

The Exclusive Source of Truth

During the past few years, as this end-time message of Truth has been going out over the air with ever-increasing power, some groups and individuals have begun to attack the necessity for the use of the Sacred Name in our quest for salvation. It has only been after very diligent, thoughtful, and careful study that the author has reached the conclusion that the Sacred Name of our Heavenly Father “YAHWEH” and of our Savior, “YAHSHUA the Messiah,” are absolutely imperative to our eternal salvation.

The message preached by the Assemblies of Yahweh is not slanted toward destroying the Christian faith, but, rather, it is designed to give you ever-increasing knowledge and understanding to withstand the end-time persecution predicted to sweep across this earth in the near future. A closer personal relationship with the Almighty Heavenly Father Yahweh and our Savior and Redeemer, Yahshua the Messiah, can be achieved through coming to know them personally by their revealed Names which were directed to be written into the inspired Scriptures by the Holy Spirit.

In this article, it is our inten-

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tion to refute the unfounded objections which have been raised against this vital, end-time message by those who have not understood just how vital the Sacred Name really is as an integral part of the Scriptures. All of the objections which have been raised can be biblically and categorically answered and refuted.

It should be the exclusive objective of each one of the true and sincere worshipers of the Almighty in these last days, just before the close of the age, to search the Scriptures daily to find the “narrow pathway” to salvation, just as did the noble Bereans in the early Apostolic era (Acts 17:11).

In our contemporary era, we see many sincere and dedicated people, highly educated, who definitely preach “another Evangel,” as happened during the days of the Apostles (Galatians 1:6-12). While these people preach a message which appears on the surface to be plausible, when it is held up to the scrutiny of the light of the inspired Scriptures, the arguments, which have been so ingeniously formulated and

presented, fall flat.

For instance, most of the readers of this article are familiar with the reams of literature which may be obtained arguing against the True Sabbath of the Almighty. The writers of this literature certainly appear to be sincere in their convictions. However, misguided sincerity cannot circumvent the fact that the inspired Scriptures unequivocally state that the seventh-day Sabbath is the day on which our Heavenly Father directs us to rest from our labors and worship Him. No amount of literature which may ever be published, no sincere Sunday worship, no seemingly authoritative theological statement will be able to alter the unchangeable TRUTH, as commanded in Scriptures, such as Exodus 20:8-11 and 31:12-18, and other passages.

This is exactly the honor that we who revere the True, revealed sacred Name of our Heavenly Father Yahweh and His Messiah, Yahshua, bestow upon the holy Scriptures. We do not find that a doctrine can be stated in one particular place in the Word, while in another the Almighty would contradict Himself by saying something diametrically opposite. Our Heavenly Father

is certainly not a Being who is given to double talk or confusion (1 Corinthians 14:33, Malachi 3:6, and Hebrews 13:8). Neither is He a “doddering old senile recluse” who needs to be told what His Word says.

He certainly is not guilty of being unable to know His own Name! He is the Creator and Sustainer of the universe, and, consequently, should be capable of knowing His own mind.

Mortal human beings, even though we may possess fantastic understanding and knowledge in comparison to our Heavenly Father, we can best be classed as inferior and of worthless substance. Mortal man must never find himself in the position where he presumes to dictate his wishes to the Almighty, or decide for our Heavenly Father what is true and correct. The Word—the Sacred Scriptures—represents the final Will of the Most High.

The worship of Yahweh is totally different from all other religions! In True Worship, Yahweh commands—man obeys. In nominal religion, man molds the Almighty to his own concepts and ideas. To stand at odds with Yahweh is to make a most unwise choice, resulting in that person’s being rejected by the Heavenly Father.

What Is the Word of Yahweh?

The only correct and absolute place to find the basis of our Faith is in such scriptures as John 5:39 and 10:35. “***Search the Scriptures, because you think that in them you have eternal life; and these are they which bear witness of me....***” (John 5:39). “***If he called them Elohim, to whom the word of Yahweh came (and the Scripture cannot be broken)....***” (John 10:35).

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I would like to focus your attention on the startling fact that when our Savior was speaking these words, the New Testament had not as yet been written! It was not until at least 20 years after the Savior spoke these words that the first book of the New Testament was actually written. In fact, the manuscripts of the New Testament were only compiled in their present canonical order by Jerome during the years 382 to 405 in our Common Era.

