

THE BIBLE TEACHER

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Editorial

“Indianization of the Church”

A great deal has been said during the past few months about Indianization. Some have even gone so far as to suggest this should apply in the realm of religion too. I noticed in a recent magazine article where one particular church was doing something about this. However, it appeared from what was said, along with accompanying pictures, that it amounted to little more than that of bringing the practices of another religion into their form of worship.

It might be well at this time for us to come to understand a few things about Christianity and the Lord's church. Actually, Christianity does not belong to any country. It is no more for the West than it is for the East. It is for all people of all time. It is also the same every where in any age. It can exist under any form of government, in any country, and does.

The spread of pure Christianity is brought about through teaching and doing good only. (Matthew 28:19,20; 1 Thessalonians 5:15). It never forces itself on anyone in any way. Persecution is never used. Bribery is out of the question.

Those who obey Christ become known as Christians. (Acts 2:38,47; Acts 11:26). They are therefore to wear the name of Christ. (Acts 4:12). A group of Christians in any one location make up what is called the church or a congre-

gation of the Lord's church universal. (Matthew 16:18 Romans 16:16).

The church recognizes Christ as its one and only head. (Colossians 1:18). It has no earthly head and no earthly headquarters. However, it is to have elders and deacons, provided there are sufficient men within the congregation who are qualified to be so appointed. (I Timothy 3; Titus 1). These elders and deacons are to give the needed leadership to the local church. Under their supervision, there are to be preachers and teachers.

The church accepts the Bible only as its guide in religious matters. (2 Timothy 3:16,17; 1 Peter 4:11). It does not have manuals, disciplines, creed books, prayer books, etc, listing its rules and regulations.

Worship is conducted each first day of the week (Acts 20:7), and it consists of prayer, Bible study, singing, partaking of the Lord's Supper, and giving. (Acts 2:42; Acts 20:7; Ephesians 5:19; I Corinthians 11; 1 Corinthians 16:2).

The work of the church is to preach the gospel to all (Mark 16:15,16), to help those who are in need (James 1:27), and to meet to worship. (Hebrews 10:25). Its members are to live good moral lives, do good unto all men, provided for their families, and love their country

Now these are some things that cannot be changed. (Revelation 22:18,19). They represent the Lord's pattern of doing things and cannot be improved on even here in India. True Christians will obey God rather than man.

At the same time, when it comes to Indianization, then the church in India is naturally made up of Indians. I would say that it is Indianized to that extent. As to a place to meet, the scriptures leave that up to its members. So if Indian Christians desire to meet in a home for worship, out under a tree, in a hall, in a bamboo hut, or construct its own house to meet in, then that is up to them. Again that would

be Indianization, wouldn't it ? Then in the worship service, if the members want to sit on chairs, or sit on a mat, than that is up to them. They may also decide what time they will meet, whether in the morning or evening, or both. They may have their own preacher, give of their own money, use their own language, do their own work, etc. Again, that would be Indianization, wouldn't it ? Surely so.

But let it be emphasized again, that if to bring about Indianization in the Lord's church means that Christians must begin to compromise and accept and even the practices of other religions to their own worship, then it cannot be Indianized. However, didn't be deceived into thinking that in order to be a true Indian and loyal to the country of India that you have to accept one of the religions that had its origin here in India. If so then those religions could gain no following outside of India inasmuch as the people of those countries could not remain true to their homelands if they accepted a religion from India. So we can see the absurdity of such reasoning.

It all boils down to this: Genuine Christians are the best Indians in the whole country. They are honest. They are hard workers. They take care of their families. They live a good moral life. They try to do good for all. They love their country. Notice, I am not talking about those who claim to be Christians, but I am speaking of genuine true Christians. These are the kind of people that make up the Lord's church, and India never had greater support from any source.

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There is but one

Suppose someone came to you and said that there is a Taj Mahal in Bombay. Would you believe him? Certainly not. Provided you know that there is but only one Taj Mahal, which is in Agra. But if you didn't know any thing about the Taj Mahal of Agra then you may be deceived.

The Bible says, "There is one body, and one Spirit even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; One Lord, one faith, one baptism, One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all". (Ephesians 4:4-6).

Let us consider all of the one's mentioned in the above verses, one by one.

