



Wels call report february 2020

Vacant: Bethany Lutheran Church (Ames, IA) Vacancy: Cristo Rey Lutheran Church (Bell Gardens, CA) Vacancy: Pilgrim Lutheran Church (Winterhaven, FL) & amp; Our Savior Lutheran Church (Lakeland, FL) Vacancy: Lakewood Lutheran Church (Winterhaven, FL) & amp; Our Savior Lutheran Church (Bell Gardens, CA) Vacancy: Pilgrim Lutheran Church (Winterhaven, FL) & amp; Our Savior Lutheran Church (Lakeland, FL) Vacancy: Lakewood Lutheran Church (Winterhaven, FL) & amp; Our Savior Lutheran Church (Bell Gardens, CA) Vacancy: Pilgrim Lutheran Church (Winterhaven, FL) & amp; Our Savior Lutheran Church (Bell Gardens, CA) Vacancy: Pilgrim Lutheran Church (Winterhaven, FL) & amp; Our Savior Lutheran Church (Bell Gardens, CA) Vacancy: Pilgrim Lutheran Church (Winterhaven, FL) & amp; Our Savior Lutheran Church (Bell Gardens, CA) Vacancy: Pilgrim Lutheran Church (Winterhaven, FL) & amp; Our Savior Lutheran Church (Bell Gardens, CA) Vacancy: Pilgrim Lutheran Church (Winterhaven, FL) & amp; Our Savior Lutheran Church (Bell Gardens, CA) Vacancy: Pilgrim Lutheran Church (Winterhaven, FL) & amp; Our Savior Lutheran Church (Bell Gardens, CA) Vacancy: Pilgrim Lutheran Church (Winterhaven, FL) & amp; Our Savior Lutheran Church (Bell Gardens, CA) Vacancy: Pilgrim Lutheran Church (Winterhaven, FL) & amp; Our Savior Lutheran Church (Bell Gardens, CA) Vacancy: Pilgrim Lutheran Chur (Lakewood, FL) Vacancy: Lakewood Lutheran Church (Aconomowoc, WI) (back) Rev. Andrew Schmidt to St Paul's Lutheran Church-WELS (North Mankato, MN) (admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (Admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (Admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-WELS) (North Mankato, MN) (Admitted) Mrs Joy Dorn to Grazing Lutheran School (Port Orchard, Church-Mankato, MN) (North Mankato, MN) (North MA WA) (holding) Mr David Rust to Fred Lutheran School (Kissimmee, FL) (returned) Mrs Megan Enstad (Parkland Lutheran School: Tacoma, WA) to Bethany Lutheran School (Vissimmee, FL) (returned) updated 1/5/21 WELS redirects here. For other uses, see WELS (disambiguation). Denomination of Lutheran School (Vissimmee, FL) (returned) updated 1/5/21 WELS redirects here. For other uses, see WELS (disambiguation). Denomination of Lutheran School (Vissimmee, FL) (returned) updated 1/5/21 WELS redirects here. Evangelical Lutheran Synod ClassificationLutheranOrientationConfessional LutheranPolityCongregationalAssociationsConfessional Evangelical Lutheran Conference (1869–1963) and General Council (1867–1869) RegionUnited States and 24 other countries. HeadquartersWaukesha, WisconsinOrigin1850 Milwaukee, WisconsinSeparated fromGerman Mission Societies (1868)Merger of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Nebraska SynodsSeparations1,276[1]Members353,753 baptized[1]281,880 communicant[1]Official websitewww.wels.net Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod (WELS), also referred to simply as the Wisconsin Synod, is an American denominational Lutheran konfession of Christianity. Characterized as theologically conservative, it was founded in 1850 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. As of 2019, it had a baptized membership of 353,753 in 1,276 parishes, with churches in 47 US states and 4 provinces of Canada. [1] WELS also does gospel outreach activities in 40 countries around the world. [2] It is the third largest private school system in the United States. [3] WELS is a fellowship of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod (ELS) and is a member of the Secular Evangelical Lutheran Conference (CELC), a worldwide organization of Lutheran church bodies of the same faiths. Faith and practice Doctrinal standards WELS holds to faith in sola scripture alone. It holds that the Bible is the final authority that church teachings can be judged. WELS pastors have a quia subscription to 16th-century Lutheran confessions. As such, pastors and wels agree to teach in accordance with it. WELS also agrees with the doctrine of biblical inerrancy, the doctrine that the Bible is inspired by God and is without error (2 Timothy 3:16, 2 Peter 1:20-21, 1 Corinthians 2:13, John 17:17, Psalm 12:6, Titus 1:2). For this reason, they reject much of modern liberal scholarship. Differences from the Lutheran Church–Missouri Synod (LCMS) include: Fellowship –WELS teaches that all forms of Christian fellowship require a unity in matters of doctrine (Romans 16:17, Ephesians 4:3-6). [4] LCMS meanwhile teaches that