

有關選舉的交通

Fellowship on Election Webinar

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交通的內容

The Content of This Fellowship

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The Guiding Principles of This Fellowship
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交通的目的

The purpose of this fellowship

- 我們的目的是為 HCA 聖徒在這次大選事上提供思考的方向。
We intend to provide thoughts to the HCA Westoffice saints concerning the coming elections
- 我們不願施加任何選舉的決定。我們不過是提供思考的一個構架。
We do not intend to impose a certain decision on others. We merely offer a framework in considering such a decision
- 我們不能以一個人在投票上的選擇來論斷他基督徒的信仰或者是屬靈狀況。
We believe that one's vote does not determine one's faith or status as a Christian
- 這個交通代表在 HCA 西南區負責弟兄們的共識。負責弟兄們也共同承擔此交通內容的責任。

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This fellowship represents a consensus view of HCA Westoffice responsible brothers who assume full accountability to the content of this fellowship

- 我們承認自己有限，願將此交通完全交託給主。

We recognize our own limitations and subject this fellowship to the Lord.

注釋：許多在社交媒體中傳流的資訊並不都是正確的，也不都是合適傳閱的，我們要對自己轉發的信息負責。

Note: Be aware that is a lot of information being circulated in social media that may not be accurate or appropriate and you become responsible for information that you forward.

聖徒交通的屬靈原則

The Guiding Principles of This Fellowship

保守聖靈的合一

Preserve the Unity of the Spirit

- 以弗所書 4：3，“...竭力保守聖靈所賜合而為一的心。”

The first principle: Eph 4:3 “...Being diligent to preserve the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.”

- 聖靈的合一是基督用自己的生命在加略山上所成就的。基督的身體必須竭力保守這合一。

The Unity of the Spirit was obtained by the Life of Christ on the Cross of Calvary. This Unity must be preserved diligently by the Body of Christ.

- 我們與基督身體的關係是永遠的，是屬靈的。政治是暫時的。基督的身體不能被不同的政治觀點所破壞。

Our relationship in the body of Christ is eternal and spiritual. Politics is temporal. The body of Christ can't be broken by the diverse political views.

- 基督身體的合一並不意味著只認同某一個統一的觀點。基督的合一乃是說到基督是一切，又在一切之中，並不排斥不同的政治觀點。

The Unity of the Body of Christ does not mean uniformity in which only one view is permitted. It means that Christ is all and in all and there is no distinction among those having diverse political views.

在真道上站立得穩

Stand Firm in the Faith

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- 哥林多前書 16:13, “你們務要警醒, 在真道上站立得穩, 要做大丈夫, 要剛強。”
1Co 16:13, “Be on the alert, stand firm in the faith, act like men, be strong.”

- 站穩抵擋魔鬼的詭計

– 以弗所書 6:11, “要穿戴神所賜的全副軍裝, 就能抵擋魔鬼的詭計。”

Ephesians 6:11, “Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.” We need to stand firm in the words of God. Devil tries to divide us.

- 用真理束腰

Gird our loins with truth

– 以弗所書 6:14, “所以要站穩了, 用真理當做帶子束腰, 用公義當做護心鏡遮胸。”

Eph6:14, “Stand firm therefore, HAVING GIRDED YOUR LOINS WITH TRUTH, AND HAVING PUT ON THE BREASTPLATE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS IN PLACE.”

- 靠主站立得穩

Stand firm in the Lord

– 帖撒羅尼迦前書 3:8, “你們若靠主站立得穩, 我們就活了。”

1 Thessalonians 3:8, “For now we really live, since you are standing firm in the Lord.”

在神的慈愛中彼此交通

Fellowship in the Love of God

哥林多後書 13:14, “願主耶穌基督的恩惠, 神的慈愛, 聖靈的感動, 常與你們眾人同在!”

