

引言 INTRODUCTION

Personal relationship is an effective tool to get things done. Chinese people know it very well. You can get short-cut to expediate process if you can find the right people. Once I needed a document in a rush. A relative told me: “No worry. I know a high official in that office.” A few days later, my application was approved. Nothing was done illegally. The person just pulled my file out of the pile, then handed it to the responsible coworker to stamp it. In some instances, that special person does not hold an important position. A manager may promise to do all he can to help you. Perhaps that is the last time you hear from him. But if you are acquainted with a janitor, he can open a back-door for you to enter a building. Many years ago, a singing artist received a prize at an award presentation ceremony. Usually people in that occasion will thank their colleagues, family members or fans. But this singer thought of someone else. Among other people, he commended a senior person who handled miscellaneous matters for buying lunch for everyone in the studio. No one would go hungry if that staff member did not do his job. But the artist did not want a minor contribution done faithfully to go unnoticed. In the Bible, Paul was a person like that. He kept to his heart the nice things people did for him and for God’s Kingdom. It was common for Paul to conclude a letter by saying some good wishes to the people he knew. Very often, we feel tedious to browse through a long list of names when reading the Bible. But keep in mind that there is no redundant word in the Scriptures. God includes information like that for good reasons. Those names reminded Paul of what they did. That is something we can learn from Paul. In church management, we should care more about people than programs.

解釋 EXPLANATION

1. 問安 Greetings

Paul sent his greetings to some people. But before he did that, he recommended a sister named Phoebe to the Roman church. Her name cannot be found elsewhere in the Bible. Paul states in verse 2 that Phoebe was a great help to many people, himself included. Phoebe was a servant (or deaconess) from the church of Cenchrea. That city was about eight miles from Corinth, which is in the nowadays Greece. Cenchrea was a coastal city. Some Bible scholars believe that Phoebe was perhaps a wealthy woman. She used her resources to support missionaries, and hosted them when they arrived by sea. It is commonly agreed that Paul wrote the Roman letter in Corinth. The close proximity of Corinth from Cenchrea makes people think that perhaps Phoebe was the messenger who took this letter to Rome. That explains why Paul asked the members there to warmly welcome Phoebe and to offer her help where necessary. After bringing up Phoebe, Paul extends his greetings to different people from verse 3 to 15. Among all the letters Paul composed, this one has the longest greetings. Remember a major purpose for Paul to write this letter was to pave the way for his future trip to Rome, and henceforth to Spain. A good way to connect with a church that he had never been to was to mention some people who knew both sides. A few of those people actually served with Paul before. For example, we see Priscilla and Aquila in verse 3. Acts 18 tells us Paul first met this Jewish couple in Corinth. They came from Italy originally. At that time, the Caesar ordered all the Jews to leave Rome. Later this couple

went with Paul to Ephesus, where they spent much time together in ministries. In the Roman church, Priscilla and Aquila had a good knowledge about Paul. They could help draw the Roman believers closer to Paul. In today's term, we call it networking. For example, you send your resume to apply for a job. In doing so, you will compete with hundreds of other candidates. You will have a big advantage if you have a friend who knows the manager that oversees the vacant position. You hope this friend will say something nice about you. In Paul's case, he wanted to thank all those coworkers for their good work. The list contains 26 individuals. There were three couples, two families and three relatives of Paul. Three house-churches were also mentioned. In the first century, it was common for Christians to meet at home. Some Bible scholars did in-depth studies on those 26 names. They found that a majority of those people were Gentiles. Also, most of them were slaves and freemen (slaves who were later set free) or their descendants. In the ancient world, people of certain social classes would give their children particular names. That information gives us a glimpse of the composition of the early churches. Besides, nine of them were females. In general, women were considered less important in the Biblical world. But here, Paul highlights a few sisters who made contribution in ministries. We can also think of other ladies who played key roles in the Bible. Rahab, Ruth and Mary were included in Jesus' genealogy. The first witnesses of Jesus' resurrection were all women too. Nowadays, sisters are usually involved in the nursery or children's programs. But God also gives some ladies other gifts and talents to participate in leadership, evangelism, music and other ministries. Coming back to the Romans. We have to keep in mind that Paul's letter would be read openly to the whole church. Imagine how you will feel when you hear your name. You may think: "Paul, the great apostle and missionary, remembers what I did?" It would be an encouragement to everyone. We should always praise people in public but correct them in private. We also know that when someone did 8 out of 10 things well, most people will center on the mistakes made in the two things. We need to change that attitude. Do not hesitate to give coworkers compliments openly. "Thank you" and "good job" should come out from our lips naturally. In case you are afraid that such approval will lead to pride, you can shift your focus to God. You can say something like: "I thank God for your faithfulness" or "I thank God that your ministries help me grow spiritually." Sincere praise will build people up.

