

As a rather young man Philip had come to Wittenburg to study with Luther. Luther soon recognized the great brilliance of Philip and Melanchton became Luther's closest associate. Through the rest of his life Luther was greatly devoted to Melanchton and Melanchton to Luther. Yet Melanchton's devotion was to Luther's good points. On Luther's opposition to Zwinglinas Melanchton followed Luther~~but~~ but not with any great zeal. At one of the discussions that the Emperor Charles had organized in order to ===== It was Melanchton who wrote the Augsburg Confession which was for many years the primary confession of Lutherans and which was such a good statement of Scriptural truth that Calvin himself signed it. Melanchton could go to the meetings and appear before the Emperor and argue with Roman Catholic~~x~~ divines. Luther as an outlaw had to remain at a distance carefully protected in some castle and corresponding with Melanchton by letter.

At one of the discussions where Melanchton was one of the groups representing the Protestants, another was the young man John Calvin, and Calvin and Melanchton became close friends and maintained an intimate correspondence to the end of their lives. After Luther's death some of those who<sup>so</sup>/idolizwd him that they worshipped his errors as well as his great good points followed his hatred of Zwingli with an opposition to all the Swiss Christians and to their movement which was beginning to reach up into France and through France into the Netherlands, and also into the southwestern part of Germany. Stanch Lutherans became suspicious of Melanchton and began to call him and his friends secret Calvinists. He made it so difficult for Melanchton that when he was on his death bed he ~~was~~ declared he was happy indeed to be freed from the ~~malice~~<sup>burden</sup> of the theologians. As we mentioned last week the two groups went on and accomplished much separately but there --- but both were in far greater danger of extinction than would have been the case if they had maintained friendly relations and Protestantism was wipped out of Poland because the Poles were following Calvin's interpretation and the Luther's so much nearer to them refused to give help. This was not the only cause of their