

active at the Council. Well, one part of Loyola's idea which he worked out, which we have mentioned, was his Home Mission Walk, and they did a great deal helping fallen women in Italy and elsewhere, helping to alleviate the condition of the poor. They would do whatever would make them popular in a nation. Now of course they did a lot of good too and they still do but they never did the good just for its own sake. There was always definitely in their minds their large main purpose which was to get control and hold control for their ideal of church dominated by the one Papal head. And of course one of the great strengths of the Jesuit Order had been that it never has been seeking to become visibly, itself, the control. It controls but it controls ostensibly in the interests of the Pope. And they forbid their men to seek for personal advancement. They're definitely forbidden that. They're not looking to get their men elected. They're looking to get men elected who are in line with their viewpoint and that's one of the strengths of the order. Well now another thing that Loyola speedily worked out was that it was important to get the men of leadership. And so the Jesuits went into the field of establishing schools. And they began establishing schools in different countries of Europe and wherever they could they would establish schools and colleges and they sought to make them the best colleges of the day. And the result was that soon they had schools which were so good that Protestant monarchs and Protestant nobles were sending their children to Jesuit schools because they could get a better education than they could get in any other place that was available. And then these young folks, they would be very nice and friendly to them and make them have a very friendly feeling toward the Jesuits and they wouldn't try to convert them all which would irritate their parents and cause less to come, but they'd pick out the ones who had the most promise, the most