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THE CHURCH OF GOD

What You Should Know
about the Passover and
Festival of Unleavened Bread

by Herbert W. Armstrong

Creation is the proof of the existence of God. Creation identifies God. The Sabbath is a weekly memorial of creation. A weekly reminder of God's power to create. Therefore it identifies God to us—keeps us in the true memory and true worship of the true God. No other day but the SEVENTH DAY OF THE WEEK could have that great significance and MEANING. It was designed to keep us in the true worship of God.

The Purpose of Holydays

Now in like manner, God gave His Church seven annual Sabbaths. These holy days were given to keep God's children in the true memory and worship of God by keeping us constantly in the understanding of God's great plan of redemption. For these annual days picture the different epochs in the Plan of redemption—mark the dispensations, and picture their meaning.

The whole story of the redemption of man was, in these feast days, to be re-enacted year after year continually. They have vitally important symbolism and meaning.

God purposed to impress the truths these "high" Sabbaths picture upon the minds of His children through all time, keeping His Church in the true understanding of HIS PLAN.

I. The PASSOVER, and Days of UNLEAVENED BREAD

Most churches teach that Christ finished the Plan of Redemption on the Cross. But the very FIRST event in God's great plan for man's redemption was the death of Christ on the cross. We find the operation of this great Sacrifice beginning in Eden, when God killed a lamb or goat, in order to COVER the nakedness (type of sin) of Adam and Eve with skins. We find it operating when Abel sacrificed a substitute lamb. And so the PASSOVER is the FIRST of these events picturing to God's children year by year His great PLAN.

Let us understand it.

Egypt is a type of SIN. As God's people Israel are today in BABYLON, and soon are to be delivered after God pours out His PLAGUES upon Babylon, so they once were in Egypt, and were delivered after the pouring out of the plagues.

And, as Rome has changed times and seasons and days, professing Christians have been deceived, and have lost sight of true TIME, and God's DAYS, as well as the true WORSHIP of God. So it was with the children of Israel in Egypt.

For years they had been in severe BONDAGE in Egypt—forced to work with task-masters over them. There was no Bible—no written Word of God. They were not permitted to worship God as He had ordained. They were forced to work seven days a week. They had lost sight even of the true Sabbath—and that is why God REVEALED to them the Sabbath in the wilderness of Sin (Ex. 16). Just as Rome has changed times and seasons, so had Egypt.

Passover Only the Start

And so, on delivering His people from Egypt (sin), God straightened them out as to TIME. And, as the BEGINNING of our salvation was wrought by Christ's death on the cross, so God said, "THIS month (in the Spring) shall be unto you the BEGINNING of months." (Ex. 12:2.)

Some keep the BEGINNING of this first feast of salvation in observing Passover, but never go on to know the "depth of the riches" of God's grace pictured by the following feasts! Christ is not only the author, or beginner, but the FINISHER of our salvation!

On the tenth day of this first month
the Israelites were instructed to take a lamb without blemish. They kept it UNTIL—not after—the 14th day of the same first month, AT EVEN, at DUSK as the Jewish translation has it—between the two evenings, or between sunset and dark, when it was killed.

This was IN, not AFTER the 14th day. They shed the blood of the lamb, picturing Christ’s sacrifice to come. They are the flesh IN THAT NIGHT. At midnight the death-angel came, but PASSED OVER every house where the blood had been sprinkled.

There are some very important details it is vital that we notice at this point. Perhaps we have not seen them before. It proves that the Passover shall be observed the 14th, not the 15th.

Passover 14th, Not 15th

Notice Exodus 12. Verse 6, they shall kill the lamb AT DUSK (Jewish official translation). Verse 8, they shall eat the flesh in that night—still the 14th. Verses 9-11 continue to describe how it shall be roasted and eaten—the time is still the same night—the 14th. Verse 12: “For I will pass through the land of Egypt this night, and will smite all the firstborn”—still same night—14th.

Now notice carefully the paragraph beginning verse 21. Here are more detailed directions for striking the blood on the door-posts—the time this was done, as proved above, was the night part of the 14th. Notice carefully verse 22: “strike the lintel and the two side-posts with the blood that is in the basin; and NONE OF YOU SHALL GO OUT AT THE DOOR OF HIS HOUSE UNTIL THE MORNING.” Notice that carefully! None were permitted to leave their houses that night. They remained in their houses UNTIL MORNING! They remained there all night.

Now read on. Verse 29, at midnight (the 14th) the Lord smote the first-born of Egypt. Verse 30, Pharaoh rose up in the night. This was of course after the death angel passed at midnight, and therefore after midnight.