2 Corinthians 13:14: “May the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with you all.”

愛就是站立在神話的證明

- 約翰一書 5:2, “我們若愛神, 又遵守祂的誡命, 從此就知道我們愛神的兒女。”

1 John 5:2: “By this we know that we love the children of God, when we love God and observe His commandments.”

用愛心說誠實話

Speak in Truth in Love

- 以弗所書 4:15, “惟用愛心說誠實話, 凡事長進, 連於元首基督。”

Ephesians 4:15: “...but speaking the truth in love, we are to grow up in all aspects into Him who is the head, *even* Christ,...”

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不允許任何事務叫我們與神的愛隔絕

Do not allow anything to separate us from the love of God

- 羅馬書 14:19, “所以, 我們務要追求和睦的事與彼此建立德行的事。”

Romans 14:19, “Let us therefore make every effort to do what leads to peace and to mutual edification.”

這次選舉中的幾個重要議題

Some of the Key Issues of the Coming Election

5 個題目 (影響世界和將來)

(5 issues) impacts the future:

1. 美國憲法的原始性
The Integrity of the US Constitution
2. 婚姻與家庭, 並生命的神聖性
Marriage and Family and the Sanctity of Life
3. 社會正義與種族主義
Social Justice and Racism
4. 以色列並中東的和平
Israel and Peace in the Middle East
5. 全球化與世界觀
Globalization and the World View

議題 1: 美國憲法的原始性

Issue 1 : The Integrity of the US Constitution

美國的根基在於美國憲法

The foundation of the US is the US Constitution

- 沒有堅固的根基 (憲法), 房屋 (國家) 就無法建立。
A house (Nation) cannot be built without a firm foundation (the Constitution)
- 美國的憲法受到美國最高法院及 13 個上訴法院的保障
The US Constitution is safeguarded by the US Supreme Court and 13 Courts of Appeals
 - 最高法院有九位大法官
The Supreme Court has 9 judges

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- 上訴法院有 179 位法官
The U.S. Courts of Appeals have 179 judges
- 美國總統和國會參議員的選舉對法院有極大的影響
The election of President and US Senators has a huge impact on our courts
 - 最高法院以及上訴法院的法官均有總統提名，經由參議院的確認任命。
The President shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Supreme Court and Courts of Appeals judges.
- 在法律界有兩派的司法哲學
There are two Judicial Philosophies among the law professionals
 - 原文主義 Originalists, 或稱保守派
 - 活憲主義 (憲法是活的, Living Constitutionalists), 或稱自由派

原文派與活憲派

Originalists vs. Living Constitutionalists

- 原文派者相信那些制定，解釋，並實行法律的必須遵循憲法原初的含義。
Originalists believe those who make, interpret, and enforce the law ought to be guided by the meaning of the Constitution as it was originally written
- 活憲派者相信憲法是“活得，有氣息的文件”，沒有固定的含義，可因時代的精神而改變其解釋。
Living Constitutionalists believe the Constitution is dynamic and was deliberately written to be broad enough to adapt to change over time
- 原文派相信，只有經過立法程序，憲法才得以修正。
Originalists believed the Constitution should only be amended through the Legislative process
- 活憲派者認為憲法不是固定的章程，可以因著現代的價值被演變。換句話說，憲法是可以因著時間，藉著司法的程序而演化之。
Living Constitutionalists believe the Constitution develops alongside the needs of society. They read the Constitution through a contemporary lens, to fit the society we have now, not the society of hundreds of years ago. In other words, the Constitution can be evolved by the Judicial process over time without being formally amended.
【案例】1973 年墮胎合法化，不是立法，而是由司法（最高法院 5：4）決定的。

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如何比較基督徒與活憲派的解釋方法呢？

How do Christian Principles compare to the interpretive approach of Living Constitutionalists?

