

GREATEST DISCOVERY

OF THE AGE

NOAH'S ARK FOUND

The "MOUNT ZION REPORTER" a 20 page,
English monthly magazine — Cost \$5.00 a year.

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Reports of Noah's Ark being located on Mount Ararat have been made for centuries. The Bible in Genesis 8:4 says: "...the ark came to rest on the mountains of Ararat." Marco Polo mentioned the existence of the Ark near the summit of Ararat about 1,300 A.D. Frederic Parot, a Russian doctor, climbed Mount Ararat in 1829 and found wooden remains.

In 1916, a Russian pilot reported seeing a ship on top of Ararat "as long as city a block." His report prompted the Czar to send two large expeditions to investigate. They reported finding the framework of the Ark and said it contained hundreds of small rooms. In modern times, a French mountain climber, Fernand Navarra, reported interesting findings first in 1937. Then in the summer of 1955 he returned with his son, Raphael, 11 years old, and found 50 tons of wood beneath the ice on the mountain's glacier.

Where Did It Come From?

The timber rests in a 90-foot deep ice pack at the 14,000 foot level of the mountains. Robert Faylor, director of the Arctic Institute of North America, said: "I can't explain how wood that size and age could get to that height"

There are no trees within 300 miles of the site where the timber is located. 50 tons of wood are visible. The wood is huge and hand-hewn — shaped with tools. Also, the timber is estimated by experts to be between 4,000 and 6,000 years old.

If it is not the ark, then what is it? And how did it get up there — locked securely as a captive ship in a small cove,

surrounded by rocky ridges, and preserved in the only stationary ice on the mountains of Ararat?

Consider this: The ice on Mount Ararat is a huge moving glacier, except for the little cove which contains the wooden remains. The cove is about 650 feet long and 75 feet wide. Noah's Ark was approximately 450 feet long and 75 feet wide. If the wooden structure had rested just a hundred yards away in any direction, it would have been destroyed centuries ago.

Experts Estimate Age

Experts of two U.S. institutions, the University of Pennsylvania, and Geochron (a commercial laboratory in Cambridge, Massachusetts) — and three European institutions — Bordeaux University in France, Madrid Institute of Forestry in Spain, and the Cairo Museum of Egypt — estimate the wood to be between 4,000 and 6,000 years old. The Bible places the flood 1,656 years after man was created, or 2528 B.C or 4494 years ago.

Coincidence? Or is this the Ark?

INTERVIEW WITH JAMES M. LEE, SECRETARY OF THE SEARCH FOUNDATION FOR NOAH'S ARK, INC., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20012

**Donald N. Liedmann,
M.D., Ph.D.**

Lee. — Doctor Liedmann, we first met at the Hilton Hotel in Chicago at the International Convention of the FGBMFI.

Demos Shakarian, the International President, had asked me to attend the convention and show the pieces of wood found on Mount Ararat in 1969 by the SEARCH Foundation Team, and the movie film of the expedition. You will recall that I was standing at a table showing interested persons the print of an original painting they made a mission, or flight, for taking these of the mountain, when you walked up to the table, pointed to the picture and said, “The ark is **there!**” You seemed to be so positive in your remark that we entered into a discussion of the subject and then learned that you had had a very remarkable experience which you partially revealed to those standing there. Doctor Liedmann, will you please tell us about some of the background of your family, your experiences in Sweden, and how it is that you are so confident in your own mind that Noah’s Ark still remains high up on the upper slopes of Mount Ararat?

Liedmann. — Yes, I will be happy to do so, Mr. Lee. I was born in Sweden of Orthodox Jewish parents who had migrated from the Russian Ukraine. From them I learned the Russian language. As a Jew I also learned the Hebrew and Aramaic languages. I have been interested in many different archeological discoveries around the world — especially those connected with Old Testament history. My experience concerning Mount Ararat was a remarkable experience in itself, as you will see, and I still marvel at it myself. I have never related this story of my experience to anyone since it happened in 1947 and 1948.

I received my medical degree in Upsula, Sweden, where I also studied and received my specialty in

neurosurgery. I should mention here that I had been studying medicine for approximately five years when I quit my studies and volunteered for the R.A.F. for a six-month tour of active duty. I fought against the Germans, and was shot down twice by them and was injured in my back

After my recovery, I went back to medical school again and began studying hematology down in Heidelberg. It was on one of my trips down there that I became acquainted with a Russian Air Force major. This was in Hamburg. As everyone knows, the Russians, the English and the Americans were all fighting together as the common enemies of Germany. This Air Force major and I found that we had many things in common: we were both squadron leaders during the last portion of World War II; we had both been flying since early manhood; we both spoke the same Russian dialect; and he was born in Ukraine and my ancestors came from there.