there are different levels of community (exchange of preaching privileges among ministers in different congregations), and other manifestations of Christian community (such as community in prayer), are distinct. Thus, according to lcms doctrine, members of different bodies of the Church can engage in greater or smaller degrees of community depending on the extent of their doctrine distinct. These forms of ministry include pastor, Christian day-teacher, staff minister and others. [5] The LCMS teaches that only the pastoral office is divinely established, while all other church offices are human institutions. Role for Women in the Church – The LCMS and WELS agree that the Scriptures reserve pastoral office is divinely established in 1999, WELS says that women can participate in offices and activities within the Public Ministry except where that work involves authority over men (1 Timothy 2:11.12). This means that women may not serve as pastors or participate in the wards of the church in ways that exercise authority over men (1 Corinthians 11:3; 14:33–35). [6] WELS does not allow women's suffrage on congregational issues that would exercise authority, such as voting in human-established offices as ward president, reader, or member of church councils, including elected executive roles in the Church. Differences from the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America Scriptural Interpretation – WELS professes that the Bible is the inspired, inertrant, and infallible Word of God (2 Timothy 3:16, 2 Peter 1:20-21, 1 Corinthians 2:13, John 17:17, Psalm 12:6, Titus 1:2) and follows a historical-grammatical approach to interpretation. The meaning of a part of Scripture is discerned by paying careful attention to grammar, syntax, vocabulary, and context. In this respect, the historical approach forms part of the context in Scripture, the text itself indicating the importance of a part. The Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (ELCA), on the other hand, has been open to historical-critical practices of biblical interpretation aimed at understanding the scriptures with primary reference to historical and social contexts. Most other specific doctrinal differences between the two churches stem from this overall disagreement. Creation – The WELS teaches that the account of creation given in Genesis 1–3 is a factual, historical account,[7] while the ELCA has not forced an official position, allowing members to embrace positions ranging from strict creationism to the dentheistic evolution. Sexuality – Wels teaches that extramarital sex (1 Corinthians 6:9-11, 1 Timothy 8-11) are sins, while ELCA and its predecessor churches are open to multiple views on these issues. ELCA officially allows the ordination of monogamous non-celibate homosexuals and the blessing of gay couples. In 2008, 37% of ELCA pastors were found to support same-sex marriage. [8] Fellowship - The WELS teaches that churches must agree on all doctrines of Scripture before they may enjoy any form of community with each other (Romans 16:17, Ephesians 4:3-6), while the ELCA teaches that understanding on all aspects of the doctrine is not necessarily required as a prerequisite for community. It thus practices fellowship with a handful of other mainline Protestant denominations. Women's role in the Church – WELS believes that, according to Scripture, women may not serve as priests or vote in their wards where authority is exercised over men (see above), while ELCA's three predecessor churches began to ordain women into the ministry in the 1970s, according to their interpretation of Scripture. Scapegoat – WELS practice closed Smon (1 Corinthians 10:16-17, 1 Corinthians 11:26-32); it holds that Eucharist is reserved for confirmed members of the WELS, some sister church in community with WELS, and other individuals found on examination to be in doctrinal agreement with the WELS. [9] The Antichrist (2 Thessalonians 2:1–12). [10] In 1959, WELS formally issued its statement on the Antichrist, a doctrinal statement that proclaimed: we confirm the statement of the Lutheran confessions, that 'the Pope is the Antichrist himself'. [11] This IDENTIFICATION of Antichristen with the Pope is part of the traditional Protestant apocalyptic historicism[12][13][14] (see also End times). WELS has said: There are two principles that mark the papacy as the Antichrist. One is that the Pope takes the right to rule the church that belongs only to Christ [Matthew 28:18, Ephesians 1:22-23, Colossi He