- 基督徒密切關注聖經的內容，我們深信聖經的含義是固定的，是確定的，是永恆的。有這樣觀點的基督徒被稱為文字主義。

Christians pay close attention to the Bible's text, which, we believe, carries a meaning that is fixed, ascertainable, and timeless. Christians holding this view are called literalists,

- 文字主義者與原文主義者都認為原意本身就能控制那些聲稱詮釋的權威。他們深深地顧慮那些失去約束，沒有顧及整體文字的解釋。

Literalists and Originalists alike contend that the text itself is available to control those who claim to be authoritative interpreters, and they are deeply concerned about the loss of constraint that results from interpretation that is untethered to text

- 過去四十年，自由的解讀與活憲派的裁定已經侵蝕了美國道德價值與標準。

Growing secularism in America has eroded Christian moral values in the last 40 years, reflected in and supported by liberal interpretations and rulings.

- 文字主義者與原文主義者都相信字面的原意是現代詮釋的界線。我們不應當挪移界線。

Literalists and Originalists believe that the original meaning of text serves as the boundary of our contemporary. We should not move the boundary.

- 箴言 22:28, “你的祖先立定古時的地界，你不可遷移”。

Pro 22:28 “Do not move the ancient boundary Which your fathers have set.”

選擇

The Choice

	我們要怎樣的大法官與上訴院法官來執行美國憲法呢？ What kind of judges of the Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeals do we want to uphold the US Constitution?
Conservatives 保守派	原文主義者，憲法的修正惟經立法的程序 Judges should be Originalists; The Constitution should only be amended through the Legislature
Liberals 自由派	活憲主義者，憲法可因解釋而裁定修正 Judges should be Living Constitutionalists; The Constitution provides room for interpretations by judges and does not need to be formally amended

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【案例-1】1996年，美國參眾兩院以絕大多數通過捍衛婚姻法案（Defense of Marriage Act，簡稱 DOMA），克林頓簽署了這項美國聯邦法案。該法案將「配偶」定義限制在異性戀之間的婚姻，允許各州拒絕承認在其它州合法的同性婚姻。儘管此法案符合人民意願，最高法院以 5: 4 裁定捍衛婚姻法案（第三章）違憲。這個是“司法權力壓過立法”的案例。

【案例-2】“司法權超越行政權”的案例：地區法官可以宣布總統行政令在全美國範圍無效。

議題 2: 婚姻與家庭以及生命的神聖性

Issue 2: Marriage and Family and the Sanctity of Life

從聖經來看婚姻

The Biblical View on Marriage

- 創世紀 2:24, “因此，人要離開父母，與妻子聯合，二人成為一體。”
1Gen 2:24, “For this reason a man shall leave his father and his mother, and be joined to his wife; and they shall become one flesh.”
- 馬克福音 10:9, “所以神配合的，人不可分開。”
Mar 10:9, “What therefore God has joined together, let no man separate.”

從聖經來看生命的神聖性

The Biblical View on the Sanctity of Life

- 詩篇 127:3, “兒女是耶和華所賜的產業；所懷的胎是他所給的賞賜。”
Psa 127: 3, “Behold, children are a gift of the LORD, the fruit of the womb is a reward.”
- 詩篇 139:13, “我的肺腑是你所造的；我在母腹中，你已覆庇我。”
Psa 139: 13, “For You formed my inward parts; You wove me in my mother’s womb.”

從聖經來看同性戀

The Biblical View on Homosexuality

- 羅馬書 1:26-27 “因此，神任憑他們放縱可羞恥的情慾。他們的女人把順性的用處變為逆性的用處；男人也是如此，棄了女人順性的用處，慾火攻心，彼此貪戀，男和男行可羞恥的事，就在自己身上受這妄為當得的報應。”
Rom 1:26-27 “For this reason, God gave them over to degrading passions; for their women exchanged the natural function for that which is unnatural (27) and in the same way also the men abandoned the natural function of the woman and burned in their desire toward one another, men with men committing indecent acts and receiving in their own persons the due penalty of their error.”