Thus we had many common interests to discuss socially. On several occasions when we met by appointment I would invite him for dinners and social entertainments. It was on these occasions that he described to me different happenings, which, naturally, no one in his position should have mentioned to anyone in the Western world.

Lee. — What was the nature of the happenings which he revealed to you?

Liedmann. — This Air Force major had been a squadron leader in the Russian Air Force and which had taken part in a number of special missions over Mount Ararat. To my understanding, they were going there at very specific times

each year, because, as this major explained to me, there are only 30 to 38 days during the year that the glaciers in that area are melted enough to make it favourable for taking pictures. Which day of the month it was I cannot recall, but nevertheless, the first time I met him in 1947 he showed me at that time three distinct pictures taken on Mount Ararat. They are marked at the 13-14,000 foot elevation, or 4500 meters approximately.

These pictures also showed a Russian aircraft with their insignia on the wings. Each of these pictures showed a boat-like structure which he pointed out to me to be what is mentioned in the Bible as Noah's Ark. I asked him a number of times why they were so interested in taking those pictures. He just laughed a little and did not answer my question.

One of those pictures showed the ship protruding out of the ice approximately 80 or 90 feet and it was tilted slightly downwards. In the bottom of that area was a little melted pond or lake. The glacier was shown with the mountain summit in the upper right of that picture and the other pictures were taken at a similar angle. To me it appeared that they were taken on the north side. He would not give too many of his own explanations of this because, as he pointed out time and again, those photographs were the property of the U.S.S.R.

Lee. — Were any photographs taken other than in 1938?

Liedmann. — Yes. I met the same man a year later, in 1948, also in Hamburg, Germany. At that time he showed me another set of pictures. Let me mention this. Those first pictures which I mentioned before were taken in 1938 at

approximately 14,000-foot elevation. Those other pictures which were shown me in 1948 were taken more recently. Just how recently I don't know. He only mentioned that "these have been taken since I saw you."

How this happened I can't explain. To me it had no significance at the time for the simple reason that I was not a Christian, but a Jew. I did not pay too much attention, other than that I believed absolutely that Noah's Ark was there. I know the Old Testament very well, and so knew the Ark must still be there.

Lee. — How much of the ark was exposed to view?

Liedmann. — This is what can be explained about those pictures that were taken the last time. On this occasion he showed me almost a dozen pictures. The ark was covered up much more than the first time with maybe only 12 or 15 feet of the vessel showing. Only a tip of it was showing. Some sections could be seen through the glassy clear ice. These were the pictures that were shown me on those two different occasions.

The first one was shown to me in 1947, and the second one in 1948. All of these photographs were concerning Noah's Ark on Mt. Ararat and there always appeared a Russian aircraft in the picture. I asked him for a copy of these pictures, and he said: "These are the property of the Russian government and I cannot give them out, nor give any more information regarding these pictures."

Regarding the mountain — he described it as a high, rocky, volcanic mountain and that since it belonged to

Turkey they could not do any research on it. This I could understand.

Lee. — Did you meet this Air Force major other than on these two occasions?

Liedmann. — The third time I met that same major he was with a number of his companions and when I asked him about his expedition he would not talk or mention anything about them. He completely ignored the subject. In fact, he told me, “I don’t know what you are talking about.” That was on the third occasion that I met this same Russian Air Force major.

Lee. — How did you happen to meet him in Hamburg?

Liedmann. — Why did we meet in Hamburg? As you know, they occupied a portion of Germany. Just about 50 to 60 miles from Hamburg is the city of Lubeck on the border of the Russian occupied area of East Germany. So it was very easy to understand why one or several of the officers were going into the Western world for some private reasons. All of these conversations were made in the Russian language. I am not as good in that language now, but I can still read and understand it.

Lee. How many planes were involved in the flights over Ararat?

Liedmann. — I should mention that each time they made a mission, or flight for taking these pictures, there were always three different planes involved.

Lee. — Did he tell you anything else of interest?

