

PREPARING TO STAND

Number 70 — May, 2013

“In this age, just prior to the second coming of Christ in the clouds of heaven, God calls for men who will prepare a people to stand in the great day of the Lord.” SW 3-21-1905

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE THREE ANGELS MESSAGES

Please note the following quotations from the writings of Ellen White about the significance of the Three Angels Messages. I seriously hope you conclude, as I did a while back, that there simply *must* be more to these messages than just (1) an announcement of the beginning of the investigative judgement, (2) a declaration that Babylon is a fallen system—so don't get mixed up in it, and (3) a warning not to receive the Mark of the Beast. —Jim Buller

Testimonies for the Church Vol. 9, page 19

In a special sense Seventh-day Adventists have been set in the world as watchmen and light bearers. To them has been entrusted the last warning for a perishing world. On them is shining wonderful light from the word of God. They have been given a work of the most solemn import—the proclamation of the first, second, and third angels' messages. There is no other work of so great importance. They are to allow nothing else to absorb their attention.

Counsels to Writers and Editors, page 175

We have a most important work to do,—the work of proclaiming the third angel's message. We are facing the most important issues that men have ever been called to meet. All should understand the truths contained in the three messages; for they are essential to salvation.

Early Writings, page 118

I then saw the third angel. Said my accompanying angel, "Fearful is his work. Awful is his mission. He is the angel that is to select the wheat from the tares, and seal, or bind, the wheat for the heavenly garner. These things should engross the whole mind, the whole attention."

The Great Controversy, page 449-450

The most fearful threatening ever addressed to mortals is contained in the third angel's message. That must be a terrible sin which calls down the wrath of God unmingled with mercy. Men are not to be left in darkness concerning this important

matter; the warning against this sin is to be given to the world before the visitation of God's judgments, that all may know why they are to be inflicted, and have opportunity to escape them. Prophecy declares that the first angel would make his announcement to "every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." The warning of the third angel, which forms a part of the same threefold message, is to be no less widespread. It is represented in the prophecy as being proclaimed with a loud voice, by an angel flying in the midst of heaven; and it will command the attention of the world.

Manuscript Release Vol. 5, page 313 (Letter 1, 1873, p. 10)

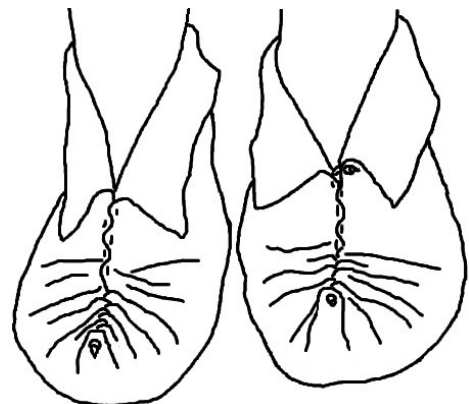
The third angel's message is most solemn, fearful, and important. To us God has entrusted it, and we are accountable for the way we handle this sacred testing truth. If our defects of character betray us into sins which repulse souls and turn them from the truth, their blood will be upon our garments.

Manuscript Release Vol. 12, pages 212-213

Our lesson for the present time is, How may we most clearly comprehend and present the gospel that Christ came in person to present to John on the isle of Patmos—the gospel that is termed "the Revelation of Jesus Christ"? We are to present to our people a clear explanation of Revelation. We are to give them the Word of God just as it is, with as few of our own explanations as possible. No one mind can do this work alone. Although we have in trust the grandest and most important truth ever presented to the world, we are only babes, as far as understanding truth in all its bearings is concerned. Christ is the great Teacher, and that which He revealed to John, we are to tax our minds to understand and clearly to define. We are facing the most important issues that men have ever been called upon to meet. The theme of greatest importance is the third angel's message, embracing the messages of the first and second angels. All should understand the truths contained in these messages and demonstrate them in daily life, for this is essential to salvation. We shall have to study earnestly, prayerfully, in order to understand these grand truths; and our power to learn and comprehend will be taxed to the utmost.

