a word meaning "shameful" or "detestable". Thus, it is best to focus on the Hebrew Spelling, anglicized in column 3, as shown, without adding extra vowels.
- The foreign pronunciations are from references [3] and [4]. These could have the vowels somewhat in error because different references will often provide differing pronunciations for these foreign names.
- Strong's Concordance or Gesenius' Lexicon provided the Hebrew Spellings which I anglicize in Table 1.

Table 1. Gentile Names as Transliterated to Hebrew. Note Columns 3 and 5

KJV Name	Strong's Number	Hebrew Spelling Using English Ltrs	Original Language	Approx. Original Vocalization	Meaning
Cyrus	3566 3567	KURSH or KRSH	Persian	Koorush [3]	??
Tirhakah	8640	TRHKH	Nubian or Egyptian	Taharka [3]	??
Darius	1867, 1868	DRYUSH	Persia	Darayavaush [3]	“Possessing the Good” [3]
Sennacherib	5576	SNKHRIB	Akkadian (Assyrian or Babylonian)	Sin-ahhee-eryeba [4]	“Sin (the moon god) has replaced the (lost) brothers” [3] “Sin has replaced the dead brothers” [4]
Nebuzaradan	5018	NBUZRADN	Akkadian	Nabu-Zeer-iddina [3]	“Nebo has given off-spring” [3] [4]
Nebuchadnezzar	5020	NBUKDNTSR	Akkadian	Nabu-Kudurri-Usur [3] [4]	“Nebo, defend the boundary” [3]
Nebuchadrezzar	5019	NBUKDRATSUR			
Nebushazban	5021	NBUSHZBN	Akkadian	Nabu-Seezibanni [3] Nabu-Soozibanni [4]	“Nebo, save me” [3] “Nebo, deliver me” [4]

The first step in using the chart is to ignore the first and second columns. The English Names and Strong's Numbers are provided for reference only.

The main features are found in the third and fifth columns. The third column with the names of these gentile figures as they appear in Hebrew, are represented with English Letters. With a little imagination it can be seen how a Hebrew could vocalize the above names with the appropriate additional vowels (which are never shown in ancient Hebrew), and come very close to the sound of the name in the original tongue, as shown in the fifth column. (The Hebrew variations in the name of Nebuchadnezzar are probably due to variations common in his time). The overall impression one gets from the chart is that the inspired Scriptures show a strong trend towards TRANSLITERATION of these proper names, and NOT translating them.

Note, in particular, the use of the pagan deity "Nabu" in some of the above names. Yes, Yahweh even transliterates the names of pagan deities. This suggests that we look at the names of other pagan deities for a similar pattern. This is done for several pagan deities in Table 2, below. Note, again, the transliteration from the foreign tongues.

Table 2. Names of Pagan deities as Transliterated to Hebrew. Note Columns 3 and 5

KJV Name	Strong's Number	Hebrew Spelling Using English Ltrs	Original Language	Approx. Original Vocalization	Meaning
Nebo	5015	NBU or NBO	Akkadian	Nabu [3] Nebo [4]	“To call/Announce” [3] “Announcer” or “One who is called” [4]
Ashtaroth (plural of Ashtoreth)	6252	ASHTROTH or ASHTRTH	Canaan	'Ashtart [3] 'Astart [4]	“To be rich” [3]
Chiun	3594	KIWN	Akkadian	Kaiwaynu [3]	“Saturn” [3] “Steady one” [4]
Rimmon	7417	RMUN, RMN or RMUNU	Akkadian	Ramaynu [3]	“Thunder” [3]
Merodach	4781	MRDK	Akkadian	Marduk [3]	“Calf of the sun” [5]
Tammuz	8542	TMUZ	Sumerian	Dumuzi [4]	“The good (right) son” [5]

Again, with a little imagination, vocalization of these names in Hebrew becomes a bona-fide transliteration. Sometimes knowledge of how consonants change and are perceived over time will help. For instance, the letters "T" and "D" are essentially the same, except that the vocal chords start vibrating sooner when making the "D" sound. Try it for yourself and see. Now apply this to the name of Tammuz and suddenly the Hebrew looks very close to the Sumerian. Also, variations on the name "Ashtoreth" throughout the Middle-East were so different and widespread, that the Hebrew transliterations will naturally seem a little variant. Today, of course, people in our culture would pronounce it as "easter". In reference [3], it is shown that the names of Ashtoreth and Chiun were vowel-pointed, in later Hebrew manuscripts, to make them have vowel sounds for the Hebrew words for "Shame" (Bosheth) and "Detestable thing", (Shikkus), respectively. Reference [4] also mentions this later distortion for the name "Ashtoreth". I mention this only to show that most vowels in the English translations are derived from a fluid and arbitrary process, and thus should be ignored for the sake of this study.

