建道神學院

跨越文化研究部 立系四十周年宣教文集



Today's Missionary Training: The Asia Experience

今日的宣教訓練亞洲經驗

滕張佳音 主編

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- 亞洲經驗

梁序

教會只有一個真實的信仰課題

宣教是基督教會最古老的課題。教會是因耶穌基督的 福音使命而建立的,教會也是為福音使命而存在的。自有 教會以來,便有宣教的關懷,便有對信徒投身宣教使命的 呼籲,也便有如何更有效地踐行宣教的考量。

不過,宣教的實踐涉及時間和空間,文化和世代的因素總是關鍵性的;所以這個課題是不能一次過且一勞永逸地給處理了的,而是一個永遠有待應答的課題,亙古常新。一世紀有一世紀的宣教課題,十九世紀有十九世紀的宣教課題,二十一世紀有二十一世紀的宣教課題。美國有美國的宣教課題,韓國有韓國的宣教課題,中國也有中國的宣教課題。不同時空處境的宣教課題有其共通性,最少在聖經和神學的基礎上不會有太懸殊差異的詮釋;但實踐使命的相關性和有效性仍是所有討論的焦點所在,這方面的討論只能是此時此地的,過去所有知識和經驗都沒有拍板定調的能力。

特別在二十一世紀的今天,隨着舊冷戰時代的過去,新冷戰時代正醞釀重臨;過去以某些奉為普世觀念(包括

「傳統」與「現代」)和價值來為全球做統一分類的做法, 已受到愈來愈大的質疑,被視為文化帝國主義或霸權主義 (Hegemony);文化民族主義的強勢回歸,宏觀的相對主 義和虛無主義竟然造就了微觀的獨斷主義和排他主義。我 們拒絕了西方大傳統的文化霸權,卻高舉了地方的和部落 的排他性文化;我們一方面批判西方的文化輸入為霸權, 另方面卻肆無忌憚地打壓本地的異見分子。在這樣的環境 下,宣教使命肯定面對愈來愈大的困難,實踐宣教所面對 的主要屏障,表面上是文化的,骨子裏是政治的,許多時 都超越了教會自身所能探討處理的層面。

與此同時,經濟分化(今天的貧富懸殊程度是史無前例的)也加深了社會的分化和對立。社會流動減緩,改變現狀的無力感滋長了憤怒和絕望,所以有稱今天是憤怒的世代,也是絕望情緒氾濫的時代。懷疑、猜忌、不信和犬儒(Cynicism),成了時代精神,代間隔閡嚴重;年輕人拒絕自動繼承上一代的文化,甚至拒絕對所有現存的正向價值委身。如此,宣教不惟是要在未得之地踐行的使命,在傳統的已得之地也同樣成為待關注的課題。上一代的已得,不等於下一代的已得。西方的「基督教世界」逐漸成為未得之地,華人世界雖然從未成為已得之地,卻也有重新淪為未得之地的威脅。

筆者相信,教會當前/永遠只有一個真實的信仰課題, 便是如何傳福音?如何實踐宣教使命?這個課題統合了牧 養、栽培、訓練、敬拜、社關……等所有其他議題。當我 們正視:福音當如何傳講?信仰如何兑現在人們的生活裏 (被理解、被接受、被遵行)?基督信仰當以何種面貌呈現 在人間? ……等盲教課題時,便同時處理了牧養、栽培、 訓練、敬拜、社關等議題。並且,請容許我武斷地説:任 何牧養、栽培、訓練、敬拜、社關等議題,若不是扣定在 官教的範疇內討論,便都是言不及義、胡説八道的。離開 宣教的任何神學議題,都是不知所謂的。抱歉得指出,教 會和神學院充斥了許多不務正業者所做的言不及義的所謂 神學論説。

謝謝張佳音博士編輯了《今日的宣教訓練:亞洲經驗》 一書,為這個及時的課題提供一個寶貴的參考資源;張博 十激請我為本書撰序,這是我的榮幸。抱歉在執筆之時, 尚未有機會閱覽全書各篇鴻文,深信每位作者都在貢獻他 們的智慧和經驗;而我也借此機會,略為表達我對宣教課 題的思慮。求主賜恩香港與普世華人教會,在官教使命的 實踐上,前仆後繼;在宣教使命的探索上,繼往開來。既 努力整理已知的,又憑信邁入未知的。

梁家麟

建道神學院榮譽院長 傑出教授/劉福群教席教授 2020年7月31日

x 今日的宣教訓練

- 亞洲經驗

曾序

ICS 50 的願景

回想跨越文化研究系走過的這些年頭,真的是充滿了上主的恩典!本部¹能繼續十年前慶祝成立三十周年之際舉辦了 ICS 30 的一連串本地城市宣教及華人宣教聚會及講座,在本系再次慶祝成立四十周年之際,更有機會舉辦「亞洲宣教會議」,結集華人及亞洲一些地區的宣教領袖聚首一堂,擴展宣教視野,彼此學習,互相激勵,一同為主的宣教大業努力,這是主給建道「跨越文化研究部」特別的恩典。

本部老師滕張佳音博士協助將「亞洲宣教會議」中發表的論文及紀錄編輯成書,貢獻給普世華人教會參考,這是更大的恩典!展望未來的十年,個人禱告上主賜給建道神學院及「跨越文化研究部」更大的恩典,不單能繼續傳統舉辦ICS 50 宣教學術會議,更能在以下三方面發展:

一、成為普世華人宣教教育及訓練的重要基地,為華人宣教士提供合適及多元的宣教培訓;在學術上更上一個

¹ 本院「跨越文化研究系」於 2017 年慶祝立系四十周年後、正式擴充為 「跨越文化研究部」。

階梯,增設宣教學高等研究課程,例如:宣教學博士/跨越文化研究博士(D.Miss/DICS),以至哲學博士(Ph.D.in ICS)課程。

- 二、成為普世宣教學研究基地,特別是在華人宣教士訓練 及華人參與普世宣教的議題上作有深度及學術水平的 研究。華人的傳統文化比較重實用性及功利性,往往 輕看學術研究及學者的培育,這也是「福音出中華」 的重要缺口。
- 三、更進一步的國際化,成為普世宣教事工網絡的一個重要樞紐(Hub):主的大使命不單賜給西方教會及信徒,也不單賜給華人教會及信徒,乃是要普世教會及信徒一同齊心協力才能完成的。

回想過去的四十年,上帝不單在多方面賜恩給建道神 學院,讓學院的學術水平不斷提高,服侍範圍也不斷擴展, 已成為一間研究與實踐並重的學院。在感恩之餘,我們的 禱告,乃是求主賜予智慧和勇氣,能夠明白祂的旨意,勇 敢走出我們的安舒區,為主作更大的事,在叫萬民作主的 使命和擴展天國的事工上,都能為主作更大的貢獻,榮歸 主名!

曾錫華

建道神學院跨越文化研究部前主任及副教授 2020年6月13日

張序

擴張幔子・堅固橛子

建道神學院於 2017 年慶祝跨越文化研究學部成立四十周年,舉辦了一個《今日的宣教訓練——亞洲經驗》的亞洲宣教會議,邀請學者分享韓國、印度、海外華人及中國教會的宣教訓練經驗;今天把當日的論文彙集成電子書,讓關心宣教的人士可以閱覽,實是亞洲宣教界的美事。

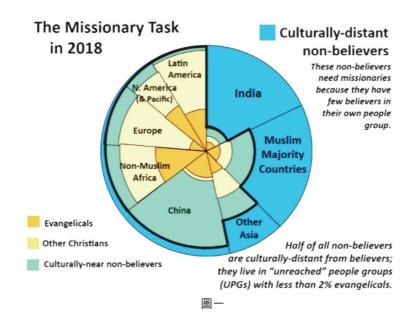
本部在過去四十三年來致力作宣教訓練,主要栽培香港的傳道人、宣教士,及信徒宣教領袖,可說是桃李滿天下,而本院之宣教士校友亦足跡遍滿各大洲。下一學年(2020-2021)本部將推出三個課程,正如先知以賽亞提醒以色列民「要擴張你帳幕之地,張大你居所的幔子,不要限止;要放長你的繩子,堅固你的橛子。」(賽五十四2)期盼透過這三個新的課程能讓本部擴張服侍的範圍。首先是「宣教學/跨越文化研究博士」課程,「讓資深宣教士、差會

¹ 宣教學 / 跨越文化研究博士,詳情請參:。

領導同工、神學院校的宣教科老師及有跨文化事奉經驗的 教牧同工能進深宣教學的訓練;第二個將推出的是本部與 本院國際學院合辦的「普通話道學碩士(教牧進修主修跨 越文化研究)」課程,這課程讓本部可以參與栽培能聽講 普通話的宣教士、差會及堂會推動宣教事工的教牧同工; 第三個是「文學碩士——主修跨文化研究」課程,幫助 信徒能承擔時代召命,協助教會提出適時與及時的服侍策 略,開拓更廣闊敏鋭的宣教屬靈視野。

未來還有需要關注的宣教訓練範疇嗎?這可用膝近輝牧師提出的「宣教人」² 概念來看,他指出在擴張幔子之前,先要堅固橛子。塑造一個「宣教人」是扎根的工作,要有從初信開始不斷的塑造,然後才能夠產生出有宣教心志、價值觀、動力,參與在前線——傳,及在後方—— 差的「宣教人」。塑造「宣教人」是每一個教會的任務,也是海內外華人教會的任務。熊黃惠玲在〈近四十年來基督教的變化〉裏指出,根據「全球基督教研究中心」於 2013年發表的報告裏,當時中國是全球繼美國及巴西後第三多基督徒的國家,若增長率持續,到了 2030 年,中國將成為全球最多基督徒的國家。³ 研究機構 Joshua Project 提出《餘

³ 熊黃惠玲:〈近四十年來基督教的變化〉,《往普天下去》(2019 年 4-6 月), 頁 20。



下的宣教任務》裏,圖一⁴的資料裏顯示出在 2018 年的時候,中國是全球擁有最多近文化非信徒 (culturally-near nonbelievers) 的國家。中國教會需要「宣教人」,海外華人教會需要「宣教人」,世上異文化的非信徒 (culturally-distant non-believers) 也需要華人教會的「宣教人」,培育「宣教人」便是華人教會當急之務。宣教訓練要從基礎做起,信徒的培訓需要有宣教視野的老師及有宣教視野的教材,深

⁴ The Missionary Task in 2018: http://joshuaproject.net/assets/js/ppt/RemainingMissionTask/index.html (accessed 17 June 2020).

