

which had to be believed in for salvation. Now there was a case where Leo would never have said whatever the archbishop says is right, he would have listened to it and he would have given an authoritative statement on it and whether his statement was right or wrong it would be what he thought was sure was right and he would have gotten enough fact to be really able to investigate. Leo then was a very hard worker and a man of high character and he seems to have been a man of real Christian belief and we do not find his writings aside from this one thing ~~which~~ of importance which he claimed to rest in the bishop of Rome, we do not find that his writings have any great stress on those matters which are typical of the errors of the Roman church today, there are points where ~~possibly~~ naturally not some of his statements might be thought to ~~be~~ point in that direction, but his whole emphasis was in the great doctrines of the scriptures and his emphasis was upon the Christ as the divine Lord and as the one who dies for our sins, you find little stress on the saints or on Mary in his writings and you do not find stress on purgatory and you do not find stress on the particular things which are peculiar about the ~~Roman~~ Roman Catholic church today. He would seem to have been one whom we could consider as a Christian writer and in fact in the later ages the Roman Catholic church has considered him as one of the ecclesiastical doctors, one of the authoritative teachers and the men whom they think of as the four great doctors of the western church are Augustine, Ambrose and Jerome and Leo. In other words only one bishop of Rome as ranked in this class but to him is given this position and now I do not think that he was a thinker in the, perhaps in the area of Augustine or with Jerome or as far in but he seems to have been a man of clear mind and worked hard and he probably from the view point of thinking he was fully equal to Ambrose. And Pope Leo the great was bishop of Rome from 440-461. Now of course in calling him pope, if he is in the ancient sense every bishop is called pope, in the ancient church, and so there would be no hesitation in calling any of these bishops of Rome popes but you would also call Augustine Pope and all of the bishops of the ancient church were called popes by their people which simply