

引言 INTRODUCTION

Team work is an effective approach to complete a job. But sometimes, people who do not know each other can become teammates too. Recently, I ordered some discipleship training materials for the Mandarin group. Two weeks after the shipment arrived, I received another order of the same books. The publisher made a mistake. In situation like this, you can simply return the package. After I contacted the publisher, I thought of an alternative way to handle it. I sent an email to another church in town. They were willing to buy all the books. The publisher thanked me later. The representative told me that he would waive the delivery cost for the other church. I jokingly replied that I would waive my commission too. I said I was happy to work toward the same goals of expanding God's Kingdom and discipling believers. I am a pastor and they sell books. But we are on the same team. Paul and the Roman church were also on the same team. Paul is finishing up his letter. In our passage today, Paul reiterates his desire to visit the Roman believers soon. He echoes certain issues he mentions in chapter 1. Paul praises the Roman church for being a mature flock. He planned to use Rome as a spring-board to go to Spain. Remember that Paul did not start the Roman church. In fact, he never met most of the people there. This letter serves as a self-introduction for Paul. It helped the Roman Christians know that Paul was a teacher of God's truth, and he had a passion to seek the lost. Paul being an apostle and a missionary were essentially working toward the same goals like a localized church did. Today, there are many churches and Christian organizations around the world. Whether they have a bigger platform or a smaller congregation is less important. The one thing that we have in common is that we are serving the Lord in the area God calls us to.

解釋 EXPLANATION

1. 明確的目標 Focused Target

Paul had a focused target in his mind. God called him to be an apostle to the Gentiles. Read **verses 15-16** again: 15 I have written you quite boldly on some points, as if to remind you of them again, because of the grace God gave me 16 to be a minister of Christ Jesus to the Gentiles with the priestly duty of proclaiming the gospel of God, so that the Gentiles might become an offering acceptable to God, sanctified by the Holy Spirit. Paul describes himself as a priest bringing the Gentiles Christians as offerings to God. We are doing the same thing when we lead people to Christ. We invite non-believers to commit their lives to Jesus to follow Him. God raises up people like Paul to reach out to people of various ethnicities. There are Chinese missionaries sent to foreign countries to evangelize to Chinese. Those targets can be immigrants, students or transient workers. Missionaries will establish churches when they gather enough believers. New Christians will be disciplined to become future leaders. Then missionaries may move on to a different location. Some other Chinese missionaries engage in cross-cultural evangelism overseas. They spend time to learn a different language and culture. They reach out to the local non-Chinese people. The challenges are bigger, and more time and effort are needed. What Paul experienced might be in-between the above two situations. At that time, Latin was the official language in the Roman Empire. But many people spoke Greek too. That made Paul's

ministries more convenient when he traveled to different places. His desire was to go as far as he could. He says in **verses 20-21**: 20 It has always been my ambition to preach the gospel where Christ was not known, so that I would not be building on someone else's foundation. 21 Rather, as it is written: "Those who were not told about him will see, and those who have not heard will understand." At first glance, we may conclude that Paul was an arrogant man. He wanted to build First Church of Paul everywhere. Paul elaborates his intention by quoting the prophet Isaiah in verse 21. It was not only his ambition, but also God's heart to take the gospel to places where people did not know the good news. The world needs pioneers like Paul who venture out to unknown places for God's Kingdom. Paul gives glory to God in this passage. In verse 16, Paul says he is "a minister of Christ Jesus." He was only a servant being sent by the Lord. His work was to proclaim "the gospel of God." Paul stressed that the authority of his teaching came not from him, but ultimately from God. Paul also emphasizes in verse 19 that his ministries were accompanied by signs and miracles through the power of the Holy Spirit. In the Roman world where pagan religions were rampant, miracles served as clear evidences that God's power triumphed over the idols. Paul had a focused target to reach out to the Gentiles. He knew that he was empowered by the Lord to do God's work. In **Acts 20:24**, Paul testifies that: "However, I consider my life worth nothing to me; if only I may finish the race and complete the task the Lord Jesus has given me – the task of testifying to the gospel of God's grace." Paul had a clear vision of his calling from God. That was why he strived toward the finish line without doubt and fear. What about you? What is the focused target God lays in your heart? God may not call you to become a missionary or a pastor. But God surely has a specific calling for you. Your target can be within your profession. God sends you to your work-place to reach out to your colleagues. Your target can also be your friends and relatives. You know them better than anyone else. God assigns you to share the gospel with them. Your target can be some particular church ministries God calls you to do. God gives the gift of teaching to some people. He gives the talents of playing musical instruments or singing to some others. He also equips some people with the skills and patience for children's ministries. Paul understood that he was God's vessel. You may have your favorite Christian speakers. I do too. God enriches your spiritual life through their teachings. But they are only God's servants. They do not need any fan. The message is more important than the messengers. You have to make sure that they are teaching God's truth.