He called for Moses and Aaron. This must have taken some time, but still the same night. Verse 33, the Egyptian people were urgent to get rid of the Israelites. Verse 35, the Israelites borrowed of the Egyptians silver and gold and clothing, and spoiled the Egyptians. When? Surely this borrowing and spoiling of the Egyptians took several hours. The Israelites were forbidden to LEAVE THEIR HOUSES UNTIL MORNING—so this spoiling and borrowing took place through the DAYTIME of the 14th day.

Exodus 24 Hours After Passover

But—notice this highly important point—the Israelites did not GO OUT from the land of Egypt UNTIL THAT NIGHT—the 15th Nisan! Notice the paragraph composed of verses 40-42...

“Even the selfsame day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the Lord WENT OUT from the land of Egypt. It is a NIGHT to be much observed unto the Lord for bringing them out of the land of Egypt: THIS IS THE NIGHT of the Lord to be observed. Which is the NIGHT to be observed? The NIGHT they came out of Egypt. They went OUT of Egypt, not during the daytime the 14th, but after that day had ENDED—after the sun had set—the following NIGHT—on the 15th Abib! And that night, the 15th, is to be observed!

The following verses, beginning verse 43, form a new paragraph, and refer again to PASSOVER—the 14th day.

Now, notice Deut. 16:1. “Observe the month of Abib, and keep the passover unto the Lord thy God: for in the month of Abib the Lord thy God brought thee forth out of Egypt BY NIGHT.” Notice it, they did not GO OUT of Egypt, until NIGHT. And this night was the 15th, not the 14th. Further proof?

Notice now Numbers 33:3. “And they departed from Rameses in the first month, on the FIFTEENTH DAY OF THE FIRST MONTH; ON THE MORROW after the Passover the children of Israel went out with an high hand in the sight of all the Egyptians.”

There it is, in plain language.

Now some believe that they killed the lamb between noon and sunset the 14th—about 3 P.M., near the end of the day—at that night, the 15th (claiming that is when the Passover was eaten, and when we should take it today) and then went out of Egypt THAT SAME NIGHT. But this theory will not hold water, in view of all these Scriptures, and following through Exodus 12.

The Israelites were not permitted to leave their houses that night after eating the lamb. They remained in their own houses—up in the land of Goshen—until daylight. Then they went to their Egyptian neighbors, and borrowed from them and spoiled them. There were millions of them. It took time to notify them. It took time to do all this. It could not have been done after midnight, when Pharaoh rose up, and still have gotten out of Egypt the same night. The Israelites were in their own houses in Goshen all THAT NIGHT. Exodus 12:10 further proves this. Whatever remained of their roasted lamb were burned until morning they were to burn with fire. That shows they stayed in their homes UNTIL MORNING.

They did not LEAVE Egypt until after that day ended—after night fall again, during the NIGHT part of the FIFTEENTH.

Now to connect one other vital point, turn to Numbers 28:16-17. “In the fourteenth day (not after it) is the PASSOVER of the Lord. And in the FIFTEENTH day (not before it) of this month is the FEAST: seven days shall unleavened bread be eaten.

Lev. 23:5-6 says the same thing. Notice the PASSOVER is not the 15th, but in the 14th. In it is not after it is past. And notice, too, the FEAST mentioned here is not the 14th (though the passover is elsewhere called a feast), but the FEAST DAY is the 15th. The SEVEN DAY period begins the 15th. The 15th is the FIRST of the seven days of unleavened bread.

However, since leaven was put out of the houses during the 14th day, it came to be called one of the days of unleavened bread by New Testament times, but when this is done EIGHT DAYS are included as days of unleavened bread. The entire EIGHT DAY period is, in New Testament usage, called by the name “PASSOVER.”

But the SEVEN DAY period begins the 15th, after the 14th, or Passover, has ended.

The 14th day is the Passover. It is the first of God’s festivals. It is NOT the FEAST day mentioned here. In the FIFTEENTH day is the FEAST. Let us get that distinction clearly in mind. It is the FIFTEENTH that is the FEAST—the 14th is the PASSOVER. This FEAST day begins AFTER PASSOVER has ended.

Now with these facts well in mind, let us turn back to Exodus 12. Notice beginning verse 14. “And this day shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall keep it a FEAST to the Lord throughout your generations; ye shall keep it a FEAST by an ordinance FOR EVER. Seven days shall ye eat unleavened bread ... and in the FIRST day there shall be an HOLY CONVOCATION to you.”

WHAT DAY is established as a MEMORIAL—not a shadow, a MEMORIAL—a FEAST—to be kept FOREVER? Notice, it is the day that is the FEAST—"Ye shall keep it a FEAST." It is the day that is the FEAST DAY—the 15th Abib, not the 14th—not the Passover!!

