

convinced us that art, not working with people, was his field. He particularly was insensitive to the call for a council and the pleas for any sort of conciliar reform.

Adrian VI, 1522-1523

The last non-Italian pope until John Paul II, Adrian had been a tutor to the emperor and seems to have been a man of spiritual values and moral integrity. He was unpopular in the fun-loving Roman capitol and did not last long. He would have made reforms valuable to the Roman church had he lived, but as he did not, his effort in correcting the problems of frustrating the Reformation was minimal.

Clement VII, 1523-1534

Unfortunately he was the pope with the impossible task and the impossible personal constitution. He had to prevent the spread of the reformation, hold down the power of Charles V (or so he thought), and placate the ambition of Henry VIII while finding ways to please and mollify the King of France. He could do none of these and so had a wretched time of it in the papacy. His indecisiveness, as we see it today, and his jealousy of power in the hands of others, really hurt the Roman cause in areas where it could not afford to be hurt.

Paul III, 1534-1549

A very strict and moral pope, he was largely responsible for the conduct of the first sessions of the Council of Trent. He was a very decisive and capable man but history had put him in a very difficult position where he could only hope. He convened Trent and by political maneuvering made certain that it did not have the power of Constance. He did bring to it enough civil practice and it did not fail after the councils at the close of the Conciliar effort.

Julius III, 1550-1555

Affable and rather pleasant of disposition, Julius saw the defeat of the emperor's armies and had to content himself with the fact that Germany could not be re-won. His work with the ongoing Council of Trent proved effective enough to keep the council going through its second session.