2. 警惕 Warnings

After Paul delivered his greetings, he posted his warning. Such admonition might not be out of the ordinary when Paul concluded a letter. A well-known example is the spiritual armor of God in the last chapter of the Ephesians. Here, Paul says in **verses 17 and 18**: 17 I urge you, brothers, to watch out for those who cause divisions and put obstacles in your way that are contrary to the teaching you have learned. Keep away from them. 18 For such people are not serving our Lord Christ, but their own appetites. By smooth talk and flattery they deceive the minds of naive people. We can arrange Paul's warning into three columns: tactics of the enemies, their intents and our defense. In verse 17, Paul says the enemies used erroneous teaching that was contradictory to what the Roman Christians heard. What were their intents? The adversaries wanted to cause division in the church and to stumble believers. How should the Roman believers defend themselves? Paul urged them to stay alert for any false teaching. They must also stay away from those deceptive teachers. We can do the same analysis for verse 18. Paul states that the enemies used smooth talk and flattery. They were eloquent preachers who said things most people like to hear. But they only served their own appetites. That may mean that they

sought after self-interest like fame, monetary gain, pleasure or all of the above. Their intent was also to deceive innocent people. Who were those counterfeit instructors? We cannot find any clue in the whole book. In general, the two threats to Christianity in the first century came from the Jews and pagan religions. For example, Paul warned believers in the book of Galatians against some Jewish Christians who advocated that a person could only be saved by accepting Jesus plus adhering to the Law of Moses. They insisted that a Gentile had to be circumcised and observe the Law. In the book of Colossians, Paul cautioned his readers about the influence of pagan religions. A central doctrine of those false teachings was that Jesus did not come into the world as a real human being. The foundation of such heresy was the Graeco-Roman philosophy. It believes that matter is evil and the spirit is pure. As such, it is unthinkable for the Almighty God to take up a human body. But if Jesus did not come as a real person, then He could not have died on the cross. No death, hence no resurrection. If Jesus did not rise from the dead, then the whole Christian faith would crumble. When Paul wrote this letter, it seemed that the two abovementioned heresies had yet to impact the Roman church. Paul was giving them an in-advance warning. Paul adds in **verse 19**: Everyone has heard about your obedience, so I am full of joy over you; but I want you to be wise about what is good, and innocent about what is evil. The Roman Christians had a reputation of obeying their teachers. However, Paul reminded them not to be so naïve to accept everything they heard. They had to listen with discernment. We as Christians need to have the same alert. We should scrutinize everything we hear, watch and read with the Bible. We have to be careful with any teaching that does not base on God's Word. Two thousand years had passed since Paul's time. But Satan's tactics and intents have not changed a bit. His goals are to create controversies to divide the church and draw believers away from God. There is a saying that states: if you can't beat them, join them! False teachers establish their own churches, or they will seep into any church. They may quote the Bible, but they twist its meaning by adding their interpretation or applying the verses out of their contexts. They claim that only their understanding of the Bible is right, and other churches are all wrong. Cults like the Jehovah Witnesses and the Mormons preach that Jesus was a created being. Some other teachers focus on what their audiences like to hear in their TV broadcast. They advertise that God is like a gentle grandfather who loves to spoil his grand-children. Therefore, you can ask God for whatever you want. They want to build a heaven in this life. They avoid topics like sin, suffering and judgment. We have to watch out for those false teachers and their messages.