Liedmann. — Another interesting point maybe could be that we were talking about ancient times and he said: “Have you

seen the mammoth that we found in Siberia in 1901 by some sled-dog party, and the dogs started eating the flesh of that mammoth which had green grass in its mouth. If you would like to see it come with me to Stalingrad. I went with him and saw in that museum the mammoth which was largely preserved

Donald N Liedmamnn,
M.D., Ph.D.

Haji Yeamam and Noah's Ark

The year 1840, an Armenian boy was born in a humble peasant home at the foot of Greater Ararat in Armenia. As a lad he was taught to believe in and have implicit faith in the Bible. During his growing years he listened eagerly to the traditional love of the history of his forebears.

As a young man he made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and the places of interest in the Holy Land, thus gaining the title of "Haji" among his people. From that time until he died in Oakland, California, in 1917, he was known as "Haji Yeamam." Yeamam is Armenian for Jeremiah, so his name was really "Jeremiah the Pilgrim"

While still a young man Haji established a home and business in Constantinople, Turkey, where he became a merchant. Hearing more and more of the Western World and America and its freedoms and opportunities for private enterprise he developed a longing to emigrate. He finally made his way westward into Europe, England, and finally to the United States of America.

Haji Yearam was successful in prospering in America. His great ambition was to accumulate a fortune to live in his native Armenia as a man of means and importance. A titled Haji who had not only made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and Jerusalem, but who had travelled in Europe and America and returned with a fortune, would be a man of real importance. But he lost his savings before reaching his native land.

Elder J.N. Andrews came in contact with “Haji Yearam” in his travels. He gave Bible studies to Haji Yearam and baptized him, and Haji became the first convert of the first foreign Missionary of the Adventist church.

His Greatest Fortune

It was a broken hearted and dejected and disillusioned Haji Yearam who met and listened to J.N. Andrews. But at last he found the “Pearl of Great Price.” He returned to America a Seventh-day Adventist, and at first worked as a roustabout workman at the old Battle Creek Sanitarium for a number of years, and then went to San Francisco, and settled in Oakland, California.

A New Ambition

In Oakland, California “Haji” worked hard. He became the owner of several pieces of real estate in Oakland and saved and scrimped as only an oriental can, and saved a neat bank savings. He lived a very secluded life and made his money by scavenging and collecting and selling antiques. He was a member of the Oakland Seventh-day Adventist Church.

There was an old homestead just off Telegraph Avenue which at one time had been the home of very rich people but was not occupied. A wealthy lady who knew Haji let him live there and use the big house for serving as a sort of caretaker. There he lived alone in the attic and filled the house with rare articles and antiques from which he made his living and savings. His great ambition was still to return to his native Armenia, but now to take the Advent Message to his people. But he was now an old man of seventy-four years and growing blind.

Haji Yearam Near Death

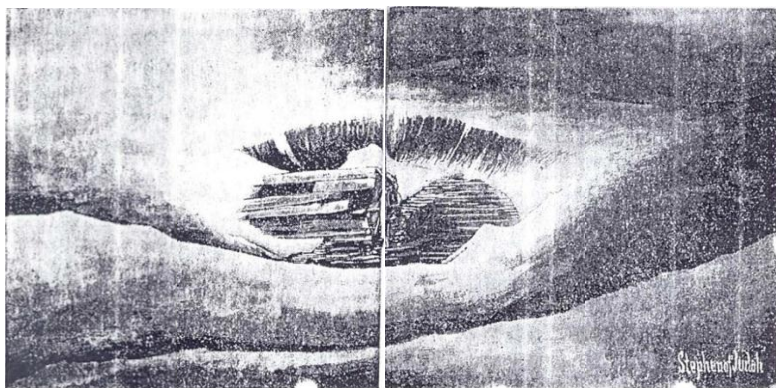
In 1915 Mrs. Williams and I were living just off the campus of Pacific Union College where I was taking special class work at the college and where we took patients from the Bay Cities to pay our living expenses.

On one of my trips to Oakland with a patient, I stopped to visit my parents' home on Telegraph Avenue in Oakland where I intended to stay for a couple of days. The Williamses and Bedroes were very friendly. Elder B.E. Bedro was pastor of the Oakland church and my mother was a Bible Worker in the Bay Cities. I had only been in my parents' home a very few hours when a young man brought me a message from Elder Bedroe, the pastor. He asked me to go to a certain address and see if I could find old brother Yearam since he had not been seen for several weeks.

