and colors. Study of the following Scriptures enables one to understand the dispersion (scattering) of the Israelites "among the nations": Ezekiel 12:15, 16; 20:23; 22:15; Isa. 11:12; John 7:35; Jer. 9:16. (Note: It is always advisable to read entire chapters in which specific passages are found in order to grasp their full import).

Similar references can be found by using a concordance and researching the word "scattered". Furthermore, consider the words of James' Epistle, addressed to "the twelve tribes which are ***scattered*** abroad" (James 1:1); and those of Peter, "to the strangers ***scattered*** throughout Pontus, Galatia etc." (I Peter 1:1) Who can these "scattered" ones be if not the Israelites of whom the prophets spake as led by the Holy Spirit of God?

Once this concept is firmly fixed in mind, it acts as a great klieg light turned upon God's glorious Word! What was an indistinct and muddled scene suddenly becomes clear and comprehensible. Doubt vanishes as one grasps the Truth that ***God's Israel nation was never lost to Him*** and that in their dispersion they were to hear the Truth of Jesus Christ: of His saving grace to them personally and of the establishment of God's Kingdom on earth nationally at His Second Coming, with Him as King of kings and Lord of lords!

Section B.

Although Section A, should fairly well clarify the puzzling aspects of the word "Gentiles" as used in the Bible, it is felt that what follows will bring further elucidation to those who are intrigued by the fascinating revelations of etymology. The purpose of this particular part of the investigation is not necessarily to create respect for the term in question (Gentiles); nevertheless, it can not help but somewhat lessen the ignominious connotations of that word.

For instance, the words ***genteel, gentle*** and ***gentleman*** all come from the ***same*** root, according to Webster's 1828 Dictionary; and that root is the Latin word ***gens,*** which means ***race*** or ***nation.*** Even more detail is provided under the entry "genteel". The enlargement of explanatory material includes "stock" and "family, with the sense of noble or at least respectable birth, as we use birth and family". The words "genteel, gentle" and "gentleman" all carry the thought of ***refinement*** and ***well-bred*** people. (Emphasis added)

"Gentile", this dictionary avers, is applied to "pagans". What is a "pagan"? ***Pagan*** and ***heathen*** have the same basic meaning; namely, ***worshipers of false gods.*** (Significant question: Who, in the Old Testament was divorced by God for their ***worship of false gods?)*** Compare this with Webster's (1828) explanation of a ***pagan:*** "This word was originally applied to the inhabitant of the country, who on the first propagation of the Christian religion adhered to ***the worship of false gods,*** or refused to receive Christianity after it has been received by the inhabitants of the citieis. In like manner, "Heathen" signifies an inhabitant of the "heath" or woods, (also a ***worshiper of false gods***) and "caffer", in Arabic, signifies the inhabitant of a hut or cottage and one who does not receive the religion of Mohammed. Pagan is used to distinguish one from a Christian and a Mohammedan."

Note the synonymity of "pagan" and "heathen". From this it can be seen that Strong's Concordance is not so far wrong in translating the words ***heathen, nation,*** and ***people*** all as "Gentiles". Two explanations may be considered: (1) Possibly it was a "catch-all" term used because even context could not sensibly explain the following conundrum: The House of Judah had been reduced to the unintelligible "Jew", which included besides ***true*** Judahites, whatever undesirable racial mixture had insinuated themselves upon that hapless nation after the Babylonian captivity. Furthermore, people of the House of Judah were sometimes designated as ***Israel*** making it sound as if all twelve tribes were involved; whereas the Northern Kingdom to whom the name, Kingdom of Israel, was usually ascribed had been given a bill of divorcement and dispersed among the nations so that to all intents and purposes those of whom it was comprised were LOST - never mind the absurdity of even entertaining the idea that millions of people (of which the Northern ten-tribed nation was comprised at the time of their dispersion) could just disappear with never a trace anywhere! Therefore, faced with the assignment of translating this puzzle, those who