願華人教會的牧者、領袖、出版機構、差會及神學院能攜 手同心為此範疇努力,相信在網絡發展與及廣泛使用多媒 體的今天,在此範疇有所突破是指日可待的。

張美薇

建道神學院副院長(行政) 跨越文化研究部主任 跨越文化研究部副教授 2020年6月20日

自序

對宣教教育我仍然有夢

作為一個全職事奉了三十九年(1981-2020)、一生致力 參與佈道/宣教/差傳²訓練的神學教育工作者,雖已官式 榮休數載,³前瞻華人的宣教教育,筆者仍然有夢!

一 華人宣教人圈

自馬禮遜 (Robert Morrison) 1807 年抵中國算起,福音來華已屆 213 載 (1807-2020)。筆者在美國芝加哥三一福音神學院 (Trinity Evangelical Divinity School) 進修宣教學碩士 (M.A. in Mission) 及博士 (D.Min. in Missiology),前後達十一年之久 (1995-2006),從第一世界西方豐富的宣教歷史經驗中,不斷反思今天華人、亞洲,以至第三世界的宣教

¹ 本文曾於本人榮休時出版、更新轉載自建道神學院跨越文化研究系《ICS40 特刊》(香港:建道神學院跨越文化研究系,2017),頁 17~19。

² 一般界定宣教 Mission,至少可分三類,就是 M1 同文化宣教 (亦稱為「佈道」 Evangelism)、M2 近文化宣教、M3 跨文化宣教。「宣教」與「差傳」 英文均為 Mission,字義相同、可互用,而「差傳」更多指向跨文化宣教。

³ 盲道會官方退休年齡為65歲。

立足點,如何理解宣教?如何定義宣教的對象與分類等?4

透過本院跨越文化研究糸 (Department of Intercultural Studies, ICS) 2017 年慶祝立糸四十周年 (ICS40) 舉辦的「亞洲宣教會議」(2017年5月4-6日),盼望先成立「香港宣教人圈」(HK Chinese Missiologist Circle),5 以凝聚本港差會領袖、差傳教育工作者、宣教士、建道 ICS 校友、教會差傳牧者,及對宣教有負擔的信徒領袖等等,共商每年召開小型宣教會議,促進交流研討,以神學院為平台,探索當前華人關注的宣教議題,集體努力,中西整合,發表並出版會議成果,逐步累增華人本色化宣教文獻,使宣教理念不停留在西方,亦不只靠移植自西方的經驗。

本電子書《今日的宣教訓練——亞洲經驗》(Today's Missionary Training: The Asia Experience) 二十六篇文章當中,有十五篇曾於 2017 ICS40「亞洲宣教會議」發表並加以內容更新。十分感激十八位作者撰寫專文,另三位賜序,讓讀者可從亞洲教會、中國教會,及海外華人教會的不同視覺(perspectives),交流過去各地宣教訓練的成敗得失,期盼這些寶貴心得經驗,能為未來神國的宣教事業帶來亮光啟迪。本書保存了作者發表時使用的語文(中文或英文)以

⁴ 筆者的宣教學碩士論文題目為 "Re-examine the Definition of Mission from the Hong Kong Chinese Evangelicals' Perspective."

⁵ 期盼未來逐步擴大為「普世華人宣教人圈」(Global Chinese Missiologist Circle)。

顯示亞洲地區早已邁進既全球化,亦本土化(glocalization)的狀態!

二 華人宣教研究

除了通過「華人宣教人圈」的交流研討,筆者亦盼善用餘生,個人及廣邀同道,努力編寫不同課題的華人宣教書籍,其中盼有專對近代已故國際知名宣教學者保羅·希伯博士(Dr. Paul Hiebert)⁶ 畢生的著述,作出中西宣教理念的整合,對宣教神學並歷史與策略的檢視,從而探索華人教會與普世宣教、華人文化與宣教士培育等課題。

此外,宣教學概論、佈道學概論、佈道植堂與教會增長、城市宣教、職場宣教、敵文化宣教、青年宣教、⁷金齡宣教、宣教與別異宗教、世界宗教研究、民間宗教、靈界事物等科目,均值得深化內容編寫教科書,為華人宣教教育逐步累增參考書籍,願與同道彼此砥礪,努力在華人宣教研究領域開墾耕耘。

三 華人宣教人材

建道神學院創校 120年(1899-2019), 隨着宣教先賢

⁶ Dr. Paul G. Hiebert (1932-2007) 是筆者宣教學碩士及博士的論文指導教授, 其著作等身,請參 http://www.hiebertglobalcenter.org/journal-articles//>。

⁷ 滕張佳音主編:《開展青宣新世代 2011-2013 年香港青年宣教狀況研究》 (香港:建道神學院,2015)。

的腳蹤,歷屆畢業生中有不少踏上宣教路。自 1951 年遷至香港(至 2019 年共 68 載), ⁸ 全時間課程的畢業生共有 2,649位(平均每年 39位), ⁹當中 279人成了宣教士, ¹⁰ 佔全時間課程畢業生的 10.5%(平均每年有 4.1位畢業生成為宣教士)。其中男生 127位(41.6%)、女生 178位(58.4%);在自由地區工作(海外華人 76位、亞洲人 42位、跨文化 18位、台/澳 21位)合共 157位(60%),在創啟地區用織帳棚方式(帶職/雙職)服侍共有 105位(40%)。

學院自 1977 年成立差傳系 (1986 年易名為宣教系, 2006 年正名為跨越文化研究系),全時間主修此系的有 186 位畢業生,¹¹ 顯示本系成立前後,亦有 93 位從不同學系的校 友也至終踏上宣教路,可見這不單是一個學系的努力,也 是建道神學院整體的特色! ¹²

然而、華人宣教訓練上,華人撰寫的參考書籍缺乏, 華人宣教訓練的師資更加缺乏。

⁸ 本院在梧州時期(1899-1951)共52年的學生數據資料已經不詳。

⁹ 本文數據計算至 2019 年 12 月,但未計算本院兼讀課程的 1,360 畢業生和 578 普通話課程畢業生。

¹⁰ 本文數據已更新筆者前文〈建道宣教精神的承傳〉,《建道通訊》第 185 期(2016 年10月),頁20。參 http://www.abs.edu/site/assets/files/1073/abs_185_final_output_versiontxt.pdf。

¹¹ 兼讀的 1.360 畢業生中主修跨文化系的亦有 121 位。

¹² 另有 43 位全時間課程的畢業生作宣教機構同工(其中有 17 位曾是宣教士, 故這17 人也被算入 279 位宣教士校友的數目中)。

雖然本院有 279 宣教士校友,另有 43 位全時間課程 的畢業校友在各宣教機構服侍,合共 322 位,¹³ 但多年來, 能從宣教工場轉到神學院專攻宣教學高等學位課程,¹⁴ 又能 於精壯之年完成畢業論文寫作要求,實戰與學術俱備而成 為各神學院宣教教育師資的卻是鳳毛鱗角。除了個人因素 外,主要亦因華人宣教士在工場人手短缺,開展了的工作 不易有同工替補,今天不少差會已因應工場需要定期增加 在職訓練,甚少鼓勵宣教士再進深學術研究,為長遠的宣 教教育訓練而預備人材。

在面對宣教工場人手緊張的現實,與長遠培育宣教師資人材需要之間,若仍一如既往地繼續犧牲後者,華人宣教大業必受更長遠的虧損!差會、教會與神學院能否加強合作,設計宣教士進修課程,推薦並支持宣教士進入學制?其中一些科目可否安排在工場某集中地上課,或在安全條件下運用網絡課室(cyber classroom),讓宣教士在不抽離工場情况下學習,直至撰寫畢業論文的日子,才駐居於神學院專心研究及完成寫作?

本院 ICS 有計劃於不久的將來能成立「宣教中心」,筆 者祈盼其中一項工程是建構「宣教電子檔案庫 | (e-Archive、

¹³ 全香港共差出宣教士 618 位,參〈2018 香港教會差遣宣教士統計簡報〉,《差 聯Link》,2019 年 7-9月號,https://hkacm.net/2018-missionary-stat-2/。

¹⁴ 宣教學博士 (Doctor of Missiology) 或跨越文化研究系哲學博士 (Ph. D. in Intercultural Studies)。

e-Resources),超越地域限制可供隨時瀏覽參考,對流動性 強的宣教界十分重要,也對宣教士在職進修、宣教學高等 課程發展、宣教師資持續培育、增加宣教學老師以供應各 地神學教育需要地區等作出貢獻。

需要無限,生命卻有限,願與同道勉力同行,直至見 主面,那時只有敬拜,無需再宣教啦!

