

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE LOCAL CHURCH

By Chester E. Tulga

1. The New Testament presents only one type of local church: an independent, local assembly under the direction of the Spirit of God and under the authority of Christ, the Head of the Church. Its relationships are purely voluntary, but a deep sense of kinship with other New Testament assemblies is felt and manifested. There is no earthly authority over a New Testament church.
2. The doctrine of the independence of the local church is rooted in the competency of the individual Christian to ascertain the will of God for himself, the necessity for freedom to accept responsibility, and the accountability which individuals and groups have to God for their policies and actions.
3. The New Testament church has the right to own its property free from all outside entanglements, denominational or otherwise; to select its own pastoral leadership; to ordain those called into its ministry; to select its own objects of benevolence; to choose for itself its own religious fellowships; to safeguard its faith; to reject error and to discipline the unruly. It must be free in order that it may give its primary loyalty to Jesus Christ and the Word of God, instead of ecclesiastical authority and the programs of men.
4. Individual local churches should voluntarily associate themselves together in Christian fellowship and in Christian tasks whenever such cooperation is desirable or necessary for the larger work of Christ. Such fellowship must be based upon a common faith and common spiritual objectives. The local church has the right to associate itself with other churches or to refrain, and it has the right to discontinue any associations for reasons deemed sufficient by itself.
5. Organized denominationalism, depriving individual churches of their freedom or coercing free churches to abandon their freedom, often prevents local churches from meeting their full responsibility before God for purity of faith and life and full loyalty to the program of the Word of God. Organized denominationalism invariably views the conscientious dissenter from its programs with disfavor and punishes by discrimination and sometimes ostracism in the case of the ministry. Organized denominationalism invariably produces a loyalty to human leadership which undermines the supreme loyalty to Christ which is the obligation of the church. Organized denominationalism, through the centuries, has a long record of refusing hospitality to the prophets raised up to call it back to God, often forcing them outside the camp in order to obey God. Organized denominationalism glorifies its own program as if it was inspired of God, glorifies its own leadership in disobedience to the Word of God, coerces churches into a blind unquestioning loyalty which paralyzes that spiritual discrimination enjoined by the Word of God. It thus becomes the foe of that independence of authority which is the birthright of every New Testament church.
6. God's answer to the evils of ecclesiasticism is the independent church of Christ, free to do the whole will of God, free to accept or reject human leaders, free to support or refuse to support human programs, free to fellowship or refuse to fellowship with other groups, free to support a prophetic ministry, free to resist apostasy. God's answer to the apostasy of our day and the unity-at-any-price religious unionism of our day, is the call to return to the New Testament faith, the New Testament church, New Testament methods, and New Testament fellowships. There will be no new Reformation unless there is a return to the New Testament church.