

## The pull of being remembered in this world: Gladys Aylward 被世人銘記的吸引力：格拉蒂絲·艾偉德

This morning, I want to explore Gladys Aylward's life with you.  
今天早上，我想和大家一起探索格拉蒂絲·艾偉德的一生。

I think she will help us wrestle with the idea of the gravitational pull to be remembered in this world. To leave a legacy.

我認為她會幫助我們處理我們要在這個世界上被記住，留下一份遺產的概念的引力。

There is a saying that we die twice – once when you stop breathing, and once when somebody says your name for the last time.

有句話說，我們會死兩次——一次是你停止呼吸的時候，另一次是當有人最後一次喊出你的名字的時候。

We strive to be remembered. We want to leave a legacy, and impact on the world. We want people to speak our name beyond our years on this earth.

我們努力讓別人記得我們。我們希望留下遺產並影響世界。我們希望人們能夠在我們離開這世上多年之後仍能說出我們的名字。

While we are alive, we desire to be recognised in whatever circles we move in—in our communities, in our jobs, and in our social circles.

當我們活著的時候，我們都渴望在我們進入的任何圈子裡，成為在社區、工作和社交圈中被認可的人。

Gladys Aylward's world was no different – the pull to be remembered, to leave a legacy, to have a presence, is a universal, human condition.

格拉蒂絲·艾偉德的世界也是如此——渴望被銘記、渴望留下遺產、渴望存在，這是人類的普遍現狀。

*So let's look at her story, then let's reflect on this pull to be remembered.*

那麼，讓我們來看看她的故事，然後讓我們反思一下這種想要被人紀念的吸引力。

### **Glady's remarkable story 格拉蒂絲的非凡故事**

Glady's story is a fascinating one full of twists and turns, but I'll give you the short version here!

格拉蒂絲的故事是一個充滿曲折的迷人故事，但我在這裡給你一個簡短的版本！

She was born in London right at the beginning of the twentieth century in 1902.

她於 1902 年出生于二十世紀初的倫敦。

Soon after her conversion, the idea of millions in China without access to the gospel gripped her heart, and when Gladys Aylward was 27, she was accepted for missionary training by China Inland Mission.

在她歸信後不久，想到中國有數百萬人無法接觸到福音緊緊抓住了她的心，當格拉蒂絲·艾偉德 27 歲時，「中國內地會」接受她作宣教士培訓。

However, she failed to learn the language sufficiently, so she wasn't allowed to continue her training.

但由於她未能充分掌握當地的語言，因此不被允許繼續接受訓練。

She was heartbroken, yet pressed on towards ministry in China.

她傷心欲絕，但仍堅持前往中國傳教。

She eventually found out about a seventy-three-year-old Scottish widow looking for someone to join her in ministry in northern China, and Gladys agreed to go and help.

最終，她打聽到一位 73 歲的蘇格蘭寡婦正在尋找一個人與她一起到中國北方傳教，格拉蒂絲同意去幫忙。

She saved up for a train ticket that would take her through Europe, Russia, Siberia and into Northern China. She set off in 1932, aged 30.

她存錢去買一張火車票，可以帶她穿越歐洲、俄羅斯、西伯利亞到達中國北方。她於 1932 年出發，當時 30 歲。

At the beginning of her journey, she met a Dutch couple on the train returning home after attending the Keswick Convention in England.

旅程開始時，她在火車上遇見了一對參加完英國凱西克大會回國的荷蘭夫婦。

The Keswick Convention has left a lasting legacy on KCC, like what we are doing this weekend in thinking about holiness as we live in this world and resist its gravitational pull.

凱西克大會對 KCC 留下了持久的遺產，就像我們這個週末所做的那樣，在我們生活在這個世界上並抵抗它的引力時思考聖潔。

So think of this conversation as taking place as the couple headed back down the mountain!

所以想像一下，正當這對夫婦下山時，發生了這段對話！

The couple talked with Gladys and learned she was off to China with the gospel.