滕張佳音

建道神學院跨越文化研究部副教授 2020年6月16日

海外華人教會 宣教訓練經驗



1. 香港華人宣教士訓練策略獻議

鍾富力

在討論香港華人宣教士訓練策略以先,必須先澄清訓練的前設(pre-assumption)。因為前設影響着我們對於各種不同宣教策略的接受程度。因此,澄清前設是必須的。

一 宣教訓練獻議之前設

首先,「宣教」是神的「大使命」(太二十八19~20;路二十四46~49;約二十一21~23;徒一8),是從神而來的。一切的訓練策略應以「神為中心」作主要考量,不然,宣教便有可能變為「以人為中心」的工作,而非從神而來的大使命。雖然近代「宣教導向教會運動」(Missional Church Movement)以「神的宣教」/「神的使

命」(Missio Dei) 試圖更新教會的宣教實踐及理念,1 但討論 之注重點其實是教會論的重塑,對華人教會在宣教使命的 承擔甚有參考價值。本文則以「基督的救贖為宣教核心」 為首要的前設,任何把宣教事業偏離此核心的,都不符合 以聖經教導為本的宣教神學。在推動宣教事工方面,社會 服務或語言翻譯,其本身存在的價值,實有助於宣教士或 教會完成「以基督救贖為核心」之事工。在宣教士訓練 或神學教育方面,本文的立場是:此等事工訓練的最終目 的是,以達成基督救贖大使命為考量,要衡量其存在的價 值,在於是否能達成最終目的。 若神學教育或宣教士訓練 偏離了此目的,神學院的畢業生或宣教士便有可能以牧師/ 宣教士為職業,而非蒙神呼召、與神同工的服侍。2

第二,「宣教」是神所發的命令,是神主動呼召、啟示、分派,及成就的(徒十三1~3)。如此,我們是被神呼召,被神差派及引導,以信心順服神,與神同工,以完成

¹ 宣教教會運動較有代表性的作者為 Michael Frost、Alan Hirsch、Ed Stetzer等,見參考書目。有關此運動之中文翻譯,雖有爭議,但本文所採之立場,是以「宣教」一詞為廣泛定義而設。換句話説,宣教一詞並不單指活動或單指屬靈之悔改。更像(並非相同)洛桑會議之宣教定義。至於有一些建議使用「使命」作為中文翻譯,本文以為此詞容易讓人誤解,以為宣教只強調從神所領受之目標事工,而忽略了與神與人的關係復和及個人屬靈生命建造之要點。

² 這兩個的分別,在於前者以「一份職業」的心態來服侍,後者以服侍神, 以神為中心的事奉心態來服侍。

此宣教命令。宣教士作為神的僕人,首要任務是代表神向 人發出呼籲,叫人回轉、悔改、歸向神,藉主耶穌基督的救 贖得與神重建復和之關係。所以宣教士的訓練必須從認識 神、認識神的啟示、認識神的心意與認識神的救贖為基礎, 進而檢示或發展出各種訓練的內容及方向。「人」在宣教事 工中,只是配角,從來不是主角。

第三,宣教事工為見證神、榮耀神而作(徒九 15;西一 28)。神可以叫天使承擔宣教大使命,祂甚至可以自己向人發出呼召,叫人歸回,不用召我們作祂的福音使者,但祂卻願意使用我們這一羣不配的、軟弱的工人。所以宣教事工的目的是叫神得榮耀,而不是叫人得榮耀。訓練的策略亦必須要以「榮耀神」作為起點及終結。任何高舉人、榮耀人,或以「人—人」關係復和為主,卻忽略了「神 —人」關係復和的宣教神學或策略,都不符合聖經教導。

第四,現今二十一世紀宣教士訓練或教育事工呈現多元化及多類化。本文所討論的宣教訓練模式是以「接受聖經神學」為基礎的前設底下去討論,因為聖經是神所默示的(提後三 16 ~ 17),是所有跟隨基督的信徒所要尊崇並順服之教導。 換句話説,若有宣教訓練模式是脱離聖經神學或聖經教導的,此等宣教訓練或教育的討論是不被接受的。 基於此原因,工商管理學碩士課程就不能成為神學院教牧學博士課程之核心參考。此外,近來主張地域邪

靈宣教策略的推廣,也因為不符合聖經之教導而應該加以 拒絕。³

第五,宣教士訓練必須以聖經為主,以社會科學為次。⁴因為教會或信徒不能在一個文化真空的狀態下宣教。 他們必須在一個本土或跨文化處境中進行宣教工作。在這個前設下,應用社會科學理論或知識,特別是文化人類學,對分析文化處境及宗教歷史背景有重要的幫助,但這仍然必須以聖經教導為優先、為主導的情況之下被應用於宣教事工上,不能本末倒置,取代聖經成為宣教理論的核心。若有社會科學個別理論或方法是與聖經有所違背的,當以聖經教導為主,甚至捨棄社會科學個別的理論或方法。⁵

最後,所有宣教策略、方法及宣教士訓練事工的背後 原則,都必須經過聖經神學的驗證。相信現代有不少宣教 策略受美國的文化價值觀所影響而被制定,例如,有效而 快速(要在短時間中得到果效)、實用主義(不按聖經真理

³ 有關地域邪靈的神學問題,筆者早已於 2000 年在建道神學院教牧期刊發表文章討論。可惜的是,至今仍有不少宣教士及教會同道對此觀念深信不疑。有關討論見《教牧期刊》第 10 期(2000 年),頁 123 ~ 150。

⁴ 此觀點為宣教神學家 Johan Bavinck 所強調,亦是筆者所贊同的。見 Johan Bavinck, An Introduction to the Science of Missions, trans. David Freeman (Philadelphia: Presbyterian and Reformed, 1960) 一書中的討論。 亦見筆者之《宣教、多元文化主義、聖經詮釋》(墨爾本: 歡恩,2013)中 有關之文章。

⁵ 見筆者在約翰巴文克之勸悔學一文、《宣教、多元文化主義、聖經詮釋》, 頁 37 ~ 47。

而按實用來決定是否可被接納)、消費主義(強調利益的獲得,以消費之心態去服侍),及以得利為目的之驅動力 (profit driven)等,至於其中有多少已經滲透入宣教士訓練或神學教育課程中,則有待大家去判斷。

二 是次宣教策略獻議對話之對象

本文對話的對象,是宣教學者、神學院老師、宣教機構負責人、教會推動宣教的領袖及宣教士,盼望能促使華 人宣教士訓練事工能得到最大的益處。

三 宣教訓練之處境分析:香港本土

一般而言,在討論有關宣教士的訓練時,大都集中於「強化宣教士對跨文化處境的學習及適應能力」,較少討論到「宣教士對自己本土文化與世界觀的認識與批判」。筆者認為這個認識及批判是重要的,倘若宣教士不能了解本身的文化處境對宣教士神學及策略之影響,其在工場上協助當地的教會作本土神學或宣教反省時,也就沒有能力去除「宣教士家鄉文化帶來的主觀限制」。6 再者,宣教士訓練

⁶ 有關宣教士如何協助宣教工場建立本土宣教神學或本土處境神學,可參考 David Hesselgrave 之〈三重宣教文化傳意〉一文。見 David Hesselgrave, "The Role of Culture in Communication." 1994:13-2 至 13-8 。

課程必須針對宣教士本土文化對當地師生的影響而加以調節。以下是筆者對香港這個「跨文化處境」的一些觀察。

(一) 香港華人文化處境的複雜性

宣教士訓練機構及學者需要明白,香港華人多元文化 與華人傳統文化的交織狀況,從而調節宣教士訓練的策略。 傳統華人文化世界觀在今日的香港究竟還有多少影響,這 需要由本土的華人學者或宣教學者作出回應。7以下的討論 會就香港的複雜文化處境提出概念性的反省。

甲 「香港華人」一詞並不能代表 單一的文化觀及羣體

「香港華人」至少有下面幾個不同的含義:第一,是 指香港本地出生之華人。指接受傳統英國文化影響、或是 接受英國專業精英系統訓練出來的華人,也包括在文化與 世界觀中較為傳統(本土)之普羅大眾,混合了中西文化世 界觀之中產階級、回流之海外留學生(受西方或其他文化影 響),以及受中港文化影響之「雙非」人士等。以上各類香 港華人,在文化價值觀與生活習慣上,可以有很大的分別。

⁷ 有關華人傳統文化價值觀及對宣教策略的影響,見筆者 2005 年於澳洲《使命》雜誌刊登之兩篇文章:〈向傳統華人傳福音的挑戰〉,《使命》第 40 期(2005 年),頁 12 ~ 13 及〈傳統華人文化對宣教佈道策略的影響〉《使命》第 41 期(2005 年),頁 12 ~ 13。

第二,從中國大陸移居本地的華人。包括接受中國共產主義教育思維所影響的專業精英分子,或持單程證來港的中國普羅大眾,或接受香港教育的跨境華人,或中國大陸的富二代,或從中國各大都會移居本港卻受中國本土跨文化所影響的華人,他們的文化價值觀也頗為複雜,不能一概而論。⁸

第三,從歐美澳紐外地回流的父母或第二代華人。他們大都受西方主流文化思想價值觀影響,大部分以英語為溝通語言媒介。他們在文化價值觀上相對受西方主流思想影響,行事為人較為受西方世界觀所主導,雖是華人,卻是跨文化之華人。

第四,從其他國家地區(如東南亞或台灣、日本等地) 回流或移居本地之華人,他們在文化價值觀上相對地比較 保守,除了傳統華人文化思想之外,也保留了出身地文化 的世界觀,也屬跨文化之華人。

第五,在身體及外貌特徵上顯示他們並非華裔,但在 言語、文化及思想價值觀上他們是道地的香港人,如少數 族裔及家傭之第二、三、四代,他們講廣東話,擁有香港 身分證,受香港教育,在文化上屬香港華人文化,卻不完

⁸ 相信大家都同意,中國大陸華人本身也具多元文化的特性。南北與東西部 之文化差異,少數民族與漢人的文化宗教差異等均是。 加上 1949 年後西 方(蘇聯)馬列主義與 1980 年開放後歐美日俄文化對於大都會的影響,中 國大陸文化的變更,實在是一個相當有趣的研究課題。

全被視為香港人。他們是否可以被納入為華人宣教訓練的 對象?