2. 受託的任務 Formal Task

Paul's focused target was the Gentiles. He would love to go to Rome immediately. But he had a formal task to finish first. Paul explains in **verses 25-26**: 25 Now, however, I am on my way to Jerusalem in the service of the saints there. 26 For Macedonia and Achaia were pleased to make a contribution for the poor among the saints in Jerusalem. Paul had to go to Jerusalem to deliver some offering he collected from certain Gentile churches. Macedonia and Achaia cover the areas of nowadays Greece. Since Paul and his coworkers traveled great distance, it would be more convenient for them to transport money rather than material resources. The Greek word for "contribution" here is actually the same word for "fellowship." To Paul, the money was more than a financial subsidy. It was an offering out of love to support fellow believers in Christ. Paul elaborates the spiritual meaning of the money in **verse 27**: They were pleased to do it, and indeed they owe it to them. For if the Gentiles have shared in the Jews' spiritual blessings, they owe it to the Jews to share with them their material blessings. Paul brings up the same concept of indebtedness he uses in chapter 13 when he urges believers to love others as if they owe people a

debt. Gentile churches received spiritual blessings from the mother church in Jerusalem. The gospel first went out from there. By God's divine plan and through the zeal of some Jewish Christians, the Gentiles in other regions were able to hear the good news. People came to know Christ and churches were built. Those Gentile Christians expressed their gratitude by their offering. Paul also wisely used the example of the Macedonian churches as a challenge to motivate other churches to do the same thing. For example, he writes in **2 Corinthians 8:3-4** – 3 For I testify that they gave as much as they were able, and even beyond their ability. Entirely on their own, 4 they urgently pleaded with us for the privilege of sharing in this service to the saints. Paul attested that the Macedonian churches were far from rich. But they were overflowing with joy despite their extreme poverty. They gave beyond their ability. They were rich in their love and generosity. We know that people's willingness to help others is not necessarily in direct proportion to their wealth. Rich people can be very stingy and selfish, while poor people can be gracious and selfless. Paul goes on to say in **verse 8** of the chapter: I am not commanding you, but I want to test the sincerity of your love by comparing it with the earnestness of others. In contrast, the Corinthian church had more financial resources. Paul urged those believers to imitate the beautiful example of the Macedonian churches. It was not a competition to see which church could offer more money and ended up on the headline of a local newspaper. Paul addressed the needs and encouraged God's people to share the burden. I said many times that we have a lot of loving brothers and sisters in our midst. I thank God for all of you. Very often we offer money to support our church without thinking much about how it will be used. We fully trust our coworkers to use the offering carefully with the mentality of a steward. But we can learn from the churches in Macedonia and Achaia that they gave with a heart of fellowship. They partnered with the Jerusalem church in its ministries to the poorer believers. This is especially relevant when we support Christian organizations outside of our church. It can be ministries in another city or mission work overseas. We may not be able to participate in the work in-person. Our financial giving sends a message that we build fellowship with them in what they do, and we are confident that God will bless many people through their work. The concept of indebtedness may also change our view toward offering. We are not paying membership fee to a club. Rather, we convey our thankfulness to the Lord for saving us. I do not know how much you give, and I have no interest in that information. Only a few finance coworkers know it. Regardless, God alone understands if you give out of joy. The amount you give is less important than your heart.

