

WATCHMAN'S TEACHING LETTER

Monthly Letter #232; August, 2017 By: Teacher Clifton A. Emahiser
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THOSE TO WHOM THE COVENANT BELONGS

This is my two hundred and thirty-second monthly teaching letter and continues my twentieth year of publication. I have resolved to do a series of lessons providing clarifying criticism of Howard B. Rand's books, tracts and articles published in his *Destiny Magazine*. With this lesson I will continue where I left off with the "**The Book Of The Kingdom**", chapter XIII of XXIV, "The Reign Of Saul", *Destiny*, for part #2 of chapter XIII, February 1950, (and I will edit it out of necessity):

"... Saul was informed of what the people were doing and he immediately issued a command that they cease violating the law. Then he gave instructions that all the cattle to be prepared for food were to be brought to him and prepared according to the requirements of the law. After this the King offered a sacrifice to Yahweh and the people satisfied their hunger.

"Results of a Rash Oath

"Saul then issued orders that the army was to pursue the Philistines all that night, assail them at dawn and leave not a man alive. The captains of his hosts, as well as the men themselves, assented, but the priest with Saul informed him it would be better for him to make inquiry of Yahweh before carrying out this order. The King did as suggested and inquired of Yahweh if he was to pursue the enemy that night, but he received no answer to his question. Saul immediately recognized that there was sin in his camp because Yahweh refused to be inquired of concerning his campaign.

"The King gathered the captains and all the people together to make inquiry to find out who had sinned. Saul declared that if it proved to be his own son Jonathan, he would surely die. Thus, again, he passed hasty judgment before the facts were known. Lots were cast and Saul and his son Jonathan were taken. Again the lots were cast and Jonathan was selected as the offender. His father thereupon asked him what he had done. Jonathan confessed that he ate some honey as they passed through some woods when they were pursuing the Philistines. He wanted to know if he must die because he ate the honey when he was hungry.

"Saul's impetuosity and his failure to think things through before speaking, and the added failure to limit the curse of the violation of his oath to those only who were aware that such an oath had been taken, brought him face to face with the necessity of executing an innocent man – his own son.

"In reply to Jonathan's question Saul declared that he must die because he had violated the oath of the King. Thus, the results of a rash oath were far-reaching indeed.

"But the army of Israel recognized that, had it not been for Jonathan's attack upon the Philistine garrison, Israel would still be subject to the Philistines. They demanded, therefore, that Saul spare the life of his son, declaring that Jonathan had won the great victory for Israel that day. In so doing the army rescued Jonathan from the sentence and his life was spared. But Israel was unable to pursue the Philistines that night because of the King's oath and the army's refusal to allow Jonathan to be slain for having violated it. The Philistines returned to their own stronghold and the failure to destroy them – all because of Saul's foolish oath –

ultimately ended in the defeat and death of Saul himself when, years later, they attacked and slew him and his son Jonathan in battle.

“Yahweh’s blessing would not have been upon Israel had they pursued the Philistines that night because of the oath and its violation. The Bible demonstrates again and again that Yahweh requires his people to keep their word even though they swear to their own hurt. Saul had foolishly sworn an oath to his own hurt and to the detriment of all Israel. Yahweh would not prosper him or fulfill the second clause of that oath; that is, vengeance upon his enemies, while the first clause had been violated. Yahweh could have brought complete defeat upon the enemy but the price for keeping the oath was too great, so Israel’s foes were not destroyed.

“However, Israel did gain a temporary victory over the Philistines. As a result Saul’s leadership was established over all Israel. He then fought against the enemies of Israel on every hand, delivering the people from all those who had been oppressing them and spoiling their land.

“The Amalekites

“Israel thereafter enjoyed a period of rest from their enemies and the time arrived for them to remember the instructions Moses had given them concerning the Amalekites. They were the people who had made an unprovoked attack upon Israel when they came out of Egypt. Moses had said:

“Remember what Amalek did unto thee by the way, when ye were come forth out of Egypt; How he met thee by the way, and smote the hindmost of thee, even all *that were feeble behind thee, when thou wast faint and weary; and he feared not Yahweh. Therefore it shall be, when Yahweh thy Almighty hath given thee rest from all thine enemies round about, in the land which Yahweh thy Almighty giveth thee for an inheritance to possess it, that thou shalt blot out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven; thou shalt not forget it.*’ (Deut. 25:17-19.)