對於上述的分類,只是一種反思過程的結果,分類是 否與現實有所差距,有待進一步的驗證,但此分類對宣教 士訓練的策略及課程內容,卻有重要的提示,因為同為華 人或香港人,會有不同的文化背景及世界觀。此等背景主 導了我們對事物的分析、對學習方法的評估、對決策及價 值觀的優先次序,及對實踐信仰方式之看法。,最簡單的 例子是,香港或東南亞華人神學院如何為來自中國大陸之 宣教士學生或神學生,訂定一套合乎香港本土文化及學生 家鄉文化的訓練課程,這是一個頗為迫切的問題。另一方 面,香港本土其實就是一個多元文化的處境,提供華人跨 文化宣教訓練課程一個極佳的處境,至於如何善用香港這 個多元文化處境作宣教士訓練值得進一步思考。

乙 對於香港文化處境的重新檢視

二十一世紀的香港處境,受到不同文化思潮所影響。

⁹ 有關文化價值觀影響個人處事的討論。當中較為傳統的有從文化人類學引入的 S.G. Lingenfelter and M K Mayers, Ministering Cross-culturally: An Incarnational Model for Personal Relationships, 2d ed. (Grand Rapids: Baker, 2003)。較近期受到注目的「文化智能」(cultural intelligence)和混合文化(Hybrid culture)之理論,也漸漸被引入宣教學的應用中。不過,大家應該警惕文化智能與混合文化可能與聖經神學不相符的地方。

1. 後現代主義

香港作為一個國際大都會,文化交流與融會快速,西 方社會所面對的後現代思潮,早已在港生根,並影響着我 們的世界觀及文化。後現代思潮在香港並非一個陌生的用 詞,在這方面對宣教訓練影響的研究,則並不多見。

在受後現代思潮所影響的社會中,「相對主義」成為主流。後現代人士對多元、多類道德與宗教觀加以容忍。他們相信對話、¹⁰相信科學,愈來愈依靠生化科技而非信仰去解決問題,採道德與宗教私有化,愛挑戰權威等。¹¹ 在後現代思潮中,西方的傳統基督教往往被視為霸權主義,最近在西方世界所流行的性別觀念的更新,平等主義的興起,對泛性向 (pan-sexual) 及跨界別性向的開放等均受後現代主義

¹⁰ 筆者主張教會在回應此種要求時,必須以真誠謙卑但堅信教會為唯一真理 持守與保護的精神來聆聽其他宗教的意見。另一方面,這種的對話與聆 聽,不應引致否定耶穌基督獨一救贖與啟示的宗教妥協。見筆者〈澳洲本 土多元文化議題對教會的意義〉,《宣教、多元文化主義、聖經詮釋》,頁 30~36。

¹¹ 有關後現代主義的討論材料甚多,早期著作有 J Long, Generating Hope: A Strategy for Reaching the Postmodern Generation (Downers Grove: IVP, 1997): B. McLaren, The Church on the Other Side (Grant Rapids: Zondervan, 2000): J McGregor, Postmoderism and Evangelism (Melbourne: PTC 1999): David Lose, Confessing Jesus Christ; Preaching in a Postmodern World (Grant Rapids: Eerdmans, 2003) 等。

的鼓勵而浮面。¹² 當中所隱藏的議題是,西方以基督教為本之傳統主流價值觀受到嚴峻的挑戰,非主流價值觀開始成為主流而受到大眾的接納。¹³ 值得留意的是,不單西方文化價值觀受到挑戰,通過全球化、全球難民遷徙及移民潮,這些價值觀亦會對香港本土社會及華人宣教工場有重大的影響,一方面我們要對本土價值觀多加了解,另一方面須有心理準備面對後現代主義對本土及宣教工場文化的影響。¹⁴

2. 消費主義

消費主義注重消費者與提供服務者的關係,重消費目的、能力、權力與服務,而輕委身與責任,重外在包裝而輕實質內容,重市場品牌推廣而輕品質材料,以財務掛帥(控制與賺取,擴大影響力)。¹⁵ 作為世界大都會,相信香港

¹² 英國及澳洲本土社會已經出現所謂「泛性戀」的年青一族。即不以「同性 戀」或「異性戀」作為性向身分定位,改以「泛性戀」自稱。他們隨時更 改性傾向與男或女性進行性行為。在道德價值觀與行為上,筆者以為這正 正就是聖經中所多瑪、蛾摩拉居民的寫照。

¹³ 鍾富力:《宣教、多元文化主義、聖經詮釋》,頁34~35。

¹⁴ D. A. Carson 編輯的 Tell the Truth (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2000) 一書對 後現代主義所影響的教會事工有相當不錯的討論。 一些建議及觀念至今仍 有參考價值。

¹⁵ 一些文章早已質疑消費主義與市場推廣對佈道的影響。如 Tyler Wigg-Stevenson, "Jesus is not a Brand," *Christianity Today* (Jan 2009): 20-26。但 亦有文章反對以屬靈消費主義為名對別人的選擇加以攻擊。見 Richard J Mouw, "Spiritual Consumerism's Upside," *Christianity Today* 52, no.1 (2008): 50-52.

社會已經被消費主義所影響,許多消費主義之價值觀已經 影響着信徒生活及服侍之方法,16 問題是,活在這樣文化價 值觀中的信徒,我們應如何訓練他們? 17 我們又如何在此種 文化處境中展開宣教工作?

在這個重要的議題上, 宣教學者應與神學家及聖經學 者共同攜手,建構嫡合本土文化處境之盲教及聖經神學, 幫助教會及信徒去面對消費主義及後現代主義問題帶來之 挑戰。

3. 科學與宗教兩極化的影響

在二十一世紀時代,進化論全面復興,再一次挑戰教 會所官講的福音真理,加上生物化學的科技發展,多元文化 價值觀的盛行,當中有不少人對聖經所宣揚的信息有所懷 疑,甚至抗拒,造成本地及宣教工場與佈道的難度愈來愈 大。18 相信在許多第三世界的大城市,科學與宗教兩極化, 亦會帶來不少衝擊,香港的盲教十應在此方面有所裝備。

¹⁶ 見 Mark Clavier, Rescuing the Church from Consumerism (London: SPCK, 2013) 一書中的討論。

¹⁷ 對此課題,筆者頗為欣賞駱穎佳:《後現化拜物教——消費文化的神學批 判》(香港:學生福音團契,2003)一書中對消費主義的剖釋。

¹⁸ 筆者在教授佈道學時,要求學生在街頭佈道實習。當中與澳洲白人佈道最 常面對的問題是,進化論否定神的存在,多元文化主義否定基督獨一性的 救贖,基督教道德價值觀對自由平等的約束等。所以要展開個人佈道是非 常困難的。他們遇到的佈道對象,較為願意作福音對談的主要為外地留學 生及非白人之澳洲居民。

4. 人權與自由主義

在自由平等與多元文化主義的影響之下,人權主義者多鼓吹道德相對與容忍。¹⁹ 如此的世界觀興起,對聖經的道德標準帶來不少衝擊。世俗多元文化主義也間接使教會更難要求弟兄姊妹去嚴格遵守聖經所教導的道德觀。這樣,教會及神學院對進入神學院接受造就的準牧師及準宣教士個人道德操守的要求,亦會受到挑戰。宣教士如何一方面持守自由平等,又宣揚唯獨基督救贖與罪人得救等信息,是一個重要的課題。香港本土的宣教士訓練機構或神學院,是否有足夠的神學反省,來幫助訓練宣教士面對此種衝擊?這是需要注意的。

5. 其他重要的運動或影響

全球移民與大遷徙,香港回歸以後受到的國家文化民族觀念的影響,共產主義對與國家/華人身分認同之關係,香港雨傘運動對華人教會的社會參與及宣教的影響等。²⁰ 這些運動與處境文化的改變,如何影響香港宣教訓練策略及課程內容,有待我們再作詳細探討,但相信在神學院中教

¹⁹ 見筆者於《宣教、多元文化主義、聖經詮釋》第二及三章中所討論的有關課題。

²⁰ 此文發表於 2017 年宣教會議上。現今剛剛發生了香港「反送中」之重大 社會運動,對於教會本土宣教及神學院教育及宣教的衝擊,前所未見。筆 者樂見更多同工參與反省及研究此等課題。

授政治神學,在教會中推動信徒對政治的認識,以及重新研究福音信息如何更生改變社會等,是一定不能避免的課題。因此,宣教神學教育應以保羅在歌羅西書一章 28 節的教導為依據,把宣教士訓練課程按着社會處境的挑戰加以調整,尋求合聖經教訓的原則為要。

(二) 宣教神學教育理論的討論

宣教士訓練課程與宣教神學教育息息相關。《大使命月刊》曾於2016年10月以全球華人宣教神學教育為主題,刊登了一系列具洞察力之文章,也有不少寶貴經驗的分享,21實在是華人宣教神學與宣教士訓練策略研討的一個重要推動及指引。在處理宣教神學教育或宣教士訓練策略時,必須考慮二十一世紀華人及世界文化處境,重新制定適合現代宣教訓練課程與策略的發展。