3. 將來的行程 Future Trip

Paul was a man of vision. He had a focused target for his evangelistic outreach. But he also cared about people's needs. He had a formal task to bring support to the Jerusalem church. After that was completed, he had a future trip planned. Paul explains his goals in **verse 24**: I plan to do so when I go to Spain. I hope to visit you while passing through and to have you assist me on my journey there, after I have enjoyed your company for a while. Paul wanted to get some assistance from the Roman church for his future trip. Such support can be travel expenses, resources and even manpower. However, the journey to Rome would not be like a brief stopover at a gas station in a road trip for fuel, bathroom break and food. Paul intended to stay in Rome for some time to have fellowship with the believers. He shares in chapter 1 that he wanted to "impart to (them) some spiritual gift to make (them) strong" (**1:11**). Paul was eager to help those newer believers to jump-start in their spiritual growth. Also, Paul would like to "have a harvest among (them), just as (he) had had among the other Gentiles" (**1:13**). He desired to reach out to the

Gentiles in Rome. Paul's agenda in a nutshell was always evangelism plus discipleship training no matter where he went. After Paul laid out his plans, he invited the Roman Christians to pray for him. Let us look at **verses 31-32**: 31 Pray that I may be rescued from the unbelievers in Judea and that my service in Jerusalem may be acceptable to the saints there, 32 so that by God's will I may come to you with joy and together with you be refreshed. Paul asked them to pray for three things. First, prayed for God's protection over the non-believing Jews in Jerusalem. Paul knew that there could be imprisonment and hardship ahead, just like he experienced in some Gentile cities. Second, Paul hoped that the collection from Gentile churches would be welcome by the Jerusalem believers. When someone agrees to take a gift from a stranger, it means that the two persons want to establish friendship. At that time, some Jewish Christians in the Jerusalem church advocated that Gentile believers had to undergo circumcision and obey the Old Testament Law before they could be saved. Subsequently, the issue was resolved at a church leaders' meeting. But in Paul's mind, there was still a trace of uncertainty that some members in the Jerusalem church might not accept the Gentile believers as fellow brothers and sisters in Christ. The third thing Paul asked the Roman Christians to pray was that his future trip to Rome could be materialized, and that it would be a joyful visit to both sides. These requests bridge the gap between a church and an unmet apostle. Paul invited the Roman believers to share in his burdens. We often hear prayer requests from our church members or unknown Christians. We are partnering with them when we pray for those needs. They may not even know who are praying for them. But God does, and He will somehow use our prayer to minister His grace. Therefore, do not overlook the effectiveness of your prayer. How did things turn out for Paul? The contribution was accepted by the Jerusalem leaders. But Paul faced opposition from the Jews soon after he arrived in Jerusalem. God protected Paul at least twice through the hands of the Roman authority. In Acts 21, some Jews stirred up a commotion. Roman soldiers took Paul away and locked him in a jail. In Acts 23, a group of 40 Jews made an oath not to eat or drink before they killed Paul. The conspiracy was thwarted. Paul was then transferred to another city in a heavy convoy of Roman guards. Eventually, Paul made it to Rome, though in chains as a prisoner. God fulfilled Paul's wish to witness his faith to the Caesar at a future proceeding. At the end of the book of Acts, we are told that Paul was under house-arrest for two years. But the Roman authority gave Paul the privilege to entertain visitors. Therefore, Paul continued to preach the gospel and strengthen believers. There was inconclusive evidence that perhaps Paul finally reached Spain. Regardless, Paul faithfully completed the work God entrusted him.

結論 CONCLUSION

No matter what our calling from God is, we are serving the same Lord. Paul ministered to a congregation he had never met through his letter. He wrote at length on important doctrines. He also invited believers in a faraway city to be his ministry associates. From this passage, Paul shares three ways we can participate in ministries. We can roll our sleeves up and take actions. Besides, we can contribute our money and prayer. Paul had his dreams for God's Kingdom. There were places he wanted to be, people he wished to meet and goals he intended to complete. He did not know how to fulfill all those plans. He learned to commit himself to the Lord. Paul understood that God would take him from point A to point B in His best timing and through His means. That is a heart of a servant we should learn from. We have our ambitions. But ultimately, we submit ourselves to the Lord. We trust that God has the most perfect will for us.