The trend towards transliteration (and not translation) is really quite obvious, especially if we ignore Masoretic vowels, which were never inspired by Yahweh to begin with. Indeed, the situation is so consistent that there are some pagan names for which we have no known meaning... simply because these names were never Spirit-Breathed as a translation.

It's as though Yahweh shows more care in transliterating the names of pagan deities than we do for transliterating His precious Name.

His example, alone, should be sufficient for us.

What more proof could we want??

One Possible Objection Answered:

One might argue that there are some names in the Scriptures which are translated. Particularly, in the New testament, there are the names of Kephaz (Peter) and Thomas (Didymus).

It is true that at least two names in the New Testament have a translated form presented as well. One is Kephaz the Apostle, whose Greek Name "Petros" is a pretty good translation of the Aramaic Name Kephaz, meaning stone.

Similarly, the Apostle Thomas has his name translated three (3) times in the book of John as "Didymus", meaning twin.

On the basis of these two items in the Scripture, you might ask yourself if transliteration really is a Heavenly ordained principle. But there is another way to look at this. A very Scriptural way.

The real question is this: Why is it that the vast majority of Names in the New Testament are never translated for us? After all, if this matter of translation is so natural, as opponents of The Name would argue, we should expect to find it everywhere.

Why is it that these two names, Peter and Didymus, are offered as translations into Greek, while the names of other Apostles, like Matthew and Simon (both Hebrew Names) are offered with no Greek translation? Likewise, Andrew and Philip (both Greek names), are offered with no translation into Hebrew.

The answer is really very simple: Kephaz and Thomas each had two names. One from their native tongue, and the other in Greek. Both names were in common use in their personal worlds. If the Scripture shows that they each had two names, I am going to accept it. It turns out that other people in the New Testament had more than one name. You may find examples of this by looking up the word "surname" and "surnamed" in your concordance. In the cases of Kephaz and Thomas, their alternate names were simply translations into Greek.

In contrast, the Apostle Andrew's name is not presented with any translation into Hebrew, even though it is a Greek name, simply because he was known by just this one name. Likewise for Philip.

In this light, the name of Apollos is particularly thought-provoking. His name is allowed to stand, untouched and unchanged, even though he was obviously named after the Greek sun-god. This echoes the alternate name for Daniel, who was also called Beltshazzar. Though Beltshazzar is not a translation of "Daniel", it is an offensive name (meaning "may baal protect his life"), but nevertheless faithfully reported in the Scriptures.

The principle of transliteration still stands. If someone in the Scriptures had a name worth reporting, it is presented as is, with no editing, even for a name as troubling as Apollos.

Supplementary Material:

For those who are impressed only with the observations of published scholars, the following two references are offered.

From Reference [6], A.R. Millard (School of Archaeology and Oriental Studies, The University of Liverpool, England) writes:

"From our survey of the Hebrew scribes' attempts to transmit foreign names to their fellows, we can deduce that they worked with care, and their successors, copying the

texts over the centuries, preserved what they found in their exemplars with remarkable accuracy."

And from Reference [7], Robert Dick Wilson writes: "Moreover, an extraordinary confirmation of the careful transmission of the Hebrew documents from original sources lies in the exact manner in which the names of the kings are spelled. The twenty-four names of the kings of Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, et al., contain 120 consonantal letters, of which all are found in the same order in the inscriptions of the kings themselves or in those of their contemporaries. That the Hebrew writers should have transliterated these names with such accurateness and conformity to philological principles is a wonderful proof of their thorough care and scholarship and of their access to the original sources."

(From this point, Mr. Wilson cites examples of extremely sloppy transliteration in the annals of gentile historians).

Conclusion:

Celsus, a pagan editorialist, operating sometime after the apostles, indicates that there were believers back then promoting a particular pronunciation of our Teacher's Name. All facts point to that being a Hebrew Name, unacceptable in Latin or Greek [1, 2].

