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Ephesians 1:1–2

Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus by the will of God, To the saints in Ephesus, the faithful in Christ Jesus: Grace and peace to you from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. (Eph. 1:1–2)



lease pray—our church is in the fight for its life over the issue of polygamy. Please pray—rebel attacks came again this spring and forced our evacuation from the people we are trying to serve while they remain in great danger. Please pray that the catechism being formed by this new church will truly reflect the primacy of the gospel of grace and not simply establish the authority of local leaders to set new rules in reaction to generations of pagan customs. Please pray for my habitual tendency to be activity focused—acting as though my self-worth and God’s work depend on my ability to accomplish tasks.”

These prayer requests are from Rick Gray, a missionary who serves in Bundibugyo, Uganda. When I read such reports in his mission letters, the challenges that Rick faces often leave me marveling at his faith—and longing for it. Consider the overwhelming odds against which he labors: an entire society crippled by extreme poverty and torn by civil war; an indigenous church caught in familial and sexual sin that is culturally

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sanctioned and generations old; church leadership that seeks to combat such evil with authoritarian legalism; and a heart that tries to do ministry amid all these problems with a reflex reliance on “what I can do to fix it.”

The world outside and the world inside pose such imposing challenges that it would be understandable if Rick were to wilt or run, but he does neither. Somehow faith has granted him the ability to face the reality and the immensity of his challenges and still to serve with persistence, courage, and joy. What is the source of this ability to face a challenge greater than oneself with the expectation that God has a purpose in it—that one’s efforts are not in vain? This is something all Christians want to know because we understand what it means to face challenges greater than ourselves, even if our mission field is not Uganda but our neighborhood, workplace, or home.

We know what it means to face shortages of resources and not know how or if God will supply as we wish. Many of us also know what it means to face families whose problems run through generations, to face companies or churches so influenced by the sins of our culture that they cannot even see what is wrong. And we wonder how we will make any difference because sometimes we do not see the wrong either. The challenges that are greater than we are not just outside us; they also are inside us. If we dare to look inside, we see our failures to overcome besetting sin, our persistent doubts about our capabilities to do what God calls us to do in our own homes and personal lives, and our own heart’s resistance to the humbling freedom of the gospel. The immensity of the challenges outside and inside makes us want to wilt or run from God’s calling, too. “The challenge is too much, Lord. I can’t do this,” our hearts cry. So how do we face the challenges that are greater than our resources and resistance? The apostle Paul answers for us in the opening words of his letter to the Ephesians. His introduction signals the responses of faith needed to meet the great challenges of an outside culture and our inner heart.

AFFIRM THE SOURCE OF YOUR STRENGTH (1:1)

Paul has an immense challenge before him. He is to be an apostle—a chosen messenger of the Lord Jesus to the Ephesian Gentiles (Eph. 1:1a and

Eph. 1:2a).¹ Not only is their culture historically opposed to the message of God’s covenantal love, but the covenant people—the Jews—are opposed to the Gentiles receiving that message. Immense barriers of cultural, historical, and racial differences confront the apostle. And what can he do about it? He is in prison under Roman guard.² We would understand if Paul simply said, “I give up, Lord; the obstacles are greater than I. You’ll just have to find someone else.” Yet Paul refuses to quit because he recognizes that his strength to face the obstacles lies in provisions beyond him: God’s Word and God’s will.

God’s Word (1:1)

When Paul says that he is an “apostle” of Christ Jesus, he is claiming to be an appointed messenger. The term is not incidental. The crucified Jesus who is the Christ—the Anointed One of the Jews, the long-prophesied Messiah, the One once dead but risen and alive with God, the King of the universe, the Lord who struck down the rampaging Saul on the road to Damascus to make him a redeeming voice to the Gentiles of the eternal love of God—this same Jesus Christ is the One for whom Paul has been called to speak. All of this means not only that Paul belongs to Christ Jesus, but also that Paul represents him so definitely that Paul’s message is Christ’s own message. When Paul speaks under the inspiration of God’s Spirit, Christ himself speaks. When Paul speaks of grace and peace to the Ephesians, “God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ” are bestowing their very own blessing on the people. What does it matter that Paul is in prison, that his deprivations are real, and that his opposition is great? He speaks for God, and knowing this fills him with courage and purpose for the challenges of his calling.