This day is the FEAST DAY—a MEMORIAL, to be kept a Sabbath, or Holy Convocation, FOREVER! Seven days are included, and we have shown that the seven-day period begins the 15th, after Passover has passed. "In the fourteenth is the PASSOVER, but IN THE FIFTEENTH DAY is the FEAST—seven days.”

Many have always believed the day here spoken of, and ordained forever, was the PASSOVER, or 14th. But it is not—it is the 15th day. (Please continue on page 4)
You Are NOT an "Armstrongite"

Some of our members need to learn to what Church they belong!

by Richard D. Armstrong

Do you know what Church you belong to? When your friends ask you, "What is your church? What denomination do you belong to?"—what is your answer? Do you tell them you are an "Armstrongite"—or a member of the "Armstrong Movement"—the man that preaches over the radio on the World Tomorrow program?

JUST WHAT DO YOU TELL THEM?

First, let's look at the word "church." As it was originally used, the word "church" meant a group or a Christian group—just a group—that belongs to him—keeps his commands is "The Church of God." Its members pattern their lives after His Son who lived perfectly. It is God's group, or God's Church! This name implies that we have given ourselves to God—recognize Him as the supreme authority on this earth at the present time and have come to be able to be chastized by him, to accept correction and reproof where we are wrong and follow God's true way!

Every other Church does what it feels is right. Or follows what some human being (or board of men) has set down as his precept of what is right by his own private interpretation of the Bible.

Let us look now at Isaiah 55. Beginning with the sixth verse we read: "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near: Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the Lord and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon."

Notice that we must forsake our ways and turn to the ways of God. Thus we KNOW HIM IF WE KEEP HIS COMMANDMENTS (I John 2:4, 6). So God's true church is a church or group of scattered individuals who recognize God as RULER—as the supreme authority reigning on earth at the present time—recognizing that it is God who is working out His purpose here below!

True Church Receives Correction

Notice Hebrews 12:3-13. We find here that everyone who is a true child of God is being chastened—rebuked by God. That means that he is having to be shown where he is wrong and is willing to admit it and do what is right—go the other way, as God commands!

Notice what it says in the eighth verse: "But if ye be without chastisement, whereof all are partakers, then are ye bastards, and not sons." Read it! Now we know that we are the children of God if He chastens us and is our constant guide in life, not just an empty belief that we think about a few hours a day or a week!

In II Peter 3:18 we find another sign of God's true church. True Christians are those who grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Here is another way of knowing which is God's true church. It is NOT a stagnant group, but a group that grows spiritually in grace and knowledge.

A third means by which we know that we are God's True Church is the way we recognize the authority of the Bible. Look at II Timothy 3:16. "All scripture is given by inspiration of God (God's own way of speaking to us directly) and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness."

Brethren, there is the sign of those who are God's true people! Those who are overcoming, being chastened, recognized as Supreme Authority, and know that the Bible is his inspired Word whereby He corrects us.

There is only one church or group of people on this earth, that I know of, that is doing this! If these things are true of you, then you are a member of God's Church—a Christian—and should call yourself such, NOT an "Armstrongite," or a follower of any human being.

Now, if you are being led by God, chastened and rebuked by Him, daily acknowledging where you are wrong and turning from your ways, and learning and living His ways, YOU ARE A MEMBER OF GOD'S TRUE CHURCH and not an "Armstrong-ite" or a member of "the Armstrong Movement." You should boldly tell people to whom you belong! Notice Paul's teaching in Acts 20:28: "Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Spirit hath made you overseers, to feed the Church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood!" We belong to God! You are a member of the Church of God!

The NAME of the Church

The Bible gives us the true NAME of the Church in twelve different places. Twelve is God's COMPLETE number.

In five passages where the true NAME of the Church appears, the entire Body of Christ—the Church as a whole—is in-

(Please continue on page 6)
What You Should Know

(Continued from page 2)

Now this day—the 15th—is established a HOLY CONVOCATION. Look in the dictionary. A Convocation is an assembly of the people where their presence is commanded, under power and authority. A Holy Convocation is a religious assembly, for purposes of worship. The weekly Sabbath is a holy convocation. So is Abib 15th. Our presence is commanded, under God’s power and authority. But let us continue on.

Notice, now, beginning verse 16: "And in the first day (of the seven, 15th Abib), there shall be an holy convocation, and in the seventh day (21st Abib) there shall be an holy convocation to you . . . And ye shall observe the Feast of Unleavened Bread: for in this selfsame day (the fifteenth Abib)—have I brought your armies out of the land of Egypt; therefore shall ye observe this day"—(the fifteenth, not the 14th)—"in your generations by an ordinance forever" (verses 16-17).