其中一個考慮要點是,在探討華人宣教神學訓練時, 應明白全球不同華人在文化及世界觀上是有所差距的。個 別華人本土文化對宣教訓練及神學教育的影響,各有不 同,絕不能一概而論。香港受西方世界主流價值觀之影 響,專業與技術資格的審核早已取代了門徒式的宣教士訓 練策略。中國大陸仍保留着屬靈及門徒式之神學訓練,但

^{21 《}大使命雙月刊》第 124 期 (2016 年 10 月)。

亦開始發展具有學術審核資格的訓練。星馬與香港相似, 都是在跨文化處境中訓練宣教士,他們因為歷史及政治的 處境與港澳不同,因而衍生出一套獨特的宣教牧養與訓練 文化。澳紐及歐美華人活在西方文化主導之處境,受着西 方神學教育的前設與框架所限制,訓練的目的與模式皆與 港澳星馬台不同。因此,華人在探討宣教神學教育或宣教 十訓練策略時,應能正視其中的差異,正如台灣或星馬的 兄姊來到香港接受盲教神學訓練,中國大陸兄姊到泰國接 受香港宣教士之宣教訓練,當中所涉及的跨文化與世界觀 之 差 異 及 滴 應 , 更 為 複 雜 。 以 非 香 港 華 人 到 泰 國 接 受 香 港 盲教十所設的盲教機構訓練為例子,究竟訓練機構是以家 鄉主流文化(如香港)、或學生的原居地文化(如中國大陸或 星、馬、台)、或盲教工場之文化(如泰國)夫訓練,環是以 一套從歐美轉移過來的西方文化訓練課程為訓練主導?這 的確不容易處理。筆者盼望各華人宣教學者及宣教士能同 心合力,在狺方面多作研究著作,以供眾同工參考。

此外,要探討華人宣教神學教育的發展,不可或缺的是對全球化與現代各種宣教運動及事件的批判。全球化對宣教帶來的影響,以及以教會為本質的宣教運動:如 Emergent Church Movement、宣教教會運動 (Missional Church Movement) 22 及近代健康教會運動 (Health Church Movement) 最為重要。23 此等盲教運動的神學本質及其對華人教會帶來 的影響,雖有文章談及,卻缺少全面的批判。相信宣教教 會運動的前設, 是捅過教會論的重塑而影響官教神學及官 教策略,華人宣教學者、機構、教會及神學院必須有所準 備,以面對其前設所帶來的衝擊。

再者,在澳洲,似乎是政教分離的,但世俗主義通 過政治而影響宗教教育及本土文化的價值觀,已是一種趨 勢,基督教已開始受政治勢力的壓抑,例如涌渦對人權自 由平等與多元文化的立法,以保障各類人士的平等與免受 歧視。西方社會通過此種立法去保障人權原本是無可厚非 的,但因為所立之法亦有與基督教主流價值觀互相抗衡 者, 導致西方基督教教會及信徒飽受輿論與政治壓力, 在 本土宣教佈道上受到愈來愈多的限制。宣教神學教育應正

²² 此運動以美國及澳洲宣教學者的影響最為重要。 見 Ed Stetzer, Michael Frost, Alan Hirsch 等著作。Alan Hirsch 提出對教會的改變以配合推動神宣 教使命的討論,實在令人擔心。華人學者必須要全面探討此等以本色化及 神的宣教使命為基礎之討論,從福音派角度加以過濾及批判。

²³ 此運動以華理克、狄馬可(Mark Dever)及凱勒(Timothy Keller)等影響較 大。見狄耿可著,唐玲莉譯:《健康教會九標誌》(CA:美國麥種傳道會, 2009)。及狄馬可著,蔣春暉譯:《深思熟慮的教會》(CA:美國麥種傳道 會,2011)。華理克的教導及影響(包括正面及負面),大家有目共睹。可幸 的是狄馬可及凱勒帶給我們一個重回以聖經為主的健康教會運動。 華人宣 教學的訓練,必須能剖析這兩代教會增長運動的異同,加以反思在本土宣 教事工中的可應用性。

視現代政教關係的衝突,以及處理對宣教士的影響。筆者相信西方教會所面對的困難,也是將來香港華人教會將要面對的困難。²⁴

最後,全球大移民潮與盲教策略的改變,對華人盲教 訓練有着重要的影響。全球大移民潮正在改變國與國、民 與民之間的關係,此移民潮帶來的影響有正面與負面的。 正面的是教會多元文化佈道之機會增多。昔日要遠飛海外 跨越文化處境作宣教佈道,今日你的鄰舍就是多元文化佈 道的對象。近日屬筆者宗派所拓殖的日本教會,就有計劃 召回澳洲前往日本之盲教十回國,牧養本土日本教會。也 有宣教機構建立專注「散居海外日本人之宣教事工」之服 侍。 盲教不再是單強調差派盲教十往外地夫, 而是包括對 本土鄰舍之盲教。此運動已開始影響香港的盲教策略。 近 二、三十年,神在香港本土帶來的宣教機會多而又多,先是 從中國大陸移民之同胞、尼泊爾雇傭兵(又稱為踞喀兵)、 英國及南亞裔留港後人,菲律賓、印尼、泰國及緬甸傭工 及他們留港的後人,還有眾多因工商的原因從世界多國來 港的外地商人與學生學者。香港實在是一個龐大的多元文 化宣教工場。正如前面所述,我們如何利用此多元文化處

²⁴ 此文章發表時,仍未有「反送中」運動之出現。在2019年,此種影響已開始在香港浮面,如何面對社會立法者對宗教自由及宗教參與社會改革或社會議題之發聲,將會是教會及神學教育,以致宣教機構帶來重要的衝擊。

境去訓練宣教士,或針對本土需要來訓練宣教士,以及全 面調整從西方引入的宣教神學與策略,這是筆者所關心的。

至於這移民潮所帶來的負面影響,當然與多元文化價值觀的興起有關。²⁵世俗多元文化主義與宗教的興起,新紀元文化與宗教的復興,異端宗教得到新的活力與生存空間,還有各民族之間因文化宗教價值觀差異而引起的衝突,伊斯蘭教世界宣教的復興,伊斯蘭原教旨主義及恐怖主義活動的興起等,這些對世界華人宣教都帶來挑戰。華人對宣教的討論,大多強調策略與實踐,較少談到神學與原則性的問題,因而缺乏了神學基礎的支持。筆者認為,要面對各種世界新局勢的挑戰,必須有香港華人本土神學與宣教神學的幫助。所以,現在急切建構適合香港華人的宣教神學,幫助宣教士去面對各種新的挑戰,在檢討香港宣教士訓練模式時,此等新的挑戰及神學基礎必須成為訓練策略調整的一個重要考慮因素。

香港多年來已差派宣教士到海外,當中亦有一些宣教 工場已經發展成為本土的教會、神學院及差會,甚至差派 宣教士到國外。香港宣教士的經驗及聲音具有無可替代的 角色,他們的經驗及反省,必須成為宣教神學教育與宣教 士訓練的另一重要參考。

²⁵ 參筆者《盲教、多元文化主義、聖經詮釋》一書。

最後,宣教士神學教育及訓練有兩個極端的趨勢。 一是注重宣教學及文化人類學的實踐而輕神學及聖經的教 導,二是重神學與聖經的學習與訓練,輕宣教學的訓練。²⁶ 筆者在長老會神學院開始任教時,是澳洲長老會一百多年 以來第一位全時間之宣教學講師。有一次在神學院早會講 道完畢後,與一位同學傾談,他認為要成為宣教士,可以 不用接受宣教學訓練,只要他努力預備講道,忠心教導聖 經,神便會祝福他,把人帶到他的教會。至於海外宣教, 並不是他的責任,是神的責任。可幸此同學在畢業後,因 受本院的宣教訓練影響,努力投身教會牧養,並同時展 開植堂與宣教工作,致使神的福音事工得以大大拓展。然 而,他在畢業前的觀點,多少代表了那一羣重神學聖經而 輕宣教及文化人類學對宣教事業的貢獻的人。

筆者認為宣教神學教育或宣教士訓練對聖經神學與宣 教學兩者皆需兼顧。在實踐上宣教士不單要面對文化差異 的挑戰,也要面對各種牧養及神學上跨文化的挑戰,這實 在需要有穩固的神學與聖經基礎來支持。特別在二十一世

²⁶ 參筆者《宣教、多元文化主義、聖經詮釋》一書。美國著名學者 John Piper 曾提出宣教不是教會存在的最終目的,崇拜才是。這建議引起了不少的 討 論。 見 John Piper, Let the Nations be Glad: The Supremacy of God in Missions (Desiring God Ministry), Internet Book https://www.desiringgod.org/books/let-the-nations-be-glad。

紀, 宣教神學的發展, 有一些已經漸漸遠離聖經的教導, ²⁷ 因此,要回到以聖經基礎為主的宣教神學尤為重要。

四 宣教神學與訓練課程之獻議 28

在以聖經神學為基礎之下的前設,筆者在此提出三種 不同之進路與四個建議供大家參考,分別是從訓練及課程 的目的來看,從受訓者與訓練員來看,及從屬靈生命培育 的淮路來看。