夫婦倆與格拉蒂絲交談，並得知她要去中國傳福音。

The woman promised Gladys that at nine o'clock every night, for the rest of her life, she would pray for her, and they wrote their names in the other one's Bibles to remember each other.

太太向格拉蒂絲承諾，在餘生中每天晚上九點都會為她祈禱，她們將自己的名字寫在對方的聖經上，以互相銘記。

The man gave Gladys a British one pound note as they said goodbye, which felt useless to Gladys now she had left England for good! But it would save her life.

告別時，那名丈夫給了格拉蒂絲一張一英鎊的鈔票，當時這張鈔票對已經永遠離開了英國的格拉蒂絲覺得毫無用處！但將來會挽救她的生命。

Unfortunately, the war between China and Japan had broken out the year before, and she was re-routed through Russia.

不幸地，中日戰爭在前一年爆發，她不得不改道經俄羅斯。

There, Russian soldiers took her passport away and changed her profession in the passport from “missionary” to “machinist” so that she had to stay and work.

在那裡，俄羅斯士兵拿走了她的護照，並將護照上的職業從「傳教士」改為「機械師」，這樣她就不得不留下來工作。

She was completely trapped, but some locals helped her escape on a Japanese boat about to leave for Japan.

她完全被困住了，但一些當地人幫助她搭乘一艘即將前往日本的日本船隻逃走。

Russian soldiers grabbed her on the gangway, but as she pulled out the one-pound British note for them, they loosened their grip just enough for her to jump onto the boat as it began to move.

俄羅斯士兵在舷梯上抓住了她，但當她向他們掏出一英鎊鈔票時，他們鬆開了手，剛好讓她在船開始移動時跳上了船。

Gladys said this moment in her life was like escaping the net of a bird-catcher.

格拉蒂絲說，她生命中的這一刻就像是逃出了捕鳥人的網。

After landing in Japan, she crossed to China, where she still had a further train, bus and two-day mule ride to reach the small town in the mountains of northern China where she would meet Mrs Lawson.

抵達日本後，她越洋前往中國，在那裡還要搭乘火車、巴士和騎兩天的騾子才能到達中國北部山區的一個小鎮，在那裡與勞森夫人會面。

Mrs Lawson lived in a very rough, large house that she planned to turn into an inn for travellers, called The Inn of Eight Happinesses.

勞森夫人住在一所非常簡陋的大房子裡，她計畫將其改造成一家供旅行者使用的旅館，名為「八福旅館」。

Mules were needed to cross the rough mountain terrain, and their town was along this “mule highway” so there was a definite need to provide these mule riders with cheap, simple overnight accommodation and food.

穿越崎嶇的山區需要用騾子，而他們的城鎮就位於這條「騾子公路」上，因此肯定需要為這些騾騎者提供廉價、簡單的過夜住宿和食物。

News soon spread across the area that, quote, “*the inn of the foreign ladies is clean, the food is good, and at night they have long stories free of charge.*”

消息很快傳遍了整個地區，稱「洋太太的客棧很乾淨，飯菜很好吃，晚上她們還有免費的長篇故事。」

These were Bible stories, and in the end, this is how Gladys picked up the local language – by learning these stories by heart so she could tell them to the travellers.

這些都是聖經故事，最終，格拉蒂絲透過這種方式掌握了當地的語言——她將這些故事熟記於心，然後可以講給旅行者聽。

Soon after, Mrs Lawson died and left Gladys very alone, and the only European person in that part of China.

不久之後，勞森夫人過世，留下格拉蒂絲孤身一人，她是中國那一帶唯一的歐洲人。

One day, the local magistrate came to Gladys with a request.

有一天，地方法官來找格拉蒂絲，提出一個請求。

He had the personal responsibility to ensure that foot binding, which was recently outlawed, was eradicated in his area.

他有個人責任確保在他的地區根除最近被取締的纏足習俗。

Foot binding forced a girl’s feet to be broken, folded underneath themselves, and bound, all in the quest for beauty.