One body :What is the body? In Ephesians 1:22,23 the Apostle Paul says, "And hath put all things under his feet, and gave him to be the head over all things to the church, which is his body, the fulness of him that filleth all in all". Again we read in Colossians 1:18, "And he is the head of the body, the church who is the beginning, the first born from the dead; that in all things he might have the preeminence". From these verses we understand that the body is the church, and since there is one body then there is but one church. The Word church comes from the Greek word Ekklesia, which means "Called Out". The church is not a material meeting house, but this is the called out body of Christ. This church was prophesied in the Old Testament centuries before it was established. (Isaiah 2:2,3; Daniel 2:44; Joel 2:21-32 Micah 4:1,2). Christ promised to build it. (Matthew 16:18). And finally it was established in Jerusalem in A.D. 33, according to the prophecies and promises. (Acts 2). Here are but some of the facts about that

one church : This is the one that wears the name of Christ, its founder (Romans 16:16), the one over which Christ rules as head (Colossians 1:18), the one that Christ purchased with his own blood (Acts 20:28), the one for which Christ died (Ephesians 5:25), the one of which Christ is the saviour (Ephesians 5:23), the one that is built on Christ (1 Corinthians 3:11), the one whose members are called Christians (Acts 11:26; Acts 26:28; 1 Peter 4:16), the one that is called his spiritual body (Ephesians 1:22,23), and the one to which the saved people are added. (Acts 2:47). If you are a member of some church which is not according to the above Bible-pattern then you are not in the right church.

One Spirit : This is the Spirit of God, whom Christ received without measure from his Father. (John 3:34). Before going back to the Father, Christ promised the Apostles that he would send the Holy Spirit upon them : "But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you". (John 14:26), "Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth : for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak : and he will shew you things to come". (John 16:13). Please note, that Christ made this promise to the Apostles only and not to the people in general. The promise was fulfilled in Acts 2 when all the Apostles received the baptism of the Holy Spirit. However, all others receive the gift of the Holy Spirit when they obey Christ. The Bible teaches that there is only one way to obtain the gift of the Holy Spirit, and that is, one must repent and be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ. (Acts 2:38).

One Lord : Jesus Christ is the Lord. "That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus Christ, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness ; and with the mouth confession is made unto

salvation. For the scripture saith, whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed. For there is no difference between the Jew and the Greeks : for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him. For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." (Romans 10:9-11). If we believe the Lord to the extent that we should then we will obey his teaching (Mark 16:15,16), and in our obedience we will be calling on him to keep his promise to save us (2 Peter 3:9).

One faith : The Bible says that men are saved by faith, but no where does the Bible teach that they are saved by faith only. "What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works? can faith saved him?" (James 2:14). There is as much difference in faith and faith only as in a living and dead thing. "Even so faith, if it hath not works, is dead being alone" (James 2:17). Don't you see? That man is saved by a working faith and not by a workless faith which is dead. But what kind of works are essential to salvation? Not the works of our own righteousness but by the works of God righteousness; that is, one must repent of his sins (Luke 13:3), must confess Jesus as the Son of God (Matthew 10:32), and must be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins. (Acts 2:38; Mark 16:16). Because faith is made perfect by works (James 2:22), and "Faith cometh by hearing and hearing by the word of God". This is the kind of faith the Bible speak of again and again.

One baptism : The word baptism comes from the Greek word "Baptizo" which means, dipping or immersion. Baptism is essential to one's salvation because Christ himself said, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned". Writing to the Christians at Rome, the Apostle Paul referred to baptism as a burial into death: "Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by

the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in the newness of life " (Romans 6:4). Again in Colossians 2:12 he says that we are "Buried with him by baptism, wherein also ye are risen with him through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised him from the dead;" Baptism is a fundamental doctrine of the Bible by which people have their sins remitted. (Acts 2:38). It involves the death, burial, and the resurrection of Christ. (1 Corinthians 15:1-4). One is dead to his sins when he repents, turns away from his sins, and is buried in the watery grave of baptism with Christ and raised up from the dead to walk in the newness of life. When one is baptized he enters into Christ (Galatians 3:27), his sins are washed away (Acts 22:16), he is born again (John 3:3-5), he is added to the kingdom of God (Acts 2:41,47), and only at this point is one saved. (Mark 16:16; 1 Peter 3:21).