引言 INTRODUCTION

團隊合作是完成任務的有效方法。但是有時候，互不認識的人也可以成為隊友。最近，我為國語組訂購了一些門徒訓練的材料。收到東西的兩週之後，有一箱一模一樣的書本寄到我家。出版社搞錯了。在這種情況下，最簡單的解決辦法就是退貨。當我跟書局聯繫後，我想到了另一種處理方式。我發電子郵件給本地的另一所中文教會。他們願意買所有的書。出版商稍後感謝我。該代表告訴我，他會扣掉第二批書的運費。我開玩笑地回答說，我也不會抽佣金。我說我很高興朝著相同的目標努力，擴展神的國度和建造門徒。我是個牧師，他們賣書，但是我們是在同一個團隊中。保羅和羅馬教會其實也是在同一個團隊中。保羅要結束這封信。在今天的消息中，保羅重申了他希望盡快拜訪羅馬信徒的願望。他呼應了第一章所提到的一些事情。保羅讚賞羅馬教會是一個成熟的教會。他計劃將羅馬作為前往西班牙的跳板。我們要記住，羅馬教會不是保羅所建立的。實際上，他從未見過那裡的大多數人。這封信是保羅的自我介紹。它幫助羅馬基督徒知道保羅是神真理的老師，並且他熱衷於尋找靈裡迷失的人。保羅是使徒和宣教士，但實際上他就像一所本地的教會一樣，朝著相同的目標努力。今天，世界各地有許多教會和基督教組織。它們擁有一個大的平台還是較小的會眾並不重要。但我們有一個共通點，就是我們在神呼召我們去的場所服事主。

解釋 EXPLANATION

1. 明確的目標 Focused Target

保羅心中有一個明確的目標。神呼召他成為外邦人的使徒。我們再來看第 15-16 節：**15 但我稍微放膽寫信給你們，是要提醒你們的記性，特因神所給我的恩典，16 使我為外邦人作基督耶穌的僕役，作神福音的祭司，叫所獻上的外邦人，因著聖靈成為聖潔，可蒙悅納。**保羅形容自己是一個祭司，把外邦的基督徒當作祭物獻給神。當我們帶領人歸向基督時，我們也是在做同樣的事情。我們邀請非信徒將自己的生命獻給耶穌，跟隨耶穌。神興起像保羅這樣的人來接觸不同種族的人。有些華人宣教士被派到海外向中國人傳福音。那些目標可以是移民、學生或臨時工人。宣教士聚集足夠的信徒後，就會建立教會。剛信主的基督徒接受栽培成為未來的領袖。然後，宣教士可能會轉移到其他城市。另外有一些華人宣教士在海外從事跨越文化的事工。他們花時間學習另一種語言和文化。他們接觸當地的非華人。他們面對的挑戰更大，需要更多的時間和精力。保羅所經歷的可能介於以上兩種情況之間。當時拉丁語是羅馬帝國的官方語言。但是很多人也說希臘語。這樣使保羅在各

地的事工更加方便。他的願望是盡他所能去更遠的地區。他在第 20-21 節說：20 我立了志向，不在基督的名被稱過的地方傳福音，免得建造在別人的根基上。21 就如經上所記：未曾聞知他信息的，將要看見；未曾聽過的，將要明白。乍看之下，我們可以會覺得保羅是一個自大的人。他想在各地建立第一保羅教會。保羅在第 21 節中引用先知以賽亞的話來解釋他的心意。將福音帶到人們未曾聽過這個好消息的地方不僅是他的心願，也是神的心願。世界需要有像保羅這樣的先鋒，為著神的國度冒險前往未知的地方。保羅在這段經文中把榮耀歸給神。保羅在第 16 節說他是「基督耶穌的僕役」。他只是主所差遣的僕人。他的工作是宣揚「神的福音」。保羅強調他教導的權柄不是來自他，最終是來自神。保羅在第 18 節中還強調說，他的事工伴隨著從聖靈的能力而來的神蹟奇事。在異教泛濫的羅馬世界，神蹟清楚地證明了神的力量勝過了偶像。保羅有一個明確的目標要與外邦人接觸。他領受主的權柄做神的工作。保羅在使徒行傳 20:24 中作證說：「我卻不以性命為念，也不看為寶貴，只要行完我的路程，成就我從主耶穌所領受的職事，證明神恩惠的福音。」保羅清楚地知道從神而來的呼召。因此他沒有疑惑並毫不懼畏地邁向終點。你呢？神放在你心中的明確目標是什麼？神不一定會呼召你成為宣教士或牧師。但是神肯定給了你一個明確的呼召。你的目標可能是在你的職業範圍之內。神差遣你到工作場所去接觸你的同事。你的目標還可以是你的朋友和親戚。你比其他他人更熟悉他們。神指派你與他們分享福音。你的目標可以是神要求你做的某些教會事工。神把教導的恩賜給了某些人。他將彈奏樂器或唱歌的才幹給其他人。他還裝備了一些人在兒童事工服事的技能和耐心。保羅知道他只是神的器皿。你可能有些你喜歡的講員。我也有。神通過他們的教導造就了你的屬靈生命。但是他們只是神的僕人。他們不需要任何聽迷。信息本身比傳遞信息的人更重要。你必須確保他們教導的是神的真理。