3. 讚美 Blessings

Paul sent his greetings to the Roman believers. He also gave them warning about false teachers. Then Paul ended his letter by blessing God. Let us look at **verses 25-26**: 25 Now to him who is able to establish you by my gospel and the proclamation of Jesus Christ, according to the revelation of the mystery hidden for long ages past, 26 but now revealed and made known through the prophetic writings by the command of the eternal God, so that all nations might believe and obey him. Paul blessed the Father for His wisdom in the salvation plan. In verse 25, Paul expresses that God's purpose was evident in three ways: through the gospel Paul shared, through Jesus and through the revelation of God's mystery. The gospel from Paul and from Jesus refer to the same source. The disciples of Jesus were eye-witnesses of His teachings, ministries and resurrection. All that information proves Jesus was the Messiah. That was the same message that saved Paul. Everything he wrote in this letter was based on the same gospel too. However, that information was concealed in the past like a mystery. In the Bible, the word "mystery" refers

to some hidden knowledge until God revealed it at His chosen time. But Paul states in verse 26 that God had actually given people some hints about this mystery in the prophetic writings, namely, the Old Testament. The Scriptures contains many prophecies about Jesus – His birth, suffering, death, resurrection and second coming. People had no idea about how all that would be fulfilled in the Messiah. It was gradually disclosed when Jesus came into the world. When Jesus rose from the dead, His disciples finally connected the dots. Jesus was the Savior God had promised. Paul specifies that this great news was for the whole mankind. God is full of wisdom, and He had everything well prepared way ahead of time. He deserves our praise. Paul ended his letter similar to how he began it. Read **Romans 1:1-2**: 1 Paul, a servant of Christ Jesus, called to be an apostle and set apart for the gospel of God – 2 the gospel he promised beforehand through his prophets in the Holy Scriptures. Paul was called to be a messenger of the gospel. This message was based on the Old Testament. Then skip down to **verse 5**: Through him (*refers to Jesus*) and for his name's sake, we received grace and apostleship to call people from among all the Gentiles to the obedience that comes from faith. Paul and other apostles received authority from Jesus to share the good news to especially the Gentiles. By faith and through obedience, people can be saved. Paul reminded his Gentile readers that what they believed was not a new religion. The Jews had been reading the same Old Testament for over a thousand years. But now through the grace of Jesus Christ, Jews and Gentiles alike could become God's children. Therefore, what Paul wrote in the letter was consistent with what the Roman Christians received. In other words, Paul was not a heretic. Today, we believe in the same gospel. Time will change and technologies advance. But our message remains the same. A person can only be saved by confessing his/her sin, receiving Jesus by faith and committing to follow Jesus the rest of his/her life. We do not believe in men's wisdom and opinions. The Bible was written for Christians to study. For things that God wants us to understand, He will give us enough wisdom to do so. There are some passages in the Bible that are more difficult to interpret. At a proper time, God will show us the meanings. For now, God provides Bible scholars and seminary professors research topics for their livelihood. The Bible from cover to cover is all God's wisdom. He prepared a salvation path for the sinful mankind. Through writers such as Paul, God communicates His truth with us. Just like Paul encouraged the Roman believers, we should humbly give praise and thanks to our God. He saves us. He builds an eternal relationship with us.

結論 CONCLUSION

In church management, we should care more about people than programs. Paul traveled to different places to build churches. He needed a lot of people and connections to accomplish that. God achieves His missions through people. Let me conclude with an interesting story. Parents know that letters of recommendation are crucial when their kids apply for colleges. One letter caught the eyes of an admission counselor from a renowned school. A custodian wanted to recommend a thoughtful student. This young man was the only student in the high school who knew every janitor by names. He turned off the lights in empty classroom. He cleaned up after his peers even when no one was watching. He showed respect to everyone in the school regardless of their positions. This counselor has read thousands of applications in her career. But she had never come across a recommendation letter composed by a custodian. That young man was admitted to the college. A simple thing done by a little-known school staff achieved a significant outcome. The success of a church is a cumulative effect from many people who are diligent in the small duties God assigns them to do. Nothing is unimportant in God's eyes.