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選擇

The Choice

	重新定義婚姻 Redefining Marriage
保守派 Conservative	家庭是文明社會的根基，家庭的房角石乃是自然婚姻，是一男與一女的結合。 The American family is the foundation of civil society
自由派 Liberal	不再強調家庭價值是社會的基礎；婚姻不限於是一男與一女的結合 Marriage is not limited to one man and one woman. The definition of the American family includes same-sex couples
溫和派 Moderate	基督徒的婚姻是限於一男與一女的結合，但是不應當期望非基督徒照著基督徒的價值觀生活直到他們經歷主耶穌。 Christian marriage is limited to one man and one woman, but Non-Christians should not be expected to live by Christian values until they experience Jesus.

Question: What kind of value do we want our children or future generation to have?

選擇

The Choice

	人類生命的神聖性 The Sanctity of Human Life
保守派 Conservative	提倡對人類生命的保護 Promote protections for human life 反對懷孕晚期的墮胎 Oppose late-term abortion; 強烈反對殺嬰 Strongly oppose infanticide;
自由派 Liberal	制定墮胎權 每一個女人有權進行安全合法的墮胎 反對墮胎的限制 女人應有選擇權 Codify the right for a woman to make choices about her own pregnancy; Every woman should be able to access safe and legal abortions; Believe to have late-term abortion should be made between a woman and her doctor;

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溫和派 Moderate	禁止墮胎並不解決基本的問題 Banning abortions does not fix the underlying issues 應當改善社會福利，性教育等來 Access to Social Welfare, Sex Education
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選擇

The Choice

	LGBT* 議程，變性人，廁所 LGBT* + Agenda, Transgender Bathrooms
保守派 Conservative	反對“重新塑造我們的學校--和我們整個社會--以配合那與美國歷史與傳統相異的理想主義” Oppose reshaping our schools and our entire society to fit the mold of an ideology alien to America's history and traditions
自由派 Liberal	為變性人爭取可以根據他們性別身分使用設施 Work to make LGBT + citizens equal in every way; 在幼兒教育中推動 LGBT 議程 Work to guarantee transgender access to facilities based on their gender identity; Push LGBT + agenda in early childhood education
溫和派 Moderate	LGBT 也是神的兒女，他們應當有同樣的權利與保護 LGBT + people are also children of God and should have equal rights and protection; 我們應當容忍 LGBT ; We should be more tolerant and sympathetic toward LGBT +;

*LGBT 代表女同性戀，同性戀，雙性，以及變性人

*LGBT stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender

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議題 3: 社會正義與種族主義

Issue 3: Social Justice and Racism

美國是否從起初就是一個種族主義的國家？

Has America always been a racist country?

支持的論點：

Arguments for

- 種族不公與經濟不均的情況存在美國已有四百年。
Racial injustice and economic inequality have existed in the United States for 400 years.
- 隨機搶劫與財產破壞乃是種族不公與經濟不均的回報。種族的不公與經濟的不均衡特別是針對黑人與棕色皮膚的人貫穿了美國歷史直到今日。
Random looting and property destruction are the payback of racial injustice and economic inequality directed at black and brown people throughout our history and continuing to the present day
- 財產的破壞比起因壓抑而喪失生命就沒有那麼重要了。
- 我們應當重寫我們的歷史，並改變我們社會構造，重新定義我們的英雄。
We should erase our history and change our institutions and redefine our heroes

反對的觀點：

Arguments against

- 美國並不完美。但是我們所持有的原則乃是根據聖經。
America isn't perfect. But the principles we hold dear are biblically based
- 一個有種族主義的美國怎會為著解放黑奴而有內戰呢？
How could a racist America fight a civil war to liberate its slaves?
- 一個種族主義的美國怎會通過 1964 的民權法及 1965 的投票權法呢？
How could a racist America pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965?
- 一個種族主義的美國怎會兩次選舉黑人為總統呢？只有 13% 的美國黑人，歐巴馬必須受到百萬白人的支持才可能獲選為總統。
How could a racist America elect a Black American as President twice? With only 13% of America black, Obama had to have millions of white voters supporting him to be elected as President
- 我們應當保守我們的歷史，並從過去的錯誤與今天的缺點中有學習。
We should preserve our history and learn from our past mistakes and current shortcomings

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- 羅馬書：3：23，“因為世人都犯了罪，虧缺了神的榮耀。”-- 這就是悔改的重要性
Rom 3:23, “for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God” - this is why Repentance is essential.

