摘要

本文主张，蔣介石的國民黨成功的利用了美國保守派宣教士的利
益關切來推展其政治意圖。前行政院新聞局長兼日本、美國大使董顯
光於1959年在蔣介石與一群宣教士的集會上做了一個演講。本文將深
入探討這個演講的細節，並呈現蔣介石政府如何利用跟他們合作的宣
教士，而這些宣教士多是神學上較為保守的美國信徒。這篇演講的年
代正是「現代派」的美國國家基督教會協會（NCCCUSA）想要促使
美國政府承認中華人民共和國的時代。在董顯光的演講中，他反對了
這樣的想法，卻同時細膩的處理了宣教士在台灣時的複雜心結，希望
他們支持國民黨的政治方針。董顯光認為宣教士和國民黨是必然的同
盟，因為蔣總統、他自己本身還有多個其他國民黨的領袖都是基督教
基督徒，都想要傳福音，也都擔心現代派基督徒和共產主義可能帶來
的不良影響。本文的結論反省，支持蔣介石與其政府的政策是否對宣
教士宣教的一切努力，可能帶來了傷害。從這段歷史可以學習到的是，
宣教士必須仔細思考支持一個政治意圖與政治方針是何影響到他們
的宣教使命。

關鍵詞：台灣國民黨歷史、宣教士、基督教信仰、政治、董顯光、
蔣介石

Abstract

This article argues that Chiang Kia-shek’s (蔣介石) Nationalist Party
(國民黨) successfully appealed to the missionary interests and anxieties
of America’s conservative Christians to advance a political agenda. This
becomes apparent in a 1959 speech that was made in the presence of Chi-
ang to a large and formal gathering of Taiwan missionaries by Hollington
Tong (董顯光), who was the former Director General of the Government
Information Office and ambassador to both Japan and the United States.
The speech was examined in some detail in order to demonstrate how Chi-
ang’s government successfully harnessed the energies of the missionaries
who served among them, most of whom were theologically conservative
Americans. The speech was delivered when “modernist” Christians in the
National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. were urging both the
United Nations and the United States government to recognize the People’s
Republic of China. Tong’s speech opposed the idea and, in an effort that
showed a sophisticated awareness of the issues important to the missionar-
ies who served in Taiwan, asked the missionaries to commit to the National-
ist agenda. Tong did this by arguing that the missionaries and Nationalists
were natural allies; that President Chiang, he himself, and many other Na-
tionalist leaders were fundamentalist Christians who desired to evangelize
and were anxious about both modernist Christianity and Communism. The
article concludes by pondering whether endorsing Chiang and his govern-
ment might have harmed the missionary endeavor. This stage in history
teaches that missionaries should think carefully about motives and how a
political agenda might affect their mission.