I could find no signs of life in the buildings or grounds of the spacious estate. Going through all the rooms and up flights of stairs I finally found the old man nearly dead from bloody dysentery. There he had been sick in the

bed and helpless for many days alone. I could not move him for several days and had to doctor and nurse him back toward health right where he was. When sufficiently recovered I moved him to my parents' home and then back with me to Pacific Union College and my home. There Haji lived with us in our home for many months steadily growing more and more blind until he lost all sight.

Old Haji Yearam was one of the most earnest and consecrated saintly men I have ever known. He related to us many very interesting things about his travels, experiences and his native land. We were greatly interested in his accounts of Armenian traditions. They were almost always in full harmony with Bible history and statements from the writings of Mrs. E.G White.



A portion of the Ark exposed as the summer sun melted the ice and snow. Reproduced by memory from the pictures shown to me. — Donald N. Liedmann.

Armenian Traditions

Tradition, as related by Haji Yearam, from his forefathers in Armenia, started with Noah and the flood, and continued as follows:

As the flood came to its climax, angels guided the great ship into a haven of rest among the peaks of Greater Ararat. As the waters subsided the ship settled lower and lower and the peaks rose higher and higher. There were great tidal waves sweeping hither and yonder over the earth, but the ship was protected in this sheltered spot among the peaks of Ararat.

The great ship came to rest in a lake about a thousand feet from the summit of Greater Ararat where a river ran out of one end of the lake and down the mountain. There at last angels removed the door of the ark and Noah and his family went out on dry land. There they built an altar and made sacrifices to God and there God made a covenant with Noah and man saw the rainbow for the first time.

The animals and birds were let out and spread and multiplied over the earth. Noah and his family moved gradually down the mountain and made their home at the foot of Greater Ararat.

Glaciers Formed

After the flood, cold came and waters up on the great mountain, turned to ice and the ark was frozen in at the end of the lake. But those who were good mountain climbers still made pilgrimages to the ark for generations.

After God destroyed the top of the tower of Babel and scattered the people, a wicked band of men came from the east with the avowed purpose of desecrating the ark on Ararat. God sent a mighty storm with great lightnings and buried the ark in ice and sent torrents of water down the mountain. The lightening and torrents of water destroyed the

trail and steps up the mountain and prevented the wicked men from Ham's nation from ascending the mountain.

From that time onward the pilgrimages completely ceased because the people near Ararat believed that God did not want the Ark disturbed. Yet they handed down by tradition the supposed near location of the ark. The few who saw it from time to time in very hot summers declared that its prow still extended out at the end of the glacier into the stream that melted and ran down the mountain. Very few people were hardy enough to scale the mountain, but from time to time shepherds in hot summers approached the site and in fear told a few others what they had seen.

A Godless Expedition

When young Yearam was a large boy, nearly grown, three strange men and their hired helpers came to their humble home. They were atheists. They had organized an expedition at great sacrifice and expense for the specific purpose of exploring Greater Ararat to prove that there was no evidence that Noah's Ark ever rested there. They at last persuaded the father of young Yearam to be their official guide since he had always lived at the base and on the side of the great mountain and knew the country very intimately. Young Yearam had not yet made his pilgrimage to Jerusalem to become a "Haji." Since he was strong and curious and willing, he was hired as assistant to his father who was to be the guide.

At last, up very high but below the summit and in a sort of bowl or valley, surrounded by a group of Peaks they came to the glacier that had once been a mountain lake.

There at the end of the lake where the stream poured down the mountain from the glacier, the ice had melted and there the prow of a mighty ship protruded out of the ice. In the side of the great ship there was a doorway but the door was missing. The ship was covered outside with a thick layer of pitch or varnish. They entered the ship by the door and inside the ship was covered with that layer of lacquer or pitch the same as it was on the outside. There were cages of all sizes inside, many of them having strong bars like great animal cages. They could not see far inside because they did not have lanterns or proper torches. But they saw enough to know it was none other than the mighty ship called Noah's Ark.

Attempted Destruction

The atheists were at first amazed and dumbfounded. Then they grew bitter and angry and violent. Then they told their guide and his son that they would keep tabs on them. To save their lives they promised never to tell.

The guide and his son kept their lips closed through the years for fear of their lives. The atheists reported to all whom they met that there was no evidence of any ship on the mountain, or any remains of any such thing and that tradition was only vain imagination.