One might think that the special calling of Paul denies similar confidence to us. “After all,” one might reason, “I am not an apostle. So what does his assurance have to do with me?” The answer is that all believers benefit from

1. A Gentile audience is clear in light of the references to “you Gentiles” in 2:11 and 3:1, and Paul emphasizes his role as an apostle to the Gentiles in this letter (3:1–12; cf. Rom. 11:13; 1 Tim. 2:7). This does not preclude the possibility that Paul also addresses Jewish members of the church, which would explain his emphasis on the unity of the church (Jew and Gentile alike) in 2:11–3:7.

2. Paul’s imprisonment is implied in Ephesians 4:1 (cf. 3:13; 6:20). This would likely be the same imprisonment that Paul experienced during the writing of Colossians and Philemon, since the same messenger, Tychicus, bears the letter (Eph. 6:21–22; Col. 4:7–9; though note 2 Tim. 4:12; Titus 3:12; Acts 20:4) and also accompanies Onesimus (Col. 4:9; cf. Philem. 10–14).

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his gift. Through the wisdom of his Lord, Paul provides a written record of God's message that is still available to us. So when we speak faithfully these truths, the Word of God is yet ours. We may face opposition, resistance, and deprivation, but the knowledge that God is yet speaking to and through us means that we are not dependent on our wisdom or authority. Whether we speak to our culture in the public arena or to a lost friend in a family room in the wee hours of the morning, God is still speaking his truth through us. We are not dependent on our words alone. His Word is here for us, and that is a source of strength when we face the limitations of our powers and the immensity of our challenges.

God's Will (1:1a)

Not only do we face challenges strengthened with the Word of God, but also with the will of God. Paul says that he is an apostle of Christ Jesus by "the will of God" (v. 1b).³ Against the great challenges that he is facing, this phrase is his defense, his offense, and his confidence.

Because Paul's apostleship is the will of God, he can *defend* his right to speak. There was a time when Paul breathed out threats against those who confessed Jesus as Lord. He held the cloaks of those who stoned Stephen. We could rightly question, "What right did he have to speak for God?" None at all, based on his record. But Paul is not an apostle because of his record. He is an apostle because of Christ's redemption. Jesus had corrected him, claimed him, and commissioned him. Paul could well confess that he was the greatest of sinners, yet he could still speak for God, because it was God's will for him to do so.

What a message of comfort that is for us, too. When others who know about our past life question what right we have to speak for God—when they know the faults and failings in our personal history, we can say like the apostle Paul, "Were my speaking based on my doing, then I would have no right to speak. But God corrected me, claimed me, and commissioned me to speak of himself. Because God wants me to speak, I have a right to speak."

3. Paul's opening greetings often affirm that his apostleship is the result of God's will (1 Cor. 1:1; 2 Cor. 1:1; Col. 1:1; 2 Tim. 1:1). In the context of the opening verses of Ephesians this theme is all the more significant given the further stress on God's will operative in the predestination of believers unto adoption and glory (1:5, 11–12; cf. 1:9).

But the will of God was not only Paul's defense that he had a right to speak, it was also his *offense*. Because his apostleship is the will of God, Paul could say to his hearers, "I have a right to speak, and you have a responsibility to listen." Paul is about to say some hard things to the Ephesians. He knows how easy it is for them to belittle or ignore his words. But if his speaking is the will of God, then all must heed what he says. Because Paul's calling is the will of God, he has authority.

The will of God is Paul's defense, his offense, and, finally, his *confidence*. Not only does the "will of God" give Paul authority, it also creates a powerful expectation in him: "God has a purpose for me." That is power. When a person believes that he or she has been called from darkness to light by a power greater than any challenge this world can offer, then where others see opposition that person sees opportunity.

