

cision reached by the Pope himself after 16 years of imprisonment. It was an established thing now working along definite lines to wipe out heresy from Italy. The (9.25) on the benefits of the death of Christ had 40,000 copies distributed all over Italy. The Inquisition sought them out and got a hold of every single one of them and destroyed them so ~~na~~ actively and energetically did they seek out the things. Well, the Inquisition was a mighty force in those nations in which it was able to have a free hand from this time on. And Paul III started the Roman Inquisition as a definite force. Now another thing that had been in the air for some time, we've referred to it a number of times, was the fact that Luther appealed from the Pope to a General Council yet to be called. Well the Pope immediately issued a statement that anybody would deserve ex-communication who would appeal from the Pope to a council yet to be called. But many of the ~~ROMANISTS~~ Romanists who were devoted to the medieval order believed that ~~THE~~ ^a council was the supreme force in the church. Remember the Council of (10.5) had burned and had burnt? Many then felt - the Pope is just the executive officer. At the University of Paris this is what most of the leaders felt and this was what Charles V felt, the Emperor. And so very soon after the Reformation began, Charles V began asking the Pope to call a general council to which all Christians in western Europe would come - Protestants as well as Romans - and discuss their views freely and find out what is the mind of the church as a whole and determine what should be the attitude on these points. That's what Charles V wanted. But if there's anything the Pope didn't want it was a general council. You remember the Council of Constance(?) put out three Popes and elected a new one. Well the Pope didn't want a General Council. The Council of Constance ruled there should be a General Council