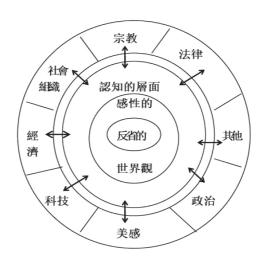
(一) 從訓練的目的來看:世界觀的參考

保羅·希拔 (Paul Hiebert) 是折代著名的盲教人類學 者,他的世界觀理論(Worldview Theory)是宣教士訓練的一 個重要核心理論,29對了解人類文化價值觀有重要的影響, 亦是對於官教十進入工場適應文化的重要幫助。下圖是他 的世界觀理論:

²⁷ 可幸是狄馬可(Mark Dever)等人重回聖經的基礎去談健康教會的建立,使 人對返回聖經教導有着新的希望。

²⁸ 由於時間的關係,筆者只在此作出三個建議,作是拋磚引玉之用,期望各 位同工能展開討論, 造福香港宣教神學教育與策略之訓練。

²⁹ 原圖見 Paul Hiebert, Anthropological Insights for Missionary (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1985) 一書。此圖之中文翻譯為筆者所作。



在相信聖經是神所默示,並確信聖經於信徒生活中有最高權威的前設之下,世界觀理論是可以被接納及應用於宣教士的訓練事工中。聖經記載主耶穌在年少時在聖殿中專注於聖經知識的學習及進深理解(路二41~50),這是與世界觀中的理智層面相合的。主耶穌也曾表達祂對父神的愛及感受(路十21~24),並且「愛」遵行父神的旨意,與世界觀中的感受層面相若;主耶穌更強調自己對父神旨意的委身順服(路二十二42;約四34),與世界觀中的反省層面相同;主對律法師的回答:「你要盡心、盡性、盡力、盡意愛主你的神,其次就是愛人如己」(路十27),就是基督徒世界觀中的一個行道典範。

在宣教士訓練模式中,如何應用世界觀去理解其訓練 目的呢?其實就是把世界觀的理論應用於設計訓練課程的 目的。以下的三個問題,盼能幫助我們反思香港華人宣教 士訓練的方向。

甲 知識與技巧層面

我們要求宣教系畢業生或準宣教士需具備甚麼知識與 技巧?在語言學、教會歷史、神學、聖經、牧養、植堂、 佈道、宣教、本地跨文化、外地跨文化等,哪一些是學生 要獲取的核心知識?其他如會計、行政、輔導技巧、甚至 基本機械維修等,是否也應該是部分訓練課程?若訓練課 程只集中於宣教學、神學與聖經的訓練,建立宣教團隊隊 工的訓練又是否重要?當中的優先次序,內容與審核水平 等均是重要的考量。

乙 經驗與感受上的層面

我們要求宣教系畢業生或準宣教士需具備哪些屬靈或宣教經驗?是否應有對神呼召之確認,並且其恩賜、牧養、本地佈道、跨文化佈道與生活、植堂,甚至人際關係等也得有所驗證?對於聖潔生活的要求,哪些是屬於優先次序的訓練目的等?他們又是否應先具備有神學院、或宣教士訓練機構所要求的經驗、或屬靈上的準則才能被接受為學生?又或是神學院期望他們在訓練中成長?這都是我們需要思考的。

丙 委身與反省層面

我們對於宣教系畢業生或準宣教士的要求如何?是否需委身於某些核心信念及信仰價值觀?是宗派信條?是對聖經的本質理解?是宣教實踐上聖經的角色?是對福音派宣教神學及本土神學建構的原則、信念及前設?對聖經大使命及大命令,對門徒訓練及植堂的信念及委身等?這些均是至重要的參考。因此,神學院及宣教機構在收生上又是否應有一套評估的守則?

(二) 從神學院中宣教課程學習目的來看

澳洲神學協會 (Australian College of Theology) 是澳洲神學訓練之學院,其所頒授之神學學位為政府所承認並等同大學學術水平之學位。澳協在其道學碩士學位的學習目的上,包括了下列七項學習指標,可作華人宣教訓練的參考: 30

- 1. 學科知識與理解 (Discipline Knowledge and Understanding)
- 2. 研究及分析能力 (Inquiry and Analysis)
- 3. 解決困難及綜合能力 (Problem Solving and Integration)
- 4. 溝通(Communication)(包括在服待對象及同工層面)

³⁰ Australian College of Theology, 2017 Coursework Handbook (Sydney: Australian College of Theology, 2017), 82-83.

- 5. 預備在團隊中及專業實踐中服待 (Teamwork and Professional Practice)
- 6. 能回應世界的挑戰 (Engagement with the World)
- 7. 可持續的學習及專業的發展 (Continuous Learning and Professional Development)

基於各地區華人的處境不同,每一項指標也須再作優 先次序的調整,才可應用,在本土文化處境中去理解,按 着以聖經為宣教訓練的指引之前設,定下訓練課程的內容及 師資,便可定出一套訓練課程的大綱作為指引。

(三) 從宣教訓練的對象及訓練員來看: 我們的課程為誰而作?

另外需要考慮的問題是,宣教訓練的策略是為了訓練 宣教神學學者還是宣教士?此訓練課程由誰作主導?宣教 士、神學教育工作者、機構負責人、還是教會?今日的宣 教士訓練,是否應該由有宣教士經驗的學者去負責?我們 又是否有長遠的目標去訓練宣教學者?

一般人以為宣教士的訓練只與神學院有關,其實這 是誤解。在筆者研究澳洲華人神學教育發展的文章中,就 早已提出華人神學教育是與華人教會、華人文化、神學教 育的木土處境與文化、全球處境、本土神學教育認可機 構,以及跨文化教會(即澳洲本土第二代華人教會)息息相關的。³¹

Factors that impact the future development of Chinese theological education in Australia:

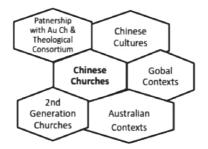


Figure 1. The future development of Chinese Theological Education in Australia: Significant factors.

宣教訓練應由誰來主領?一般而言,宣教士訓練或宣教神學教育應由有實戰經驗的宣教士來主領。³² 他應是有學術能力去帶領或面對各種學術上挑戰的學者(能符合神學認可機構),是有牧會經驗的(能符合教會的要求),在屬靈品格上又是合乎聖經教導之人(教會與華人文化),能洞悉本土及國際文化對宣教的影響與衝擊(全球處境及本土處境)。這是否要求太高?現時是否有這樣的人材?

³¹ Felix Chung, "Chinese Theological Education in Australian: The Way Ahead," in *Learning and Teaching Theology: Some Ways Ahead*, eds. Les Ball and James Harrison (Northcote: Vic: Morning Star Pub., 2014), 231-44.

³² Chung, "Chinese Theological Education in Australian: The Way Ahead," 231-44.

若有人問我,「要讀多少年神學才可去宣教? | 又或問 「我要否讀盲教學或神學才能去盲教? | 面對第一個問題, 我的回答是,「最好三年或以上的神學課程」,一般而言, 三年的神學十或道學碩十應該可以為那些預備官教的兄姊 建立基本的神學、聖經與宣教學的基礎。但礙於宣教工場 上的人際關係與教會牧養之要求,最好能在本土文化處境 中有教會牧養的經驗。或許有弟兄姊妹對我的答案不表認 同,曾有人反問:「那麼總共需至少要五年或以上的時間, 我哪有這麼多的時間? | 或「我要立即出發! | 我明白這 些兄姊的心境與決斷力,他們大都抱着真誠的信心及與決 心,想很快地為主燃燒,這都是好的。但試想一位醫生或 十兵在沒有足夠訓練便被派上職場,是否能有良好果效? 一位精於行政管理的士兵,若沒有足夠行軍打仗經驗及訓 練,又怎能輕言戰勝敵軍?宣教是神的事工,宣教十是服 侍神的工人,更要保證訓練的質素。我們若要求牧師接受 三年神學訓練,沒有理由要求宣教士接受少於三年的神學 訓練,看看神所差派的教會第一隊宣教隊的屬靈及聖經神 學之資歷便可想而知(徒十三1~3)。

前華福總幹事高雲漢牧師曾對神學院畢業生有所期 望:³³

³³ 高雲漢:〈加國華人神學教育〉,加拿大華人基督聯會出版, <http://acem. ca/ch/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=457: 加國華人神學教育 &Itemid=87>(2013年8月下載)。

- 他是好牧人,有領導、愛護、餵養的負擔
- 他是基督的僕人,有謙卑服侍的心態
- 他是主的見證人,有殉道吃苦的心志
- 他是基督的精兵,有超越困難,得勝試探的能力
- 他是神的代言人,有從神而來的亮光與信息
- 他是基督的大使,有勸人與神和好的口才
- 他是基督的管家,有處理神家事務的忠心
- 他是神家的祭司,有代禱勸慰、醫治的愛心
- 他是蒙恩的罪人,有蒙神赦免、饒恕的經歷
- 他是福音的伙伴,有與人合作事奉的廣大心懷
- 他是無愧的工人,能按正意,分解真理之道的修養

單就高牧師所期望之牧人品格,便可知道三年的神學訓練,只是開始而不是終結。再者,宣教士訓練的要求是 否應比其他專業人士更低?這出於甚麼考量?這些問題的 確值得我們反思。

面對第二個問題,我的回答很簡單,讀宣教學是必須的,雖然有不少現任或宣教前輩是沒有接受宣教學的訓練便踏出工場,努力作工事主。但民族誌研究(ethnographic research)及文化人類學的研究方法論的確可以幫助我們研究適應工場文化的方法,並減少在跨文化處境中因文化差異而引來的衝突。按照宣教士退出工場的調查研究顯

示,增強跨文化適應能力是減少宣教士退出工場的一個重要原因之一,³⁴ 在這情況之下,宣教學訓練是有一定的重要性。

另有人問:「作神學院官教學系講師的人是否一定要有 牧會或宣教的經驗? | 這與宣教神學訓練及教育的最終目 的有關。盲教十訓練課程或神學教育是否只訓練盲教十, 又或只訓練盲教學者?如盲教神學的課程要同時訓練出盲 教學者與實戰之宣教十,宣教神學訓練的課程及要求必須 改變,對師資而言,缺乏實戰經驗或缺乏學術理論會對宣 教訓練課程有很大的影響,因為宣教士在工場上所面對的 挑戰, 並不是一般兄姊所能夠全面了解的, 尤其短盲或訪 宣經驗更不能代替長宣經驗。又宣教與教會牧養有不可或 缺的關係,因此,盲教學老師必須同時具有牧會及盲教的 經驗,可以幫助增強學生進入及嫡應跨文化工場的能力。 官教學者應該能為實戰官教十提供神學、理論來解決他們 在工場上面對的問題。盲教神學在學術上的發展,對盲教 策略可以引起很大的影響。1968年的基督教協進會烏莎普 拉宣教會議(Uppsala Conference)提出新宣教神學及理論, 對於協進會日後新宣教策略的建構有頗大影響。因此,宣 教訓練的老師必須能夠在學術上有能力作出研究、反省、

³⁴ W. Taylor, Too Valuable to Lose (Pasadena: William Carey, 1997), 99.