2. 受託的任務 Formal Task

保羅的明確目標是外邦人。他很想馬上去羅馬。但是他要先完成一項受託的任務。保羅在第 25-26 節中解釋：25 但現在，我往耶路撒冷去供給聖徒。26 因為馬其頓和亞該亞人樂意湊出捐項給耶路撒冷聖徒中的窮人。保羅必須先去耶路撒冷，交付他從一些外邦教會收集的奉獻。馬其頓和亞該亞是在今天希臘的地區。由於保羅和他的同工要奔走長遠的距離，所以他們運送金錢比物資會更方便。希臘文「捐項」和「團契」是同一個字。對於保羅來說，這筆錢不僅僅是財政支援。這是出於愛心的奉獻，支持主內的信徒。保羅在第 27 節進一步解釋這筆錢的屬靈含義：這固然是他們樂意的，其實也算是所欠的債；因外邦人既然在他們屬靈的好處上有分，就當把養身之物供給他們。保羅提出了他在第 13 章中使用過欠債的概念。他在那一段經文鼓勵信徒們去愛別人，就像欠人家的債一樣。外邦人的教會從耶路撒冷的母會那裡得到了屬靈的祝福。福音首先從那出來。通過神的計劃，以及藉著一些猶太基督徒的熱心，其他地區的外邦人能聽到這個好消息。人們得以認識基督，教會也

被建立起來。那些外邦基督徒通過奉獻表示他們的感恩。保羅有智慧地以馬其頓教會為榜樣，激勵其他教會做同樣的事情。例如，他在哥林多後書 8:3-4 中寫道：**3 我可以證明，他們是按著力量，而且也過了力量，自己甘心樂意的捐助，4 再三的求我們，准他們在這供給聖徒的恩情上有分。**保羅證明馬其頓教會並不富裕。但是，儘管他們極度貧困，他們仍然充滿了喜樂。他們的奉獻是超過自己的力量。他們富有愛心和慷慨。我們知道，願意幫助他人的心不一定與一個人的財富成正比。富有的人可能非常吝嗇和自私，而窮困的人反而可能比較有愛心和無私。保羅在本章第 8 節繼續說：**我說這話，不是吩咐你們，乃是藉著別人的熱心試驗你們愛心的實在。**相比之下，哥林多教會擁有更多的財政資源。保羅鼓勵那些信徒效法馬其頓教會的美好榜樣。當然這不是比賽，看看哪個教會奉獻最多並登上當地報紙的頭條新聞。保羅只是把遠方的需要提出來，並鼓勵神的子民一同來分擔。我說過很多次，我們中間有很多充滿愛心的弟兄姐妹。我為你們感謝神。很多時候，我們奉獻金錢來支持我們教會的事工，卻沒有去想同工如何使用這些款項。我們完全信任同工們以管家的心態謹慎地使用各樣資源。但是我們可以學習馬其頓和亞該亞教會的榜樣，透過奉獻建立團契的關係。他們與耶路撒冷教會結成伙伴，服事貧窮的信徒。當我們支持教會以外的基督徒機構時，我們就是在做同樣的事情。那些機構可能是負責其他城市或是海外的宣教工作。我們無法親自參加那些服事。我們的金錢奉獻傳達出一個信息，即我們在他們的工作中與他們建立團契，並且我們相信神會通過他們的事工來祝福許多人。欠債的概念可能改變我們對奉獻的看法。我們不是向會友收會員費。我們乃是向主感恩，因為祂拯救了我們。我不知道你奉獻多少錢，我也沒有興趣知道。只有少數財務的同工知道這些數字。無論如何，只有神知道你是否帶著喜樂的心來奉獻。你奉獻的心比金額更為重要。