基督徒在社會正義的立場為何？

Where do Christians stand on Social Justice?

公義與恩慈必須是均衡的

Righteousness must be balanced with Living Kindness

- 詩篇 89:14, “公義和公平是你寶座的根基；慈愛和誠實行在你前面。”
Psa 89:14 “Righteousness and justice are the foundation of Your throne; Lovingkindness and truth go before You”

行公義好憐憫

Do Justice and love kindness

- 彌迦書 6:8, 世人哪，耶和華已指示你何為善。他向你所要的是甚麼呢？只要你行公義，好憐憫，存謙卑的心，與你的神同行。
Mic 6:8, “he has told you, O man, what is good; And what does the LORD require of you But to do justice, to love kindness, And to walk humbly with your God?”

真實的恩慈乃是領他人悔改

Bring others to repentance is true kindness

- 羅馬書 2:4, “還是你藐視他豐富的恩慈、寬容、忍耐，不曉得他的恩慈是領你悔改呢？”
Rom 2:4, “or do you think lightly of the riches of His kindness and tolerance and patience, not knowing that the kindness of God leads you to repentance?”

謙卑自己並禱告

Humble ourselves and Pray

- 歷代志下 7:14, “這稱為我名下的子民，若是自卑、禱告，尋求我的面，轉離他們的惡行，我必從天上垂聽，赦免他們的罪，醫治他們的地“。
2Ch 7:14, “if my people, who are called by my name, will humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven, and I will forgive their sin and will heal their land.”

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選擇

The Choice

	美國是否從起初就是一個種族主義的國家呢？ Has America always been a racist country?
保守派 Conservative	種族主義在美國不是結構性的。 Racism is not systemic in US
自由派 Liberal	種族主義在美國是結構性的。 Racism is systemic in the US
溫和派 Moderate	種族主義構成許多不公平，不公正的情形，常為少數民族，特別是黑人和棕色人所經歷。 Racism underlies many of the inequities and injustice experienced by minorities, especially black and brown people

選擇

The Choice

	是否應該從根本上來改變我們的社會，以醫治種族的不公平呢？ Should we fundamentally change our society to cure racial injustice?
保守派 Conservative	保存美國歷史； 美國的卓越主義； 從我們的錯誤中學習解決目前的不公正 No; Preserve US history; Believe American Exceptionalism; Address present injustice by learning from our mistakes
自由派 Liberal	重寫美國歷史 1619 計畫；批判種族理論 Yes; Teaching history from minority points of view (e.g., The 1619 Project and Critical Race Theory) and compensate fairly for our past wrongs
溫和派 Moderate	是的； 美國應當為著過去與目前的不公正；認罪並且悔改（彌補） Yes; America should recognize sins and repent (make amends) for past and current injustices

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議題 4: 以色列並中東的和平

Issue 4: Israel and Peace in the Middle East

聖經告訴我們在末日，以色列是衝突的焦點。美國對以色列及中東的政策當如何？

The Bible tells us that Israel is the center of the conflict in the end time. What should be the US policy toward Israel and the Middle East?