建構,以幫助教會及差會與宣教士建立符合福音派神學、聖 經教導,及當代文化處境的宣教理論及實戰建議。

今天在宣教學觀念日趨普遍的情況下,許多弟兄姊妹願意以不同身分進入宣教工場,成為宣教團隊的一員,所以,並非所有弟兄姊妹都以成為宣教士為目的去接受訓練。要反省宣教士訓練策略,就必須反省宣教訓練課程的目的及訓練課程的對象。是宣教士?是宣教學者?是宣教團隊同工?是教會推動宣教的領袖?是差會同工?面對不同的宣教訓練對象便有不同的職能要求與訓練重點。分流訓練課程可能是其中一個可行的方法,而分流可以是在神學院中設立不同程度之文憑或學位課程,以配合不同之要求及需要;另一種分流就是神學院與機構合作,分別推動不同課程來達致目的。

(四) 從宣教訓練的策略來看:

官教十屬靈生命操練與培育 35

二十世紀末二十一世紀初的宣教士調查結果顯示,「缺乏呼召」及「缺乏委身」是亞非宣教士流失的其中兩個重要原因,³⁶因此,教會有必要在宣教訓練及教學上強化個人

³⁵ 詳細討論及學術參考見筆者〈亞倫安德遜(Alan Anderson), 1876-1959: 宣教士屬靈生命塑造〉,《神學與生命塑造期刊》(2014),頁 69~85。

³⁶ Taylor, Too Valuable to Lose.

屬靈操練。³⁷ 華人文化素來重實踐,若談到訓練,大多注意「方法」及「技巧」問題,對其他層面的訓練重點較為忽略。若我們認同宣教士是培育人心靈事工的重要工人,是向人傳揚福音使人從罪惡中轉回神的僕人,也是基督的代表,則宣教士的屬靈培育及訓練是有其重要的價值。³⁸

五 宣教士的屬靈生命塑造

可以是一生之久的

在筆者研究個別宣教士的生平時,³⁹ 發現在宣教士屬靈生命的塑造與培育過程中,神使用不同的工具,不同的人物以及不同的處境去傳遞祂的旨意,以致宣教士內在屬靈生命得以更新、成長及被塑造,以致最終可以參與宣教的服侍。⁴⁰

³⁷ 有關之討論 ·見Tom Steffen & Lois McKinney Douglas, Encountering Missionary Life and Work: Preparing for Intercultural Ministry (Grand Rapids: Baker, 2008), 72-82。

³⁸ 其中一個例子是 E Standley Jones 的生平研究被出版作為教會領袖的屬靈 生命 塑造 之教 材,見 Donald Demaray & Reginald Johnson, Spiritual Formation for Christian Leaders: Lessons from the Life and Teaching of E. Stanley Jones (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 2007)。

³⁹ 詳細討論及學術參考見筆者〈亞倫安德遜(Alan Anderson),1876-1959: 宣教士屬靈生命塑造〉,頁 69 \sim 85。

⁴⁰ John Denttoni, "What is Spiritual Formation?" in *The Christian Educator's* Handbook on Spiritual Formation, ed. Kenneth Gangel & James Wilhoit (USA: Victor, 1994), 11-20.

一個宣教的呼召是宣教士屬靈生命的開始。⁴¹ 此開始包括外在(藉人/環境)及內在(藉聖靈及神的話之感動)的呼召,或兩者同時進行。⁴² 一個信徒察覺神對自己發出宣教之呼召時,就是他向神把自己分別出來作宣教服侍之信念增強的時候。在整個屬靈成長過程中,被塑造的人會不斷接收多種從人、或從聖經而來的信息,以印證神對他的宣教呼召。神亦會藉着各種方法,加強他/她的宣教信念,直到他/她因此選擇順服以「大使命」為生活之基本模式及動力,參與事奉等,並產生強烈之願望,順服神的帶領,無論往何處去,皆會依隨。⁴³ 這種順服的意願,也是宣教士屬靈生命的一種表現,⁴⁴ 保羅就是個最好的例子(加二9~10;弗三1~8)。

⁴¹ 在研究了保羅書信及馬太福音的相關經文後,William L. Isley Jr. 認為 "the characteristics of a missionary spirituality are: 1. The sense of being called out from the familiar or normal; 2. The conviction of being sent to a particular place or people; 3. A highly intentional lifestyle; and 4. Most important and overarching the whole, an eschatological orientation"。 見 William L. Isley Jr., "A Spirituality for Missionaries," *Missiology: An International Review* 27, no.3 (1999): 299-309。

⁴² James J Stamoolis, "The nature of the Missionary Calling: A Retrospective Look to the Future," *Missiology: An International Review* 30, no.1 (2002):5-6.

⁴³ Thomas L. Austin, "The Missionary Call," in Evangelical Dictionary of World Missions, ed. A. Scott, H. Netland & C.V. Engen (Grand Rapids: Baker Academic, 2000), 645.

⁴⁴ William L. Isley Jr., "A Spirituality for Missionaries," *Missiology: An International Review* 27, no.3 (1999): 300.

一般而言,塑造宣教士屬靈生命的方法包括有門徒訓練,就是不斷在生命及事奉上接受操練,以致成長。⁴⁵ 預備宣教的信徒,可透過門徒訓練立志效法基督的榜樣,並在教會及生活圈子中投入服侍,⁴⁶ 同時也可以通過禱告、靈修、禁食、讀經、默想、過簡樸生活等各種屬靈生命的操練,好更明白神對個人呼召參與宣教的心意。

屬靈導師的指導是另外一個宣教士屬靈生命塑造方法。⁴⁷ 宣教士屬靈導師有助宣教士分辨神的旨意及回應神的呼召,使能參與全時間宣教服侍。

最後,在宣教團契中彼此建立與激勵。⁴⁸ 宣教團契讓 那些有心志預備作宣教士的參與宣教服侍,進一步明白神 的心意。通過在團契中彼此鼓勵支持,有助個人委身參與 宣教。

今日在宣教神學教育或宣教士訓練策略的議題上,宣 教士屬靈生命建造是我們其中一個重要的目標。 但問題

⁴⁵ 也就是門訓階段 John Denttoni, "What is Spiritual Formation?" in The Christian Educator's Handbook on Spiritual Formation, ed. Kenneth Gangel & James Wilhoit (USA: Victor, 1994), 15-16.

⁴⁶ 以 Isley 的意見,恆常積極參與佈道是一種「刻意的生活模式」(highly intentional lifestyle)。 William L. Isley Jr., "A Spirituality for Missionaries," *Missiology: An International Review* 27, no.3 (1999): 300.

⁴⁷ John L Nevius, *Planting and Developing Missionary Churches* (Manchester, HH: Monadnock, 2003).

⁴⁸ 鍾富力:〈亞倫安德遜 (Alan Anderson), 1876-1959: 宣教士屬靈生命塑造〉, 頁 69 ~ 85。

是,目前的宣教士訓練課程,可以怎樣塑造學生的屬靈生命,以預備他們成為宣教士? 華人神學院、宣教機構或教會中又有沒有足夠的老師去強化宣教士屬靈生命的培育事工?假如在神學院中提供此課程,那麼課程的審核及畢業生的認可資格又如何決定?誰作決定?假如我們要使用宣教士作為屬靈指導老師,那差會及教會又如何配合此種安排,是否可以把有經驗的宣教士差派回神學院任教,以致各有關團體都能滿意呢?這的確是一個非常實際的問題。

六 總結

本文認同香港社會文化受到消費主義的影響,在這樣的社會文化處境中談宣教士訓練策略,少不免要談到「成本」與「成效」的問題,宣教大使命是神的心意,宣教士是神的僕人,要建立適合時宜的宣教士訓練策略,就必須針對所在處境文化作出批評性的分析,從而反思現行的訓練課程目的與策略問題。本文先探討(1)宣教訓練的前設及香港宣教訓練文化處境的問題,(2)然後在宣教神學教育理論方面(包括跨科際理論的引用)作出反省,(3)再在宣教土訓練課程方面提出建議(包括訓練課程的學習目的、對象及策略)。