There it is! Before the ceremonial Law of Moses! The day established as a sabbath, or holy convocation forever is the feast day, the same day on which they went out of Egypt, and they went out on the 15th, not the 14th (Nu. 33:3). This day is a MEMORIAL, not a shadow of the cross. A memorial of DELIVERANCE from EGYPT, which pictures to us DELIVERANCE from SIN!

To keep us constantly in the memory of the great fact that, having had our sins Forgiven by Christ’s blood (pictured by the 14th) we are not to stop there, and REMAIN in sin, but to GO OUT away from sin! Why should we observe the 14th, picturing remission of past sins, and then we, COMMANDMENT-KEEPERS of all people, refuse to continue the feast of unleavened bread, picturing the Coming Out of sin—seven days of unleavened bread symbolizing and picturing COMPLETE putting away of sin, or, in other words, THE KEEPING OF THE COMMANDMENTS!

These FEAST DAYS picture the KEEPING OF THE COMMANDMENTS!

Not Abolished With Old Covenant

Observe that the days of unleavened bread are a period, having two high-day SABBATHS. And this period is established foreaver—while the Israelites were still in Egypt—before one word of the ceremonial Law of Moses had been given or written—before God even proposed the Old Covenant!

What the Law of Moses, or the Old Covenant, did not bring or institute, THEY CANNOT TAKE AWAY! And in Fenton’s translation, we find the 16th verse translated thus: "consequently KEEP THIS PERIOD AS AN EVERLASTING INSTITUTION." The whole period is included.

This alone ought to prove that the HOLY DAYS—and the seven days of unleavened bread—are binding today, and forever!

Now, if these texts apply to the 15th, not the 14th, as they assuredly proved, then is the Passover established forever? Indeed it is! BUT THESE EXITS above refer to the FEAST, and not the PASSOVER. In the paragraph beginning Ex. 12:21 the Passover is again referred to, and verse 24 establishes it forever!

Purpose of Festival

But let us learn the full significance of this. WHY did God ordain these feast days? What was His great PURPOSE? Turn now to Exodus 13, verse 3: "Moses said unto the people, Remember this day, in which ye came out from Egypt." This was the 15th of Abib. Verse 6: "Seven days thou shalt eat unleavened bread, and the seventh day shall be a feast unto the Eternal. . . . This is done because of that which the Eternal did"—(a MEMORIAL)—"and it shall be for a SIGN"—(miraculous PROOF of identity)—"unto thee upon thine hand, and for a MEMORIAL between thine eyes"—WHY?—"that the Lord’s law may be in thy mouth. . . . Thou shalt therefore KEEP this ordinance."

Oh, beloved brethren, do you see the wonderful meaning? Do you grasp the true significance of it all? Do you see God’s PURPOSE? The Passover pictures the DEATH OF CHRIST for the remission of sins that are past. The accepting of His blood does not forgive sins we shall commit—it does not give LICENSE to continue in sin—therefore when we accept it, our sins are forgiven only up to that time—PAST SINS.

But shall we stop there? Past sins forgiven. But we are still flesh beings. We shall still suffer temptations. Sin has held us in its clutches—we have been SLAVES to sin, in its power. And we are powerless to deliver ourselves from it! We have been in BONDAGE to sin. Let us understand the picture—the meaning.

Quitting Sin Utterly

To what extent shall we put away sin? Not partially, but COMPLETELY! And, as leaven is also a type of sin—leaven puffs up, and so does sin—and as SEVEN is God’s number symbolizing COMPLETENESS, we are to follow the Passover with the seven days of unleavened bread!

The picture—the meaning—the symbolism, is not complete with Passover alone. Passover pictures the acceptance of Christ’s blood for the remission of past sins. It pictures the CRUCIFIED—the DEAD—Christ.

Shall we leave Christ hanging on the cross? The seven days of UNLEAVENED BREAD, following Passover, picture to us the COMPLETE putting away of sin, the KEEPING of the Commandments—after past sins are forgiven.

They picture the life and work of the Risen Christ—who ascended to the throne of God where He is now actively at work in our behalf—Our HIGH PRIEST, cleansing us of sin—delivering us completely from its POWER!

To observe Passover alone, and then
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The Good News

fail to observe the seven days of unleavened bread, means, in the symbolism, to accept Christ's blood, and then to continue on in sin—to say with the Sunday church that the Law is done away, we are under grace, meaning license, to continue in sin!!