Paul's traveling companion, Luke, gives a wonderful picture of the power coming from the confidence that our calling is the will of God. Luke records that Paul did extraordinary miracles in his previous journey to Ephesus (Acts 19:11–12). As a result, many people began to believe on the Lord Jesus, openly confessed their sins, burned their valuable sorcery scrolls, and stopped buying idols from the silversmiths. Then a silversmith named Demetrius convened his fellow tradesmen and incited a riot. He said that the message of Paul was demeaning the goddess Artemis. The whole city erupted into uproar. A maddened mob seized whatever Christians they could find, hauled them to the city theater, and for two hours threatened violence, shouting, "Great is Artemis of the Ephesians."

I have visited that great stone theater which seats twenty thousand people. Even today it is frightening to be there and to envision a huge throng screaming for the blood of these new Christians. But what was Paul doing in the midst of this great danger? He was confidently saying, "Let me at them now that they are all gathered together." Paul's friends had to hold him back from going before the mob. In God's providence the city clerk told the people that if they did not settle down, the Romans would come and punish them for the riot, and that disbanded the crowd. But we do not doubt the confidence of Paul, who looked at a mob breathing for his blood as a providentially gathered congregation (see Acts 19:30).

What is the effect of our believing that God's people are chosen for a divine purpose by the will of God? It is not simply affirming that some

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missionaries in far places speak because they believe that God has called them to that purpose. Instead, we believe that no challenge facing any of us is beyond God's plan. When my friend and New Testament scholar Hans Bayer returns from ministry in economically depressed areas of the former Soviet Union, he grieves at overwhelming despair that can envelop an entire culture. Still, he returns to those areas again and again, because he says that he believes that God's Word is real, and that it is yet God's will to use his people who believe his Word to overcome overwhelming challenges.

We may face similar cause for despair, such as decades of abortion acceptance in our culture of promiscuity. Yet when we believe that the Word of God has spoken and that it is the will of God to use his people to overcome the greatest challenges, we will not only still dare to speak—we will also bother to speak. When we face the consequences and devastation of generations in poverty, we still fight for justice because we know the Savior we serve still delights in mercy and ministers his grace through it. When we face unbelief, ridicule, and long resistance to the gospel in our own families, we will not give up because of the faith that God's Word can be on our lips. We will believe that God's will in choosing us as his servants is our defense (even though others know our weakness), our offense (even though others may say we have no right to speak), and our confidence (even when there is little likelihood of change from a human perspective).

From where does this confidence come that God's will and Word enable us to overcome such overwhelming challenges? The apostle's starting point is important. Paul himself is an apostle because of the will of God (again, v. 1a). What is before his own eyes is how distant and opposed to the gospel was his own heart when Christ called him. The greatest witness to Paul of the great power of the gospel is its claim on his own heart. When he was Christ's enemy, God called him. When there was no desire to seek Jesus, the Savior made this Pharisee of the Jews an apostle of Jesus. Paul has been transferred from one universe to another, and it is plain to him that this was not and could not be his own doing but, rather, the sovereign work of God.

Once when I was attending a church meeting, this sovereign work became apparent to me. We were facing some difficult issues that could have caused us to despair. But in the middle of our discussions one man recounted how he came to Christ. Then another did the same. Then another. One after another, more men told the story of their salvation. One told of how he grew up in a

non-Christian family; another had lived a hard and rebellious life of thirty years in the military, laughing at men of faith; another acknowledged that his college days were marked by sin and the assumption that Christians were crazy. Each said that the only explanation for their new lives was that God had acted in their behalf and turned their world upside down. Many believers could say the same: “I was caught up in business pursuits . . . caught in a web of immorality and deceit . . . immersed in secular philosophy . . . raised in a non-Christian family . . . sinking in cynicism and despair . . . when God lifted me up.” There is no other explanation. God did something that cannot be explained and no one else could arrange. God changes the world by his will. This is what Paul says, and the affirmation gives him confidence in the face of his challenges.