“In conformity with Moses’ instructions Samuel went to Saul at the request of Yahweh and told him that the Almighty expected him to destroy the Amalekites. Yahweh remembered what Amalek had done to Israel and they were not to forget it. So Samuel told Saul:

“Now go and smite Amalek, and utterly destroy all that they have, and spare them not; but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass.’ (1 Sam. 15:3.)

“This command may seem harsh but it must not be forgotten that because of unrighteousness, disease and filth, the Amalekites were a source of pollution, both physical and moral, to all those who came in contact with them. Then, too, Yahweh recognized that His people would never be free from evil aggression, or His Kingdom safe from attack, so long as the Amalekites were allowed to live and scheme in their plotting against Israel. Today their descendants are planning an all-out attack upon modern Israel with the expectation of annihilating Yahweh’s people so that they may cease to be a nation on the earth.”

(At this point Rand suggests that Germans are Israel’s enemy, see *War Against God, Documentary Studies*, Volume 1, page 186).

[Critical notes by Clifton A. Emahiser: At this point Rand suggests that the Germans are Israel's enemy, see *War Against God, Documentary Studies*, Volume 1, page 186. So while Howard B. Rand does quite well in many areas, he makes some real serious blunders in his 3-volume series, and especially here in volume #1!

On page 394, Rand states in part: "... So with the beginning of the Third Woe, when the heathen will be raging the resurrection will occur. (By their opposition to God and through their declaration of the lack of faith in the God of the Bible, Germany, Russia, and Japan are truly heathen nations insofar as their governments are concerned.)"

Note that Rand failed to note that the pure White Germans as well as many pure White Russians are Covenant Israelites.

Ibid: p. 333: "Again let it be noted that it is one people – His Israel people – not the Germans, Italians, Japanese, or even Russia, with whom God is to make the covenant of peace; *neither is it a league of nations.*"

Ibid: p. 169: "... Here at Rome, Fascism came to power long before Hitler and Nazism were supreme in Germany, or Spain and his dictatorial authority had been fully established in Russia"

Ibid: p. 200: Here Rand includes Germany as one of the nations "confederated" against Israel at Psalm 83:1-5, stating in part: "Then follows the list of nations involved, giving their ancient names. Some have already been identified as Turkey, Arabia, Mongolia, China Japan, Russia, France, Germany, Persia, Afghanistan, Tibet, Armenia and many others"

Ibid: p. 235: "... We know from prophesy that as a result of the present conflict between Russia and Germany there will emerge a powerful combination of nations which will attack the Anglo-Saxon world. These armed forces from without will be augmented by enemy activities within. The final phase of that conflict will center in Palestine"

Ibid: p. 139: Rand states in part: "... Now this Stone Kingdom began to strike the feet of the Image when our forces invaded Italy ... and, with the collapse of Germany, the smashing and grinding process was completed, for in the unconditional surrender of the Nazis the Babylonian Succession of Empires ended" Actually, it is quite the opposite, as the German tribes were "... **the stone that was cut out of the mountain without hands ...**" (Dan. 2:45), and they systematically brought the Roman Empire to an end! Many other passages could be cited where Rand debases the several Teutonic Israel tribes who sprang from the **CIMBRI**.

Rand's error was adopted from British Israel, which arrogantly and quite foolishly saw the British alone as descendants of the twelve tribes, and imagined that the British were somehow not related to the rest of the White people of Europe.] – Back to Rand:

"The Kenites

"Saul gathered his army, mustering the men into service at Telaim, there being two hundred thousand footmen and ten thousand men of Judah. When he reached a city of Amalek he made contact with the Kenites, who lived among the Amalekites, and told them to leave, lest they also perish, for they had acted kindly when Israel came out of Egypt.

"The Kenites were a nomadic people whose original home was in the region south of Palestine. Moses' father-in-law, a Midianite, is also described as a Kenite (see Judges 1:16

and 4:11). The Kenites threw in their lot with Israel on the march from Mount Sinai to Palestine and later joined Judah when that tribe undertook to conquer their part of Palestine. Then they settled in a district south of Palestine and became closely identified with the Amalekites.”

