

Now there are two ways in which the Old Testament might conceivably be translated. It might be taken as an isolated book, simply a set of Jewish myths and legends. Very obviously, this is not what the R.S.V. Old Testament claims to do. It and the RSV New Testament are printed together with the title of Holy Bible. One committee translated the whole - the two books, although some of the members were assigned to the Old Testament section and some to the New Testament section and others to both sections. Final vote had to be made by all members of the whole committee. Thus it is obvious that the understanding was that the whole was one volume. Either the New Testament then was a book showing the erroneous and foolish ideas of men who had founded the Christian church or it is a book giving the correct and true interpretation of the books of the Old Testament.

Now the books of the New Testament are much easier to understand than those of the Old, they are written nearer in a smaller period of time, the Greek language; is a more specific and precise language, there are far less passages at which it would have to be said, Greek uncertain. In fact we never find a note, Greek uncertain, at the foot of the page on the R.S.V. New Testament while very frequently in the Old Testament they have said, Hebrew uncertain. Should theology here affect translation? If by theology/<sup>we</sup>mean the prejudices and personal beliefs of the translators we can can unqualifiedly no. Should theology here affect translation if by theology we mean the teachings of other portions of the books and the translation of the book so as to fit together as a unit rather than to be a discordant series of contradicting sections, then certainly theology should affect translation.

Of course words should be translated exactly as they are. The y