The seven days of the feast of unleavened bread picture the keeping of the commandments, which is another way of saying the putting away of sin.

And, as Rome's followers have the mark of the beast in their right hand and forehead, so God's true church is to have these feast days, the first of which is a memorial picturing deliverance from sin, in our right hand and forehead, as God's sign, in order that we shall keep his commandments. And since the forehead is the seat of the intellect, and symbolizes accepting this truth about the Holy Days and days of unleavened bread, and by no working on these holydays! Not only is the weekly Sabbath God's sign (Ex. 31:12-17) but annual Sabbaths are signs as well!

One Incident

Just a short personal reference showing how marvelously this ordinance pictures the plan of redemption. It happened years ago at Eugene, Oregon. One year, as we assembled in Holy Convocation the last of these Sabbaths, 21st Abib, one sister mentioned she had found a half slice of leavened bread behind some things in her home, during the days of unleavened bread.

She had put it out of the house immediately. Another spoke up and said she had found a can of baking powder half full, which she did not know she had. Another found a slice of bread and some yeast. All had put the leaven out as soon as discovered.

How true to life is the picture! How often do we, after we think we have put away sin, discover hidden sins or habits we did not know we had—or thought we had overcome? They must be put away, and overcome as soon as discovered.

The Perfect Picture

But let us notice the wonderful picture further. The children of Israel started out of Egypt, the night of the 15th Abib, as we must, willingly, of our own accord, start out of sin as soon as we accept the Blood of Christ. They started out on their own power—and we must make the start of ourselves.

But they did not get far until Pharaoh pursued after them. If Egypt is a type of sin, then surely Pharaoh must picture Satan, the army of Egypt Satan's demons.

While Israel was in Egypt they were Pharaoh's slaves, helpless and powerless under his taskmasters—just as the sinner is in the power of the devil. But when the Israelites took the Blood of the lamb when God acted, and as a result of God's act of the plague of the first-born, Pharaoh released Israel. When we accept Christ's Blood, God acts, and the Devil must release us.

And, as the Israelites went out with a high hand (Nu. 33:5), probably in great exultation and elation over their deliverance from bondage, so does the new-born Christian start out his Christian life—up in the clouds of happiness and joy. But what happened?

Ex. 14:5—Pharaoh immediately began to pursue after them with soldiers in 600 chariots. So the Devil immediately pursues after the new-born child of God, with his demons—and soon the new and inexperienced Christian finds he is down in the depths of discouragement, and tempted to give up and quit.

Notice, beginning verse 10—as soon as the Israelites saw this great army pursuing them, they lost their courage. Fear came over them. They began to grumble and complain. They saw it was impossible for them to get away from Pharaoh and his army, because he was too powerful for them. And they were helpless. So it is with us.

Our Strength Not Sufficient!

But notice the message of God to them thru Moses: "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the eternal. . . . for the Egyptians. . . ye shall see them again no more forever. The eternal shall fight for you!" How wonderful!

Helpless, we are told to stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord. He shall fight for us. We cannot conquer Satan, but He can. It is the risen Christ—our High Priest—who will cleanse us—sanctify us—deliver us—who said He would never leave us nor forsake us!

We cannot keep the commandments in our own power and strength. But Christ in us can keep them! We must rely on Him, in faith.

Notice verse 19. The angel that had gone before, showing the Israelites the way, now went behind them, getting between them and their enemy, protecting them. And then God parted the waters of the Red Sea. "And the waters were a wall unto them on their right hand, and on their left." (V. 23.) In Isa. 55:1, and John 7:37-39, the waters are a symbol of the Holy Spirit. The waters of God are a wall to us, on our right hand and on our left, guiding us in the true path, making the path, protecting us in it. But when Pharaoh and his army attempted to follow after Israel in this divinely created path, these same waters completely covered them, as the Holy Spirit removes and covers our sins, and the Israelites saw them no more! What a wonderful picture!

No Sacrifices Originally

Thus we see, the feast of unleavened bread, as well as the Passover, was ordained and established forever, prior to the ceremonial Law of Moses—prior to the Old Covenant. Let us be consistent about this. Opponents tell us these are in the Law of Moses. We reply they existed before the Law of Moses, are carried over in the New Testament, and therefore are binding today.

Notice especially, that originally there were no sacrifices—no meat and drink ordinances—held on these days. See Jer. 7:22-23. These days were not instituted for the purpose of the sacrifices as some have wrongly supposed. These holydays are not shadows—they are memorials, and twice plainly called such. Where do we find such plain language calling the Sabbath a memorial? (See also Lev. 23:24.)