引言 INTRODUCTION

人際關係是辦事情的有效工具。中國人非常了解這一點。如果找到合適的人，你就可以走捷徑以加快流程。有一次我緊急需要一份文件。一位親戚告訴我：「不用擔心。我認識那個辦事處的一位高級官員。」幾天後，我的申請被批准了。那個人沒有做任何違法的事情。他只是把我的表格從一大堆文件中抽出來，然後交給負責的同事蓋章。在某些情況下，你甚至不需要請求一個高層人士來幫忙。一個經理級的人可能答應會盡力幫助你。也許那是你最後一次聽到他的聲音。但是，如果你認識一個清潔工人，他可以打開後門讓你進入大樓。許多年前，一位歌星在頒獎典禮上得獎。通常在這種情況下，得獎人會感謝他的同事、家人或粉絲。但是這位歌手想到了另一個人。除了感激其他人之外，他特別表揚了一位年老的打雜，因為他替錄音室的所有同事買午餐。當然，就算那個人不做事，也不會有人餓肚子。但是，這位歌星不希望忽略一個忠誠做事的員工。在聖經中，保羅就像是這樣的人。他銘記人們為他和為神的國度所做的事情。保羅通常在書信的結束都會問候一些他認識的人。很多時候，我們在閱讀聖經時看到一連串的名字會感到乏味。但請記住，聖經中沒有多餘的字。神把這些信息放在聖經裡肯定是有祂的用意。這些名字使保羅想起了他們的貢獻。這是我們可以從保羅身上學到的東西。在教會的管理中，同工比事工更加重要。

解釋 EXPLANATION

1. 問安 Greetings

保羅首先向一些人問安。但是在這之前，他先向羅馬教會推薦了一個名叫非比的姐妹。她的名字在聖經其他地方都找不到。保羅在第 2 節中說，非比曾經給予許多人，包括保羅自己在內，很多的幫助。非比是堅革哩教會的女執事（或是翻譯作女僕人）。那個城市距離哥林多約八英里，哥林多是在現在的希臘。堅革哩是一個沿海的城市。一些聖經學者認為非比也許是個有錢的女人。她用自己的資源來支持宣教士，並在他們乘船到達時接待他們。一般人普遍認為保羅是在哥林多寫羅馬書的。哥林多與堅革哩距離很近，因此非比可能是把這封信帶到羅馬的人。這就解釋了為什麼保羅要求那裡的成員熱烈歡迎非比，並在必要時提供她的幫助。在提起非比之後，保羅在第 3 節至 15 節向不同人問安。記得保羅寫這封信的主要目的是為他以後的羅馬之旅，以及從那裡前往西班牙鋪路。與從未去過的教會建立關係的一個好方法是提及一些雙方都認識的人。實際上，這裡記錄的一些人曾經與保羅一起事奉。例如，我們在第 3 節中看到了百基拉和亞居拉。使徒行傳第 18 章告訴我

們，保羅是在哥林多第一次遇到這對猶太人夫婦。他們原先來自意大利。當時，凱撒大帝下令所有猶太人離開羅馬。後來，這對夫婦和保羅一起去了以弗所，他們在那裡一起事奉了一段時間。在羅馬教會中，百基拉和亞居拉對保羅有很深的交情。他們可以把羅馬信徒和保羅的距離拉近。在今天的術語中，我們稱之為人緣。例如，你發送簡歷申請工作。這樣做的話，你就要與幾百位應徵者競爭。如果你有一個朋友認識那個職位的經理的話，那麼你便會有很大的優勢。你希望這個朋友幫你說些好話。就保羅而言，他想感謝所有這些同工用心的服事。這個清單包含 26 個人。有三對夫婦、兩個家庭和三個保羅的親戚。保羅還提到了三個家庭教會。在第一世紀，基督徒普遍在家裡聚會。一些聖經學者對這 26 個名字進行了深入研究。他們發現其中大多數是外邦人。而且，他們大多數是奴隸和自由人（後來被釋放的奴隸）或是他們的後代。在古代世界中，某些社會階層的人會給孩子起特殊的名字。從他們的名字你便能猜測他們的身份背景。這些信息使我們對早期教會的組成有所了解。此外，其中有九名是女性。一般而言，婦女在聖經世界中被認為不那麼重要。但是在這裡，保羅強調了幾個姐妹在事工中的貢獻。我們還可以想到其他在聖經中扮演關鍵角色的女士。耶穌的家譜中包括拉喇合、路得和馬利亞。耶穌復活的第一批目擊證人也是婦女。如今，姐妹通常會參與小孩看顧或是兒童事工等服事。但是神也給一些姐妹其他恩賜和才幹，例如作領袖、帶領傳福音、音樂和其他事工。回到羅馬書。我們必須記住，保羅的信會向教會全體公開宣讀。想像一下，當你聽到自己的名字時會感覺如何。你可能會想：「保羅這位偉大的使徒並宣教士竟然還記得我所做的事情！」這將是對每個人的鼓勵。我們應該在公眾場合讚賞別人，而在私底下糾正別人的錯誤。我們會認同，當某人在 10 件事中做對 8 件時，大多數人將集中在那兩件事中的錯誤。我們需要改變這種態度。不要不好意思公開表揚同工。我們要習慣說「謝謝你」和「做得好」。如果你擔心這樣說會使對方驕傲的話，你可以將重點轉移到神身上。你可以說：「我為著你忠心的服事感謝神」或是「感謝神，你的事工幫助我屬靈生命的成長。」真誠的讚賞能夠造就別人。