It does seem regrettable that, today, a truly sincere Christian could have a lively familiarity with such names as Lucifer, Baal, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Marduk, etc., but little or no understanding of the true Names of the Most High and His Son. "What is His Name and His Son's Name, if thou canst tell?" (Proverbs 30:4-b)

For me, Yahweh's own example, transliterating the names of pagan kings, pagan deities, Greek-named and Hebrew-named Apostles, Belteshazzar, Apollos and even His own Name through the ages, is reason enough for me to stick with transliteration for His Blessed Name, and His Son's. And He represents the foremost authority in the universe.

Therefore, I too, will use the Blessed Names in prayer, worship, etc., pronouncing them as best as I honorably can.

I appeal to Christian Brethren of good will everywhere to give this Scriptural Principle every possible consideration, for this is the example of The Most High.

References:

[1] Banak, Michael; "Transliteration vs. Translation, An Unexpected Authority Speaks", The Faith Magazine, Volume 59, Number 1, 4-6, 1995, page 12. For hardcopy reprints, contact this author at 10013 S. Kildare, Oak Lawn, IL 60453. Please do not contact the Staff at the Faith Magazine, as their mail volume will slow the response.

[2] Hoffman, Joseph; "Celsus, On the True Doctrine", Oxford University Press, 1987. See page 118 of the paperback edition for the exact quote.

[3] The New Westminster Dictionary of the Bible, 1970, Westminster Press, Philadelphia, PA.

[4] Anchor Bible Dictionary, 1992, Doubleday, New York,.

[5] van der Toorn, Karel; Becking, Bob; van der Horst, Pieter W.; "Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible"; E. J. Brill, Leiden; 1995.

[6] Millard, A.R.; "The Persian Names in Esther and The Reliability of the Hebrew Text"; Journal of Biblical Literature; 1978; pg.487.

[7] Fuller, David Otis; "Which Bible?"; Re: Section titled:"Is The Higher Criticism Scholarly" by Robert Dick Wilson;1975; Grand Rapids International Publications (div. of Kregel); pp. 54-55.

2001 CALENDAR CALCULATIONS

Military time - in Jerusalem, Israel (LST).

LST (Local Standard Time) equals GMT (Greenwich Mean Time) plus two hours.

Source of Reference - Photographer's Almanac of the Sun and Moon (from Jerusalem).

Robert Victor - Abrams Planetarium, East Lansing, Michigan (quotes).

"New Moon is generally not visible until at least 15 minutes after sunset."

Conjunction January 24 - 13:07 GMT plus 2 hours equals 15:07 LST (p.m.).

Sunset January 24 - 17:06 (15:07 to 17:06 = moon is 1 hr 59 min old).

Sunset January 25 - 17:07 (plus 24 hrs 1 min = moon is 26 hours old).

Moonset January 25 - 17:56 (moon is up 49 min).

***January 26 (1-26-01) is New Moon Day.**

Conjunction February 23 - 08:21 GMT plus 2 hours equals 10:21 LST (a.m.).

Sunset February 23 - 17:32 (10:21 to 17:32 = moon is 7 hrs 11 min old).

Sunset February 24 - 17:33 (plus 24 hrs 1 min = moon is 31 hrs 21 min old).

Moonset February 24 - 18:35 (moon is up 1 hr 2 min).

***February 25 (2-25-01) is New Moon Day.**

Conjunction March 25 - 01:21 GMT plus 2 hours equals 03:21 LST (a.m.).

Sunset March 25 - 17:54 (03:21 to 17:54 = moon is 14 hrs 33 min old).

Sunset March 26 - 17:55 (plus 24 hrs 1 min = moon is 38 hrs 34 min old).

Moonset March 26 - 19:16 (moon is up 1 hr 21 min).

***March 27 (3-27-01) is New Moon Day.**

Conjunction April 23 - 15:26 GMT plus 2 hours equals 17:26 LST (p.m.).

Sunset April 23 - 18:14 (17:26 to 18:14 = moon is 48 min old).

Sunset April 24 - 18:14 (plus 24 hrs = moon is 24 hrs 48 min old).

Moonset April 24 - 19:06 (moon is up 52 min).

***April 25 (4-25-01) is New Moon Day.**

Conjunction May 23 - 02:46 GMT plus 2 hours equals 04:46 LST (a.m.).

Sunset May 23 - 18:34 (04:46 to 18:34 = moon is 13 hrs. 48 min old).

Sunset May 24 - 18:35 (plus 24 hrs 1 min = moon is 37 hrs 49 min old).