can make laws prohibiting the marriage, even if there are no such laws in the Bible. The second is that he teaches that salvation is not only through faith but through faith and works. [15] Mark Schroeder, wel's current president, confirmed in 2011 that WELS adheres to the historical Lutheran position that the Roman Catholic Papacy, it is wrong and disingenuous to portray this belief as derived from anti-Catholic bigotry. We have strong beliefs, and we identify what we believe are doctrines that deviate from god's Word. But we have no hostility towards Christians who have the Roman Catholic faith, and we respect people's right to hold beliefs that are different from ours even when we point out the error. Furthermore, we rejoice that even in the Roman Catholic Church, where we believe that the gospel has been distorted, there are many Catholics who hold fast to a simple faith in Jesus Christ as their Savior and who will ultimately be saved. Testifying of the errors that still exist in Catholic doctrine is in itself an expression of love; to remain silent or smooth over doctrinal differences would express the opposite. [16] History Beginning WELS's direct predecessor, known as the German Evangelical Ministry of Wisconsin. Many of the early pastors were trained and trained by missionary societies in Germany. The early churches of the Wisconsin synod had a strong German background; services and church affairs were conducted in German. Many of the pastors and congregations brought with them a tolerance for forming joint assemblies with the reformed, similar to the union scares they left behind in Germany. [17] In 1864, the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod was incorporated into Wisconsin by an act of the state legislature. [18] General counsel In the 1860s, the Wisconsin synod became increasingly conservative along the Lutheran point of view and against the reformed. In the Synod because the latter body tried to compromise with Lutheran doctrine in order to join non-Lutheran American Protestantism. However, some pastors in the Wisconsin synod agreed with open question positions of the Iowa synod that some doctrines could be left unresolved and good Lutherans could agree to disagree about them. [19] The 1868 Convention witnessed a meaningful discussion on the subject of pulpit and altar community, one of the four points of American Lutheranism. Although there were several dissenting views, most pastors with non-Lutherans or invite them to commune at their altar. They considered that the position adopted by the General Council on this subject was insufficient. They decided that, if it did not change course, they would withdraw from the General Council. [19] Synodical Conference The Synodic Conference was founded at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Milwaukee, WI. After the 1868 Convention, representatives of the Wisconsin and Missouri synods held a meeting in Milwaukee from October 21 to 22, 1868. [19] They discussed various points of doctrine, writing an agreement recognizing missouri and wisconsin synods as Orthodox Lutheran church bodies and that they have fellowship. The agreement noted that in the event of a doctrinal error occurring in one of the two synods, they would not question each other's orthodoxy as long as they both used all Christian means at their disposal to solve the problem. This agreement was subsequently adopted by each of the Synod, missouri Synod, and the Norwegian Synod, to Chicago on January 11–13, 1871. There the synods established up a document of the association for the synods to vote on at their next convention. They also invited the entire membership, both teachers and pastors, of all synods to participate in a general convention. They also invited the entire membership, both teachers and pastors, of all synods to participate in a general convention next year. was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on July 10-16, 1872. They wrote the constitution to the synodical conference, either on convention or board levels. [21] The Scholarship Union included full fellowship among members, division of educational establishments, joint mission and benevolence work, and open pulpit between pastors of the various synods. Reorganization The first convention of the difficult competition between synods. Delegates planned to reorganize all synodic conference also called for the reduction of the difficult competition between synods. it allows for separate organization in the style of the