[Critical note by Clifton A. Emahiser: It is quite certain that the father-in-law of Moses was a Midianite, and not of the tribe of the Kenites. Heber, another of his descendants, was called a Kenite only in the Book of Judges. But the word Kenite also means “smith”, which would describe Heber quite well, where the King James and other versions do not always properly discern between the two meanings. Jael, the wife of Heber, was as handy with a hammer as a smith’s wife could be and she used one to kill Sisera, the Canaanite general.] – Back to Rand:

“Saul Spares Agag

“The Kenites withdrew from among the Amalekites whom Saul conquered, massacring all the people, giving no quarter, but taking Agag, their King, alive. Saul and his troops spared Agag and saved the best and fattest of the flocks and herds, for they were not willing to destroy them, though they did destroy the common and worthless stock.

“A message came from Yahweh to Samuel saying:

“‘It repenteth me that I have set up Saul to be king: for he is turned back from following me, and hath not performed my commandments. And it grieved Samuel; and he cried unto Yahweh all night.’ (1 Sam. 15:11.)

“Samuel had done much for Saul and now that Yahweh had rejected him, Samuel was disappointed and hurt. But as a prophet of Yahweh Samuel went to meet Saul upon his return from the conquest of the Amalekites. Saul had been chosen of Yahweh to punish a sinful nation but he had disobeyed His commands. He had failed to destroy Agag, the King, and had reserved the best of the spoils taken from the Amalekites. Therefore, Yahweh rejected him as King in Israel. When Samuel met Saul, the King told him that he had carried out the commands of Yahweh. But Samuel inquired:

“‘... What *meaneth* then this bleating of the sheep in mine ears, and the lowing of the oxen which I hear?’ (1 Sam. 15:14.)

“Saul’s Excuse

“Saul explained that they had been taken from the Amalekites, the troops sparing the best of the sheep and oxen for a sacrifice to Yahweh. The rest they destroyed. Samuel then said, ‘I will tell thee what Yahweh hath said to me this night.’ Saul told him to speak and Samuel went on:

“‘... When thou *wast* little in thine own sight, *wast* thou not *made* the head of the tribes of Israel, and Yahweh anointed thee king over Israel? And Yahweh sent thee on a journey, and said, Go and utterly destroy the sinners the Amalekites, and fight against them until they be consumed. Wherefore then didst thou not obey the voice of Yahweh, but didst fly upon the spoil, and didst evil in the sight of Yahweh?’ (1 Sam. 15:17-19.)

“Saul insisted that he had fulfilled the mission, had taken Agag prisoner and slain the Amalekites. His troops, he said, took the best of the oxen and sheep to sacrifice to Yahweh. To this Samuel replied:

“... Hath Yahweh as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of Yahweh? Behold, to obey *is* better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams. For rebellion *is* as the sin of witchcraft, and stubbornness *is* as iniquity and idolatry. Because thou hast rejected the word of Yahweh, he hath also rejected thee from *being* king.’ (1 Sam. 15:22-23.)

“The Results of Disobedience

“Saul then admitted that he had sinned by refusing to completely follow out the command of Yahweh and the instructions of Samuel. He gave as his reason for allowing the oxen and sheep to be saved that he was afraid of his troops, so he did what they had demanded. He begged Samuel to pardon his sin and go back with him so that he might worship Yahweh. Samuel refused, saying that Saul had set aside the word of Yahweh and Yahweh had set him aside from being king.

“This is a most interesting commentary on the attitude of Yahweh toward those who despise and reject His Word. That word was orally given to Saul by a prophet of Yahweh, but today the prophets of Yahweh, through their writings, have delivered the Word of Yahweh to all His people. If Saul was rejected as King for rejecting the spoken word of Yahweh, what, then, will be the punishment of all those who today reject the Written Word? After all, is not the critic and modernist in the same position that Saul occupied when Samuel said of his refusal to believe that obedience was more acceptable than sacrifice and being self-willed was as bad as the iniquity of idols.

“As Samuel turned to leave, Saul caught at the skirt of his robe and it was torn. Then Samuel said:

“... Yahweh hath rent the kingdom of Israel from thee this day, and hath given it to a neighbour of thine, *that is* better than thou.’ (1 Sam. 15:28.)