The Sabbath, too, existed before the law of Moses—was made holy unto the Lord before the Mosaic law was given.

When the Law of Moses came, with its sacrificial ordinances, its meat and drink ordinances, then these sacrifices and meat and drink offerings were instituted, temporarily—until Christ—to be held, some daily, some on the weekly Sabbath, and some on the first of each month, and some on each of the annual holydays.

But, mark well this fact! Where we find these sacrifices and meat and drink offerings instituted on the holydays we find them also on the weekly sabbath. The same chapters in the Law of Moses adding them to the annual days also add them to the weekly days.

The argument that these sacrifices held on these days does away with the days applies equally to the Sabbath! If this argument abolishes one, it abolishes also the other. The Sunday preachers argue that these sacrifices do away with the Sabbath. We deny it—why? The Sabbath existed before these sacrifices were added. The same is true of the holydays! They began too, before the ritualistic Law of Moses! This is so plain that none will deny it except those whose hearts are rebellious against Almighty God and His truth!

Sacrifices on Weekly Sabbath

Let us notice, Numbers 28 and 29.
First, the offerings by fire Day by Day, the "morning-evening" sacrifice. Second, verses 9-10, burnt meat offerings, and drink offerings every Sabbath. Third, verses 11-15, New Moons. Then, verse 16, to end of chapter 29, the annual days.

Now we know these meat and drink offerings, by fire, were typical, and were done away. But are the seven weekly Sabbaths done away? Is the weekly Sabbath done away? Only in Babylon—not in God's sight. Then neither are the annual holydays of the Lord done away!

The sacrifices were typical, and they came with the Law of Moses, and they went with it. But the days on which they were held were not typical, did not come with the Law of Moses, and did not go with it.

The days are binding forever! As the Sabbath is a memorial, so are the holydays!

Commanded in New Testament

And now we wish to show a new testament command—more plain, more direct, than any we can find for the weekly Sabbath—to keep these annual holydays!

Observe again Num. 28:16-17: "in the fourteenth day of the first month is the passover of the Lord. And in the fifteenth day of this month is the feast: seven days shall unleavened bread be eaten."

This feast was not the 14th, but the 15th. It was the passover, when the lamb was killed, that was the 14th. The daylight part of the 14th was the preparation for the feast. (Mat. 27:62; Mk. 15:42; Lk. 23:54; Jno. 19:14.) (Note, in Jesus' day the Jews celebrated their passover one day late according to the tradition of the elders—John 18:28.)

Let us get this point thoroughly established in our minds, for if this is true, as it is, then all of these days are still binding upon us, by new testament, as well as old testament authority!

Notice Mat. 26:5: The Jews, conspiring to kill Jesus, said: "Not on the feast day, lest there be an uproar among the people." They hastened so they could take and kill Him the day before the feast, or on the 14th Nisan.

Mark 14:2 says the same thing. Now to establish that the feast day was the day after the passover festival, and that it was the high day Sabbath—the day after Jesus was crucified, notice John 13:29: "For some of them thought, because Judas had the bag (was treasurer—Fenton), that Jesus had said unto him, But those things that we have need of against the feast." This was at the passover supper. They thought Jesus was sending Judas out to buy provisions to prepare for the feast. Surely this proves the feast was the following day—the 15th Nisan, as all these scriptures positively affirm.

Now let us examine carefully I Cor. 5:7-8. Churches have applied this to the passover. Notice it does not say, nor apply to, passover, at all. Let us willingly, prayerfully, study to see what it does say:

"For even Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us: therefore let us keep the feast." Notice it. Because Christ, our Passover, has been sacrificed, therefore let us keep the New Testament dispensation—because Christ has died—keep, what? Notice it! Not the passover, which was on the 14th Nisan—but let us keep the feast—which was the 15th! The high-day Sabbath of John 19:31! The annual holyday. And, in a larger sense, the feast included all seven of the days of unleavened bread, including the second holy day, or Sabbath, on the 21st Nisan! We cannot escape this, if we are yielded to the Lord and the Word of God! There it is, in plain language, in the New Testament! Because Christ was crucified, therefore let us keep the feast! The 14th was the passover, but in the 15th day of this month is the feast! Let us no longer apply that to the passover, for it says "feast."

Days of Unleavened Bread kept by Paul and New Testament Church

It is faithfully recorded in the New Testament that, during the period its history covers, the Church was keeping those days!

In Acts 20:6, "we sailed away from Philippi after the days of unleavened bread. Paul and companions plainly had observed the days of unleavened bread at Philippi. The Holy Spirit could never have inspired such words otherwise.