纏足迫使女孩的腳被折斷、折迭並捆綁，這一切都是為了追求美麗。

Gladys was only four feet, ten inches tall, with size 3 feet, yet her feet were considered giant, and locals would often lift the bottom of her skirt to marvel at them!

格拉蒂絲身高只有 4 尺 10 寸，腳的尺寸是三號，但她的腳被認為是巨大的，當地人經常會掀起她的裙子底部來驚歎！

The magistrate said that as a woman with “big feet”, he needed her to help inspect women’s feet in the area, because men were not allowed, and every other woman had her feet bound.

地方法官稱，作為一名「大腳」女仕，他需要她幫忙檢查該地區女性的腳，因為男性不允許接觸，而且其他所有女性都是纏了足。

Gladys told him she had come to China to tell people about the God she worshipped, and if she took the job, she would use it as an opportunity to preach the gospel in all the isolated villages.

格拉蒂絲告訴他，她來中國是為了向人們宣揚她所崇拜的上帝，如果她接受這份工作，她將利用這個機會在所有偏遠的村莊傳福音。

Amazingly, he agreed, because he knew Christian women did not bind their feet, so this could only help his cause.

令人驚訝的是，他同意了，因為他知道女基督徒不會纏足，所以這只能對他的事業有所幫助。

Gladys strikes me as a woman who was as wise as a serpent and innocent as a dove when it came to opportunities to talk about Jesus.

格拉蒂絲給我的印像是，當她有機會談論耶穌時，她就像蛇一樣靈巧，又像鴿子一樣純良。

As a government foot inspector, she was paid for years to travel to so many villages, stamp out a cruel practice, and speak the gospel. She became known in those parts as “The Storyteller.”

身為政府的纏足巡視員，她多年來受雇前往許多村莊，取締杜絕這殘忍的做法，並傳福音。她在那些地方被稱為「說故事的人」。

Soon, Gladys' home became a beacon for orphans. She had discovered some children on her foot binding inspections, others had lost their parents in the war.

很快，格拉蒂絲的家就成了孤兒們的燈塔。她在纏足檢查中發現了一些孩子，有些孩子是在戰爭中失去了父母。

She accumulated more and more children, eventually more than one hundred.

她收容的孩子越來越多，最後超過了 100 個。

She cared for them, fed them, taught them, and spoke the gospel to them.

她照顧他們、餵養他們、教導他們，並向他們傳福音。

Her town was repeatedly a war zone, and so it became clear that Gladys needed to get the children to safety.

她的城鎮經常成為戰區，因此很明顯格拉蒂絲需要把孩子帶到安全的地方。

There was an orphanage in the “free zone” outside the conflict that she could take the children to, but it was 350 km north, across the mountains.

衝突之外的「自由區」裡有一個孤兒院，她可以帶孩子們去那裡，但那裡是需要穿過山脈在以北的 350 公里處。

Gladys set off on the mountainous mule track with over a hundred children aged between three and sixteen.

格拉蒂絲帶著 100 多名年齡在 3 歲至 16 歲之間的孩子踏上了山間的騾子小徑。

It was a gruelling, dangerous, journey.

這是一趟艱苦且危險的旅程。

They begged for food along the way, but this was scarce in war-torn villages. Other villages were completely abandoned.

他們一路乞討食物，但飽受戰爭摧殘的村莊食物極為匱乏。其他村莊則完全被廢棄了。

They came to cross the wide expanse of the Yellow River, but the ferries had stopped running. 他們要渡過寬闊的黃河，但渡船已停止了運作。

This was a turning point for Gladys. It is where she says God really broke her and brought her into complete dependence on him.

這對格拉蒂絲來說是一個轉捩點。她說上帝在那裡真正擊垮了她，並讓她完全依賴他。

They prayed for a solution, and these are the words of a child about that moment:

他們祈禱能夠找到解決辦法，以下是一個孩子對那一刻的描述：

“All of us bigger ones helped to carry the little ones, and Ai-weh-de (As Gladys was known in China) was always carrying one or two of the sick ones. And when we got to the river we waited and waited for a boat. We prayed for the river to be opened so that we could walk across like the children of Israel did, across the Red Sea, but God knew we were tired of walking so He sent a boat, and that was far better.”

