

was in the hands of a Roman Catholic cardinal named Cardinal ~~named~~ Richlieu. And so in the next century? Cardinal Richlieu was the actual ruler of France and he was a good ruler, that is from the viewpoint of an ^{efficient} ~~official~~ administrator and he studied French policy very carefully in order to advance the welfare of the nation in relation to other nations. And in his day, Richlieu - in Richlieu's day in this next century, there were great wars in Germany between the Protestants and the Romanists and in those wars he sent French armies to help the Protestants because the Romanists were the larger party in these wars. They had other nations helping them and he wanted to keep Germany weak in order ~~to~~ that France might be strong. So he sent his nation to help the Protestants a little, not enough for them ever to win but enough to keep the war going and keep them both killing each other off. And in France he said, "I have no thought of interfering with the freedom which the Protestants have. That has been declared by the Edict of Nantes, they are entitled to this freedom. I would not interfere with them. But they have been here now for 50 years since the edict of Nantes and nobody's ever interfered with them. It's foolish for them to have their own army, their own garrisons. That's a state within the state.

End of Record 122

in which he gave five doctrines which he said were taught by Jansen and which were heretical and were wrong and he didn't say where in the book these were taught. And they were not word for word in the book, it was a summary and most people today think a pretty decent summary of the teachings of the book. But the leaders of the Jansenist group in Paris - some of them were good lawyers - and they declared their loyalty to the Pope, they had no thought of any ~~of~~ opposition to the Pope and they said, "Of course on matters of doctrine the Pope is entirely

(1.25)