Notice also Acts 12:3-4: "Then were the days of unleavened bread... intending after passover (see Greek) to bring him forth to the people." Could the Holy Spirit have inspired the direct affirmation, "Then were the days of unleavened bread" if those days had, in God's sight ceased to exist?

Notice, it is not any blinded Judaizers, ignorant of what was abolished, making this statement—it is Almighty God saying it thru inspiration of the Holy Spirit. This was years after the crucifixion. The days of unleavened bread still existed, or the Holy Spirit could not have inspired "Then were the days of unleavened bread."

Name of Our Church

(Continued from page 3)

(Continued from page 3)

Dedicated. Thus when speaking of the entire Church, including all its individual members on earth, the name is "The Church of God."

1) Acts 20:28, the admonition to elders to "feed the Church of God."

2) 1 Cor. 10:32: "Give none offense, neither to the Jews, nor to the Gentiles, nor to the Church of God."

3) 1 Cor. 11:22: "... or despise ye the Church of God, and shame them that have not?"

4) Gal. 1:13: Paul writes, "I persecuted the Church of God."

5) 1 Cor. 15:9, same as above.

Where one specific local congregation is mentioned, it is called "The Church of God," often in connection with the place of location.

6) 1 Cor. 1:2: "The Church of God, which is at Corinth."

7) 2 Cor. 1:1: "The Church of God, which is at Corinth."

8) Speaking of a local elder of a local church: "For if a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the Church of God?"

9) Here the name applies to the building, or house of meeting: 1 Tim. 3:15: "... that thou mayest know how thou ought to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the Church of the Living God." Here it is the Church of the Living God.

And, finally, in speaking of the local church congregations collectively, not as one general body so much as all the single organized local churches collectively, the Bible name is the Churches of God.

10) 1 Cor. 11:16: "... we have no such custom, neither the Churches of God."

11) 1 Thes. 2:14: "For ye, brethren, became followers of the Churches of God which in Judaea are in Christ Jesus."

12) 2 Thes. 1:4: "So that we ourselves glory in you in the Churches of God."

Our members should realize that there are several religious denominations who claim the name "Church of God." We should bear in mind that all sects of this world have some truth, though mixed with error. Several have found the truth about the true name, and use it. As long as God allows this we can have nothing to do with it.

It is because of this fact, and because it is Scriptural to include with the name the designation of place, such as "The Church of God at Corinth," that we incorporated under the name "Radio Church of God." The broadcast started
Healthful Uses for Honey

by Isabella Hoeh

Do you know the reasons why honey is good? Of course, honey tastes good. But it has other qualities that make it the best sweet you can eat.

Let us begin by comparing it with sugar. The cane and beet sugars which you buy consist of a type of sugar called sucrose. The blood cannot absorb this sugar. Therefore it must first be broken down into two simple sugars by digestion. These simple sugars are levulose and dextrose. Honey does not require this digestion because it is already in the form of levulose and dextrose when you eat it. That is why honey supplies energy so quickly. It also explains why honey is sometimes recommended to diabetics if the disease is not advanced. Persons afflicted with heart ailments often find that honey relieves the weakness they suffer.

Some Practical Uses

For a quick-energy drink, you can mix one teaspoon or more of honey with a cup of warm water—or, better still, mix it with a little hot water first to dissolve it, and then add cold. Fresh lemon juice may be added, or fruit juice can be used instead of water. Ill or well, you will find that this supplies quick refreshment without the detrimental effects often felt from coffee and cakes.

For use in infant formulas honey has no equal. It tends to correct constipation and diarrhea, and does not ferment in the stomach. Though no definite statement can be made yet, recent studies seem to show that babies get the full benefit of the calcium in milk when honey is used in place of sugar or syrup. The amount recommended is one or two teaspoons of honey in eight ounces of food.

Honey often crystallizes when it is chilled or when it stands a long time. Only the dextrose sugar crystallizes; the levulose sugar remains liquid. The honey may be restored to its liquid state by placing the can in water no hotter than the hand can stand. Place a jar ring or other object under the can so that it does not touch the bottom of the vessel containing the hot water.

Honey is the only unrefined sweet obtainable. It is best used uncooked because cooking or baking destroys the vitamins and enzymes in it. Plain, or whipped with soft butter to make “honey-butter,” it is an ideal spread for toast. It can be added to some foods, like fruits, after they are cooked for immediate table use.

Honey as a Sugar Substitute

In any recipe honey may be substituted for sugar provided allowance is made for the moisture it contains. Since honey is about eighteen per cent moisture, the liquid called for in the recipe should be reduced by 3 tablespoons for each cup of honey used in place of a cup of sugar.

