light to the gentiles, of bringing God/s salvation to the earth, but in addition to that is to do a work for the rest of Israel also, is to be God's representative, to raise up the tribe of Jacob and rest ore the preserves of Israel, so by this point we have brought out, as we went along we have gotten our problems clearly before our minds, we've seen the difficulties, we've seen the situation, and now we've found the answer. (student: 6 1/4) Yes, I have found (6 3/4)no instance—where it is the remnant, where the servant is used of the remnant, I've found that (6 3/4)

All I have found the extreme or the other, they are Israel as a whole, or they are the one who is is representative, and I think, I thank you for the comments because I don't want to give a wrong impression (7)

I think that particular figure is very artificial but I do think that in the general discussion he brings out a very great part of the interpretation. I think if you study Delishh's discussion of it you will find that it is there, the interpretation, but I think perhaps it could be expressed in somewhat simpler ways (7 1/2)

Yes? (student.7 1/2)

I don't think that in these chapters, there's much difference (7 3/4) between the two of them and all of them. In these chapters the comparison is pretty largely between Israel as a whole, who is to do the work, but finds it impossible because they're in sin, they're in bondage, they're in captivity, and the one representing Israel will do the work and do it for the rest of them, because Israel (8) of Israel means every one of them in captivity, everyone of them is in bondage, everyone needs the salvation that the true Israel can bring them. It's one man, not (8 1/4)

(student.8 1/2) The latter part of 4, I think we are getting to the individual pretty definitely. (student. 8 1/2) The first part seems to be the nation as a whole, not distinguishing between the godly and ungodly of the nation, but looking on the nation,

(student.)

No, that would be the one individual.