The greatest evidence to Paul of the power of God’s Word and will to overcome overwhelming opposition is the work of God in his own life. His apostleship is not only for the attestation of the truths of God, it is testimony to the power of God—a message that life can be different, that change is possible, that the greatest challenges to the gospel can be overcome. Paul rejoices in words not unlike those from the hymn that reminds us God is “the power of my power.” Paul starts with this testimony because he knows that the Ephesians (as well as we) need to know the source and strength of spiritual power in light of what he must say next.

ACKNOWLEDGE THE STRENGTH OF YOUR OPPOSITION (1:1B-C)

Paul affirms the source of our strength, in order to help us properly acknowledge the nature of our opposition. Though it can seem overwhelming, it can be overcome.

The Opposition Seems Overwhelming (1:1b)

Our eyes do not make the appropriate U-turn at the second half of verse 1 because we are unfamiliar with the ancient world. When Paul says his letter is to the “saints” in Ephesus, we rarely catch the significance.⁴ We do not

4. A few of the earliest Greek manuscripts omit the phrase “in Ephesus.” This has led to three views: (a) the original letter included the phrase “in Ephesus,” but it dropped out in some early copies; (b) the original epistle was intended as a circular letter to many churches in Asia Minor (including the church in Ephesus), and a space was left to fill in the name of the church as the letter was read aloud; (c) the original

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recognize that in modern terms this is something like saying his letter is to the Christians in Iran or the evangelicals working at MTV. The phrases do not seem to go together because the challenges to faith in the place these believers live are so strong.

Ephesus was the fourth or fifth largest city in the world of Paul's time. The sheer numbers would seem to overwhelm any new faith message. A missionary who flew over Calcutta for the first time sensed similar futility. Seeing the sheer mass of humanity below made him wonder what difference he could make in the city. The only thing that made him stay, said the missionary, was the belief that God was in Calcutta ahead of him. Paul must have had some of the same sense of God's prior presence and purpose, because the challenges to faith at Ephesus were so massive.

Ephesus would overwhelm not merely because of numbers but because of contrary belief. As you walk into the city ruins today, remnants of a great statue to the Roman emperor Trajan can still be seen. Trajan ruled after Paul's time, but the statue still demonstrates the attitude of the Roman rulers Paul faced. It shows the foot of the emperor upon the globe of the world, demonstrating two things: the ancients were not ignorant of the shape of the world, and Roman rule so dominated the ancient world that the emperor portrayed himself as having the authority of a god.⁵

Not only did Paul face the opposition of the Roman emperor cult, he had to face the other cultish commitments that had captured many more hearts. Ephesus was a great port on the sea. Even today as you walk the street from the ancient docks into the city, there remains a sign carved in stone that guides will say was used to direct sailors to a brothel. But the sexual enticement was not merely for the diversion of those passing through. Ancient accounts and continuing evidence amid the archaeological ruins demonstrate that the economy and culture of the entire region were as mired in materialism, sensuality, and idolatrous diversions as any modern city.

contained no reference to the specific Asia Minor church (or churches) for which it was intended (but the Ephesian church later personalized the letter to themselves). Regardless of the position taken, the cultural environment of Ephesus in the first century certainly illuminates the type of Asia Minor social context Paul's audience experienced.

5. Trajan ruled after Paul's time, but the early practice of the emperor cult in Ephesus (even prior to Paul's day) is further evidenced by the construction of the Temple to the Divine Julius and the Goddess Roma around 29 B.C. (Cassius Dio, *Roman History* 51.20.6–8).

