

and Merrill T. MacPherson, and other people like that to work with them. He was later criticized by the Westminster folks for getting those people in because they said they must be thoroughly reformed. There was a question whether they were reformed enough to suit them. But no such question was raised at that point. And these men were in and were working with them, and started sending out one or two missionaries. Eventually quite a number more. Dr. Allis had fought in Presbytery against the modernists, but Allis questioned whether this was a wise procedure. And Machen said (according to Dr. Allis, Machen said to him, This is strictly what we are doing and you have no right to interfere. You have no right to question it. So Allis was outside of that altogether. If he had expressed enthusiastic interest in it they doubtless would have welcomed him to work with them.

But when he raised questions, instead of going into those questions with him and seeing whether they could convince him, the impression he had at least was that they said, You must not interfere; we're teaching together what we decide in the school we decide in the group, this is what I'm doing out here, and you have no right to interfere with it. Then they got some leading ministers--wonderful evangelical men from all over the country--to join the IBPFPM. Then the attacks began to come and they began to tell these folks that the church has an official Board and you are supposed to support the official Board and if you try to disrupt this way you will be attacked, and there were 5 or 6 good Christian men who simply resigned from the IBPFPM within the first year who were prominent leaders in the country. The result was that there were serious questions whether the Board of Westminster Sem. would stand with the IBPFPM, would support it, whether the trustees would. Now Dr. Machen had demanded that the Board of the Seminary