These men were much older than the young assistant guide. He had become a "Haji," had been a merchant in Constantinople, had travelled in Europe and America. It had now been over half a century and he had never heard anything from these men. Haji was now an old man and he

felt sure that these wicked men must be dead or too old to do him any harm.

His Story Recorded

One day Haji Yearam asked Mrs. Williams and me to have prayer with him. After telling us some very interesting things he asked me to produce a new, unused “Composition Book” and some paper. He then had me write his story out very carefully. After it was written, he had me read it over very carefully to him again so he could hear every word and think carefully about its wording. Then he had me copy it carefully in ink in the composition book and read it over carefully to him again so that he could hear every word and think carefully about its wording. He told the story as I have given it above.

Haji said that he felt sure that before Jesus comes again, God will cause men to find the ark again and prove to the whole world that the Bible account of the flood is true. He said that he believed that the Message of the Third Angel would be given with a great loud cry and that the truth would be heralded with such power that no one would be left without excuse. He knew he was soon to die, and he wanted his story preserved so that when the right time came it might encourage brave men to go and locate the ark and give to the world such proof as could not be denied.

Haji Yearam Died

Soon after this I was called to teach in South Lancaster by Prof. B.F. Machlan. Mrs Williams and I moved to Massachusetts and to her old home in South Lancaster

where we spent a year and a half. We moved there in May, 1916. Later we moved to Brockton, Massachusetts where I served as Supervisor of Manual Arts in the high schools of the city for eight years. When we moved east we took old Haji Yeamam to the home of my parents in Oakland, California. There my parents cared for him until he died. He willed my mother one of the homes he owned for caring for him until he died. My parents, brother, and sister all knew old Haji, like we did, to be a saint and real Christian. We never had any reason to doubt his sanity, or his truthfulness. He was very careful of all his words.

Three years after Haji Yeamam had me write carefully, his story, and after he was dead and buried, I sat in my home in Brockton reading a newspaper. There was printed the deathbed confession of a noted scientist of former years. He died in London, England. Before he died he said he had to make a confession because he did not dare die until he told the truth. He said his two companions were dead so he was responsible to no one but God. He confessed that he was convinced that there is a God and that the Bible is His word. He then told the story of the expedition he and two other atheists had made to Ararat and that they had discovered Noah's ark.

This man, before he died, told the same story, gave the same dates, as Haji Yeamam had given me to record in California when he knew he was soon to die.

I pasted the newspaper account in the composition book with the record I had made for Haji Yeamam.

In 1925 I was ordained to the ministry. After serving in New England and the Newfoundland mission field and Canada, I went into personal self –supporting missionary work in Louisiana for a few years. In 1940 a Butane explosion burned our institution to ashes and nearly burned me and our son, Nathan, to death in the fire. Everything we had in the world, but our lives, was burned ashes, except our bodies, and they were terribly burned and injured. The composition book with Haji Yeamam’s account of Noah’s ark and the deathbed confession perished in the flames of that fire.

Mrs. Williams and my Brother Ivan and my sister Bula are all still living and they can verify what I have written above about Haji Yeamam and his story.

Why I Have Written This

Of recent years Noah’s Ark and Mount Ararat have become live subjects of interests. One expedition went to Ararat last year. I read that a French expedition is about to try it. I have also been informed that an American expedition is now contemplated. Keeping my promise to old Haji Yeamam, I am now giving and have already given the story to certain of the men who are trying to organize an American expedition to explore Ararat. So that no one can ever think it is an afterthought, and in order that the story may go on record in case anything should happen to close my lips. I am mailing this account to the President of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists that it may be preserved. Whether or not it may ever do any good, I do not