The Apostle Paul, in writing to the young minister Timothy, exhorts him to, “***Give diligence to present yourself approved to Yahweh, a workman that needs not be ashamed, handling properly the word of truth....***” (2 Timothy 2:15).

The studying which Paul urged Timothy to do is explained in the third chapter of this same second epistle, verse 14 to 17. “***But remain in the things which you have learned and have been assured of, knowing of whom you have learned them; and that from a babe you have known the sacred writings which are able to make you wise to salvation through faith which is in the Messiah Yahshua. Every scripture Yahweh breathed is also profitable for teaching,***

for reproof, for correction, for instruction which is in righteousness: that the man of Yahweh may be complete, furnished completely to every good work.”

Once more we are given to understand that the inspired Scriptures to which Paul refers are the **Hebrew Scriptures**, commonly known as the Old Testament. These were the writings inspired directly by the Almighty through His Prophets. As I have already noted, the New Testament was not written at this time (this epistle Timothy forms a part) and had yet to be compiled in its present canon.

In addition, Paul continues in the fourth chapter and verse 2 by exhorting Timothy to, “***Preach the Word.***” Again, the Word to which Paul refers must have been the inspired Hebrew Scriptures, the passage beginning, “***Thus says Yahweh....***”

If Paul was so emphatic in pointing one of his followers to the Old Testament Scriptures, then it is imperative that we also turn our attention toward the Old Testament for our guide to everlasting salvation. If we look merely to the Greek Scriptures, we are, in effect, “placing the cart before the horse!” The Hebrew Scriptures are those which testify of Yahshua the Messiah (John 5:39).

You may read His own reference to this truth in Luke 24:44-48. The Scriptures which He opened to the understanding of the disciples were the Old Testament Hebrew Scriptures. In Isaiah 8:20, we read a frequently quoted passage relative to the keeping of the Law of Yahweh. “***To the law and to the testimony! If they speak not according to this word, surely there is no morning for them.***” Consequently, we must conclude that if the New Testament would presume to teach a

doctrine opposed to that which is contained in the Old Testament, we would be required to discard it immediately as having no light!

However, I would like to allay all fears in this regard instantly. The New Testament is completely in harmony with the Old, and we can trust its message. If we do not distort its true teachings with extraneous theological interpretations, its intrinsic message harmonizes completely and accurately with the Old Testament.

The New Testament does, in fact, teach the same message as does the Old, and we can prove this by diligent study, searching, and questioning. There is an abundance of evidence that the Sacred Name of our Heavenly Father appeared in the original texts of the New Testament and was revered by the early Apostles, who suffered severe persecution to proclaim the necessity for using it in True Worship. Also, we can prove conclusively that the name of our Savior, Yahshua the Messiah, was preached by the Apostles in the early Messianic Assembly.

Have you read the record of the historian Eusebius, for example? Certainly the Almighty wishes for His people all over the world to read His Words in their own languages. He desires that the True message of salvation be preached to all the world in the native tongues of all people so that all men may have the opportunity to repent and enter the Kingdom.

Taking Liberties With Yahweh's Name

However, the idea that names differ in various languages constitutes only a feeble and evasive excuse for inserting a name for the Almighty and Messiah different from that which was inspired into the original Scriptures, since the names of the Apostles and prophets were little changed,

or altered, during translation. There is absolutely no scriptural authority for deleting the holy Name of the Almighty, or the Name of His Son, Yahshua the Messiah, our Savior, which alone brings salvation (Acts 4:12). If you desire authority against changing His Name, or deleting it, please read Matthew 4:4 and Deuteronomy 8:3! After noting some of the Scriptures which caution against tampering with the Word, it is almost inconceivable that the translators have taken the liberties which are so evident. Please read Deuteronomy 4:1-8, Proverbs 30:6, and Revelation 22:18-20.

As we pursue this thought, let me emphasize that the **English King James Version** is not an inspired translation. Constantly we hear the term *inspired translation*. There is no inspired translation! The originals were inspired, or supernaturally breathed, from heaven by the Holy Spirit (2 Peter 1:20-21 and 2 Timothy 3:16). All translations of those originals in our possession today are merely the works of men.

