

make membership in that body illegal for presbyterians in good standing. Such confrontations were usually avoided by the upper echelons in the hope that the cause and the anguish would pass in time. New movements, please note, appear in this field all the time and we are not fully current on the most up-to-date lists. Historically we note the following bodies and we will later mention some of the present active forces.

--Baptist groups:

--The Baptist Bible Union, 1921

Led by T.T.Shields, W.B. Riley, J.F. Norris, etc., the Union sought to oppose modern unbelief by power moves within the conventions. Eventually Shields and Norris would leave the conventions. The Union gained control of DesMoines university and thought to turn it into an evangelical stronghold for educational purposes. But internal struggles and student response ruined the idea and with the collapse of the DesMoines plan much of the cause of the union crumbled.

--The Missionary Union of Baptist Churches of North America -1930

An attempt at a fellowship within the conventions (mostly the northern) on the part of conservatives bothered by liberal stress and influence.

--The Conservative Baptist Convention

This body is vigorous and alive today having gone through several structure and development changes accompanied by a couple of divisions. The idea was to have a body in which evangelicals could give their support and industry while not having to leave the older denominational port. Their funds (evangelicals), etc., could be channeled for evangelical causes and they could retain the membership of the older body if they so desired. The idea was a convention of like-minded churches, not the creation of a new denomination. The permissible dual membership category created thereby has become less important in time and somewhat less feasible in practice although it is still on the books and observed at points.

--Methodist groups:

--The League for Faith and Life, 1925

Developed by H.P. Sloan with a publication "Call to the Colors" and a monthly work "The Essentialist", this group was an appeal for evangelical methodists to band together within the denomination for a better opposition to liberal ideas. In the attempt to control or gain real influence in the denominational publications the group was frustrated and after 1932 did little