One God : The word God comes from the Hebrew word "Elohim" which is a plural work in Hebrew, meaning the true God. There are three personalities in the God-head, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. The Bible begins with, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters". (Genesis 1:1-2). The gospel according to John begins with these verses: "In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God" "And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, as of the only begotten of the Father), full of grace and truth." (John 1:1,2,14).

So from these scriptures it is quite clear that God the Father has a Spirit and a Son. This is called the trinity. The references for the plural pronoun used by the Lord in speaking of Himself are numerous: "Let us make man in our own image". (Genesis 1:26); "The man is become as one of us. (Genesis 3:21); "Let us go down and confound their language".

(Genesis 11:7). The manifestation of the deity of the God-head is very much obvious from Matthew 3:16,17: "And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water : and lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the SPIRIT of GOD decending like a dove, and lighting upon him ; And lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved SON, in whom I am well pleased."

One hope : The word hope means expectation, having to do with that which is yet to come. Paul says, "For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men. Teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world; Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ; Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works." (Titus 2:11-14).

If we believe in God, accept Christ as our saviour, have obeyed the words of the Spirit, to be added to the church through faith and baptism, then we have hope of eternal salvation. All who have done likewise have the same hope But remember, there is but one hope and no more.

This article is written with the hope that the readers will want to know more about the One, true, and living God and the one body, the church, the one Spirit, the one faith and the one baptism as revealed in God's word. Let us speak as the oracles of God. (1 Peter 4:11). Let us believe and speak the same thing that God has revealed through His Son, Jesus Christ, so the prayer of our Lord can come true : "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word ; That they all may be ONE ; as thou Father art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us ; that the WORLD MAY BELIEVE THAT THOU HAST SENT ME."

—(o)—

Wise or Foolish ?

—Albert Gardner

"Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock : And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house ; and it fell not : for it was founded upon a rock." (Mt. 7:24-25).

Jesus described a wise man as one that will hear and do the will of God. He said a foolish man is one that will **hear and not do** the will of God. (Mt. 7:26-27). One could not miss the importance that Jesus places on obedience.

If one thinks that he can hear the word of God and fail to obey the word of God and still have the favour of his Maker, he is deceived. "But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves" (Jas 1:22).

Obedience has been a requirement throughout the history of man. Adam and Eve disobeyed and were punished. Nadab and Abihu offered strange fire and were smitten. (Lev. 10:1-2). King Saul disobeyed and was rejected as king of Israel. He was told "to obey is better than sacrifice." (I Sam. 15:22). Under the Old Testament "every transgression and disobedience received a just recompence of reward." (Heb 2:2).

Solomon informs man of his purpose and duty on the earth. "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter : Fear God, and keep his commandments : for this is the whole duty of man." (Ecc. 12:13).

It is so easy to talk about obedience until we begin to apply it to ourselves, isn't it ? Am I wise or foolish ? That is so personal, isn't it ? What is the test as to whether or not

I am wise or foolish? It is very simple. If I **hear and do** I am wise. If I **hear and do not**, I am foolish. Let us apply this principle to some specific statements from God.

1. We are told to study the word of God. "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth" (2 Tim 2:15). How many of us really study? Most people are not even daily Bible readers much less live up to the meaning of "study". According to the test, are we wise or foolish?

2. Believers are asked to repent of their sins. "And the times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men every where to repent" (Acts 17:30). Are we really sorry for our sins? Do we look at our sins as being very bad? We would admit that they are not good but how bad do we think they are? A failure to repent of sin marks us as being foolish.

3. Penitent believers are commanded to be baptized To those that were pricked in their hearts by the preaching of the gospel on Pentecost, Peter said, "Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost" (Acts 2:38). The purpose of baptism is to forgive sins (1 Pet 3:2). Since sin is the breaking of God's law (1 Jn. 3:4) and babies have not broken God's law they are not proper subjects of baptism. The way people are baptized is by being immersed in water. "Therefore, we are buried with him by baptism into death" (Rom 6:4). How did you fare? Have you obeyed this command? Are you wise or foolish?

Christians are commanded to assemble for worship. There are many reasons for wanting to assemble with fellow Christians. We need the strength, help, and encouragement that we can get from the fellowship of people with like precious faith. One that does not assemble misses fellowship he

needs to help him remain faithful, "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is, but exhorting one another : and so much the more, as ye see the day approaching " (Heb. 10:25). Are you wise or foolish ?