CHEROKEE STYLE MOCCASINS, Part 1 —Making the Pattern

It has been said that adequate clothing is perhaps the single most important factor in determining the outcome of a survival situation. And, in many ways, shoes are the most important item of clothing, as they enable you to get around and get all the other things you need. Therefore, if for whatever reason you didn't have any shoes, it would be important to be able to make some type of footwear that would be easy to construct out of simple materials. Sandals are probably the most basic type of footwear. But in cooler weather, or in rockier or



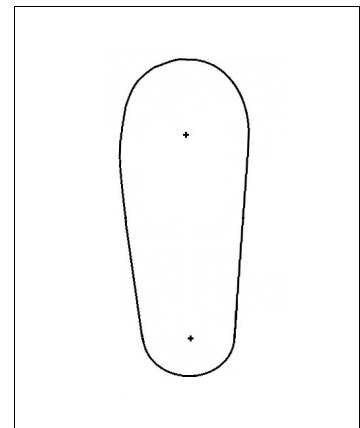
pricklier terrain, something like moccasins which provides more covering and warmth, might be a bit more appropriate. In many primitive situations the best idea may even be to wear a pair of sandals under a pair of moccasins. The sandals provide a thicker sole, while the moccasins provide protection and warmth for the upper foot.

Perhaps the simplest style of moccasins were made and worn by the Cherokee and other Southeastern tribes. Because this type of moccasin has a puckered gathering running up the center of the foot, it may not work as well in combination with a pair of sandals as some other styles. But, because of their simplicity it is still worth sharing how to make them. Although these moccasins were traditionally made from soft leather, they can be made from just about any tough flexible material, such as canvas or imitation leather seat-covering fabrics. Once, I even made a pair from part of a plastic trash bag and some duct tape.

For many people, the hardest part of making a pair of these moccasins may be just laying out the pattern —especially if you are not familiar with the concepts involved in making your own patterns. Therefore, like many other survival skills, it is invaluable to practice making some moccasins before you actually *need* a pair!

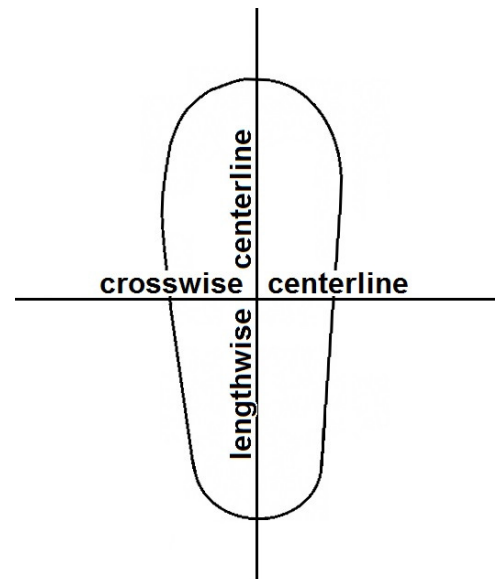
Making the Pattern:

1. Trace the foot on a piece of paper. This paper should be at least about 4 inches / 8-10 cm longer than the foot, and a little over twice as wide as the foot. Trace the foot in the center of the paper.

