

taken within the Church against such ministers as the Biblical course. He held that when incidents of impurity and apostasy appeared they were not to be construed as a call for believers to leave the Church but instead a call for believers to deal with the problems as the Scriptures prescribe. Above all, Calvin was on guard against schism, which could erupt from the opinion or judgment of an individual instead of clear separation called for by commandment in the Word of God.

3. Calvin admitted also the possibility that pastors, who were not Godly men, could be taken into the Church. This is possible in view of the characteristic nature of some men who have a desire and a way to work themselves into position, Calvin, however, had a unique description of these. He pointed out that Christ said that they would come into the Church, and described them as "wolves" and showed that the true man of God would not co-exist with these. In fact, he would have nothing to do with them.⁶
4. It is also true that Calvin abhorred unnecessary schisms. He felt that any action which was not based on clear evidence of a departure from the teaching of Jesus and the apostles was not justifiable. (This is a basic premise held in the Separatist movement today.) Unfortunately, schisms have taken place in some church groups for other reasons, but the fundamental