“As a result of his all-night pleading with Yahweh in Saul’s behalf, Samuel knew by personal experience the unchangeable purposes of Yahweh, so he said to Saul:

“The Splendour of Israel [He who presides over Israel], he will never lie nor change his mind; he is not a man, to change his mind.’ (1 Sam. 15:29, *Moffatt Trans.*)

“Saul pleaded with Samuel to show him respect before his officers and army, as well as before all Israel, by coming along with him while he worshipped Yahweh. Samuel went with Saul while he worshipped, after which he told Saul to bring Agag, King of the Amalekites, to him. Agag came to Samuel with tottering steps:

“... And Agag said, Surely the bitterness of death is past. And Samuel said, As thy sword hath made women childless, so shall thy mother be childless among women. And Samuel hewed Agag in pieces before Yahweh in Gilgal.’ (1 Sam. 15:32:33.)

“After that Samuel went to Ramah and Saul went home to his native town of Gibeah. Samuel never saw Saul again, for he refused to visit Saul to the day of his death. In reading this account of Saul’s rejection of the word of Yahweh and Samuel’s refusal to associate with

him from that time on, we are reminded of the admonition of John concerning our attitude toward those who reject the Living Word – Yahshua Christ our Redeemer:

“Many misleaders have gone out into the world, some not acknowledging Jesus Christ to have come bodily. This is the misleader and the antagonist of Christ. Take care of yourselves, so that you may not lose what we are working out, but may receive a perfect reward. Whoever assumes the lead among you, and continues not in the teaching of the Messiah, possesses not God. Whoever continues in that teaching, he possesses both the Father and the Son. If any one comes to you, and does not bring this doctrine, neither admit him to your house nor wish him success; for whoever wishes him success, himself participates in his wicked doings.’ (2 John 7-11, *Ferrar Fenton Trans.*)

“This is a tremendous indictment of all those who, through financial support and by other means, are contributing to the continuation of the preaching of subversive doctrines in our churches by modernists. They are saying Godspeed to them and are participating in their wicked doings.

Samuel grieved over Saul, but Yahweh was sorry He had made him king over Israel.”
End of chapter XIII of, “The Reign Of Saul.”

I will now begin **“The Book Of The Kingdom”**, chapter XIV of XXIV, “David Anointed King”, *Destiny*, for March of 1950, (and I will edit it out of necessity):

“David Anointed King:

“**SAMUEL** continued to grieve over Saul’s failure as King until Yahweh spoke to him and told him not to mourn any more for Saul. He was instructed to go to Jesse, the Bethlehemite, for Yahweh said He had provided a king from among Jesse’s sons to succeed Saul. The fact that Samuel was sent to Bethlehem to choose a man to be King – whom Yahweh later declared was a man after His own heart – is of interest because Bethlehem became the city of the nativity of Yahshua Christ who is ‘the root and the offspring of David, and the bright and morning star’ (Rev. 22:16).

“Samuel said, however, that if he went to Bethlehem for such a purpose, and Saul heard of it, he would kill him. But Yahweh told Samuel to take a heifer and go there to conduct a service of worship and call Jesse to the sacrifice. Samuel was informed that Yahweh would then tell him what he was to do and that he was to anoint the man whom Yahweh would point out to him.

“Samuel Goes To Bethlehem

“Following these instructions, Samuel went to Bethlehem, taking the heifer for the sacrifice with him. When the elders of the city met Samuel they were greatly troubled and asked him if his visit was a peaceful one. They were aware of the severance of relations between Samuel and Saul their King and they were disturbed lest the prophet’s presence in their city might cause them trouble with Saul. But Samuel assured them he had come in peace and for the purpose of sacrificing to Yahweh. He instructed the elders to prepare for the sacrifice and, after consecrating them, he sent a special invitation to Jesse and his sons to attend the sacrifice. When Jesse and his sons arrived Samuel saw Eliab, Jesse’s eldest

son, and thought to himself that surely this was Yahweh's anointed. However, Yahweh said to Samuel:

“... Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have refused him: for *Yahweh seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but Yahweh looketh on the heart.*’ (1 Sam. 16:7.)

“This is a clear illustration of the inability of men to know the thoughts and intents of the hearts of others. Because this is so, men are in no position to sit in judgment, for they are guided only by outward appearances. The Almighty knows the intents of the heart and He accurately judges every man according to his thoughts.