保守派所青睞的政策

Policies favored by Conservatives:

- 以色列與阿拉伯聯合大公國，以及以色列與巴林所簽署的具有歷史性的亞伯拉罕協定
Signed the historic Abraham Accords between Israel and UAE, and between Israel and Bahrain
- 退出伊朗核協議，並對伊朗施加制裁
Withdrew from the Iran Nuclear agreement and applied sanctions on Iran
- 使美國使館遷至耶路撒冷，並承認戈蘭高地為以色列的一部分
Moved US Embassy to Jerusalem and recognized the Golan Heights as part of Israel
- 支援以色列並其安全。並自豪地與以色列站在一起。
Support Israel and its security and is proud to stand with Israel now and always

自由派所青睞的政策

Policies favored by Liberals

- 著重於解決兩國方案（以色列與巴勒斯坦）為和平協議的根基
Focus on the two-state (Israel and Palestine) solution as the cornerstone of any peace agreements
- 欲促成伊朗核協議，以免用軍事阻止伊朗得取核子武器
Favor the Iran Nuclear deal to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon without taking military action
- 支持耶路撒冷是以色列的首府，但不願意將美國使館遷至耶路撒冷
Support Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, but never move US Embassy to Jerusalem
- 願意直接談論並保衛巴基斯坦人的權利
Willingness to talk directly about and to stand up for Palestinian right

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基督徒應該支持以色列嗎？

Biblical view: Should a Christian be supportive of Israel?

神應許賜福給那些祝福神選民的人或國家

God has promised to bless the man or nation that blessed the Chosen People

- 創世紀 12:2-3, “我必叫你成為大國。我必賜福給你，叫你的名為大；你也要叫別人得福。為你祝福的，我必賜福與他；那咒詛你的，我必咒詛他。地上的萬族都要因你得福。”

Gen 12:2-3 “And I will make you a great nation, And I will bless you, And make your name great; And so you shall be a blessing; (3) And I will bless those who bless you, And the one who curses you I will curse. And in you all the families of the earth will be blessed.

基督徒要永遠的感激猶太人，因神藉著他們啟示了基督的福音

Christian owe a debt of eternal gratitude to the Jewish people for their contributions that gave birth to the Christian faith

- 羅馬書 15:27, “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。”

Rom 15: 27 “Yes, they were pleased to do so, and they are indebted to them. For if the Gentiles have shared in their spiritual things, they are indebted to minister to them also in material things.”

聖經裡所說的興旺都與祝福以色列和耶路撒冷是息息相關的

The scriptural principle of prosperity is tied to blessing Israel and the city of Jerusalem.

- 詩篇 122:6, “你們要為耶路撒冷求平安！耶路撒冷啊，愛你的人必然興旺！”
Psa 122:6 “Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: May they prosper who love you.”

選擇

The Choice

	那麼美國對以色列及中東的政策該如何？ What should be the US policy toward Israel and the Middle East?
保守派 Conservative	與阿拉伯國家及巴林簽署新的和平協議，獨立於兩國方案

	<p>New peace agreements with Israel and Bahrain independent of the two-state solution; 撤離伊朗核協議</p> <p>Withdrew from the Iran nuclear deal 支持以色列的存在</p> <p>Support Israel's existence; 將使館牽至耶路撒冷</p> <p>Moved US Embassy to Jerusalem;</p>
自由派 Liberal	<p>著重於兩國的方案</p> <p>Focus on the two-state solution; 支持以色列與巴勒斯坦的權利</p> <p>Support Israel and Palestinian Rights;</p>
溫和派 Moderate	<p>支持以色列與阿拉國家的和平協議</p> <p>Support peace agreements between Israel and Arab countries</p> <p>支持伊朗核協議</p> <p>Support Iran Nuclear deal;</p> <p>支持以色列的存在與巴基斯坦的權利</p> <p>Support Israel's existence and the Palestinian rights</p>

議題 5: 全球化與世界觀

Issue 5: Globalization and The World View

全球化對美國有好處嗎？

Is Globalization Good for the United States?

支持的論點：

Argument for:

- 這是一個戰略叫貧窮的國家與富裕的國家都得利益。
 A strategy that would raise all boats in poor and rich countries alike
- 全球化對跨國企業及華爾街並全球精英是有好處的。
 Globalization has also been good for multi-national corporations and Wall Street and global elites
- 全球化代表自由貿易，能促進全球經濟的成長；創造就業機會，使得公司更具競爭力，以及為消費者減低價格。

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Globalization represents free trade which promotes global economic growth; creates jobs, makes companies more competitive, and lower prices for consumers.