2. 警惕 Warnings

保羅表達他的問安之後，他提出一些警惕。當保羅結束一封信時，他附加一些警惕的語句並非是不尋常的事。一個熟悉的例子是以弗所書最後一章中神的全副軍裝。在這裡的第 17 和 18 節中，保羅說：**17 弟兄們，那些離間你們、叫你們跌倒、背乎所學之道的人，我勸你們要留意躲避他們。18 因為這樣的人不服事我們的主基督，只服事自己的肚腹，用花言巧語誘惑那些老實人的心。**我們可以將保羅的警惕分為三列：敵人的戰術、他們的企圖和我們的防範。保羅在第 17 節說，敵人傳講錯誤的信息，與羅馬信徒所接受的教導相違。他們的企圖是什麼？那些敵人想要在教會中引起分裂並絆倒信徒。羅馬信徒應該如何防範？保羅提醒他們要提高警覺，預防假的教導。他們還必須遠離那些欺騙人的老師。我們可以對第 18 節做同樣的分析。保羅說敵人使用花言巧語。他們是有口才的教師，會說一些大多數人都喜歡

聽的內容。但是他們只想滿足自己的肚腹。這可能指他們追求名聲、金錢、享樂或以上三種的個人利益。他們想要欺騙無知的人。那些假教師到底是誰？我們在整本書中找不到任何線索。總的來說，在第一世紀對基督教的兩大威脅是來自猶太人和異教徒。例如，保羅在加拉太書中警告信徒防範一些猶太基督徒，他們主張接受耶穌之外還要遵守摩西律法才能使一個人得救。因此，他們堅持外邦人必須接受割禮並遵守法律。保羅在歌羅西書中告誡他的讀者異教的影響。這些錯誤教義的核心指出，耶穌沒有成為一個真正的人進入世界。這種異端的基礎是希臘羅馬哲學。它認為物質是邪惡的，靈魂是純潔的。因此，全能的神成為一個人是難以想像的。但是，如果耶穌沒有成為一個真真實實的人，那麼祂就不可能死在十字架上了。沒有死亡，那麼就沒有復活。如果耶穌沒有從死裡復活，那麼整個基督信仰就會崩潰。保羅寫這封信時，似乎上述兩個異端思想尚未影響到羅馬教會。保羅事先警惕他們。保羅在第 19 節中補充說：**你們的順服已經傳於眾人，所以我為你們歡喜；但我願意你們在善上聰明，在惡上愚拙。**羅馬的信徒有服從老師的名聲。但是，保羅提醒他們不要天真地接受他們聽到的一切教導。他們必須要有明辨的心。我們作為基督徒需要有同樣的戒備。我們要把所聽到、觀看和閱讀的所有內容和聖經作比較。對於任何不基於神話語的教導，我們都必須謹慎。自保羅時代以來已經過去了 2000 年。但是撒但的戰術和企圖並沒有改變。他的目標是製造紛爭，以分裂教會並使信徒遠離神。俗語說：如果你不能打擊敵人，那就滲透對方的陣營！假教師建立自己的教會，或是他們會進入其他教會。他們同樣會引用聖經，但他們會添加錯誤的解釋或斷經取義來扭曲其含義。他們聲稱只有自己對聖經的理解是唯一正確的，而其他教會都是錯誤的。例如，耶和華見證人和摩門教宣稱耶穌是被造的人。其他一些假教師則在電視廣播中專注於聽眾喜歡聽到的內容。他們強調神就像一個慈祥的祖父，喜歡寵他的孫子。因此，神是有求必應的。他們想要在今生建立天堂。他們迴避諸如罪、苦難和審判之類的話題。我們必須提防那些假教師和他們的信息。

