get out a series of booklets they called The Fundamentals. That's
where the name Fundamentalist came from, from those booklets that
they sent out. I think there were c. 20 of them. Later they were com-
bined into 4 vols. called the Fundamentals.

Neher: The term Fundamentalist was not used before that time
as far as you know?

AAM: As far as I know it started with that. The term funda-
mentalist is used in most sciences today. They will talk of the funda-
mentalists in economics. They are the ones who want to get down to the
goound and get the solid facts and stand on them. It's a good term in
everything except in religion. In religion it has come to be a term
of those who follow the line held by these booklets which were put out
at that time. Of course people ridicule it. It's funny how poeple
ridicule the term fundamentalism in religion, and how it's a sign of
honor in any other field of thought. The pamphlets awakened a great many
people to the trend, the way things were going throughout the country.
There were dozens of great fine Christian Colleges the modernists had
completely taken over by that time. Many people were very upset about
it. This sort of galvanized and crystalized it.

Neher: One more question on the pamphlet. Was this mixed
distinctives? The men who put out the pamphlet? Baptist, Presbyterians,
and others?

AAM: I think it was fundamentally Presbyterian, but the pam-
phlets were the standard historic Christian doctrines. I don'e think
they went into theology aside from the great fundamentls in these pam-
phlets. I have never gone through all of them. But that's my impression
of them. With the way that the thing came more into prominence. There
was a series of articles in the World's Work Magazine which was a
magazine that was very well thought of in the early '20's. This series
of articles was on the fundamentalist controversy. They would refer
to two institutions: Princeton and Moody Bible Institute. And they
would say: Moody Bible Institute: entrance requirement--high school