Any command of God could be studied and applied personally in this way. Wisdom says hear and obey God. A failure to obey God is to act foolishly.

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The Gospel of Christ

W. A. Bradfield

"For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ : for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that beliveth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek." (Rom. 1:16)

I. Why is the gospel of Christ important ?

1. It is *the power* of God unto salvation. (Rom. 1:16)
2. We are saved by the gospel. (1 Cor. 15:2)
3. The Lord will take vengeance on all who do not obey it. (2 Thes. 1:8, 9)
4. It means good news about Jesus Christ. (Mk. 1:1; 2 Cor. 4:3-5)
5. It is great news that Christ died for our sins and arose for our justification. (Rom. 4:25; 1 Cor. 15:1-4)

II. Some truths about the gospel.

1. Only the *truth* of the gospel will save.

- (Mk. 16:15, 16; Jno. 8:32; Jno. 17:17) In the Garden of Eden Mother Eve heard, believed and obeyed a *lie*. In the gospel plan, man must retrace those steps by hearing, believing and obeying the *truth*.
- 2 All the apostles preached the same gospel. (Gal. 1:8)
 "But though we or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed."
 3. All true gospel preachers today will and must preach the same gospel.
 4. There is but one gospel of Christ. (Gal. 1:7,9)
 5. This gospel must be obeyed. (1 Pet. 4:17)

III. What is the gospel of Christ ?

1. The gospel can be taught—conveyed to others by means of words.
 - a. Christ : "Go *teach* all nations." (Mt. 28:19)
 - b. Angel to Cornelius: "Who shall tell thee *words* whereby thou shall be saved." (Acts 11:14)
 - c. Luke : "They (Paul and Barnabas) so *spake* that a great multitude.. believed." (Acts 14:1)
2. The gospel contains *facts* to be believed : the death, burial and resurrection of Christ. (1 Cor. 15:1-4)
3. The gospel contains *commands* to be obeyed :
 - a. Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. (Acts 16:31)
 - b. Repent of every sin. (Lk. 13:3)
 - c. Be baptized for the remission of sins. (Acts 22:16; Acts 2:38)
4. The gospel contains *promises* to be enjoyed :
 - a. Remission of sins (Acts. 2:38)
 - b. Gift of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:38; Acts 5:32)
 - c. Hope of eternal life. (1 Jno. 2:25)

IV. For whom is the gospel ?

1. It is for every responsible creature who is capable of believing and obeying the truth. (Mk. 16:15; Mt. 28:19; Heb. 2:9)
2. The gospel has saved :
 - a. Murderers—those who crucified Christ. (Acts. 2)
 - b. Blasphemer—Saul (Acts 22)
 - c. Sorcerer—Simon (Acts 8:9-13)
 - d. The grossly immoral—Corinthians (1 Cor. 6:9-11)
 - e. The good moral man—Cornelius (Acts 10)
3. It will save *you* if you will obey it.

V. When did the gospel begin ?

1. Christ did not claim all authority in heaven and on earth until after He had conquered death. (Mt. 28:18)
2. It was necessary for Him to suffer and to rise from the dead before remission of sins could be preached in His name. (Lk. 24:46:49)
3. The gospel was to begin at Jerusalem. (Lk. 24:49)
4. The holy Spirit had to come to guide the apostles into all truth. (Jno. 14:26)
5. In its *completeness* the gospel was first preached on the Day of Pentecost following the resurrection of Jesus Christ. (Acts 2)
6. The Apostle Peter guided by the Holy Spirit preached the first sermon and about 3,000 souls obeyed the Lord and were added to His church on that Day. (Acts 2:38, 41, 47)

VI. What are the effects of the gospel of Christ ?

1. It produces *faith* which purifies the heart. (Acts 15:9)
2. It leads one to *repentance* which changes the life. (2 Cor. 12:21)
3. It leads one to *be baptized* into Christ which changes the relationship or state. (Gal 3:26, 27)

4. It makes one a Christian. (Acts 11:26; 26:28; 1 Peter 4:16)

5. It makes one a member of the Lord's church. (Acts 2:47; Mt. 16:18)

VII. Three great fundamental facts.

1. Every responsible person who has not obeyed the gospel is lost. (2 Thes. 1:7-9, 1 Pet. 4:17; Rom. 3:23)

2. The gospel is the power of God to save the lost. (Rom. 1:16)

3. Christians are the *only messengers* to carry the gospel to the lost. Mk. 16:15; Acts 8:3, 4)

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The purpose and Duration of Miracles

Pervie Nichols

Many signs and miracles were performed by Jesus while He was upon earth. (Matt. 8:16, 9:35; 14:14-36). He also gave others the power to work miracles, which included healing the sick and raising the dead. (Matt. 10:8; Acts 3:1, 11; 5:16).

