

and concentrated on the "inner man" more than the "outer man".

Francis of Sales (1567-1622) had a French (Savoy) background and spent a lot of time as a mission preacher in Calvinistic territories. His reputation for success was high and he did a great deal in Switzerland to re-establish the Roman church in many places. He shared the standards of Borromeo and Neri and produced a many-edition work, INTRODUCTION TO THE DEVOUT LIFE.

Pius V. (1500-1572) served as a reforming priest and a vigorous pope. He excommunicated Elizabeth, among other things and encouraged the Spanish war on the Netherlands. He was ruthless in ferreting out evangelical sentiment and practically ended reformed influence in Italy. Yet he was dedicated to chastity, moral purity, and absolute obedience to the Roman See. Like Hildebrand, of old, the combination in the character is a strange one. He was known for personal integrity and would not tolerate simony, etc. But if you were a protestant within his grip it was not a very reassuring place to be.

We cannot mention all the Roman leaders...in fact do not mention even all the Protestant ones. But these men were successful and uncompromising and lots of catholic things are named for them today...so it would seem to be a good idea to know whom they are. But we should mention Teresa of Avila (1515-82), the famous mystic, reorganizer of the Carmelites and author of several spiritual and ascetical treatises. Not so much of a counter-reformer but a woman of spiritual insight.

II.9.a.2

The Jesuits

The Society of Jesus, the Jesuit Order

In my mind this has been the most militant and successful of the Catholic societies both in its contribution to the church and in its continuance. History has not given the final verdict on this yet for the Jesuits are still a "young" order in comparison with the Benedictines. But they came at a time when the church was limping in the monastic division and they brought a good bit of new life to the whole.

The order was the invention of the active mind of Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556). A Spanish loyalist in the services of Charles V, he saw his military