

12/4/62 cont'd

Just recently I went over a manuscript of a talk I gave. They had taken it down and I went over it to revise it and I found that it started in, it said that when I was a boy you didn't hear that word very often. Nowadays ^{we} ~~you~~ hear it all the time. Now as you talk, I hadn't even thought of it as I said it, it was taken down literally as I said it but when you read it in cold print. When I was a boy ~~you~~ didn't hear that word often. Now ^{we} ~~you~~ hear it all the time. Who's the we, who's the you? It's exactly the same thing so I changed it and made them identical. ~~EX~~ I thought that in the written thing it was better to have a little more uniformity. But the general expression is apt to be expressed by a passive thought. Or be expressed by an indefinite like one or sometimes they, they say, they do or the you or the we. We have no specific indefinite but tend to use various expressions as indefinite and that ~~EX~~ would seem to be the way it is here. Question: Answer: Yes, in verse 14 where the whole previous chapter has frequently used "thou" or "you" "Zion" or "Israel" "Jerusalem" and then where right in two successive phrases we contrast a "thee" and a "his" it does not appear to me that ~~that~~'s an indefinite but that it is dealing specifically with different ones and that the "you" is the one we've been talking about before and the "he" the one that we're not. I don't see how you get a "thou" as the church into this passage. I don't know of any ~~one~~ ^{where} in the whole 15 verses that you have "him" as _____. It certainly is not an indefinite.

Well then we have, "He was despised and we esteemed him not. Surely he has borne our griefs and carried our sorrows:" and some people say ~~now~~