Were such miracles intended to be a part of the gospel and Christian system, to be performed in connection with gospel preaching? If so, every preacher must perform miracles in conjunction with his preaching, else he is not teaching the full gospel. **But no person living can perform one miracle!** Therefore, the gospel is either being preached in the

absence of miracles, or it is being preached nowhere! Christ purposed that the gospel be preached "even unto the end of world" (Matt. 28:18-20; Mk. 16:15, 16), but He did not intend to have the preaching accompanied by miracles throughout the gospel age.

Purpose of Miracles

What was the purpose of those miracles? (1) They were never performed for display or show (Lk. 23:8; Jno. 6:28). (2) Although miracle workers and compassion upon those physically ill their miracles were not merely acts of mercy. (Jno. 9:3; Acts 8:5-23).

The supreme purpose of miracles was to confirm the gospel or last Will and Testament of Christ. To "confirm"; is "to make firm or firmer; to establish; strengthen." Jesus performed miracles to prove His claim of being the Son of God, and to confirm the truthfulness of His teaching. He authorized certain ones to reveal His Will (Matt. 28:18-20; Mk. 16:15-16; Lk. 24:46-49), and bestowed upon them such powers as were needed to guide them into all truth, and confirm or establish their teaching as God's word. (Jno. 14:16-26; 16:13; Acts 1:5; 2:1-4). "So then after the Lord had spoken unto them, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. And they went forth, and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following" (Mk. 16:19-20). (See also Heb. 2:1-4)

Duration of Miracles

When Christ ascended "He gave gift unto men". (Eph. 4:8-13). here are nine miraculous gifts, including gifts of healing, listed in 1 Cor. 12:8-10. These gifts were to continue "Till we all come in the unity of the faith": (Eph. 1:13).

"The faith" here means the gospel or New Testament (Gal. 1:23; Jude 3). "Till ... the unity of the faith!" means

“till” all parts of the faith or new covenant are revealed. If one says he will not leave the building “till” the sermon is ended, it is implied that he will leave when the sermon is finished. Likewise, miracles were to continue “till” the unity of faith was reached, but would cease, “fail” and “vanish away” when the revelation of the gospel was completed. (1 Cor. 1 :8-13).

Paul said, ‘For we know in part,’ and we prophesy in part.” All of the truth was not revealed through any one man. One would receive a part, while another would receive some truth, until finally revelation of the gospel had been completed. And Paul declared, “But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away.” (1 Cor.13:8-13). When the perfect or complete revelation was received in contrast to the parts or fragments which they had, then partial revelation ceased.

When the last word of the New Testament was written (about 96 A.D.), that which “is perfect” had come. Complete revelation of the gospel was received, and the unity of the faith was reached. And since miraculous gifts were to be done away when this was accomplished, we must conclude that miracles have ceased.

To say that the “unity of the faith” has not been reached is to contend for miraculously qualified men, including apostles and prophets. And to affirm that God’s Word has not all been revealed and confirmed, established, verified, is to deny the Bible, and to contend for continued revelation.

Need for Miracles Absent

Everything originated amidst miracles, but is perpetuated by God’s Divine Law, The Old Testament or law of Moses was ushered in by miracles at Sinai. (Ex. 18:24). But when that law was completely revealed, and the last word of

Malachi was written (about four hundred years before Christ) miracles ceased for a time.

Then the Christian age began with miracles. (Acts 2). The apostles were given power to enable them to reveal and confirm the Will of Christ. Their work was for the benefit of all succeeding generations. But when the New Testament was revealed, confirmed and recorded, the need for miracles ceased, and, in God's Divine wisdom, were taken away.

The only signs and miracles we **have** or **need** are recorded in the New Testament. " ... These are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through His name" (Jno 20:30-31).

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