were set to the task sought a way of escape! OR

(2) Was the convenient term "Gentiles" used for the very simple reason that the translators KNEW that the Bible is a Book about ONE RACE. Since in all important instances ONLY WHITE PEOPLES were involved they elected to use the term "Gentiels" - especially since the original Latin ***gens*** means RACE/NATION - remember that ***nation*** originally (again) denoted "a ***family or race of men descended from a common progenitor***". (Emphasis added) Never could they have dreamed of the utter confusion which would eventually result, since they were totally unable to foresee the present day when the press of the mixed multitudes is upon all the Western Christian Nations, clamoring for recognition! A parallel to this can be seen in the more and more distorted interpretations being placed upon the Constitution of the United States. Misconstruing both Scripture and the Constitution represents the nefarious efforts of the Satanic seedline to negate the plan of the Everliving Who in speaking of the angels, said, "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be ***heirs of salvation***?" (Heb. 1:14 - Emphasis added). And who are they "who shall be heirs of salvation? To whom were all the promises given? (See Romans 4:1-5). Who are "fellow-heirs" and "joint-heirs"? (See Eph. 3:1-12 & Rom. 8:16-17).

Adding to this maze a centuries-old ploy, calling "evil good, and good evil"; putting "darkness for light, and light for darkness;...bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter" (Isa. 5:20), one can see that the possibilities for total misunderstanding are virtually limitless. The idea almost seems to have been the subtle and gradual change in meanings of words until no one could be sure just what was the original intent. A prime example is the word "heathen" (a brief definition from Webster's 1828 Dictionary given above). The same entry in Funk and Wagnall's Standard College Dictionary, 1966, is as follows: "***Heathen, pagan*** and ***Gentile*** originally designated a person who had not been converted to a dominant religion. ***Heathen*** has now become restricted to members of aboriginal peoples, usually those having polytheistic religions." Bearing in mind that the common understanding of "aboriginal" today (although also a departure from the initial denotation) is of negroid, of hopelessly mixed racial types or of other primitive races, it is evident that whether the alterations in meanings are evolutionary or purposeful, the results are the same: a muddle of indeterminate connotations! The steps from here to just one more modern misnomer, "races of mankind" are few, indeed; and what, with the characteristic desire for justice among Israelite peoples, who can be surprised when they want to include every race of God's creation in the scheme of things as THEY see it - especially when they are aided and abetted in this unwitting folly by all the world's forces of darkness arrayed against God and His Servant People!

Consider next the word "people". Its derivation is also most interesting. Webster's 1828 Dictionary summarizes various national concepts of the word by saying: "This word coincides in elements with "babe" and "pupil" and perhaps originally signified ***the children of a family,*** like "gens" (emphasis added). (Recall that "gens" is also the root of "Gentile, genteel etc." and means NATION or RACE).

Slightly more information about "nation" will be helpful: Coming from the Latin word "natio, from natus", it means ***born.*** The conclusion of the definition from Webster's (1828) reads thus: "As its etymology imports, originally denoted ***a family or race of men descended from a common progenitor,*** like tribe, but by emigration, conquest and intermixture of men of different ***families*** this distinction is in most countries lost." The word "tribe" in this dictionary is defined as "tent, estate, hamlet, village. From the sense of house, the word came to signify ***a family, a race of descendants from one progenitor,*** who originally settled round him and formed a village." (All emphasis added)

Let it be reiterated: The Bible is a RACIAL Book! Surely the countless allusions to ***race, family*** and similar words are tremendous evidence, unequivocal witness to ONE MAN'S FAMILY: Abraham - and from him to the seed of promise, Isaac; then on to Jacob-Israel. Trace the geneaologies; study the lineage of Jesus Christ (Matt. 1:1 and Luke 3:23-28). All lead to the same conclusion; so whether one decides on "Gentiles" or "nations" or "peoples" or even "heathen" in its original sense, it matters not - the same FAMILY is involved - the family whom God chose for redemption and salvation - not