- 逐漸地就會形成一個世界市場及一個政府。國家的邊界要挪去。人們應有可以自由跨越國界的許可。

Gradually there will be a single global market and government. Borders should be removed. People should be allowed to move across the borders freely

反對的論點：

Argument against:

- 全球化對藍領和白領工作人員並沒有好處，且延續美國的“去工業化”。

Globalization has not been good for working people (blue or white collar) and has led to the continuing deindustrialization of America.

- 已發展的國家的最大問題就是失去工作機會，而且這些工作被轉移到成本低的國家。

The biggest problem for developed countries is that jobs are lost and transferred to lower-cost countries

- 跨國性的美國企業追求自己的利益，勝於美國的国家利益。

Multinational corporations pursue their own interests over the interests of America

- 在海外的國家製造產品就讓我們的技術有被盜取，或複製的風險。

Building products overseas in countries put our technologies at risk of being copied or stolen

基督徒是否應當反對全球化？

Should a Christian be opposed to Globalization?

- 全球化就是“將一個政策擴展到全世界的每一個角落”。

Globalization is “the act extending influence to all parts of the world.

- 全球化的最終目的是經由放鬆管制而導致單一世界市場的出現。

It involves the emergence of a single world market or deregulation resulting in internationalization.

- 在巴比倫王尼布甲尼撒王的夢中的諸帝國就是人類歷史中多次建立一個世界政府的嘗試

All the empires presented in a dream to King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylonia represent other attempts to institute one-world government

- 啟示錄中最後的帝國就是一個真正的世界政府，為敵基督所統治。敵基督也被稱為獸及不法的人（啟示錄 13:4；帖撒羅尼迦後書 2:8）

This final empire will be a true global government, ruled by the man known as the Antichrist, also called the beast and the lawless one (Revelation 13:4; 2 Thessalonians 2:8)

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- 雖然這帝國在末時一定會出現，基督徒應當反對敵基督和世界政府。
Although the final empire will emerge in the end, Christians should stand against the Antichrist and the global government.

選擇

The Choice

	<p>我們是否應當支持全球化而帶進單一的世界市場，一個世界政府，無邊界的國家呢？</p> <p>Should we support Globalization leading to a single global market, a single global government, and borderless countries?</p>
反對全球化 Against Globalization	<p>公平貿易 Support Fair Trades;</p> <p>維持國家的疆界和文化 Maintain borders and Cultures;</p> <p>加強與有共同價值的國家間聯盟</p> <p>Stronger Alliance among countries sharing values;</p> <p>Focus more on America;</p>
贊成全球化 For Globalization	<p>除去所有貿易障礙</p> <p>Eliminate all trade barriers;</p> <p>無限制的跨越國界</p> <p>Unlimited border crossing</p> <p>加強國際機構</p> <p>Stronger International institutions</p> <p>支持全球協定，例如巴黎協定</p> <p>Support Global Accords such as Paris Accord</p>
溫和派 Neutral	<p>支持貿易</p> <p>Support trades;</p> <p>使移民更容易</p> <p>Make immigration easier;</p> <p>支持全球協定</p> <p>Support Global Accords;</p> <p>全球化有助福音的廣傳</p> <p>Globalization helps Evangelism</p>

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領袖的品格

The characters of leaders

尋求神的旨意

Seek God's Direction

- 箴言 16:9, “人心籌算自己的道路；惟耶和華指引他的腳步”。
Pro 16:9 “The mind of man plans his way, But the LORD directs his steps.”

和平使者

A Peacemaker

- 箴言 16:7, “人所行的，若蒙耶和華喜悅，耶和華也使他的仇敵與他和好”。
Pro 16:7, “When a man's ways are pleasing to the LORD, He makes even his enemies to be at peace with him!”