3. 將來的行程 Future Trip

保羅是一個有遠見和異象的人。他有很明確的傳福音目標。但是他也關心人們的需求。他要完成一個受託的任務，把奉獻帶到耶路撒冷的教會。等事情辦完之後，他計劃了將來的行程。保羅在第 24 節中解釋他的目標：**盼望從你們那裡經過，得見你們，先與你們彼此交往，心裡稍微滿足，然後蒙你們送行。**保羅想從羅馬教會得到一些幫助，準備將來的行程。那些支持可能是旅費、其他資源甚至是人力。因此，前往羅馬的行程不會像在加油站短暫停留，去加油、上洗手間或是買食物。保羅打算留在羅馬一段時間，與信徒交誼。他在第一章中分享了他想「**把些屬靈的恩賜分給(他)們，使(他)們可以堅固**」(1:11)。保羅渴望幫助那些剛信主的信徒靈命快速成長。另外，保羅想「**在(他)們中間得些果子，如同在其餘的外邦人中一樣**」(1:13)。他希望與羅馬的外邦人接觸。簡而言之，無論走到哪裡，保羅的目標始終是傳福音和訓練門徒。保羅提出計劃後，他邀請羅馬基督徒為他禱告。讓我們看一下第 31-32 節：**31 叫我脫離在猶太不順從的人，也叫我為耶路撒冷所辦的捐項可蒙聖徒悅納，32 並叫我順著神的旨意，歡歡喜喜的到你們那裡，與你們同得安**

息。保羅請他們為三件事禱告。首先，保護他脫離耶路撒冷不信主的猶太人。保羅知道，就像他在一些外邦城市中所經歷的一樣，未來可能會有監禁和苦難。第二，保羅希望耶路撒冷的信徒接納外邦教會的奉獻。當一個人願意接受陌生人的禮物時，這意味著兩個人希望建立友誼。當時，耶路撒冷教會的一些猶太基督徒主張外邦信徒必須接受割禮並遵守舊約律法才能得救。隨後，那些問題在教會領袖的會議上得到解決。但是在保羅看來，仍然存在一些不確定性，耶路撒冷教會的某些成員可能仍然無法接受外邦信徒為主內的弟兄姐妹。保羅請羅馬基督徒禱告的第三件事是，他希望羅馬之行可以實現，並且對雙方都是一次愉快的訪問。這些禱告的請求拉近了羅馬教會與這位從未見過面的使徒之間的距離。保羅邀請羅馬信徒分擔他的重擔。我們經常聽到教會成員或是一些不認識的基督徒的代禱請求。當我們為這些需求禱告時，其實就是與他們同工。他們甚至可能不知道誰在為他們禱告。但是神是知道的，祂會以某種方式使用我們的禱告來賜下祂的恩典。因此，不要忽視禱告的果效。結果保羅的情況如何？那些款項被耶路撒冷的教會領袖接受了。但是保羅到達耶路撒冷後不久就遭到猶太人的反對。神通過羅馬官方至少兩次保護了保羅。在使徒行傳 21 章中，一些猶太人煽起騷動。羅馬士兵將保羅帶走，並將他關進監獄。在使徒行傳 23 章中，有 40 個猶太人發誓在殺害保羅之前，不吃不喝。陰謀被挫敗了。保羅隨後在羅馬軍隊的護送下轉移到另一個城市。終於保羅到達羅馬，雖然是以囚犯的身份。神實現了保羅希望向凱撒大帝見證耶穌的願望。在使徒行傳的結尾，我們看到保羅被軟禁了兩年。但是羅馬當局給了保羅特權來接待客人。因此，保羅可以繼續傳福音並培訓門徒。有一些未被確認的證據表示保羅最後真的到了西班牙。無論如何，保羅忠心地完成了神託付他的工作。

結論 CONCLUSION

無論我們從神那裡得到什麼呼召，我們都在事奉同一位主。保羅服事他從未見過的會眾。他在這封信詳細地寫了很多重要的教義。他還邀請了那些遠方的信徒成為他事工的助手。從這篇信息，保羅分享了我們參與事工的三種方式。我們可以捲起袖子並採取行動。此外，我們可以奉獻金錢和參與禱告。保羅對神的國有他的夢想。他想去一些地方，他希望結識某些人，並完成心中的目標。但是他不知道如何實行所有這些計劃。他把自己委身於主。保羅知道神會在祂看為最適合的時機和以祂的方式將他從一個地點帶到另一個地點。我們應該學習這份僕人的心志。我們有人生計劃。但最終，我們降服主的帶領。我們相信神對我們有最完美的旨意。