three languages-German, Norwegian and English. [22] The 1876 and 1877 conventions also addressed this issue, adding to the goal of providing centrally located ministerial and teacher training campuses. The Minnesota Synod favored the approach of organizing state synods, but only if they were to be independent of the larger Ohio and Missouri Synods. [23] Likewise Wisconsin Synod wanted the organization along state lines, but only on the condition that they would be prohibited from joining any larger synodical body, that is, the already existing Ohio Missouri Synods. The Wisconsin Synod also doesn't think it could benefit from a centrally run seminar. In response to this strained relationship between the Wisconsin Synod and the other synods, the Synodic Conference elected a committee of Wisconsin Synod in time for the next convention in 1878. [24] In 1878, the Wisconsin synod withdrew its demand that the state synods must be independent of the Synods of Missouri or Ohio. [24] The Missouri Synod needed to build a new seminar, as the site on its current campus was strained. Although there were significant plans to build a new joint Synodical Conference seminar, as the site on its current campus was strained. other members besides Missouri to contribute financially to the new project, it was presented, and ultimately never happened. [25] The 1878 Convention voted to establish state synods, one for the East (corresponding to the Missouri Synod), and one for the Northwest (which would include all congregations in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and all parts west). This formed three major synods, which resolved the longstanding concern that if either the Missouri or Ohio synods were allowed to retain their identity, they would dominate the rest of the synodical conference, or worse, the Minnesota or Wisconsin Synods would be forced to join one of them. This new organization did not apply to congregations speaking Norwegian and English speaking congregations were organizing as separate area synods. [26] Schism The Synodic Conference split when the Ohio Synod left the Synoditic Conference in 1881 over the question of whether God predestinated people according to his understanding of whether they should come to believe. The Ohio synod declared it to be false doctrine. This electoral controversy had been introduced by a German professor of the Norwegian synod, Friedrich A. Schmidt. The Norwegian synod left the Synodic Conference in 1883, trying to keep the disagreement they experienced within the synod between Wisconsin and Missouri stood together in cooperation and harmony during this period of fierce debate. [27] Bennett's law Along with other ethnically German denominations, the Wisconsin Synod successfully spoke out in opposition to the Wisconsin Bennett Law, a mandatory education law that also required certain subjects to be taught in English and put public authorities responsible for enforcing compliance in both public private schools. Wisconsin's German-American Lutherans and Catholics saw the law as an attack on their narrow-minded schools and parental rights. They also believed that the law was a nativist attack on their German culture. The law was a nativist attack on their German culture. The law was a nativist attack on their narrow-minded schools and parental rights. Synod missionary to Apache. He catechised children, learned their language and translated parts of Luther's little catechism into Apaches. In 1893, two Wisconsin Synod missionaries began working in Arizona at Peridot and Old San Carlos in the San Carlos Apache. He catechised children, learned their language and translated parts of Luther's little catechism into Apaches. In 1893, two Wisconsin Synod missionaries began working in Arizona at Peridot and Old San Carlos in the San Carlos Apache. Currently, there are nine Wisconsin Synod assemblies on the reservation. [29] The 1917 merger of 1892 had the Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and other states. The Nebraska synod joined the federation in 1904. In 1917 the Synods voted to turn their federation into a formal union, known as the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and other states. By 1930, the merger and other states. By 1930, the merger and other states are states and other states. By 1930, the merger and other states are states are states are states are states and other states are states are states. By 1930, the merger and other states are states school