公平公正

Fair and Just

- 箴言 16:8, “多有財利，行事不義，不如少有財利，行事公義”。
Pro 16:8, “Better is a little with righteousness Than great income with injustice.”

誠實與智慧

Truth and Wisdom

- 詩篇 51:6, “你所喜愛的是內裡誠實；你在我隱密處，必使我得智慧”。
Psa 51:6, “Behold, You desire truth in the innermost being, And in the hidden part You will make me know wisdom.”

敬畏神，跟隨神，並存謙卑的心

Fear God, Follow God, and Be humble

- 箴言 16:18, “驕傲在敗壞以先；狂心在跌倒之前”。
Pro 16:18, “Pride goes before destruction, And a haughty spirit before stumbling.”
- 彌迦書 6:8, “世人哪，耶和華已指示你何為善。他向你所要的是甚麼呢？只要你行公義，好憐憫，存謙卑的心，與你的神同行。”

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Mic 6:8, “He has told you, O man, what is good; And what does the LORD require of you But to do justice to love kindness, And to walk humbly with your God?”

當如何的衡量人的品格

人是看外貌；耶和華是看內心

People look at appearance; the Lord looks at their heart

- 押沙龍和大衛 (Absalom and David)
- 法利賽人和稅吏 (Pharisee and tax collector)

性格與核心價值

Personality and Core Value

- 很容易知道一個人的性格
It's easy to know a person's personality.
- 很不容易知道一個人的核心價值
It's not easy to know a person's core value.

憑著他們的果子，就可以認出他們來

By Their Fruit, We will Recognize Them

- **Mat 7:16**, “憑著他們的果子，就可以認出他們來。荊棘上豈能摘葡萄呢？蒺藜裡豈能摘無花果呢？”
Mathew 7: 16, “By their fruit you will recognize them. Do people pick grapes from thornbushes, or figs from thistles?”
- 看他所做的而不單是所說的
Look at what he did, but not only what he said.

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當如何為我們的領袖禱告？

How should we pray for our leaders?

世上沒有義人

There is no righteous man on earth

- 羅馬書 3:10, “就如經上所記：我們義人，連一個也沒有。”
Rom 3:10, as it is written, “THERE IS NONE RIGHTEOUS, NOT EVEN ONE;”

在基督耶穌裡我們成為義

We become righteous in Christ Jesus

- 哥林多後書 5:21, “神使那無罪（無罪：原文是不知罪）的，替我們成為罪，好叫我們在他裡面成為神的義”。
- 2Co 5:21, He made Him who knew no sin to be sin on our behalf so that we might become the righteousness of God in Him.

當為我們的領袖祈求具有領袖的品格

We should pray for our leaders to have the characters of leaders

- 提摩太前書 2:2, “為君王和一切在位的，也該如此，使我們可以敬虔、端正、平安無事的度日”。
- 1Ti 2:2, for king and all who are in authority so that we may lead a tranquil and quiet life in all godliness and dignity.

結論

The concluding remarks

- 我們相信神在人的國中掌權。我們將選舉的結果交托與神，不管結果如何。
We believe God rules in the kingdom of man. We trust the election result to the Lord no matter what the outcome maybe
- 每一個人應當考慮領袖的品格與政策的議題來決定個人投票的決定。
Each person should consider both the character and policy issues to arrive at his/her own decisions.
- 每一個人的投票應當是本著他個人對眼前議題的信念，他的核心原則，以及他在主面前的尋求。

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Each should vote based on his/her own personal convictions on issues at hand based on his/her core principles and based on seeking direction from the Lord

- 作為基督徒，我們投票的責任乃是要討神的喜悅。

As a Christian, it is our responsibility to cast our votes in a way that is pleasing to the Lord

- 這些的不同不應該造成基督身體的分歧。

We understand that two sincere Christians can arrive at different decisions. The difference should not divide us in the body of Christ.

（周思源姊妹记录）

Notes taken by Sis. Grace Zhou