

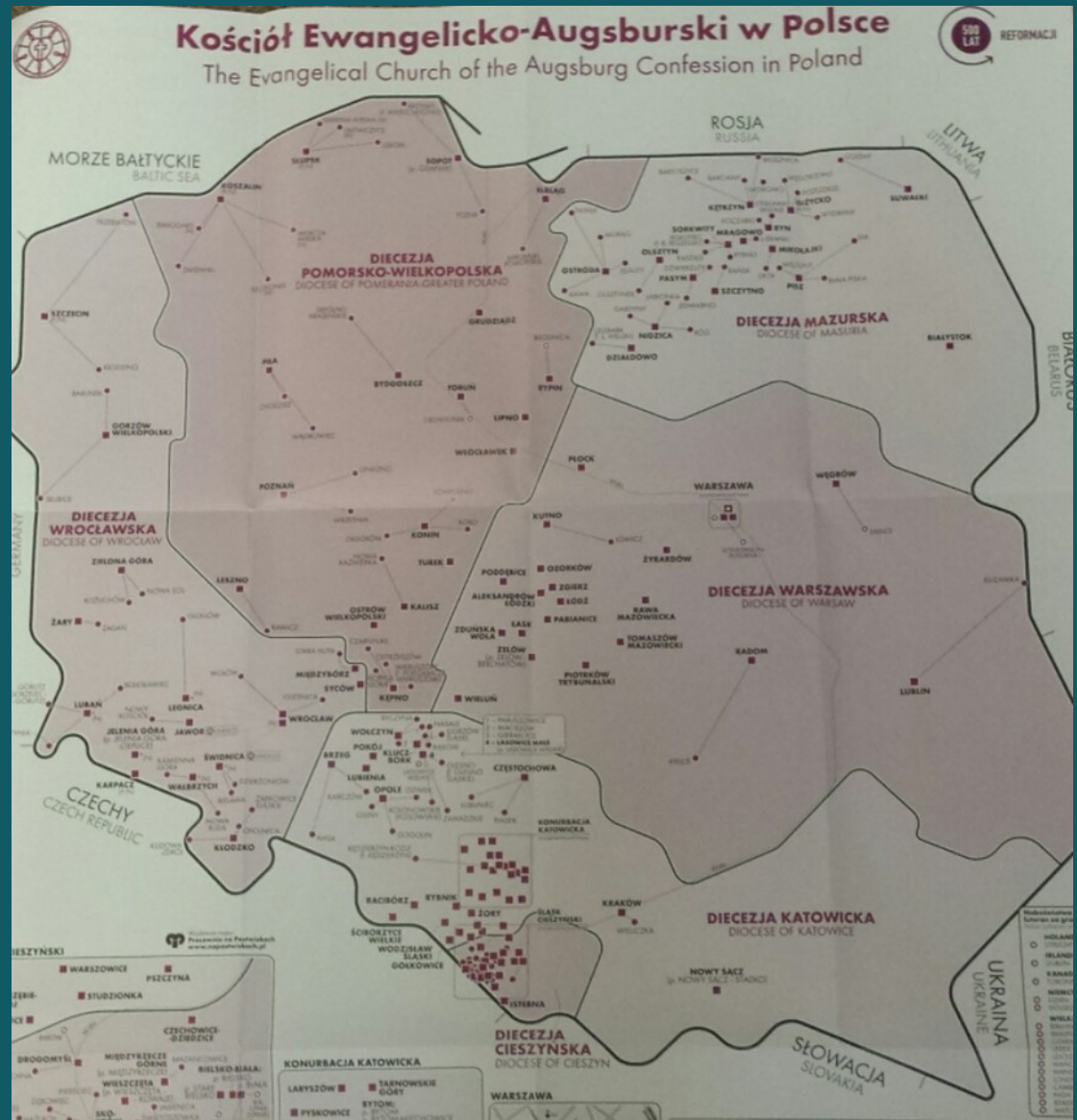
WOMEN IN ORDAINED MINISTRY - POLAND



Lutheran Church in Poland

- circa 70 000 members
- 6 dioceses
- 133 parishes
- 124 filial
- 158 ministers (14 deacons, 13 female)

