

Luther's teaching that Christ, as "the Word become flesh," has two "offices" evidently reappears in our contemporary consensus that Jesus came as a proclaimer who himself became the proclaimed.

According to Luther, Christ incarnates the law and is our judge as teacher and example. But he also incarnates the gospel and is our savior as mediator and redeemer, or, in Luther's term, as sacrament. In the first capacity, he interprets the commandments, in the second he fulfills the promises.

Other functionally equivalent and interchangeable distinctions are Bultmann's between "the *what*" and "the *that*" and "personality" and "person."

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