Ancient Ephesus was not more wicked than other cities. In fact, there were competing religious appeals for moral uprightness from the “solid citizens” of the city. But whether the efforts were to stifle immorality or exploit it, the city exhibited all the normal desperations of a culture in search of something divine. For example, as you walk down the main street of reconstructed Ephesus today, the most imposing ancient building is the city’s library.⁶ The building is a landmark not just of that culture’s commitment to learning but to the Greek notion (embraced in Roman culture) that true enlightenment was about rising to higher levels of mysterious knowledge—not merely knowledge of philosophy but of experience (both ascetic and erotic). The city and its surrounding culture were addicted to forms of paganism both sophisticated and sordid. And to make the situation worse, Greco-Roman culture was capable of claiming that both were religiously good. Modern scholars debate the degree of depravity present at Ephesus, but we do not doubt the darkness of a culture whose pagan gods were worshiped despite accounts of their craftiness and perversions.

For Paul to address believers in Ephesus as “saints,” a phrase of Jewish origins meaning “set apart” or “consecrated ones” (a phrase sometimes reserved for angels), would have been unthinkable—even offensive—to the Jews of that time.⁷ One commentator writes that by this terminology “Paul bestows upon all his pagan-born hearers a privilege formerly reserved in Israel for special servants (especially priestly) of God.”⁸

It was incredible to refer to those who were in Ephesus as “saints,” and maybe it was a stretch of the imagination, too. For how could there be “holy ones” in a place where politics, philosophy, economics, and religion all intertwined to capture an entire culture in pervasive sin? This is a question not only for Paul’s day. For once we face the pervasiveness of sin around us and in us today, we too may wonder if there can be any holy ones where we live.

6. The Library of Celsus in Ephesus was built soon after Paul’s time but well reflects the priorities and philosophy of that Greco-Roman era.

7. Paul commonly calls his readers “saints” in his letters, especially in his opening greetings to the churches (in all epistles except Galatians and 1 Thessalonians). The word *hagios* is actually an adjective commonly used in the Old Testament of God himself, as well as of the temple, the priests, and those sacrifices, days, and objects dedicated to the Lord’s service. The adjective was further applied to the whole nation of Israel in the Old Testament (e.g., Ex. 19:6)—a people called to be “set apart” for the Lord (e.g., Ex. 22:31; Lev. 11:44–45; 19:2; 20:7–8; Num. 15:40; Deut. 7:6).

8. Marcus Barth as quoted by Kent Hughes in *Ephesians: The Mystery of the Body of Christ*, Preaching the Word (Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 1990), 18.

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Can there really be saints, consecrated ones, in a culture of pervasive sin? At one level the answer must be no. For if materialism pervades a culture, how can even Christians not misplace priorities about work, money, time, and family? Can a mother of small children not on occasion feel victimized by them for denying her a better career path? If pornography surrounds us, how can even those whose marriages are healthy and whose morals are right not be tainted by impurity? In a religious culture that worships numbers, affluence, and size, are there any who are not guilty of pragmatism for the sake of success or envy of those who apparently have more than we? In a political culture convinced that human power is a path to glory, have any escaped the lust for power? In a culture where sin is pervasive, there are none who are untouched, but that does not mean that the sin is overpowering. By some measures our challenges will always appear pervasive and overwhelming, but through the gospel we should also realize that they can be overcome.

The Opposition Can Be Overcome (1:1c)

Paul identifies only the earthly location of these saints as being at Ephesus; their spiritual status he will not bind to this place. With clever parallelism in the original Greek the apostle speaks of the people of God as “the saints in Ephesus”—giving their physical locale; and as “the faithful in Christ Jesus”—giving their spiritual status.⁹ Surrounded by paganism they are nonetheless secure in Christ, not on the basis of their consecration, but on the basis of faith that unites them to Christ. Here once again, as is so often the case in the epistles of Paul, is the wonderful affirmation of the beauty and benefits of our union with Christ. Though troubles assail us and temptations attack us, yet they do not overcome us. We remain the holy ones of God because of our union with him. Again the apostle has taken us away from ourselves as the answer to the challenges that are greater than we. When sin is pervasive, we prevail not by our might but by virtue of the consecrating power of God that is ours by faith alone.

