

## Articles and Sermons :: watchman nee,,,,a submisive wil

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A SUBMISSIVE WILL

What is salvation? It is none other than God saving man out of himself into Himself. Salvation has two facets: a cutting o ff and a uniting with. What is cut off is self; the uniting is with God. Whatever does not aim at deliverance from self and u nion with Him is not genuine salvation. Anything which cannot save man from self and join him to God is vanity. A true s piritual beginning involves release from animal life and entry into divine life. Everything belonging to the created one must be relinquished so that the created one will enjoy all things solely in the Creator. The created one must vanish in order that true salvation may be manifested. Real greatness rests not on how much we have but on how much we have lost. A uthentic life can be seen only in' the abandonment of self. If the nature, life and activities of the created one are not denied, the life of God has no way: to express itself. Our "self" is often the enemy of God's life. Our spiritual growth shall be s tunted severely if we have no intention nor experience of losing ourselves.

What is self? That is extremely difficult to answer, nor can our answer be fully correct. But were we to say "self" is 11 self -will," we would not be too far from the mark. Man's essence is in his volition because it expresses what man fundament ally is, desires, and is willing for. Before God's grace has done its work in man all which a man has, whether he be sinne r or saint, is generally contrary to God. It is because man belongs to the natural, which is exceedingly antithetical to God' s life. Salvation, then, is to deliver man from his created, natural, animal, fleshly, and self-emanating will. Let us make a special note of this: that aside from God giving us a new life, the turning of our will to Him is the greatest work in salvatio n. We may even say that God imparts new life in order for us to abandon our will to Him. The gospel is to facilitate the u nion of our will with God. Anything short of this is failure of the mission. God aims his arrow of salvation not so much at o ur emotion or our mind but at our will, for once the latter is saved, the rest are included. Man may be united with God in mind to a certain degree; he may agree with Him in his feeling towards numerous things; but the most consequential an d most perfect union is that of his will with the divine will. This accord embraces all other unions between God and man. Anything short of the union of wills is inadequate. Since our total being moves according to our will, it is obvious that it co nstitutes the most influential part of man. Even so noble an organ as the spirit must yield to the rule of the will. (We shall enlarge on this subsequently). The spirit does not symbolise the whole man, for it is but his organ for communication wit h God. The body cannot stand for man either, because it is only his apparatus by which to communicate with the world. But the will embodies man's authentic attitude, intention and condition. It is the mechanism in him that most nearly corre sponds to the man himself. Now unless this will is united with God, all other unions are shallow and empty. Once this ruli ng will of man is joined completely to God, the man is spontaneously and fully submissive to Him.

Our union with the Lord has two steps: the union of life and the union of will. We are united with Him in life at the time we are regenerated and receive His life. As He lives by His Spirit so shall we thereafter live by the Holy Spirit. This is the bo nd of life. It indicates we share one life with God. This uniting is an internal one. But what expresses that life is the will; c onsequently there needs to be an external union, one of the will. To be joined with the Lord in will simply denotes that we have one will with Him. These two unions are related, neither is independent of the other. The one of new life is spontate neous, for this new life is the life of God; but the one of will is neither so simple nor spontaneous because our will is clear ly our self. As we have remarked before, God intends to destroy the life of the soul but not its function; so upon being joined with the Lord in life, He launches forth to renew our soul with its various parts in order that our soul may be one with our new life and consequently one with His will. Our will being what it is, God of course daily seeks its union with His will. Salvation cannot be complete until man's will is united entirely with God's. Without that perfect bond man's self is yet at o dds with Him. He wants us to have His life, but He also wants us to be united with Him. Since our will most closely represents us, our union with Got cannot be complete without the joining of our will to Him.

A careful reading of the Scriptures will yield the fact that a common denominator underlies all our sins: the principle of di sobedience. Through Adam's disobedience we perish; through the obedience of Christ we are saved. Formerly we were sons of disobedience; today God wants us to be sons of obedience. Disobedience means to follow one's own will; obedi ence means to follow God's will. The purpose of divine salvation is to encourage us to deny our will and be united with H im. Right there lies a big mistake among modem Christians. They envisage spirituality to be joyous feeling or profound k nowledge. They spend time craving various sensations or questing after mental knowledge of the Bible, for they regard t hese as highly superior. Meanwhile, acting upon their feelings and thoughts, they go about performing many good, gran d and notable tasks which they believe must be quite pleasing to God. They do not comprehend, however, that He asks

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not how they feel or reason; He only seeks the union of their wills with His. His delight is in having His people desire what He desires and do what He says. Except for a believer's unconditional surrender to God with the believer disposed to a ccept His will entirely, all else which is labelled spirituality-such as holy and happy feelings or prize-winning thoughts-is but an outward show. Even visions, dreams, voices, sighings, zeal, work, activity, and toil are external. Unless the believe r is determined in his volition to finish the course God has set before him, nothing is of any worth.

If we are really united with God in will, we shall cease at once every activity which emerges from ourselves. Hereafter th ere can be no independent action. We are dead to self but alive to God. No longer do we act for Him under our impulse and according to our way. We act solely after we are moved by God. We are set free from every motion of self. Such uni on, in other words, is a change of center, a new beginning. In the past all activities focused on self and began with it; tod ay everything is of God. He does not ask the nature of whatever we start; He simply inquires who started it. God discounts every element not yet freed from self, no matter how good it may appear to be.