「我們這些大孩子都幫忙抱小孩，而艾偉德（在中國人們都這樣稱呼格拉蒂絲）總是抱著一兩個生病的孩子。當我們到達河邊時，我們一直等著船。我們祈禱河水能打開，這樣我們就可以像以色列人穿過紅海一樣，但上帝知道我們走累了，所以他派了一艘船來，是要好得多了。」

Once across the river, they continued the trek, going so high up the rocky mountains that the clouds sometimes obscured them.

過了河後，他們繼續跋涉，爬上了高聳的岩石山，有時甚至被雲層遮住。

After a month of the agonising journey, they arrived at the orphanage, where Gladys' body completely shut down, and doctors expected her to die.

經過一個月的痛苦旅程，他們到達了孤兒院，格拉蒂絲的身體已經完全衰竭，醫生預計她將死去。

She was hospitalised with typhoid, pneumonia, malnutrition and exhaustion. She lay there for a month, completely unaware of her surroundings.

她因傷寒、肺炎、營養不良和疲勞而住院。她在那裡躺了一個月，對周圍的環境沒有任何知覺。

She recovered, but it took years.

她康復了，但花了很多年的時間。

When the Chinese Revolution began in 1949, she was forced to leave China and return to England, never to return there. She would eventually go to Taiwan to head an orphanage in 1957, and she died there in 1970, aged 68.

當革命在 1949 年在中國爆發後，她被迫離開中國返回英國，從此再也沒有回去。她最終於 1957 年去臺灣擔任孤兒院的院長，並於 1970 年在那裡去世，享年 68 歲。

*I've told you some remarkable parts of her story, and in many ways, it is a very memorable story (and much more happened on the way). It's a wild ride.*

我已經向你講述了她的故事中的一些引人注目的部分，從很多方面來說，這是一個非常令人難忘的故事（而且在途中發生了更多的事情）。這是一趟瘋狂的旅程。

*However, her story was very nearly completely forgotten because she did not think it was worth remembering.*

然而，她的故事幾乎被完全遺忘了，因為她認為這不值得記住。

*And this is the more remarkable part to me. She was content to be forgotten.*

對我來說這是更了不起的部分。她很樂於被遺忘。

*She didn't want or need a legacy.*

她不想、也不需要留下傳承。

## **Gladys Aylward and the pull to be remembered by the world**

### **格拉蒂絲·艾偉德與想被世界銘記的吸引力**

Let me tell you how her story came to light, and how it helps us reflect on the pull to be remembered by the world.

讓我來告訴你她的故事是如何被揭露的，以及它如何幫助我們反思想要被世界銘記的吸引力。

When Gladys returned to England in 1949, a few lines in a newspaper reported that she had returned home from being a missionary in China for twenty years.

格拉蒂絲在 1949 年返回英國時，一家報紙上有幾行字報導說，她在中國做了二十年的傳教士後回到了家鄉。

A BBC journalist and writer, Alan Burgess, read those lines, and was interested because he was writing and producing a series of true stories for BBC radio (think of it as a modern-day podcast), called "The Undefeated"

BBC 記者兼作家艾倫·伯吉斯讀了這些話，並對此很感興趣，因為他正在為 BBC 電臺撰寫和製作一個關於真實故事的系列（可以把它想像成現代的播客），名為「不敗者」。

Alan went to Gladys' home in London, and asked if Gladys had seen any adventures that fit that theme of "undefeated". I can think of a few!

艾倫來到格拉蒂絲位於倫敦的家，詢問格拉蒂絲是否見過符合「不敗」這個主題的冒險故事。我能想到幾個！

But she said she had nothing noteworthy to offer. (Laughable, because so countercultural)

但她表示，自己沒有什麼值得提供的。(真可笑，因為太反文化了)

Alan recorded that conversation because it had such an impact on him.

