in Isa. 41. -First that he is an individual , second that His work deals primarl- primarily with sin, and third that His work is to be accomplished asnot through ... now, these are three ideas, and it would hardly occur to a generation reader of chapter \$2241-2, In 42 we get into the first part of it and then we notice a hingst of the second part, that sin is the vital question. Now, I am not going to pause over 48 ... but I mentioned a little yesterday about the its dealing k with the matter of sin. I want to jump over 48 for the monen- moment into 49. As you start 49 you immediately find a rather peculiar thing. ... The Lad has called the e from the womb, from the bowels of my mother hath He made mention of my name. Jerm M Jeremiah could have a said that , I don't know whether Isa. could have said that or k mk not, but the one-word wo one here could .. and so we say who is speaking here. He says Thou art my servant, so there is no question that he says k it. Verse three says, Thou art my servant, O Israel, Here is the servant of the Lord who says , God hath xxx said, Thou art my servant, O Israel, Now in chapter 49 it is speaking of the responsibilities ...or is it speaking of the fulfillment of the work x and therefore speaking of the one or two which will carry out the work. There is absolutely no question that it is the individual who ... that is made very clear. This individual is called Israel, and thought He is an individual, He is an ick individual who can represent Israel, He is an individual who is an Israelite.

## Seminar #

Who truly can be a representative of Israel who can carry out the purpose for which Israel has been called, and this is made clear when we look at verse five.

And-se-we-find now saith the Lord, that frome-formed me k from the womb to