3. 讚美 Blessings

保羅向羅馬信徒問安。他還警惕他們有關假教師的事情。然後保羅以讚美神作為結束。讓我們看看第 25-26 節經文：**25 惟有神能照我所傳的福音和所講的耶穌基督，並照永古隱藏不言的奧秘，堅固你們的心。26 這奧秘如今顯明出來，而且按着永生神的命，藉眾先知的書指示萬國的民，使他們信服真道。**保羅為著神在救恩計劃中的智慧而讚美祂。保羅在第 25 節中表示，神的旨意以三種方式顯示出來：通過保羅所分享福音、通過耶穌、以及通過神奧秘的啟示。保羅和耶穌的福音是指同樣的事情。耶穌的門徒是祂的教導、事工和復活的目擊證人。所有這些信息都證明耶穌是彌賽亞。那也是挽救保羅的信息。他在這封信中寫的一切也都基於同一個福音。但是，這些信息過去像個奧秘一樣被隱藏起來。在聖經中，「奧秘」這個字是指的是一些被隱藏的知識，直到神在祂選擇的時間把它揭示出來。但是保羅在第

26 節中指出，實際上神在先知的書（意思是指舊約）中已經向人們暗示一些關於這個奧秘的內容。例如聖經中有許多關於耶穌的預言 – 祂的出生、受苦、死亡、復活和再來。人們不知道彌賽亞將如何應驗所有這些預言。當耶穌來到世上時，那些預言逐漸應驗在祂身上。當耶穌從死裡復活時，祂的門徒終於明白神的整個計劃。耶穌是神應許的救主。保羅指出，這個好消息是給全人類的。神充滿智慧，祂提前做好了一切準備。祂配得我們的讚美。保羅結束他書信的方式，就像他開始時的一樣。讀羅馬書 1:1-2：**1 耶穌基督的僕人保羅，奉召為使徒，特派傳神的福音。2 這福音是神從前藉眾先知在聖經上所應許的。**保羅被神呼召成為福音的使者。他所傳講的信息是基於舊約。然後跳到第 5 節：**我們從他（指耶穌）受了恩惠並使徒的職分，在萬國之中叫人為他的名信服真道。**保羅和其他使徒從耶穌那裡領受權柄，與外邦人分享福音。藉著信心和通過順服，人們可以得救。保羅提醒他的外邦讀者，他們相信的不是新的宗教。在之前的一千多年，猶太人一直在讀舊約聖經。但是現在，通過耶穌基督的恩典，猶太人和外邦人都可以成為神的兒女。因此，保羅在信中所寫的與羅馬基督徒所相信的是一致的。換句話說，保羅不是異端。今天，我們相信同樣的福音。時代在改變，科技會進步。但是我們所傳揚的信息保持不變。一個人只有通過認罪、以信心接受耶穌並一生委身跟隨耶穌才能得救。我們信心的根基不是人的智慧和見解。聖經是寫給基督徒看的。神希望我們明白的事情，祂自然會給我們足夠的智慧。聖經中有些比較難於理解的經文。在適當的時候，神會告訴我們那些章節的意義。在目前，神為聖經學者和神學院教授提供了研究課題來維持他們的生計。聖經從頭到尾完全是神的智慧。神為罪人準備了救恩之路。神通過保羅等作者，與我們溝通祂的真理。就像保羅鼓勵羅馬信徒一樣，我們也應該謙卑地讚美和感謝我們的神。祂救了我們。祂與我們建立了永恆的關係。

結論 CONCLUSION

在教會的管理中，同工比事工更加重要。保羅去到不同的地方建立教會。他需要很多人的協助和人際關係來完成一切的目標。神藉著人來實現祂的使命。讓我以一個有趣的故事來總結。家長們都知道，當孩子申請大學時，推薦信至關重要。一封很特別的推薦信引起一家著名學校招生評審委員的注意。一位清潔工人推薦一個細心的學生。這個年輕人是在高中裡唯一一個按名字認識每個清潔工人的學生。他看到教室沒有人的時候，他會把燈關掉。即使沒有人在看他，他也會幫其他同學丟垃圾。他尊敬學校裡的每一個人，無論他們有什麼頭銜。這位評審委員以前閱讀過數千份的申請。但是她從未遇到過清潔工人寫的推薦信。那個年輕人被學校錄取了。鮮為人知的學校雇員所做的一件簡單的事情達到重要的成果。教會的成功是許多人的辛勤付出的結果，他們用心去完成神安排他們的職責。在神眼中沒有什麼事奉是不重要的。