Poland - 38 437 000 citizens

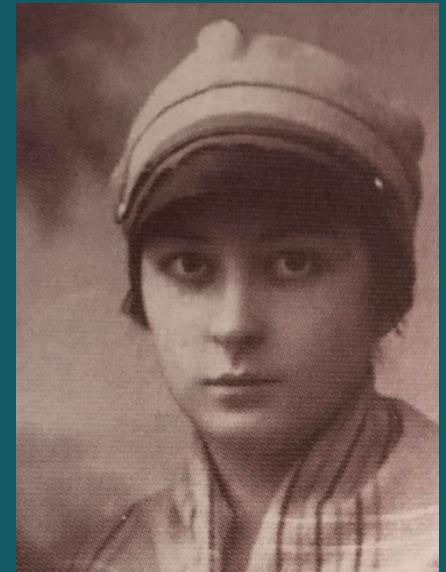


History

- ▣ The twenties of the twentieth century – Polish women entered theological study
- ▣ 1934 –the first Polish woman Cecylia Gerwin finished theology



- ▣ 1938 – Irena Goller (Heinze) during the ordination of her male colleagues received „blessing” to the ministry and after war she shortly worked in some parishes



History

- ▣ 1963 – women theologians in Poland have access to the catechetical office.



History

- ▣ nineties – women ordination questions came back to the Synod of the Church
- ▣ 1995 – first congregation turned to the Synod for a change of the internal law and the ordination of Małgorzata Gaś.



History

- 1999 – Synod introduced women ordination to deacons



- 2008 - Synod Commission on Theology and Confession declared there were no obstacles of theological nature for women to be ordained as pastors

History

- ▣ 2010 – voting at the Synod
– majority against
- ▣ 2013 – first deacon
ordination after 13 years








New discussion

- ▣ 2014 – at the autumn Synod of the Church bishop Jerzy Samiec introduced the discussion again

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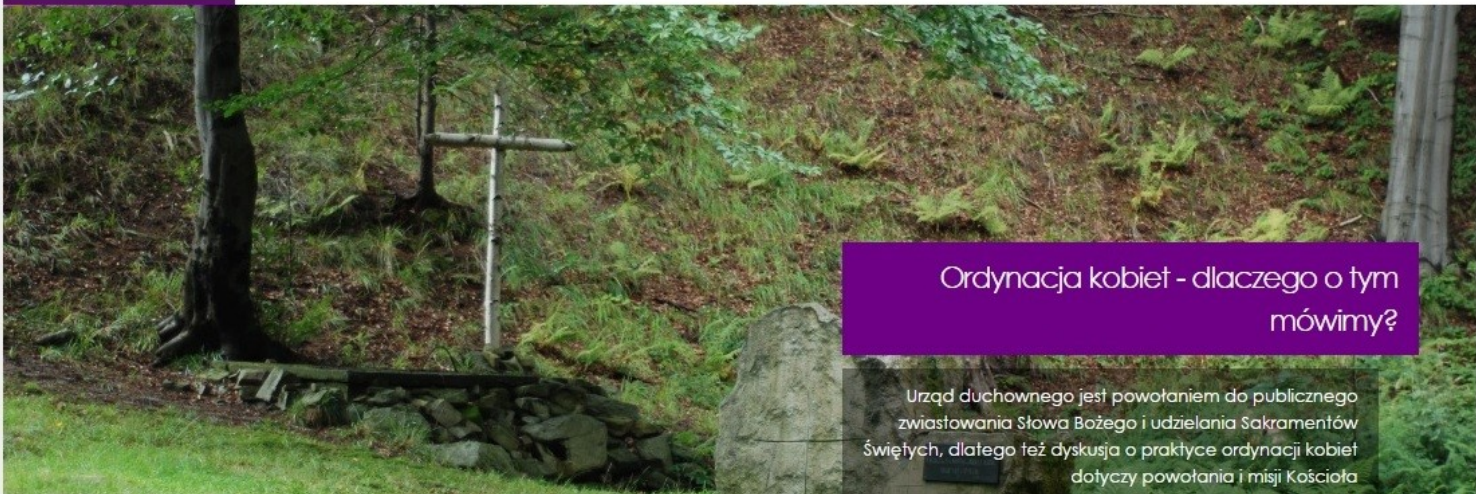


Ordynacja kobiet
w Kościele Ewangelicko-Augsburskim w RP



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Ordynacja kobiet - dlaczego o tym mówimy?

Urząd duchowny jest powołaniem do publicznego zwiastowania Słowa Bożego i udzielania Sakramentów Świętych, dlatego też dyskusja o praktyce ordynacji kobiet dotyczy powołania i misji Kościoła

New discussion

- ▣ april 2016 – majority of the Synod voted for the introduction of women into full ordained ministry 38 members were “for” and 26 “against”, 4 abstainers (majority wasn't 2/3 to change Primary Inner Law (the motion needed 46 votes to be passed
- ▣ 1 January 2017 – deacons can celebrate Holy Communion (Synod's decision from October 2016)