9. If the reading “in Ephesus” is deemed not to be original, then the Greek would read “to the saints who are also faithful in Christ Jesus.” Even so, the readers are being called both “saints” and “faithful” (cf. Col. 1:2). The term “faithful” likely describes their status as those who believe in Christ Jesus (cf. 1 Tim. 4:12; also see 2 Cor. 6:15; 1 Tim. 4:3, 10; 5:16; 6:2; Titus 1:6; further cf. Acts 10:45; 1 Peter 1:21).

RECOGNIZE THE STRENGTH OF YOUR MESSAGE (1:2)

In the opening salutation Paul gives the message that he wants to impart in the rest of the book: “Grace and peace to you from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ” (Eph. 1:2). These people are living amidst gross and powerful paganism. Their lives are threatened by it and touched by it, and yet the apostle is offering grace amidst sin, and peace amidst the storms of conscience and likely persecution. How can he offer such hope in the midst of such difficulty?

The Power of Grace (1:2a)

Paul can offer such hope because the grace and peace he offers are not of human origin. They are “from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ” and therefore do not have the limitations of human strength and effort. These words are common for the opening of Paul’s letters (Rom. 1:7; 1 Cor. 1:3; 2 Cor. 1:2; Gal. 1:3; Eph. 1:2; Phil. 1:2; 2 Thess. 1:2; Philem. 3; also in an abbreviated form in Col. 1:2; 1 Thess. 1:1). It has often been noted that Paul combines the ancient Jewish greeting of shalom (“peace”) with a Christian modification of the common Gentile salutation. The standard Greek greeting *chairein* (meaning “hello” or literally “rejoice”) has been changed to *charis* (meaning “grace”). Thus, with these simple words Paul underscores the good news that God provides what we cannot provide for ourselves.

The divine origin of the grace in Paul’s life pervades his message in many ways. Even the order of the divine names (Lord Jesus Christ) in his salutation reflects the progress of grace in the apostle’s own life. When he was breathing out threats and seeking to earn divine approval by his zeal, this Jew formerly known as Saul was seeking to pacify God the *Father*. But then this zealot was struck down on the road to Damascus in a blinding light and heard a voice demanding, “Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?” Paul responded: “Who are you, *Lord*?” “I am Jesus, whom you are persecuting” was the reply (Acts 9:4–5). And soon Paul begins to proclaim this Jesus as the “*Christ*” (9:22).

The Power of Peace (1:2a)

Paul’s salutation to the Ephesians echoes the progress of his understanding of overpowering grace through the sequence of his experience with the persons of the Trinity. When Paul (as Saul) was God’s enemy, the Father sent

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the Son to claim him. Through no effort on Paul's part—in fact, in the face of Paul's contrary efforts—the Son took the steps to make Paul a true child of God. For this reason Paul recognizes Jesus to be his Messiah, the Christ. The knowledge of a God who acts in behalf of his people without any merit of their own is the grace self-evident in Paul's life. He proclaims this grace to the Ephesians not simply as their hope but as their peace, because such grace means that God is not holding their sin against them. God has overcome the obstacles of the human heart and the powers of human evil. Because Paul knows this grace, he knows peace—and he shares both, knowing that when grace is understood as the compassionate and prevailing power of God in behalf of his people, then peace comes.

Peace is what enabled Paul to keep going when he suffered, when churches resisted his ministry, and when his ministry seemed incapable of overcoming the obstacles outside and inside the church. Even though Paul was in prison as he wrote to the Ephesians, he remained confident of God's love and purpose. Because he was at peace, Paul's ministry continued. Through his life we understand that peace is the power for ministry, as well as the fruit of grace. Perhaps this is the reason Paul began this letter with a promise of peace, since what he will say in the remainder of his epistle about the church's ministry will be so challenging.