The cake and cookie recipes which followed were made with ordinary whole wheat flour. If you have it, whole wheat pastry flour will make lighter cakes and cookies. Sift the flour twice. If large flakes of bran remain in the sifter, put them in a jar and use later, in muffins or other recipes calling for bran flakes.

Clover or similar mild honeys are best in recipes that do not call for spices. You will find it easier to measure if the measuring cup is first oiled. Or you can use the same cup to measure the honey as you used to measure the shortening.

Now, here are some recipes. Use standard measuring cups and spoons. All measurements are level.

This recipe can serve as a base for fruit or vegetable salad or it can be eaten plain with cream.

Lemon Gelatin

1 envelope (1 tablespoon) plain gelatin
1/2 cup cold water
1 cup hot water
1/4 cup mild honey
Grated rind of 1/2 lemon
1/2 cup cold water and 1/2 cup lemon juice

Soften the gelatin in the 1/2 cup of cold water. Add the hot water, lemon rind and honey. Stir until gelatin and honey are dissolved. Add the cold water and lemon juice. Chill.

Any fruit juice desired may be substituted for the water. If it is a tart juice, omit the lemon juice and rind. One-third cup of honey may be used if a sweeter product is desired.

Honey Salad Dressing

1 can (10 1/2 oz.) tomato soup
2 teaspoons paprika
1/2 cup peanut, soy, or olive oil
1/4 cup mild honey
1/2 cup lemon juice
1 tablespoon wine vinegar or additional lemon juice

These may be added if desired:
1 tablespoon grated onion
Dash of garlic powder or half a clove of garlic.
Add the ingredients to the tomato soup in the order given, stirring well between each addition. Or put all together in a bowl and beat with a rotary egg beater. Pour in a jar and store in refrigerator. This does not separate readily. Makes about 2 1/4 cups. It is best on leafy salads. For a different dressing, blend a few tablespoons of grated sharp cheese into a portion of it.

Honey Sponge Cake

Cut two rounds of wax paper the size of the bottom of 9-inch cake pans. Oil the bottom of the pans (not the sides) and place the wax papers in them.

1 1/2 cups flour
1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 egg yolks
9 tablespoons water
1 1/2 teaspoons grated lemon rind
1/4 cup honey
1 1/2 teaspoons lemon juice
3 egg whites
3 tablespoons brown sugar

Having sifted and measured the flour, add the baking powder and salt and sift again.

Separate the egg yolks into a bowl and add the water to them. Beat with an egg beater until foamy throughout. Add the lemon rind and honey and beat until blended. Add a third of the flour at a time, blending it thoroughly after each addition.

With a clean egg beater beat the egg whites until foamy. Add the sugar and lemon juice and beat just until it will hold peaks. Fold this carefully into the flour mixture. Pour into the prepared pans and bake 25 minutes at 350° F. To cool, turn pans upside down on a wire rack. Loosen cake from sides of pan with a knife before removing from pan. This may also be baked in a tube cake pan.

Lemon Sauce

1/3 cup light brown sugar
3 tablespoons flour
1 egg yolk
2 1/2 cup warm water
2 teaspoons butter
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 egg white
1 tablespoon honey
1/4 teaspoon grated lemon rind

Mix the sugar and flour together. Beat the egg yolk slightly, add to it the butter and warm water. Add a tablespoon of this to the flour-sugar mixture to make a paste; then blend in the remainder of the liquid. Place over a very low flame and stir constantly until cooked. Add lemon juice and cool.

Beat the egg white slightly; add the honey and lemon rind and beat until stiff. Fold this into the cooled custard. Serve over pieces of the honey sponge cake.

Carrot Cookies

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon allspice
2 cups rolled oats
1 1/2 cup shortening
1/4 cup brown sugar
1/3 cup honey
2 eggs, beaten
1 cup grated raw carrots
1/4 cup milk
1 cup raisins
1 cup nutsmeats

Sift and measure the flour. Add the baking powder, salt and spices and sift twice. Mix in the rolled oats.

Cream the shortening and sugar together. Add the honey and beat until fluffy. Add the eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Blend in the carrots.

Add the sifted dry ingredients alternately with the milk. Blend in the raisins and nutsmeats. Drop from the spoon onto a greased baking sheet, flatten with a floured fork. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) 20 minutes. Makes about 4 dozen.

Banana Ice Cream: Beat 2 egg yolks with a tablespoon of milk and stir into the hot milk-and-gelatin mixture, and substitute 1/4 cup of cream for that much milk. Whip the cream and add it at the same time the egg whites are added. One-fourth cup of powdered skim milk added to the milk will add extra richness and food value.