But the fact that lieing is singled out to be treated along with these other terrific sins in I think shows it is thought of there. Of course, in that particular context that word would apply to anyone whose statement or simply would require knowledge that the thing would be very likely true. But in general certainly there is an attitude in the Scripture against all statements definitely contrary to fact and I don't know of any case where a servant of the Lord is in any way commended for him statement which is specifically contrary to fact.

the word in this case. There are a few places of this type in which the matter difference between a harmless deception and one in which a misstatement is make made might be hard to divide and it might perhaps get over into that.

Let us make that reservation. Let us say that in general that with very few exceptions if any that statements to contrary are forbidden in Scripture. Let us not in that way and then let us discuss the general 2/-1*

under deception. As to a lie, I don't quite feel as if one can really say 100 per cent, but I think we can say 99 per cent. You can make it mighty strong and I think that it is a thing that needs to be emphasized. Mr. Sinclair is right in saying that there are certain cases in which it is pretty hard to keep from feeling that there is a difference. There are definitely certain cases. We will look at that under deception.

Now number 2, "deceit". "Deceit" is always wrong. That shouldn't require any discussion because as we have defined deceit we mean misstatements or deception with the intention of smarring securing an advantage f or oneself or harming another. Of course, that is anvolved in its purpose. It is a necessity anything that tries to injure someone or tries to secure an undue advantage for oneself is wrong of necessity and therefore deceit would be wrong. We would all agree to that without question.

(Question) Deceit requires a definite motive to injure another or to gain