

海峽兩岸宗教交流（1989-2004）

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摘要

在開放探親以後，就很難同門宗教間的聯繫拜會，蘇澳南天宮的進香船隊開啟了兩岸宗教交流，兩岸政府不得不制定宗教交流的各项法令規範。

兩岸宗教交流可以歸納為四種模式：1. 祖廟朝聖：媽祖模式、2. 慈善救助：慈濟模式、3. 座談佈道：星雲、周聯華模式、4. 學術與文物交流：佛光山模式。本研究搜集十多年來新聞信息，以製表列舉比較方式說明佛、道、基督、天主和民間信仰的兩岸交流資料。

本研究綜合理論與實務，最後作出的結論是：中共政策不許可台灣人赴大陸傳教，宗教交流限制在朝聖、捐獻、訪問、座談、會議和學術交流的範圍。

關鍵字：宗教交流、祖廟朝聖、民間信仰、小三通、宗教文化

Religious Communications of the Cross-straits (1989-2004)

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Abstract

After opening to call on relatives, it is difficult to forbid the contact between each religion. Pilgrimage of Nanfang-ao-temple in Suao opened cross-strait exchange in religion, so the governments of cross-strait have to establish all kinds of standard law in religious communications.

The cross-straits religious communications can induce to four modes: 1. the saint of dynasty of Ancestral temple: Goddess of the Sea mode, 2. charity and salvage: Tzuchi Charity mode, 3. evangelize: master Hsing Yun mode, Zhou Lian Hua pastor mode, 4. the communication mode of academic and cultural object. This research was during the last ten years collected the information of the news, and enumerate the comparative way with the tabulation to explain that cross-strait religious exchange archives of Buddhism, Taoism, Protestantism, Catholic and folk beliefs.

This research comprehends of theory and practice, and the conclusion is that: The Communist Party of China's policy does not permit Taiwanese to go to the mainland to preach, exchanges the ranges of exercising restraint in going on a pilgrimage, donating, visiting, having an informal discussion, meeting and academic exchange in religion.

Keywords: religious communications, the saint of dynasty of Ancestral temple, the belief of the folks, Direct shipping link, Religious culture