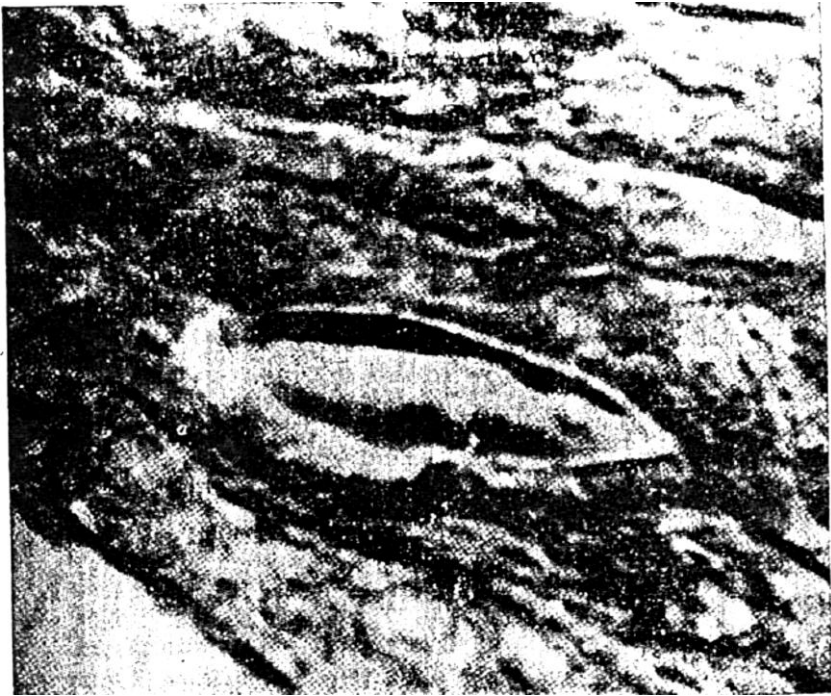
know, but old Haji was so very much concerned over it and so anxious that his information be given when needed to give men courage. I am fulfilling my promise to the grand old man whom I rescued from a lonely death, thinking him a pauper when he was not. I determine, with God's help, to remain faithful and meet Haji Yearam in the better land where there will be no atheists or others fighting against God's Word.

Harold N. Williams.

A Turkish army captain while on a tour; examining aerial photos suddenly came across this boat like object at which he gasped in great surprise and made a report of his discovery to others, then further investigation was made. As the word went out, and was published in the Mount Zion Reporter as well as a number of other publications, an expedition was formed for a more definite investigation.

The Bible narrative of the building of the Ark, with dimensions etc. is found in Genesis 6th chapter. It says it was in length 300 cubits, the breadth 50 cubits, and the height 30. This reduced to feet equals 450 ft. in length by 75 ft. in width and 45 in height. The dimensions of this ship are almost identical with that of the Bible record.

One scientist at least believes this is actually the remains of the Ark. He was with the exploration company, and made the statement, "There is one thing sure that nothing in nature could have formed such an object." He claims after examining the surroundings that this small level plateau has slid down from a much higher altitude where it was covered with snow and ice through the entire period.



**This picture taken from the air, of Noah's Ark
is used by permission of "Life magazine."**

More snow and ice was melted when this picture was taken

This also agreed with the first report published in the Reporter, that the natives claimed the big boat was first revealed by an earthquake that brought a glacier down the mountain destroying a small village. The width of this corresponds perfectly with the width of Noah's Ark.

When the captain sent a report to the Russian government, it caused considerable interest and the Czar sent out two companies of special soldiers to climb the mountain. One group of fifty men attacked one side, whilst a hundred men attacked the other. Two weeks of hard work were

required to chop out a trail and it was nearly a month before the Ark was reached. Complete measurements were taken, plans were drawn of it and many photographs obtained, which were all sent to the Czar. The Ark was found to contain hundreds of small rooms, whilst others were large with high ceilings. The unusually large rooms had a fence of great timbers as though designed to hold beasts ten times the size of elephants. Other rooms were lined with tiers of cages, somewhat like one sees today at a poultry show: only instead of chicken wire they had rows of tiny iron bars along the front.

Everything was heavily painted with a wax-like material resembling shellac, whilst the workmanship showed all the signs of a high type of civilization. The wood used was oleander, which belongs to the cypress family which never rots. This, together with the intense cold, accounted for its perfect preservation. The expedition also found on a peak of the mountain above the Ark, the burned remains of the wood observed to be missing from the Ark. Evidently those timbers were hauled up and used to build a shrine, for inside was a rough stone altar, such as the Hebrews use for sacrifices. That timber had either been struck by lightning, or it had caught alight through a fire from the altar. The timbers were considerably charred and the roof burned entirely away.

A few days after the report had been sent to Russia that government was overthrown by the Bolshevists. Our records were probably destroyed by a set of men who sought

to discredit religion and all belief in the Bible. Meanwhile, we White Russians of the Air Fleet escaped.

Several years ago the French Explorer, Fernand Navarra, his son Fernand Jr. and other members of an expedition party, made the discovery of tooled wood embedded in a glacial lake in Turkey. Navarra is convinced that the wood is from remains of the ark built by Noah to survive the Biblical flood.

