No. 13, Cont'd

	izxzuffferigg/spr/his sin, Why Israel suffered for his sin.
	Why is the servant of the Lord suffering. 19x256x (10.25)
	Mr. Brooks. There is in Hebrew, thezezższas it has no *** tkank* (10.10)
	Hebrew has manty participle can be past,
	present, and future. So marred was his visage. So is, or so will.
	You can find a plenty of parallelism for any one. Time is not simply
	stated/ in the Hebrew, and when you say Behold, the servant,/you want to
	say, "Behold my servant shall be deal prudently, he shall be exalted and extolled,
	and be very high. His visage will be marred. The parallel would suggest
	that it is continuing to talk about the future, but the(9.60)
	as many were astounded at thee. This is what Israel is talking/about/exile/
	- about exile (9.40) The parallel is that he is algo
	going to suffer. So, there is similarity. N_0 we have a description back
9.25	which the in chapter 50. / You might raise the question,"
	Is that a description of Israel? In this context this doesn't seem to fit
	Israel. I am sure that most non-Christian will interpreters may think it
	must/srael. Well, let's see. Certtainly not a description of Israelaiah.
	But it, in the light of the whole context the reason of the interpretation is
	that this is a description of what's going to happen to the servant, but there
	is not much basis yet/ for understanding it is simply stated. But now we get
	on to where we give in our basis where we are going to to tether, and
	we find that the servatn is going to suffer a suffering which is comparable
	to the suffering of the nation. It is is going to be the suffering of the
/	condemnation. As(8.50) be so is he going to be? There is a
	parallel. Yes, Mr. Yes, as I read my/collection that it was
	translated astonied which fits their presupposition, but when when he