not to interfere and not to have him either killed or sent away. There he deceived. He definitely deceived. I think, though, that we don't have quite the problem there. There is no definite lie involved there but we do have David that David told the king of the Philistines that he was fighting against the Israelites and actually he had been fighting against the Amalekites. There is the case of a definite lie and it is highly questionable to me whether we can excuse David for that.

We have mentioned the case of Jehu with the prophets of Baal. Many mentioned that, but Jehu who had anointed by God to be king said, "Come here and I will worship Baal more than Ahab ever did." All the men of Baal come." When he got them inside, he killed them. Now there is the case where one who should be a representative of God certainly told a deliberate lie and personally I think he did a very reprehensible act. I do not believe that we have to escape any particular statements in the context there as meaning any commendation of this particular exegesis. We will look at that a little more fully because it is just ahead of its here.

The case of Gideon and the Midian tes was mentioned, and that certainly is a clear case of deception which God had specifically commanded. Now the case of Abraham and Sarah was mentioned. There, of course, it was what you might call that it was deception—not a lie—She was his sister. It was definite deception what because the people warmer really wanted to know was if she was his wife and whether it is in any way excusable or not in the case of Abraham, it certainly was utterly inexcusable in the case of Isaac who said that Rebekah was his sister when she absolutely was not. He told a definite lie in that case.

We have Jacob in the case of the birthright question telling a lie and securing the birthright, but I don't think that God shows any commendation of what Jacob did there.

We have David when he took the Skewbread away and he told the ling that