“David Anointed

“Seven of the sons of Jesse passed before Samuel but he said that Yahweh had not chosen any of these. He asked Jesse if there were any other sons and was informed that the youngest son was tending the sheep. Samuel instructed him to send for David, saying that they must not sit down to the feast until he arrived. When David came to join his father and brethren Samuel saw a fine-looking young man, fair and well formed. The Almighty instructed the Prophet to anoint him and Samuel anointed David in the presence of his brethren. From that time forward the Spirit of Yahweh came upon David. Having completed his mission, Samuel departed at the close of the service.

“Saul Troubled

“When Saul refused to keep the Almighty's commands Yahweh left him and he became a man without the assurance and comfort of the presence of Yahweh with him. His spirit was troubled and he had no peace of mind. Many times he was terrified and miserably depressed. His ministers informed him that, because of the departure of the Spirit of Yahweh, an evil spirit was now troubling him. Because of his condition, they advised him to secure the services of a skilled musician to play the harp before him, for they said that when he was despondent the music would comfort him.

“This was an interesting ‘cure’ offered to Saul by men who knew that music can ease a guilty conscience by inducing forgetfulness, diverting a man from dwelling upon his troubles. Music plays an important part in revelry and riotous living, but there are types of music and song which help to increase the feeling of reverence for the Almighty. Thus, we have music that stirs the baser passions of men and women, music that contributes to enhance the religious life of the people, music that arouses all that is noble and fine in human nature and music that excites the martial spirit as soldiers march to battle.

“Saul needed the soothing effects of music and song to relieve the mental torture of the guilty conscience of a man who had turned away from the Almighty. How the playing of music could even temporarily bring about the expulsion of an evil spirit we do not fully understand, unless certain strains of music are unendurable to them. Perhaps music that appeals to the nobler instincts of men and women is correspondingly irritating to evil spirits. But be that as it may, the fact remains that Saul's ministers recognized the need for a skillful musician whose music would bring mental relief to the King.

“David Sent To Saul

“Following the advice of his counselors, Saul gave orders for a man proficient in music to be found and brought to him. One of his ministers replied that he had seen a son of Jesse who was a skillful musician and a fine dancer. He also added that he was a gentleman, could recite well and was good looking. Moreover, he declared, the Almighty was with him. The King immediately sent to Jesse and asked that David his son be sent to him.

“David had already been anointed by Samuel and now the Almighty was using David’s musical accomplishments to give him the needed training at the court of the King for the duties he was to later assume. Such things do not just happen; there is always a Divine plan operating in behalf of those whom Yahweh has chosen for His service. Back of that plan is a definite program being carried out in the lives of all those thus chosen. All this is clearly in evidence in the history of the Almighty’s people and in the lives of individuals who in every age have been selected by the Almighty for specific undertakings. This is not fatalism in the popularly-accepted meaning of this word, but it is a demonstration that the Almighty guides the righteous, training and preparing them for the place they are to occupy in His plans and the responsibilities which are to be laid upon them, sometimes many years in advance of the actual task assigned.

“Jesse sent David to Saul and he was presented to the King who was well pleased with him. David thereupon became one of his servants. When Saul became despondent in spirit David would play upon his harp, no doubt accompanying his playing with singing. Then the spirit of despondency would leave the King. That a melancholy despondency may be evidence of the presence of an evil spirit is made clear from this account of Saul’s troubles, especially so when the despondency is only manifested in remorse for sin but without repentance.

“The Philistines Declare War

“The Philistines assembled to fight against Israel and for their leader they chose Goliath of Gath. He was a giant and the weight of the armor he wore and the size of his weapons were in proportion to his great height. The account indicates that he was approximately eleven feet tall and his armor weighed between 150 and 200 pounds. His spear is estimated to have been approximately twenty-five feet long, the iron point, or head weighing around eighteen pounds.

“Goliath’s Challenge

“The armies of Israel had gathered to oppose the Philistines and Goliath demanded that Israel furnish a man to fight him. He bargained that if the man they sent killed him, then all the Philistines would become Israel’s servants. On the other hand, if he killed the Israelite, then all Israel must become their servants. This challenge disheartened the men of Israel, for they felt sure they could not meet it.

“Jesse’s three sons were with the army of Israel and David had evidently returned home since the King was at the front with his army. David was looking after his father’s sheep during the forty days Goliath had been challenging the army of Israel to send out a champion to fight against him. One day Jesse sent David to the army to take provisions to his sons and to report back concerning their welfare and health.

