

attitude, and most of the educated leaders in the ~~the~~ Council of Constance held to this position.....(end of record)

Record 31

The opinion of the educated leaders of the church would be that the final authority would be in the hands of the council. And when they did call it they felt that they were an authority. But they didn't call many. But ~~now~~ after the Council of Constnace you had your very large conciliatory body, but the council was the supreme thing, and they ordered after 1415 that every ten years there should be a general council. That was the law they passed ~~But the pope was the man who had his~~ But the ~~pope~~ pope was the man who had his .....(1½) ~~And~~ The popes succeeded in putting off and putting off and putting off the calling of councils, and when they finally had to call them they would find some excuse to miss them, and they worked one excuse after another, and worked it around so that ~~it~~ during the next century the popes authority grew and grew, and the councils were just put off and put off.

(question) But at this time, a general council, but the time you got all the French bishops, and all the German bishops, and all the Slavic bishops, and the Italian bishops, they were in a minority. Although of course the popes did call ~~the~~ councils at ~~the~~ Florence and different places in Italy, where they could have a majority. But usually they dismissed these councils. They always had some excuse, and they managed to put them off and put them off. But the great body of opinion was that the authority ~~was~~ was in the hands of the council. <sup>h</sup>hen you have the Reformation. And the Ref. , of course, comes under the leadership of Martin Luther. Well, perhaps we could just say that before the Ref. there had been some ~~to~~ very real conflicts over control of the church, between the pope and some of the ~~the~~ kings. There had been some very real problems, particularly with the king of France. But some of these rulers tried to interfere in the church in their areas, and some of the men succeeded very well. And it even reached the point that by 1500, I believe, the king of France, the king of ~~the~~ Spain, and the emperor, each claimed a veto on the election of any of the ~~the~~ popes. And up until the middle