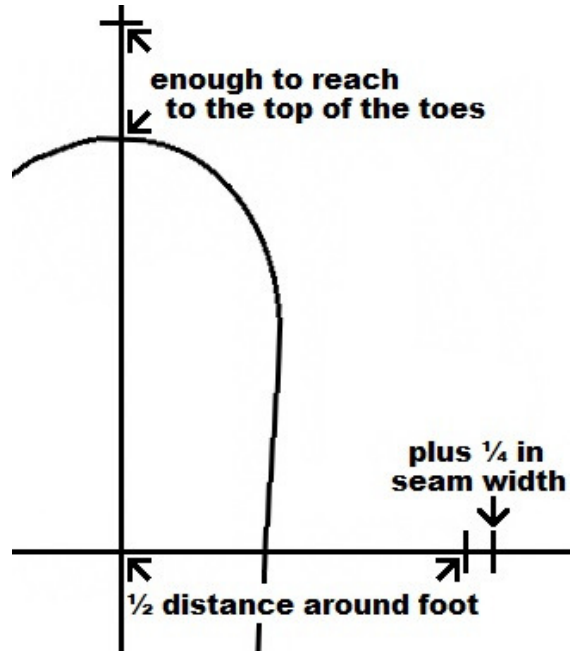


2. Draw a line, lengthwise, through the center of the foot. This can easily be done by making one mark in the center of the heel area, and another mark in the center of the widest part of the foot just back from the toes. Then, with a straight-edge, draw a line through these marks. Extend this line a couple inches / 4-5 cm beyond both the heel and toe of the foot tracing.

3. Draw another line, crosswise / perpendicular to the lengthwise centerline through the center of the foot. This can possibly most easily be done by folding the paper. Place the point where the heel of the foot tracing crosses the lengthwise centerline together with the point where the toes of the foot tracing crosses the lengthwise centerline. After smoothing and creasing the fold, open the paper out flat again. Place a straight edge on the fold, and mark the crosswise centerline. The 'center' of the foot is where the lengthwise centerline and the crosswise center line cross each other.



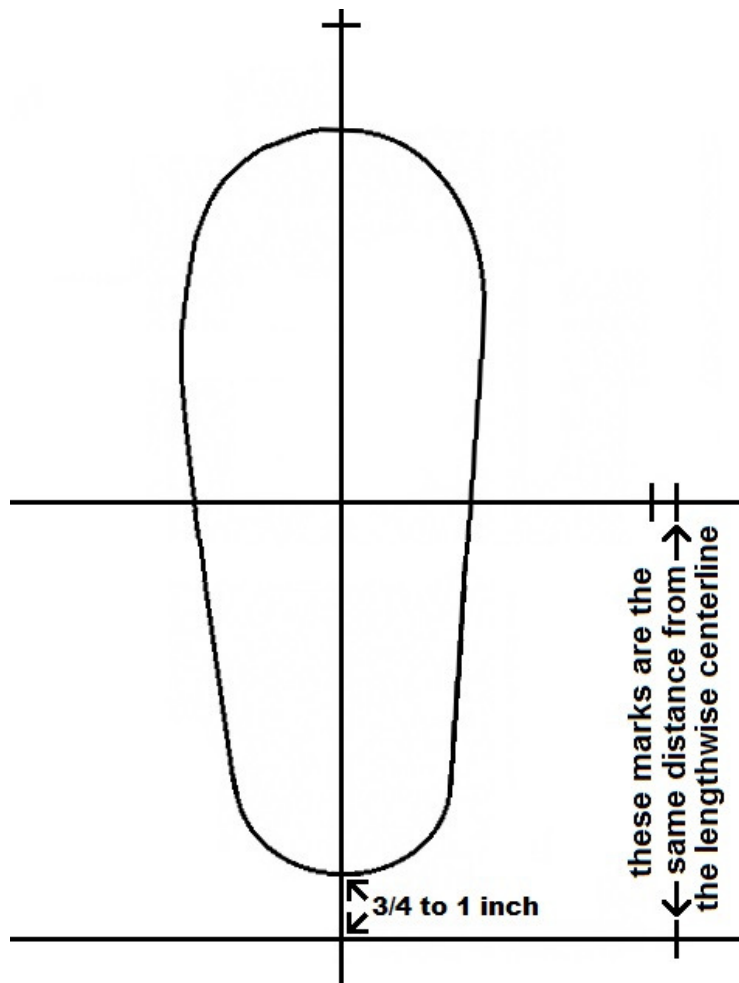
4. Place the foot in the same spot on the paper again. Fold the paper which extends past the toes up and over the toes. Make a mark on the lengthwise centerline about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in / 5 to 10 mm in from the top edge of the toes.