Moonset May 24 - 20:05 (moon is up 1 hr 30 min).

***May 25 (5-25-01) is New Moon Day.**

Conjunction June 21 - 11:58 GMT plus 2 hours equals 13:58 LST (p.m.).

Sunset June 21 - 18:48 (13:58 to 18:48 = moon is 4 hrs 50 min old).

Sunset June 22 - 18:48 (plus 24 hrs = moon is 28 hrs 50 min old).

Moonset June 22 - 19:56 (moon is up 1 hr 8 min).

***June 23 (6-23-01) is New Moon Day.**

Conjunction July 20 - 19:44 GMT plus 2 hours equals 21:44 LST (p.m.).
Sunset July 20 - 18:43 (conjunction is 3 hrs 1 min after sunset).
Sunset July 21 - 18:43 (21:44 July 20 to 18:43 July 21 = moon is 20 hrs 59 min old).
"Moon moves fastest at beginning of July."
Moonset July 21 - 19:33 (moon is up 50 min).
***July 22 (7-22-01) is New Moon Day.**

Conjunction August 19 - 02:55 GMT plus 2 hours equals 04:55 LST (a.m.).
Sunset August 19 - 18:19 (04:55 to 18:19 = moon is 13 hrs 24 min old).
Sunset August 20 - 18:17 (plus 23 hrs 58 min = moon is 37 hrs 22 min old).
Moonset August 20 = 19:36 (moon is up 1 hr 19 min).
***August 21 (8-21-01) is New Moon Day.**

Conjunction September 17 - 10:27 GMT plus 2 hours equals 12:27 LST (p.m.).
Sunset September 17 - 17:42 (12:27 to 17:42 = moon is 5 hrs 15 min old).
Sunset September 18 - 17:41 (plus 23 hrs 59 min = moon is 29 hrs 14 min old).
Moonset September 18 - 18:43 (moon is up 1 hr 2 min).
***September 19 (9-19-01) is New Moon Day.**

Conjunction October 16 - 19:23 GMT plus 2 hours equals 21:23 LST (p.m.).
Sunset October 16 - 17:06 (conjunction is 4 hrs 17 min after sunset).
Sunset October 17 - 17:05 (21:23 Oct 16 to 17:05 Oct 17 = moon is 19 hrs 42 min old).
"Moon visible to skilled observer under very clear skies."
Moonset October 17 - 17:49 (moon is up 44 min).
***October 18 (10-18-01) is New Moon Day.**

Conjunction November 15 - 06:40 GMT plus 2 hours equals 08:40 LST (a.m.).
Sunset November 15 - 16:40 (8:40 to 16:40 = moon is 8 hrs old).
Sunset November 16 - 16:39 (plus 23 hrs 59 min = moon is 31 hrs 59 min old).
Moonset November 16 - 17:43 (moon is up 1 hr 4 min).
***November 17 (11-17-01) is New Moon Day.**

Conjunction December 14 - 20:47 GMT plus 2 hours equals 22:47 LST (p.m.).
Sunset December 14 - 16:37 (conjunction is 6 hrs 10 min after sunset).
Sunset December 15 - 16:37 (22:47 Dec 14 to 16:37 Dec 15 = moon is 17 hrs 50 min old).
Sunset December 16 - 16:37 (plus 24 hrs = moon is 41 hrs 50 min old).
Moonset December 16 - 18:03 (moon is up 1 hr 26 min).
***December 17 (12-17-01) is New Moon Day.**

**PASSOVER/MEMORIAL SUPPER
APRIL 8, 2001
AFTER SUNSET**

ANNOUNCING! ANNUAL UNITY CONFERENCE

To be held at the Assembly of Yahweh (7th day)

Box 509, Cisco, Texas 76437
Phone # 254 442-3962

August 3rd 4th 5th, 2001

All brethren of good will are invited to attend and enjoy the fellowship with Yahweh's people, and to join in the Biblical discussions. If you have a topic you wish to present, send one copy to Samuel Graham, and bring 50 copies with you to the conference. For more information, call or write to: Samuel Graham, 1020 Scout Road, Eaton Rapids, MI 48827; (517 663-3724).

50th Wedding Anniversary

Robert and Virginia Young will celebrate 50 years of married life together March 17, 2001. Elder Bob, age 70, has ministered for over 40 years in the Name of Yahweh. Bob's "HalleluYah" tract has circulated for many decades. Their address is 14370 Rt. 993 #64, Trafford, PA 15085, if you would like to send congratulations and a "love offering".

