

ORGANIZATION.

of practical and even of vital importance. If the Anglican Communion is to render that service to the varied needs of mankind to which the Church of our day is specially called, regard must be had both to the just freedom of its several parts and to the just claims of the whole Communion upon its every part.

That freedom of local development which is a characteristic element in the inheritance which the Anglican Communion has received, and in the traditions of the English-speaking race, and which also belongs of right to the native churches which we have fostered, must have its balance and check in opportunities for mutual consultation and advice.

To this end we have recommended the reconstruction upon representative lines of the Central Consultative Body, which was initiated by the Conference of 1897; we have suggested methods for the election of its members, and principles which ought at once to guide and to limit its action.*

There is no subject of more general or more vivid interest than that of Reunion and Intercommunion.

REUNION. This interest indeed is not new. The peculiar position of our Communion, with its power and hope of mediating in a divided Christendom, has long been recognized by members of our own Churches and by others. This position is to us a continual call to service, as was abundantly acknowledged by the Conferences of 1888 and 1897. But this year's Conference has met in circumstances which pressed upon us this same call to service with a new insistence. The winning of the nations to Christ, in fulfilment of His own great commission to His Church, is a matter of much more general concern to Christian people than ever before, and we realize the imperative necessity for effective and visible co-opera-

*Resolutions 54-56.