艾倫記錄了那次談話，因為它對他影響很大。

‘But surely’, he said, ‘in twenty years in China you must have had many strange experiences?’

他說，「但是在中國二十年，你肯定經歷過很多奇怪的事情吧？」

‘Oh yes,’ said Gladys, ‘but I’m sure people wouldn’t be interested in them. Nothing very exciting happened.’

格拉蒂絲說，「哦，是的，但我肯定人們不會對它們感興趣。沒有發生任何令人興奮的事情。」

It was at least fifteen minutes more before she confessed that she had ‘once taken some children across the mountains.’

至少又過了15分鐘，她才承認自己「曾經帶著一群孩子翻山越嶺」。

Slowly, the story emerged, and the rest is history. It was turned into a book, then a film, much to Gladys' consternation.

慢慢地，故事浮現出來，然後變成了歷史。令格拉蒂絲驚愕不已的是，它被改編成書，然後又被拍成電影。

She hated the attention, she hated becoming a household name.

她討厭受到關注，她討厭成為家喻戶曉的名字。

I marvel at Gladys's story. It is an incredible one.

我對格拉蒂絲的故事感到驚訝。這真是令人難以置信的。

But more so, I marvel at the fact that she did not desire it to be remembered. She was not the centre of her story.

但更讓我驚訝的是，她竟然不想讓人記得這件事。她不是她生命故事的中心人物。

She would have been much more comfortable with being forgotten by the world.

她更願意被世界遺忘，而感覺更舒服。

Why is that?  
是為什麼？

Alan Burgess helps us understand the woman he met that fateful day. He wrote:  
艾倫·伯吉斯幫助我們瞭解他在那個決定性的日子遇到的那個女人。他寫道：

‘It was not mock modesty on the part of Gladys Aylward; the stories she had been telling were, to her, the greatest in the world taken straight from the pages of the New Testament; that her own adventures might be worth setting down, she had simply not considered.’

「這並不是格拉蒂絲·艾偉德假裝謙虛；對她來說，她所講述的故事是世界上最偉大的故事，是直接取自《新約》的；她自己的冒險經歷也許值得記錄下來，但她根本沒有考慮過。」

For Gladys, the stories of Jesus that she told to the mule drivers, orphans, and townspeople were marvellous, and everything else paled in comparison.

對格拉蒂絲來說，她給驢夫、孤兒和鎮上的居民講的耶穌的故事太精彩了，其他一切都相形見绌。

It was the legacy of Jesus she was in awe of, not her own.  
她敬畏的是耶穌的傳承，而不是她自己的。

She had no need to build a monument to her own ego and pride.  
她沒必要為自己的自負和驕傲建造一座紀念碑。

And it wasn't false modesty either, which can be a temptation, too.  
這也不是虛假的謙虛，假謙虛也可能是一種誘惑。

Her adventures seemed to her entirely unremarkable when seen in the shadow of the One in whose name she was doing these things.

當她以那個人的名義做這些事情時，在她看來她的冒險對她來說似乎完全不引人注目。

In this way, she models for us Christ-shaped humility.  
通過這種方式，她就為我們樹立了基督式的謙卑的榜樣。

The pull of her story being remembered by this world had such a loose grip on her.  
她的故事是否能被世人記住，對她來說，已經失去了吸引力。

She resisted that pull to be remembered by a stronger pull - she simply had a better story to tell.

她以被更強大的吸引力所吸引去抵制想被紀念的吸引力——她有一個更好的故事要講。

It was the stories of Jesus that captivated her, that filled her imagination, that filled her life.

耶穌的故事深深吸引了她，充滿她的想像力，充實了她的生命。

She didn't want to be remembered in this world, because she knew deep in her bones the God who would always remember her.

她不想在這個世界被記住，因為她內心深處知道上帝會永遠記得她。