Again, we should note how strange it is that the names of the patriarchs, prophets, apostles, and even that of the evil spirit, Satan the Devil, should be slavishly transliterated (the sound of the word is literally carried across without change from one language to another), while the Name of The Author should be deleted! Why should the name *Satan* be retained, while the Name of the Author of the Book, Almighty Yahweh, is deleted, and not only deleted, but replaced by the name of an idol which was once served in worshipful reverence by the ancient Canaanite tribes. In fact, these tribes, in worship of their idols, used a small portion of scriptural knowledge while liberally corrupting their worship with a generous

admixture of the thoughts, the ideas, and the commandments of men (Matthew 15:8-9). If we depart by only the smallest iota from the pure worship which has been commanded by the inspired Scriptures, we leave that which keeps us pure in the eyes of the "Word" (Deuteronomy 5:29-33 and 13:1-5).

It is imperative that we come to understand that the Sacred Scriptures were written in the Hebrew first and were then translated into the Greek, and, subsequently, into the other native tongues. This is true of both the Old and the New Testaments and is a statement which can be proved historically. We cannot view the **Septuagint** as being inspired, or utilize it for a model upon which to base substantiating theories for new doctrines. The Old Testament was definitely written in the Hebrew language.

Dr. George Lamsa has pointed out in the preface of his translation that there is ample evidence that the New Testament was first written in the Hebrew or Aramaic (Semitic languages) and then later translated into Greek. In addition, such a noted Bible scholar as Dr. E. W. Bullinger in his **Companion Bible** says, speaking of the New Testament: "*If the Greek of the New Testament be regarded as an inspired translation from the Hebrew or Aramaic originals, most of the various readings would be accounted for and understood.*" Every Bible scholar of note will concede that Aramaic (a late Hebrew dialect) was the language which was spoken by our Savior while He sojourned among men. Again, I would have to reiterate here parenthetically that there is no "inspired translation."

The Language of the Scriptures

If the Hebrew is not the pure language which is spoken of by

the prophet Zephaniah in chapter 3, verse 9, we may ask, why did the Almighty choose to speak to the Hebrews in their own native tongue? Almighty Yahweh chose to reveal Himself to the Hebrews and has not done so with any other people (Psalm 147:19-20). He spoke to the Israelites when they were coming out of Egypt in a language which they could understand! Please read Deuteronomy 4:33-36.

It is hardly strange that when our Savior implored the Heavenly Father to glorify His Name (John 12:20-28), the instant reply from the Heavens was, ***“I have both glorified it and will glorify it again.”*** Notice in this passage that Greeks had come to see Yahshua. The Messiah did not even recognize their presence, but referred to the Name of the Father. Thus, He must have had advance knowledge of the Greek responsibility for deleting the Father’s Name, and, eventually, His own saving Name also, from their translation of the New Testament. Additionally, there is no instance recorded in the Scriptures where any person who ever received the Word of the Almighty was unable to speak the Semitic language. All persons to whom the Almighty spoke knew Aramaic or Hebrew.

I am certain that each sincere Bible student is convinced of the unerring accuracy which is inherent in the inspired, Sacred Scriptures. However, we can find numerous errors in the English text. Some Bible students enumerate as high as 20,000 to 30,000 mistakes. Could this indicate the infallibility of the Bible translators? It most definitely reveals that the translations are indeed the works of mortal men. Also, I might underscore the fact that the inspired Scriptures were closed around the year 96 in our common era.

The Language of the New Testament

Historians have recorded that at least three books of the New Testament were written in Hebrew. One is the book of Matthew, of which one of the early writers in the New Testament era, Eusebius, writes, *“Matthew wrote the words of our Savior in the Hebrew language.”* In addition, the book of Hebrews was written to the Hebrew people. It would hardly be written in Greek! The book of Revelation was obviously written in Hebrew, primarily because it bears the unmistakable imprint of a Hebrew document.

Another obvious fact emerges from a close scrutiny of the book of Acts, which lends proof that the early Apostles went first to the Jews in every city of their journeys. In cities such as Philippi, Ephesus, Thessalonica, Corinth, and Rome, Paul preached in the synagogues and raised up congregations of Messianic believers with a nucleus of Jewish people. I will concede that, in addition to the Jews, proselytes of various ethnic descent joined the ranks of the True Worshipers.

However, since the original converts were Jews, it is logical to conclude that Paul would have written in a language which was of universal acquaintance in the synagogue when he wrote his epistles to these fledgling congregations who had accepted the Messiah. That one universal Jewish language was not Greek, but Hebrew, just as it is the one common language among all the Jews of the world of today.