5. With a piece of string, measure loosely around the center of the foot. Fold this string measurement in half. Lay one end of this folded string half-measure at the center of the foot on the pattern paper, and extend the rest of the string out along one side of the crosswise centerline. Mark the end of this half-measure on the crosswise centerline. Then, make another mark about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. / 5 mm beyond the half-measure mark to allow for seam width.

6. Make another mark about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. / 1.5 to 2 cm, (depending on the size of your foot), past the heel on the lengthwise centerline.

7. Make a line crosswise, or perpendicular, to the lengthwise centerline at the mark made in step 6. This is probably most easily done by folding the paper at this mark while placing the lengthwise centerline on both sides of the mark together. After smoothing and creasing the paper, open it up, place a straight edge on the fold, and mark a line through the mark made in step 6 along this fold.

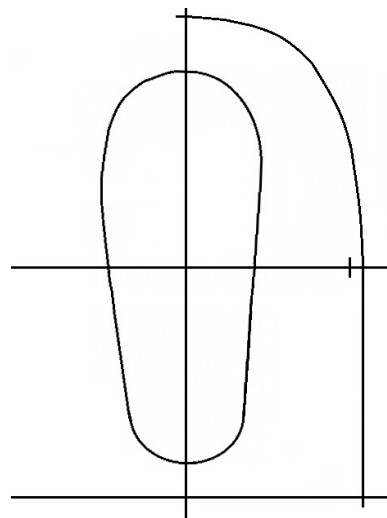


8. On this crosswise line just past the heel made in step 7, make a mark that is the same distance from the lengthwise centerline as the second mark that was made in step 5. Make this mark on the same side of the pattern as the mark that was made in step 5.

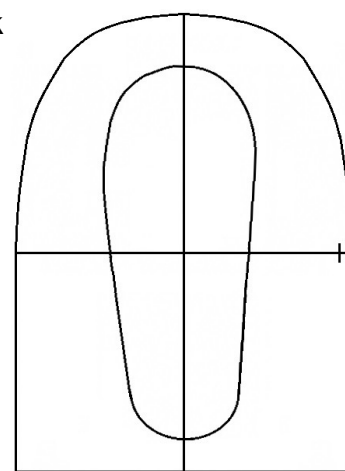
9. With a straight edge, make a line between the second mark made in step 5 and the mark made in step 8.

10. Draw an arc from the mark made in step 4 at the top edge of the toes, to the second mark made in step 5.

11. Fold the paper along the lengthwise centerline so the lines are facing out. Cut both sides of the pattern: along the crosswise line made just past the heel in step 7, along the line made in step 9, and along the arc made in step 10.



12. Open up the paper again. This is the pattern to trace on the material you will be making the moccasins out of. If using leather, be sure to orient the pattern either in line with the back bone of the animal, or crosswise / perpendicular to the back bone. The thickest / 'toughest' leather is usually in the shoulders area. Therefore the 'best' moccasins will usually be cut one on each side of the back bone at the shoulders. If you will be purchasing leather to make moccasins, buy 'bucktanned' leather —as tooling leather, latigo, and even many suede leathers are too stiff to make the puckered lacing at the toes for this type of moccasin. If you are new to leather working, it may be a good idea to make a sample moccasin from some other less expensive material before you make a pair from leather. Trace, and cut out two pieces from this same pattern. At this point, there is no 'left' or 'right' foot. As the moccasins are worn, they will take on a 'leftness' or 'rightness' as they form to the feet.



The simplest moccasins are essentially 'slippers' without any ankle flaps such as what would be made from the pattern as it is described above. If moccasins with ankle flaps, (or even taller 'boot' style moccasins), are desired, extend the pattern out between the midline and heel line. Angle the front line of the ankle flaps forward about 20 degrees, and make a small arc where the front of the ankle flap joins the main foot pattern. The top of the ankle flaps should also be made parallel to, or the same distance out from, the lengthwise centerline.

