

Recruiting--Workshop

Skip Gray

I. Introduction.

A. Recruiting means to grow again.

B. The purpose of recruiting is to have something that we did not have before.

II. Motives for recruiting:

A. Allowing oneself to be recruited for personal need.

B. Recruiting others because people need Christ and the church. (Matthew 9)

III. Principles of recruiting.

A. It is a process with stages.

B. Men are God's instruments.

1. Christ never insulted a man by asking for a partial commitment.

2. The key of recruiting is attitude over activity.

3. Jesus Christ must be the center.

C. The purpose for recruiting has to be for the Lord's glory. (Isaiah 42:8)

D. Stages of training. (Philippians 2:19-23, I Corinthians 16:10, Titus 3:12-15, II Corinthians 8:5)

1. A man must be committed to Christ.

2. A man must be committed to the trainer.

3. A man must be committed to a team.

4. A man must be committed to the vision.

E. The Word of God is the basis for recruiting.

F. Frequent and repeated fellowship is the best thing for recruiting.

IV. Potential errors to be avoided.

- A. Do not be impatient.
- B. Do not be unfair or unrealistic in the early stages of recruiting.
- C. Do not expect less than Jesus Christ expects.
- D. Do not take anything for granted regarding the recruit's life.
- E. Do not recruit him to an organization—recruit him to the Body of Christ.
- F. Do not rebuke a man who might be uncertain of your motives.
- G. Do not forget you reproduce after your own kind. (Genesis 1)
- H. Do not forget I Corinthians 13 is the greatest chapter on recruiting. Love has not failed yet.

Application questions:

1. What role does fellowship play in the recruitment process?

2. Why are motives and purpose important in recruiting?

3. Which warning did you find most valuable? Explain.