The noted Jewish historian, Josephus, writes in his history that he was one of the best educated men of Judaism in his day, yet he, himself, could not even speak Greek with satisfactory exactness. Please read the following quote carefully. This passage

is taken from **Antiquities of the Jews**, Book 20, Chapter 11, Section 2. *“For those of my own nation freely acknowledge that I far exceed them in learning belonging to the Jews; I have also taken a great deal of pains to obtain the learning of the Greek language, although I have so long accustomed myself to speak our own tongue, that I cannot pronounce Greek with sufficient exactness: for our nation does not encourage those that learn the languages of many nations, and so adorn their discourses with the smoothness of their periods; because they look upon this sort of accomplishment as common, not only to all sorts of freemen, but to as many of the servants as please to learn them. But they give him the testimony of being a wise man who is fully acquainted with our laws, and is able to interpret their meaning: on which account, as there have been many who have done their endeavors with great patience to obtain this learning, there have yet hardly been so many as two or three that have succeeded therein, who were immediately well rewarded for their pains.”* Do you understand the true meaning of this passage? Some writers of recent date have desired to twist what Josephus has written and make him say that all people knew Greek and that this was the common language of the time of the Messiah. **THIS IS NOT THE CASE!** The word *common* does not mean *ordinary* or *usual*, but rather it means *beneath their dignity*.

Josephus was writing just about 200 years after the Maccabean War, and the wounds of the attempted Hellenization of the Jews were still festering and raw, still causing resentment against anything Greek.

If Greek was the common language of the time of the Messiah, what was the necessity for Pilate

to write the title of accusation which was nailed to the tree in three languages—Hebrew, Latin, and Greek? Incidentally, it was the title of accusation (King of the Jews) which was written in the three languages, not the Savior’s Name (Mark 15:26).

By way of dating the manuscripts which have come down to us, historians readily admit that the Aramaic “Peshitta” text is at least 100 years more ancient than is the Greek text which has been used for the **King James Version**, Vatican manuscript 1209.

Occasionally, the question is asked, “Why are there no original Aramaic manuscripts extant, if, as the author claims, the New Testament was written in the Aramaic or Hebrew and not the Greek?” According to Talmudic law, when a manuscript became unusable due to deterioration which comes with age and use, it had to be either burned or buried, since the Name of the Almighty appeared there. It could not be left to fall into unclean hands which could desecrate the majestic Sacred Name.

As a consequence, most of the original manuscripts were not spared from being destroyed, although we may look forward to a day when archaeologists could unearth some originals. Also, the history of the nominal Christian church has been one of militant anti-Semitism. History records that book-burnings were commonplace, as Jewish homes, synagogues, and libraries were set ablaze by zealous Christians in an effort to persecute the supposed murderers of the Messiah. Among these books were, undoubtedly, many manuscripts of priceless significance and value, probably New Testament manuscripts included.

In the library of the Assemblies of Yahweh, there is a book which depicts early Septuagint

fragments showing the four letters of the Tetragrammaton—the Almighty’s Name in the Hebrew letters—appearing within the Greek text. These are very ancient fragments, indicating that the Sacred Name was carried over into the Greek text of the first Septuagint translations. As a consequence, this proves definitely that the original translators of the Septuagint did revere the Sacred Name. We cannot look to this ancient Greek version to support the theory that since the extant Septuagint version deletes the Sacred Name, the New Testament must, therefore, follow suit. Even though, for the sake of argument, someone might conclude that some portions of the New Testament were written in Greek, that is still no reason to delete the Sacred Name of Yahweh, or the Name of our Savior, Yahshua the Messiah, and substitute a foreign pagan name.

In Revelation 19, the word “HalleluYAH” appears four times. It has been transliterated from the Aramaic originals into the Greek and appears as “Alleluia.” However, when it is spoken, this Hebrew word still

sounds the same in Greek as it does in Hebrew, and, incidentally, it means, “Praise Ye Yah.” So when the command goes forth in the end time, and the great multitude of people are told to “Praise Ye Yah,” they will respond instantly in praise with the same word which contains the Sacred Name! If we are to be numbered among that blessed group, it is imperative that we begin now to learn this word of praise and have it fixed indelibly in our minds. Only those who respond by saying, “HalleluYAH” will be in this great multitude.

