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Defence Speech by M. L. Andreasen R. M. SHII Such as he would have made had he been permitted to defend himself at his "trial" Apr. '61

April 14, 1961, I received a letter from Eld. Beach, secretary of the General Conference, informing me that my ministerial credentials had been suspended, and for meto return them. This was a complete surprise to me, as I had received no previous notice that I was on trial and that my name was coming up for consideration. The Church Manual provides that "Due notice should be given by the church to members unxder discipline, of the intention to try their cases, thus giving them opportunity to appear in their own behalf." This was not done.

Ianswered Eld. Beach that I did not recognize this assembly as lawful, that I considered the action null and void, and asked that it be set aside and a lawful council called. I never received an answer.

In a letter of August 4, 1961, Elder Figuhr informed me that they "simply want assurance that since you have already have ceased to circulate your material, you do not propose to continue it." I am to stop circulating protests.

May I explain that ceased circulaing my protests not because of the action of the council. I had already done so- but because unscrupupous persons copied and circulated my writings, sending where I did not intend to send it. I could not stop this abuse unless I copyrighted my material, and this I could not afford to do. So I simple stoped writing, as this would stop them also. I intended to continue writing until I had sufficient material for a book, then I would copyright this. On this plan I am now working. This, then, does not mean that I will write and circulate no more. I consider the present apostacy so great that I may not keep silent. God's command is not mullified by an unlawful act of a council.

It is my intention to recount this present apostacy, with names I have previously omitted. I don't think the names of the four men who visited with Dr. Barnhouse in his home should any longer remain a secret. For six years they have no remained in the background, thinking that silence will hide them. I will a definite answers to some questions, though no answer will tell the same story. I want their answer to the question if they totally repudiated our sanctuary doctrine and investigative judgment. I know what Dr. Barnhouse saidnad maintained till his death. We shall now get the statements from our own men. Here is where the present apostacy began, and here is where I shal begin. I want to know about the vault, and the men who visited there; about the changes said to be made in Sr. White's writings, and why access is denied to the writings. I want to know about editor Nichol's story in the Review slandering my name. I want to of anti-Christian passages in Questions on Doctrine — and many other things.

It is not my intention to begin in this paper the seventeen articles I have autlined for publication. All I shall do in this paper is demand the right of man, any man, to be heard in his own defence, as a fundamental right, which no man can take from him. It man be a Chessmen, and Eichmann; it may concern as small a metter as the thefth of a pin or an apple or the murder of five million Jews - all have a right to be heard - and are heard. This holds true in all civilized nations. And if the defendant is unable speak in his behalf, the government will supply him with the best legal assistance. Only Hattler, in modern times violated this rule what about Seventh-da Adventists?

Officially we stand on solid ground in this matter. Our Church Manual says this:

RIGHT OF MEMBER TO BE HEARD IN HIS OWN DEFENCE

"It is a fundamental principle of justice, that every member has a right to be hear in his own defence, and to introduce evidence and produce witnesses in his own behalf. No church should vote to disfellowship a member under circumstances that deprive the member of this right, if he chooses to exercise itDue notice should be given by the church to the member under discipline of the intention to try their case, thus giving them opportunity to appear in their own behalf."

Read that declaration again. There are six definite directions given, every one of which Eld. Figuhr violated. He was not ignorant of these provisions; he had read them again and again. He know what he was required to do. And still he decided to abrogaet every one of them, and forbad me to make any response. He taped my mouth. An elected official who serves a few years and uses them to abrograte fundamental rights! May

The right to be heard is not a mere privilege. It is a right, whom no man can grant nor take away. It should be noted, however, that it was not El. Figuhr who was only was guilty. The vote was unanimous. That means that every officers was guilty, and shares with the presidenthis injustice and lawlessness. Every one shared his violation of his (implied) oath of office. That put all on the defenceve and raises the question of their right to administer law which they violate. It raises the question if they can be trusted not to violate other fundamental rights. What they have done is not only a sin, but sin done "with a high hand", a transgression, which counts heavy in the government of God.

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To refuse a man to be heard is a sin peculiarly heinous in the sight of God. It reduces a man from his Godgiven status as a being formed in he image of God to the level of brute creation who before his hearers stands dumb, his mouth taped and a dager plunged into his sheat. He is degraded to the level of a beast who cannot explain and who cannot speak. A dog may disturb the sleep of his master by his barking, and be subjected to an unmerciful beating, because he cannot explain that he was merely trying to protect his master by warning him of a prowler. A man who is not permitted to speak is put in the same position. A man that thus degrades another man is lowering himself to the status in which he puts the other man. Because of these considerations, taping a man's mouth is reckoned as one of the lowest crimes of which man can be guilty. Such cannot serve in any position in the cause of God. It is not a matter of punishment meted out for transgression. It is an insult, to God and man. May God have mercy on his church, if its member are to be subject to such officials.

In view of these considerations, I demand first of all a retraction of the sentence of suspension. Next I demand a trial according to the laws of Seveth - day Adventists. I demand a neutral jury; not a jury composed my accusers, a jury such as is selected from fair, honest men, who have not already formed their opinion. In this trial I w with freeden of speech, as I wish to present certain charges against hig officials. These, as matters of justice, are my demands.

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If my request for a retraction of the sentence is granted, I suggest that I am willing to negotiate all other matters, for I well realize that such a trial as I suggest will cause serious results as far as the church is concerned. Remove the sentence of suspension, and all other matter can be negotiated. But I do not want this to be unduly prolonged. If a book is to be written it must be done before Christmas to be of value.

Sincerely,

M. L. andrease