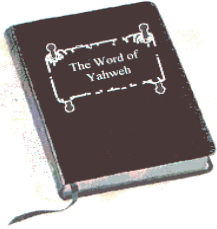
To: Caribbean Assemblies of Yahweh
From: St. Kitts Assemblies of Yahweh
Subject: 2nd Unity Meeting

The St. Kitts Assemblies of Yahweh will be hosting the 2nd Unity Meeting, from May 3, 2001 to May 6, 2001. Individual Assemblies are requested to send suggested topics for discussion to St. Kitts by March 16, 2001, so that the agenda can be circulated before the meeting.

In a subsequent correspondence we will send you information regarding accommodation.

We look forward to a prompt response from all Assemblies. We can be reached via: Telephone No. (869) 465-6809; Fax No. (869) 465-1109; E-Mail jenksl@hotmail.com; or write to us at: St. Kitts Assemblies of Yahweh, P.O. Box 510, Basseterre, St. Kitts.

May we all pray that Yahweh through his son Yahshua the Messiah will guide us with his Holy Spirit to direct our plans and efforts, as we continue to strive for the unity of the faith in the body of the Messiah.



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WHAT ABOUT PAUL'S WRITINGS

(Continued from Page 4)

such as the 10 commandments, but that we are not atoned for by so doing, that we must repent and believe in faith that Yahshua died for that, that Yahweh raised Him from the dead, and we are saved by His life, that we do do the deeds of the law though, because we have repented of breaking it, that Romans 2:13 does not contradict Romans 3:20 for this reason, that when he said circumcision is nothing, knowing the Scriptures, of course he knew it was something, but nothing compared to what? (Check all the new testament references on circumcision), that we need to know what he is talking about in each case, him being a believer of Yahweh's Word, et cetera.

On referring to a Scriptural subject of discussion, Elder W.L. Bodine used to say, "What is it talking about?" So instead of going around listing all the points of Paul's writing that may seem to be contrary to the Word of Yahweh, and condemning him for causing Christians to have a no-law doctrine, we would best be praying about each point, and asking Yahweh to help us understand what Paul is talking about, as well as total Scripture.

Submitted by: Elder George Kinney

2000 FEAST OF TABERNACLES REPORT

(Continued from Page 5)

Jacob C. Meyer, Bethel, Pennsylvania, stopped by one evening, borrowed a suit from Elder Miesel and gave a great message on "Circumcision, the Seal of Righteousness." Jacob C. related we are strangers and pilgrims seeking a country to come from Hebrews 11:13, discussing the old and new covenant from Hebrews 9:1-10.

There were two immersions during the Feast, Alfredo Rodriguez and Lillian Baldwin, Lansing, MI. Halleluyah! The field trip this year was to Battle Creek, MI where we visited Kellogg's Cereal City, and the 7th Day Adventist Historical Village which included the house where Ellen G. White wrote "The Great Controversy." Everyone enjoyed the annual hayride and hot dog roast. The ladies visited the Botanical Gardens at Michigan State University.

Another wonderful Feast of Tabernacles, truly a blessing to all who attended. Looking forward to Yahweh's next appointed Feast Days. May Yahweh bless and keep you.

In His Service, Samuel A. Graham

Yahweh's

2001 Calendar

New Moons		Annual Convocation Days
Jan. 26	YAHSHUA'S MEMORIAL (Passover) APRIL 9 Celebrate APRIL 8 after sunset	April 10
Feb. 25	FESTIVAL OF UNLEAVENED BREAD APRIL 10 through APRIL 16	April 16
Mar. 27	FEAST (appointment) OF WEEKS MAY 30 See Leviticus 23:10, 11, 15, 16, 21	May 30
April 25	FEAST (appointment) OF TRUMPETS SEPTEMBER 19	Sept. 19
May 25	DAY (appointment) OF ATONEMENT SEPTEMBER 28	Sept. 28
June 23	FEAST OF TABERNACLES (Booths or Huts) OCTOBER 3 through OCTOBER 9	Oct. 3
July 22	LAST GREAT DAY OCTOBER 10	Oct. 10
Aug. 21		7 days
Sept. 19		in all - the
Oct. 18		number of
Nov. 17		completeness
Dec. 17		

Begin YAHWEH's days with the sunset preceding the indicated Roman days lasting till the next sunset.

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