in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, was founded in 1926. From 1926 to 1929, a small group of people and congregations were expelled or voluntarily left WELS in an incident called Prosthetic'tant Conference. The break-up of the Synodic Conference among the Synodic Conference, especially on the doctrine and use of church communion, appeared in the 1940s and 1950s. The problems began when LCMS began preparatory talks with leaders of the American Lutheran Church (ALC). Alc differed on its doctrine of Predestination and therefore did not share doctrinal fellowship with the Synodic Conference. Since there had been no new change in the ALC's doctrinal position, LCMS was then released by some within the Synodic Conference to change its position on church community relations with LCMS in 1955 and withdrew from the Synodic Conference. Two years later, WELS publicly acknowledged the same doctrinal differences with LCMS, but instead of breaking community, decided to excavate LCMS to revert to its past practice. Dissatisfaction over this decision led about 70 pastors and a similar number of congregations to leave WELS, ELS and LCMS to form the Church of Lutheran Confession (CLC). Their main complaint was that WELS wrongly applied the principles of Christian by not immediately breaking with the Synodic Conference and LCMS after it had acknowledged doctrinal differences of opinion in public. While WELS broke communion with LCMS in 1961, CLC and WELS are still at odds on this issue to this day. Recently, WELS and ELS have been in formal discussions with clc on doctrinal issues. The goal of these discussions is to restore community with each other. [30] [31] [32] The Confessional Evangelical Lutheran Conference in 1993 founded ELS and WELS, working on a number of other Lutheran synodes around the world—some of which had been founded through missionary work by both synods—a new international community organization that is the theological successor to the Synodidic Conference: The Confectionery Evangelical Lutheran Conference (CELC). Martin Luther College Martin Luther College (MLC) was founded in 1995 when Northwestern College (NWC) in Watertown, Wisconsin combined with Dr. Martin Luther College (DMLC) in New Ulm, Minnesota on the New Ulm campus. MLC is a private college of liberal arts owned and operated by WELS. [33] MLC offers several undergraduate programs, all of which train students for service in the Wisconsin Synod. Men who graduate from the college's pre-seminar program can enroll at the Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary. Men and women who graduate from their education programs can be assigned by the Wisconsin Synod as teachers and staff ministers to synod churches, schools and commissions. [34] The Chapel of Christ was inaugurated in 2010 at Martin Luther College to celebrate the 150th anniversary of WELS. [35] Presidents The following is a list of presidents of wisconsin's Evangelical Lutheran synod from 1850-1867 William Streissguth 1867–1887 John Bading 1887–1908 Phillip von Rohr 1908–1933 G.E. Bergemann 1933–1953 John Brenner 1953–1979 Oscar J. Naumann 1979–1993 Carl Mischke 1993-2007 Karl R. Gurgel 2007–current Mark G. Schroeder Organization Synodical Government Wels led by a President selected under its synod convention for terms of four Years. The president oversees the synod's administration. The current synod president is the Rev. Mark G. Schroeder. Under the president there are many administrative divisions that take up different areas of the ministry. These include ministerial education, world assignments, home assignments, assembly services and tax services. individual congregations from within the synod, ordained pastors and certified male Half of all delegates will be lay members, while the remaining half are divided between pastors and teachers. Synod conventions elect synodical leaders, and discuss and vote on synodical activities. We's synodic counsel governs the Church when the Church is not in convention. WELS is divided into 12 geographic districts of the United States and Canada, each led by a district president elected in district president serve two years. District president serve two years. Multi-Language Productions is an arm of WELS World Missions. Home Missions supports 126 parishes in the United States, Canada, and the English-speaking Caribbean, and helps hundreds of other congregations with their campus ministry programs. World Missions conducts gospel outreach activities in 40 foreign countries and explores