which the Romanist Church would either have disappeared wraltogether or have been a very small group. Now during the 17th century, the century in which the Protestants had their big centers in Southern France but in two-thirds of France there were only a few places where they could worship and in these places Romanism was pretty much dominant, there arose in France a movement which was actually a movement toward the adoption of many views which have characterized Protestantism. It was not what you would call an entirely Protestant movement, not by any means, but it was a movement which was very definitely in that direction. It was a movement which did not claim to be the least bit opposed to the supremacy of the Pope, which did not make any attack on the doctrine of the sacraments of the church or the idea of confession, or any of the forms of ceremony, anything of the kind, but it was a movement which was based upon the study of Augustus' writings. And St. Augustus, who was honored by Romanist and Protestants alike, had stressed the Grace of God, the all-sufficiency of Divine Grace and the absolute Impudence(1) of man to do anything good except as the Grace of God comes to his help. And there was a bishop named Jansen who was at the city of Ypres - I know the American soldiers in 1917 used to call it "wipers" which was certainly not the correct pronunciation - he was the bishop at this town - it's my impression it's in Belgium - I'm not quite sure - I think it's in Belgium - and this man Jansen was the bishop ax and he wrote abook which he called "Augustinus", in other words "Augustine" and in this book he presented the doctrines of Grace as he understood that Auxxgustine taught them. It was not published until after ' his death but the book made a great stir in France and there were many people in France who became tremendously interested in the Grace of God as the means of salvation and the only hope of salvation. see you are getting over in the direction of Luther's teaching of sal-