One of the most ingenuously fabricated arguments against the Aramaic origin of the New Testament seeks to show that the Aramaic “Peshitta” text has incorporated the parenthetical explanations which are found in such places as John 1:38, 41-42. If you do not have access to this text, I can assure you that these parenthetical explanations do not appear there.

Actually, when we see this argument evaporate into thin air before our eyes, we end up with even more positive proof that the originals were indeed written in

The major objection to the exclusive use of the Messiah’s Hebrew Name YAHSHUA in our worship is to insist that the New Testament was originally written in the Greek language. However, will scholarship uphold that concept as authentic?

Join the author for a careful scrutiny of the subject of the language in which the New Testament autographs (the original texts) were written. You will certainly discover some surprises if you are a truth seeker.

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***Sing to Elohim, sing praises to his name:
Cast up a highway for him that rides through the deserts;
HIS NAME IS YAH; and exult before him.***

PSALM 68:4

either Aramaic or Hebrew. One notable explanation is given by Dr. George Lamsa (in his translation) as being a clarification in translation from one Aramaic dialect to another. In fact, this actually would support proof that the original could have been Hebrew and the explanation placed there upon translation into Aramaic.

If we begin with a basic understanding that we must call upon the Name of Yahweh to be saved (Joel 2:32), quite a number of different explanations present themselves to support this truth. These must be reconciled and answered by those opponents of the Sacred Name message who desire to retain the numerous uninspired names which the translators have arbitrarily inserted into the various translations. Let us never forget Psalm 96:5, because the names used in the different translations are usually those of local idols (Baals). ***“For all the elohim of the peoples are idols; but Yahweh made the heavens.”***

In this article, the author has endeavored to show that the many objections to the Sacred Name of the Heavenly Father (as it was inspired in the Hebrew Scriptures) are completely contrived, fabricated, and without foundation. An entire volume could be written showing again and again, by the use of our logical intelligence with which we have been born and a logical examination of the opposing arguments, that they vanish as vapor into thin air.

Let me affirm to you now that no argument against the necessity of using the Sacred Name

has yet been advanced that I have not been able to refute completely and categorically. Should you feel, after reading this article, that you have found such an argument, I invite you to send it to me, and I will examine it.

The basic, down-to-earth fact remains, in the final analysis, that the Almighty has told us on numerous occasions in His Word (the Old Testament Scriptures) that His Name is Yahweh. Please see the following scriptural passages which are only a few instances among the multitude which I could cite here: Psalm 68:4, 83:18, and Hosea 12:5. ***“I am Yahweh, that is my name; and my glory will I not give to another; neither my praise to carved images.”*** (Isaiah 42:8).

Now, if you are as honest with yourself as I had to be when faced with this mountainous volume of evidence in affirmation of the Sacred Name, you will have to begin using it in your worship just as I did. I had to become a worshiper of Yahweh and come out of the confusion of nominal Christianity, which is worshipping a multitude of different mighty ones (Leviticus 20:24-26). ***“But I have said to you, You shall inherit their land, and I will give it to you to possess, a land flowing with milk and honey: I am Yahweh your Elohim, who has separated you from the peoples. You shall therefore make a distinction between the clean beast and the unclean, and between the unclean fowl and the clean: and you shall not make your souls abominable by beast, or by bird,***

or by any thing with which the ground teems, which I have separated from you as unclean. And you shall be holy to me: for I Yahweh am holy, and have set you apart from the peoples, that you should be mine.” Please note also 1 Corinthians 8:4-7. ***“Concerning therefore the eating of things sacrificed to idols, we know that no idol is anything in the world, and that there is no Yahweh but one. For though there be that are called Mighty Ones, whether in heaven or on earth; as there are many Mighty Ones, and many Lords; yet to us there is one Elohim, the Father, of whom are all things, and we to him; and one Master, Yahshua the Messiah, through whom are all things, and we through him. However, there is not that knowledge in all men: but some being used until now to the idol, eat as of a thing sacrificed to an idol; and their conscience being weak, is defiled.”***

This worship of Yahweh is totally different from any other religion that exists upon the face of this earth, because we do not try to explain away any teaching of the Bible, but we accept and strive to live according to all that the Scriptures teach.

It is difficult to walk the “narrow pathway,” but it is also the most rewarding life you could live. It will assure you of everlasting life when the Savior returns to establish the Kingdom of Yahweh (Psalm 22:28). ***“For the kingdom is Yahweh’s; and he is the ruler over the nations.”*** Will you be there? ^{SNB}