outreach opportunities in 14 prospective new mission areas. Joint assignments monitor all assignments that are a combination of Home Assignments, World Mission s and Ministerial Training. [36] WELS members. Through church- or school-based volunteer trips to WELS mission fields at home and abroad, members have the opportunity to engage in Christian service. Pre-trip training led by a Mission Journeys team leader equips volunteering, learning, and sharing outreach ideas will allow teams to explore how they can use their God-given abilities to lead an outreach event upon returning home. [37] Home Missions New Missions and Improvements[38] Campus Ministry [42] Pastoral Studies Institute (PSI)[43] WELS Mission Journeys Hmong Ministry [44] South Asian Ministry [45] Sudanese Ministry [46] Vietnamese Ministry [47] Africa Cameroon [48] Ethiopia [48] Ethiopia[48] Ethio Central Africa Medical Mission[54] Apache Reservation San Carlos Apache Reservation[55] Fort Apache Reservation Asia [57] Latin America Bolivia[68] Indonesia[69] Pakistan[60] Philippines[61] Thailand[62] Vietnam - Hmong Outreach[63] Europa Albania[64] Bulgaria[66] Russia[66] Ukraine[67] Latin America Bolivia[68] Indonesia[69] Pakistan[60] Philippines[61] Thailand[62] Vietnam - Hmong Outreach[63] Europa Albania[64] Bulgaria[66] Russia[66] Ukraine[67] Latin America Bolivia[68] Brazil[66]69] Columbia[70] Ecuador[71] Dominican Republic[72] Haiti[73] Mexico[74] Paraguay[75] Puerto Rico[76] Productions Education Resurrection Lutheran College in Milwaukee, Wisconsin Wels school system is the fourth largest private school system in the United States. As of 2012, WELS runs churches and associations 406 preschool centres, elementary schools, 2 colleges and 1 seminar across the country, enrolling over 41,000 students in their learning institutions. [77] The WELS maintains four schools, 2 colleges and 1 seminar across the country, enrolling over 41,000 students in their learning institutions. campus department of Wisconsin Lutheran Chapel in Madison, Wisconsin WELS has an extensive campus ministry system. The WELS provides financial support for 550 campus ministry system. The WELS has an extensive campus ministry system. program for the campus started in 1920 at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Today, Wisconsin Lutheran Chapel is a campus ministry wels that serves students in UW-Madison and other colleges in Madison, WI. [80] Christian Aid & amp; Relief (CAR) is a WELS organization that provides disaster and humanitarian assistance to people and WELS churches and missions in need. [81] The mission of Christian Aid and Relief is to reflect Christ's love and compassion for souls suffering our time, talents, and treasures to those in need. [82] CAR consists mostly of volunteers who help in different ways. CAR also works with WELS assignments and churches for various efforts. CAR also collaborates with various organizations to help implement its efforts, including the Central Africa Medical Mission, Kingdom Workers, WELS Nurses Association and Christian Family Solutions. [83] Military Services Wel's Military Committee provides spiritual services through full and part-time chaplains to WELS members and other people in the United States armed forces. WELS also has 122 pastors who serve as part-time priests throughout the United States and around the world. [84] Deaf and hard-of-hearing WELS assignments for the deaf and hard of hearing help churches serve the deaf and hard of hearing. The mission for the visually impaired helps congregations serve those who cannot see or who, due to visual impairment or a pressure injury, cannot read a book or other printed material. The WELS mission for be able to provide a wide variety of Christian resources for free to anyone who qualifies due to copyright law. Volunteers at the Mission for the Visually Impaired Workshop in South St. Paul, Minn. and across the United States produces Christian materials in audio format, Braille and great print. These materials are distributed worldwide to WELS and non-WELS people who need them. [86] Evangelism WELS Commission on Evangelism ... assists congregations in taking advantage of opportunities that the Lord provides to evangelize lost souls by developing and promoting evangelism resources and by promoting the attitudes, structures, and programs of evangelism that are consistent with Christian doctrine. [87] What about Jesus is ... a website that presents basic topics of faith in an easy-to-understand format for