Ralph Lenton was a member of the exploratory expedition, made in 1969, to confirm the find. He states that the wood was chopped from stagnant ice covering a small lake high on Mount Ararat, in Turkey, below the 14,000 foot level.

Hugo A.C. Neuburg, field physicist and glaciologist with a background in world-wide geophysical work including two years in Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year, confirms Lenton's observations.

"The discovery of ancient wood at this altitude justifies hard-nosed scientific inquiry," he said. Neuberg and Lenton emphasized that identification of the artifact cannot be made until "whatever is there is uncovered".

The Arctic Institute of North America, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., prepared plans for engineering operations designed to free the wood from approximately 900,000 cubic meters of ice and rock. The expedition required two summers' work at a cost of about 41 million. Helicopters and sophisticated equipment was provided to be used in the attempt. Ralph Lenton was to direct scientific operations this past summer. Camp facilities

for 25 men were made ready and planned for nights on the mountains.

Inquiries from all parts of the world indicated widespread interest in this project.

This great expedition for the final uncovering of Noah's Ark was stopped in Turkey, and not permitted to go to Mount Ararat.

It is reported that this was through the influence of Communist officials.

Nevertheless, the work of uncovering portions of the Ark, and photographing it, has fully established the fact that it is there, and has been miraculously preserved frozen in that lake, and discovered for this very time, as a stern rebuke to all infidels, and anti-God Communists whoever they are. It establishes the truth of the Bible in this age of unbelief and of the wicked all being destroyed in this flood, excepting Noah and his family of eight persons.

This great discovery also is a mighty warning to our ungodly wicked world, filled with violence as it was in the days of Noah (Gen. 6:11), that the pending judgment by fire is sure to come and is near at hand. — Matt. 24:37 to 39; Isaiah 66:15 to 17; 2 Peter 3rd ch.

The “Longsuffering of God waited in the days of Noah” — 1 Peter 3:20 — until only eight persons were accounted worthy of deliverance. Then destruction came. “Like as it was in the days of Noah” so will it be when the destruction comes by fire. — Matt. 24:37 to 39.

Israel did not come over to possess Canaan until “the wickedness of the Amorites had come to a full.” — Gen 15:16.

Just so it is now His mercy is waiting for the sealing work to be finished. Then the winds of war are to be turned loose. Now is the time to work. — Rev. 7: 2-4.

“We are to occupy till he comes.” — Luke 19:12, 13.
— Editor.

This entire revelation to the world is a miracle from beginning to end. It is a marvelous demonstration of the intervening hand that directs the affairs of men.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

Why did the Almighty form that little lake on top of Mount Ararat when He created the world? Why did He guide the ark filled with some of all the animals on earth to that lake and cause it to anchor right there? Why did He so wonderfully direct that boy to go with those infidel scientists to search for and find the Ark? Then why did He direct Haji before he died, to have the story so carefully written in the book and later given out through this Sabbath keeping minister? There was a definite purpose in all of this, and the Almighty is not going to be defeated now in this purpose.

We are on the very threshold of the world being destroyed by fire as it was then by water. This is why and the very time He intended to bring all of this truth to the world, and let them know definitely that the flood was real, and the Bible true.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

The next question arises, why did the Almighty so miraculously put all of this information in the hands of His chosen people at Jerusalem? Why did He choose to put it out from here to the world? Why did He lay the responsibility upon His Church of God here? Why didn't He place this work upon some of the big popular denominations or on some of the other Sabbath keeping groups? This valuable data has come to us through the Jews, and the work of sending it out to the world in every tongue is laid upon us here. Now what are we going to do about it? Are we going to fail HIM?

Printing 20,000 of these booklets comes far short of the Creator's purpose to give the Communists, this STUNNING BLOW, in the last and final act of HIS mercy to save some of them, before the destruction by fire.

This responsibility is heavy upon us and we appeal to our readers for one person, or two going together to put this in one of the many languages: German, French, Spanish, Russian, Italian, Norwegian, etc. Translating, printing, advertising and distributing this tract will be \$700 for five thousand. Those who have a surplus laid up. Read James 5:3. Then pray and be wise. Read Daniel 12:3. Choose the language you want. Send the money. We will do the work and keep you posted. Let us hear from you.

—Editor.