“David's Query

“David arrived at the camp and, putting his luggage in care of the luggage tender, he sought out his brothers and talked with them. As they visited together Goliath came out and challenged Israel as he had been doing for the past forty days. The men of Israel fled from Goliath, for they were afraid of him. David made inquiry about the meaning of this challenge and was told what was happening. He asked what would be done by the King for the man who delivered Israel from their enemy. He was informed that the King would make him wealthy and would also give him his daughter for a wife, while his family will be free from paying any more taxes in Israel. David now said:

“... who is this uncircumcised Philistine, that he should defy the armies of the living Almighty?’ (1 Sam. 17:26.)

“When David’s brothers saw him speaking to the soldier about Goliath, Eliab was very angry with him and scolded David:

“... Why camest thou down hither? And with whom hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderness? I know thy pride, and the naughtiness of thine heart; for thou art come down that thou mightest see the battle.’ (1 Sam. 17:28.)

“Eliab, the eldest son of Jesse, was the one whom Samuel at first felt Yahweh should select as King and it was of this son that Yahweh was speaking when He said that he knew the thoughts of his heart and therefore He had rejected him. In this instance of Eliab’s angry accusation of David we have a glimpse of his character and it displayed a type of man wholly unfit to rule in Israel. David replied to his brother’s accusation by asking what had he done that was so amiss.

“David turned away from his brother and again asked the soldiers what the King would do for the man who would slay Goliath. The words that David spoke were told to Saul, for in asking them David indicated a willingness to meet Goliath. Saul, therefore, sent for him.

“David and Goliath

“David was brought before Saul and he said to the King:

“... Let no man’s heart fail because of him; thy servant will go and fight with this Philistine.’ (1 Sam. 17:32.)

“Saul remonstrated with David, saying that he was but a boy and Goliath had been a man of war from his youth. He would not be able to win a conflict against such a warrior. However, David told Saul he was not afraid to meet Goliath and he related to the King two encounters he had had, one with a lion and the other with a bear while he was tending his father’s sheep:

“Thy servant slew both the lion and the bear: and this uncircumcised Philistine shall be as one of them, seeing he hath defied the armies of the living Almighty.’ (1 Sam. 17: 36.)

“David declared, moreover, that it was Yahweh who had delivered him from the paws of the lion and the bear and He would deliver him from this Philistine also. The King, perhaps in desperation, knowing no other course to take, consented to allow David to go out against the champion of the Philistine cause who had challenged the armies of Israel. Saul put his

own armor upon David, including a helmet of brass, a coat of mail and a sword from his armory. But because David was not used to such armor, he found himself cumbered and his freedom of movement gone. He told Saul it was impossible for him to go out to battle wearing the armor. So he stripped it off and, taking just his sling, went out to meet Goliath. Selecting five smooth stones from a brook, he put them into his bag and, with his sling and his staff in his hand, he approached the mighty Philistine.

“When Goliath saw David coming toward him he stormed:

“... Am I a dog, that thou comest to me with staves? And the Philistine cursed David by his gods ... And the Philistine said to David, Come to me, and I will give thy flesh unto the fowls of the air, and to the beasts of the field.’ (1 Sam. 17:43-44.)

“David made his reply to Goliath’s taunts:

“... Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield: but I come to thee in the name of Yahweh of hosts, the Almighty of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied.’ (1 Sam. 17:45.)

“All this was spoken in the hearing of both armies and David continued:

“This day will Yahweh deliver thee into mine hand; and I will smite thee, and take thine head from thee; and I will give the carcasses of the host of the Philistines this day unto the fowls of the air, and to the wild beasts of the earth; that all the earth may know that there is an Almighty in Israel.’ (1 Sam. 17:46.)

“The contest was thus stated to be between the gods of the Philistines and the Almighty of Israel. David was unafraid for he knew that the Almighty saves not with the sword and spear but by His Might, for the battle is Yahweh’s. Wherever Bible stories are told, this account of David’s conflict with Goliath is retold as a demonstration of the presence of the Almighty with His people. David’s challenge included a prophecy that has been fulfilled throughout the ages in the hearing of every generation, ‘That all the earth may know that there is an Almighty in Israel.’”

“**The Book Of The Kingdom**”, chapter XIV of XXIV, “David Anointed King” will be continued in WTL #233.