those who are not intiating in the Word of God. The WELS Commission on Evangelism has also made a series of Christian films to be used as evangelism tools. These films include Road to Emmaus, [88] Come Follow Me, [89] My Son, My Savior, [90] and To the Earth. [91] The WELS Commission on Evangelism also offers the School of Outreach for WELS assemblies. The School of Outreach serves WELS congregations with planning, assistance, and resources for congregational evangelism programming and implementation of outreach strategies. [92] The WELS Commission on Evangelism also offers evangelism courses through the Martin Luther College's continuing education program. [93] Multi-Language Productions Wels Multi-Language Productions (MLP) has made more than 2.9 million audio, video and printing materials. MLP has also made online learning resources in over 54 languages. Through these resources, MLP can assist and enhance outreach activities for all churches, especially in places where WELS does not have resident missionaries. The majority of MLP products are evangelism and Bible study resources to be used by anyone who sees a need to support others in Christ. [94] Congregational Advice Wels Commission for Congregational Advice wels and principles affecting ministry, develop plans to align and expand the ministry appropriately, and implement their plans over a period of time. [95] Publishing Northwestern Publishing House (NPH)[96] is the official publishing house for the Wisconsin, it produces a wide range of materials, including curriculum, periodic, books and worship resources. The publications are primarily for the use of churches, schools, pastors, and members of WELS. Its store, NPH Christian Books and Gifts, was also located in Milwaukee, but closed in September 2018. NPH has since moved to the synod's headquarters, the WELS Center for Mission and Ministry. [97] Since June In 1891, northwestern publishing house has served the Wisconsin Evangelical-Lutheran Synod and its members with a variety of products and programs. The mission of NPH is to publish and provide biblical audio material that communicates, promotes and supports the Christian faith and life. Main WELS magazines include Forward in Christ: A Lutheran Voice, WELS Monthly Family Magazine, and Wisconsin Lutheran Quarterly, a quarterly theological magazine. Most WELS churches use Christian worship: A Lutheran Hymnbook, with some using the 1941 Lutheran Psalmal for Lutheran Services. [99] Christian Worship: Hymnal is a new hymnbook being compiled by the Wisconsin Synod and will be published by northwestern

publishing house in time for Advent 2021. [100] The new hymnbook is scheduled for release in 2021. [101] Membership a WELS church in Jenera, Ohio A modern there were over 300,000 members. [102] In 2006, denomination reported 395,497 members in 1,276 congregations. [102] In 2019, 353,753 baptized members reported the denomination. [1] Wisconsin remains the geographical center of the denomination, with over 400 churches and over 200,000 members. [103] Other than Wisconsin states with the highest rates of followers are South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, and Nebraska. [103] Before the late 1960s, the denomination was almost entirely found in the Great Lakes states and great plains, but with the migration of WELS people to southern and western states and the influx of former LCMS conservatives to WELS, membership outside the region grew strongly in the 1970s and 1980s. The Church Scholarship Fellowship between WELS and other church groups is established only upon investigation and confirmation that both church groups have complete unity in doctrine. WELS is in communion with the members of the Denominational Evangelical Lutheran Conference, all of whom meet this requirement. See also Christian Family Solutions Evangelical Lutheran Synod. Retrieved February 4, 2020. ^ WHERE WE ARE. ^ Hunt, T.; Carper, J. (2012). Praeger Handbook of Faithbased Schools in the United States, K-12, Volume 1. ABC-CLIO. p. 177. ISBN 978-0313391392. ^ Church Scholarship. |archive-url= are deformed: timestamp (help) ^ Church and Ministry. Filed from original on March 12, 2017. ^ WELS Faith ^ Statement of Faith - II. Creation, Man, and Sin. Filed from original on July 20, 2011. Retrieved June 13, ^ Robert P. Jones and Daniel Cox. Mainline Protestant Clergy Views on Theology and Gay and Lesbian Issues: Results from the 2008 Clergy Voices Survey. p. 7. 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