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--a general board that met three times per year and having a select membership established by the assembly. This group holds interim power but cannot change the constitution or by-laws.

--a secretariat: headed by a general secretary and originally consisting of four functioning subdivisions:

--Christian life
--Christian life and work (mission)
--Christian unity (home missions!)
--Overseas Ministry (foreign missions)

This breakdown is then augmented by four departmenst or areas of interest within the secretariat's organization:

--Evangelism
--Church World Service
--Broadcast and Films
--Ecumenical relations

Each of these is rather like an office within an office and we have seen Church World Service (1989) asking to "secede" from the body proper in order to have a more important or effective place in world service. (Not to have a more Gospel-oriented voice, that is, but a bigger share of the money! Taylor's interpretation).

Beyond this are less structured but important areas in such groups as the United Church Women, United Church Men, etc. And this is the beginning of organizational activity, not the end. Beyond it are sub-divisions and at one time charter member groups. The local ministeria that used to mark the council have been largely disbanded in favor of a more open and less council-structured groups with the result that in many places the Roman Catholic clergy are able to participate...whereas previously only "members" of the member groups could join and the Roman Catholic clergy were automatically excluded...Rome not being a National Council member.

## (c) Goals

Statements of goals may vary from time to time but the basic goals are taken from the foundational documents at Evanston and in short summary statement we can mention the following:

- (1) The Gospel must be proclaimed to all people and therefore evangelism is the church's first task.
- (2) There must be an integration of religious ideals into public life without any violation of the church/state separation policy.