We should be aware of this power in peace as well. The Lilly Endowment recently recorded statistics regarding the pastors of local churches: 30 percent are doing well—they are gifted for the task and seem to be effective in their efforts; however, 40 percent are “just muddling through”—they feel largely ineffective, see themselves as stuck in dead-end locations and ministries, treading water that feels more and more like mud; the remaining 30 percent are already on the edge—they are barely hanging on, under attack, believing that they are failures, looking for any way out that they can find. What this means is that 70 percent of pastors see themselves as ineffective in ministry. The obstacles have become too big. The pastors wonder if anything will ever change, and believe they have run out of options to make a difference.

One does not have to be a pastor to wonder if the ministry challenges are too great to expect change. Some of us work with young people who, despite being in church, seem hardened to the gospel and in bondage to their culture. Others face counselees whose problems are so deep, complex, prolonged, or evil that we wonder what we could possibly say or do that will help. Others

of us work in environments where secular values are no longer questioned, making our Christian witness seem antiquated and even bigoted. We may even worship in a church compromised by generations of bitterness, license, and indifference.

If the problems are so great, the culture so wicked, the church so weak, and the people so human, then what basis is there to expect that any change is really possible?

The apostle teaches us the answer through caring opening words that reveal the key to our power. What Paul says has happened in him can happen for others in the church today. God overcame Paul's sin, his anger, his murder, and his war against the faith. If God can do that, then we can be at peace knowing that God can overcome any of the great obstacles of this life whether they are products of the culture's making or of our own weakness. We can be at peace regarding what cannot be accomplished in our own strength because God's work is not dependent on human strength. We need not despair simply because we are not strong enough to overcome our challenges. When the message of grace yields the fruit of peace, then we possess and reflect gospel power. Human weakness is not the end of the story. God is at work, so believers can be at peace and keep going. The personal peace that grace provides is the hidden power source of unvanquished ministry.

In the face of the overwhelming challenges in Uganda, Rick Gray wrote of a personal incident that reminded him of the source of his strength for facing the opposition and expecting change:

While checking the first draft of the “Katekisimo” (the new catechism being written) I became intent on finishing a certain amount of pages each day. One afternoon as time was ticking away, and my dear Mubwisi co-translator struggled to come up with just the right Lubwisi word to express the English meaning, I grew impatient with him. I became harsh and unsympathetic, impatient for him to go faster. My penchant to get the job done blinded me to Christ's presence with us, and deafened me to the Spirit's conviction of my sin.

Unless I maintain a Jesus-centeredness in the midst of ministry, I will be unable to love people well and bring the glory to God! Only as I realize my self-worth is determined by how awesome is the Savior's love for me, and not by how productive my work is for him, will I be free from my drivenness and need to accomplish tasks. When I gaze upon his nail-pierced hands and believe

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they are actually reaching out to embrace me, then I am empowered to reach out with similar compassion and care to those around me. It is gospel love flowing through me into the hearts of others that can alone change the folks with whom I am involved in ministry. . . .

So while I believe the “Katekisimo” and Bundimulinga church discipline are all ministries that God can use to change people’s hearts and lives, I am also convinced that unless these activities are done in partnership with Jesus, and steeped in a deep sense of Calvary’s love, they can easily do as much harm as good.

What great challenges Rick faces: poverty, poor health care, poor education, immature Christians, inadequate catechisms, civil war, and personal danger. Yes, he wonders sometimes if his efforts will make any difference. But he answers such questions by embracing the truths of God’s faithfulness.

The God whose Word and will overcame the obstacles in Rick’s heart is not intimidated by opposing forces in this world. And this same loving God is still saying “grace and peace” to us, indeed, to all who call on his name. When we know his grace, then we can experience his peace no matter what challenges face us. Such peace keeps us from despair or surrender and thus is more powerful than the opposing forces in the world or in us. Peace is the evidence and expression of God’s power. Nothing in this world is more powerful than the peace that is the power of the gospel to them that believe. With such peace the gospel conquers challenges greater than we, and grants us the confidence and compassion to face them in Christ’s name and with his blessing.