full of doubts. I was wondering whether it's all true of not. He was converted and went into social work rather than the other. He said, Men come to me and say, How do you keep your zeal? When we got this modernistic truth we lost our zeal, we can't preach like we did before. But you have it just as much as ever!?" I said to these fellows, that man must have had a great evangelical background to have this zeal and fervor with his modernistic preaching.

This great evangelical zeal of the last century affected individuals who were filled with zeal to serve the Lord and got into schools and got relativistic teaching and lost their faith in the Scripture but they still and had this zeal, and they were determined to make their lives count, but they changed the thing they were to make it count for. So among these men there came to be two primary objectives. Both of these objectives are up to a certain point good. If they become major objectives they become bad, and if they become substitutes for the gospel they become very bad.

The first of these is ecumenism. There certainly is a real point there. You used x yo hear the storyy about the three churches on three corners, and one would sing, "Will there be any stars in my crown?: The one across the street would be singing, No not one! The one on the other corner would be singing, O that will be glory for me." There has been in the past a great deal of opposition among has people who truly believed the Wword of God and should have been standing together despite differences on secondary points, who instead were fighting each other. So a great deal of this zealhas been turned into getting churches together. Well, we should get Christians together, but we should not get Christians and unbelievers together. That does not advance the work of God at all. This desire has developed in the last 40 years into a tremendous