最後,筆者以澳洲斯威本大學(Swinburne University) 教授龍蘇珊(Susan Long)於 1999年在有關消費者行為與價

值觀的研究報告作為本文的總結,提醒大家,消費主義對 宣教十訓練課程/神學院/教會/宣教機構可能潛在的影 響。龍蘇珊的研究發現「消費」會改變一個人或機構的目 標或宗旨。49 她在報告中提到當「不謀利」機構在地方開 展診所服務時,是由其「不謀利」之人道救濟前設所支持 的:此前設是「向所有人施行醫療服務」。因此,診療服務 不會因為來者的背景、學歷、經濟能力或其他因素而有所 不同。每一位步入診所的人都會得到同等照顧及服務。診 所存在的目的就是為每一位有需要的人來提供醫療服務, 所有工作人員都是帶着這個目的而投入服務的,但當醫療 院日漸發展後,相對的開支較為龐大及複雜,就有需要引 入專業管理,特別是財務行政管理人員。當這些人進入機 構後,就把整個醫療所原本運作的目的改變了,由單純提 供醫療服務變作以財務收支平衝及營利為目的,以分流服務 取代不分背景的服務,有較佳經濟能力的病人可獲優先處 理及較佳服務。久而久之,員工服務的目的便轉為以經濟 謀利為主。這些改變皆由服務之隱藏議程 (hidden agenda) 所引致。 在文章結論中,她説:「假如人們看不到自己及 他人在社區中的角色,他們會成為愈來愈自私及孤單的個 體,由滿足其日益增長的——而且往往是被商業操縱的——

⁴⁹ Susan Long, "Tyranny of the Customer and the Cost of Consumerism," Human Relations 52, no.6 (1999):723-43.

慾望來驅動他們的行為。」⁵⁰ 今天我們若以消費文化的心態 處理教會事工、宣教訓練及神學院事工,很可能會落入同 樣的狀況中,漸而忘記最初設立的宗旨,甚至忘記神,變得 與一般世俗化社會團體無異。

參與宣教士訓練課程的各個同工必須認同,宣教士訓練課程的目的是栽培神國的工人,是有神參與在其中的一個神聖事工。宣教的大使命是主耶穌對歷世歷代的信徒發出的,但願我們都能遵守從神而來的命令,緊緊跟隨主耶穌基督及使徒、先賢先信之腳蹤,努力不懈,通過建立適切的宣教士訓練課程及策略,協助這一代信徒實踐大使命,叫神的名得以被傳揚、被高舉、被讚美。讓神在神學院、在教會及差會的宣教服侍上得着祂當得的榮耀!

⁵⁰ 英文原文為 "If people do not see themselves and each other in community roles, they will increasingly act as selfish, isolated individuals, motivated by the fulfillment of their increasing—and often commercially manipulated—desires"

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林安國

2.「華傳」訓練新宣教士模式

華傳(華人福音普世差傳會, Gospel Operation International) 已有二十五年的歷史,從創會至今,每年暑假都是華傳訓練新宣教同工的日子,訓練課程稱為 PRICE,重點放在五方面,分別放在周日五天的日程中,而周末則到外觀摩及實習:

1. 個人成長 Personal Growth (P)

課程包括靈命操練、自我增值、焦慮與抑鬱解碼、宣 教士倫理與操守、面對危機與壓力、宣教士生命的素 質、心靈的健康、提防耗盡等,加上一些測驗及個別 約談,幫助宣教士在工場的屬靈生命活潑有力而成長。

2. 資源攝取 Resources Tapping (R)

宣教士在工場資源有限,必須學習用各種方法及渠道 得到資源供應,就是後防網絡的建立,這包括與差會 總部、分部、母會、支持者的支持網絡,以致身心靈的需要、經濟、資源、物資、人力、材料等定期不斷 有供應,不然生命及靈命很快便會乾涸。

3. 人際關係 Interpersonal Relationship / Team Building (I)

宣教士需要認識差會及整個差會團隊的運作,認識領袖,認識隊友,認識自己的恩賜,建立互助網絡。獨行俠的宣教士不易打長久戰,也不一定需要參加差會。在訓練的過程中,無論在小組中,生命中,出外行動中,都在學習建立團隊的重要,培養出精神及建立戰友關係。

4. 文化適應 Culture Adaptation (C)

訓練除了在課堂上研討福音如何在文化中生根外,訓練地點還選擇在多元文化的地方如泰柬等舉行,不單可實地觀察認識當地不同文化,更可安排住在他們當中,吃他們所預備的食物,觀察他們的生命與生活,學習一些求生語言,然後到市場實習。

5. 事工建立 Establishment of Ministries (E)

工場的植堂、教會增長、領袖訓練、不同的宣教模式、長短宣的配搭、宣教策略等的課程,皆能幫助新 丁上場前的準備,以使將來的工作更有效。華傳在工 場上的眾位宣教士也與新同工們有直接對談的機會, 了解宣教士的事工及生活。

華傳的 PRICE 宣教訓練課程除五大重點外,更重要的是有生命導師 (Mentor) 的同行指導及影響,以三比一的比例及小組形式進行,使宣教訓練更生命化。主耶穌在世時訓練門徒,皆以現場集訓,生命指引的方式進行,今天不少宣教訓練只集中在頭腦的知識及短暫抽離的實習,缺少靈命及品格的模造,訓練導師也不易抽時間與學生到工場生活在一起,在現場作生命及事工的指導及示範。

最近出版了一本英文書叫 Connecting《生命連結》,兩位作者 Paul Stanley 和 Robert Clinton 皆為知名的領袖訓練老手,他們提到成功的領袖訓練需要有生命導師 (The mentoring relationships you need to succeed in life),PRICE的訓練模式是嘗試把「生命導師」 (Mentoring)的訓練理念加入,方式如下:

- 定義:生命導師是一位有生命經歷的長者透過與一門徒建立彼此的關係,把神所賜的生命資源分享及傳遞下去。
- 2. 方式: a. 切身導師: 這種導師的方式雖要互相委身,如門訓導師,靈命指導或教練。
 - b. 間中導師:這種生命導師的訓練方式以間斷式進 行,如輔導者、老師或支持者。

3. 生命導師的工作與責任

- a. 給學員鼓勵 (Encouragement)
- b. 聆聽學員的需要 (Listening)
- c. 評估學員生命缺少的地方 (Evaluation)
- d. 介紹資源及尋得幫助的方法 (Linking)
- e. 給學員指引、意見、幫助作出決定生命的方向 (Directing)
- f. 建立學員的生命,幫助除去攔阻 (Healing and Building)

主耶穌三年與門徒在一起作他們生命的導師,不斷作 現場的教導、指導及示範。在宣教士訓練的道路上,求主 給我們智慧,學習主耶穌的方式,為祂的國度訓練合乎祂 心意的宣教工人。

保羅是提摩太的生命導師:「他在主裏面,是我所親愛,有忠心的兒子」(林前四 17),他對提摩太說:「為此我提醒你,使你將神藉我按手所給的恩賜再如火挑旺起來。」 (提後一 6)

在宣教的路上,誰是我生命的導師?

3. 遲來的缺環—— 「關顧宣教士」的回顧與前瞻

梁永強

宣教使命涉及跨界別的探究與實踐,例如聖經、神學、教會牧養與策略、文化、社會環境、各專業等範疇。但是對宣教士的關顧,可以說是「遲來的缺環」。之所以說「遲來」,是因為自十八世紀末,威廉克理踏足印度之後開展的現代宣教浪潮,經過整整二百年,到二十世紀七十年代,才有較具規模關顧宣教士的機構成立。十八世紀前的宣教史,基本上找不到「關顧宣教士」的具體紀錄。本文回顧近代宣教史,「關顧宣教士」這重要的一環為何珊珊來遲,然後探討補充這「缺環」的可行方案。

一回顧──「你要趕緊的到我這裏來」:從保羅的代禱信談起

有人稱保羅為「翻天覆地一使徒」,他的事蹟無需多

言,讀者都耳熟能詳,無不認為他是既學富五車,又體貼上帝心意,不違天召,至死不移的忠僕。但從他寫給提摩太的一段話(提後四9~18),卻字字反映出他無論身體、心靈都受盡壓力,更是身陷險境,記掛着各地同工,卻也孤單無助的感受。事後如何,聖經沒有記載。自此,初期教會的宣教可說是環境使然,信徒四散,固然非不得已,但可想像,他們很少孤身上路,到了可以棲身之地,便建立家園,也自然建立教會。因為是信徒羣體遷徙,自然也會互相照顧,這也許是最有效的「就地、即時」的互相關顧。

至修會體系漸漸發展,最明顯的宣教策略也是以牧區為中心,建立修院、圖書館、學校等設施,自耕自足,傳揚福音。修會的牧區,自然照顧到修士的靈性與生活起居所需。當修會差派修士到其他地方傳道,是否有伴同行,不得而知,但按所得資料,許多修士的傳記中,少有提及同行者,因此可以猜想,他們很可能隻身上路,即使有人同行,人數也不會多。因路途遙遠,修會要照顧他們,也有心無力。他們專心靠主,堅毅不移的精神,把福音帶到北非與亞洲開拓教會的一片新天地。他們會否如保羅一樣,除了主與他們同在之外,身邊並無一人?

十七世紀末至十八世紀上葉,敬虔運動影響歐洲教會,形成一股宣教動力,莫拉維亞弟兄會差派宣教士前往 人煙罕至的地方,從冰天雪地的格靈蘭、非洲、南美,到 加勒比海。所差派的不一定都是接受高深教育的精英,或 是神職人員。當時的差派模式或很值得參考,他們是好幾 個家庭一起前往工場, 然他們的領袖親岑多夫很少去探 訪工場,加上地處遠方,可算是當時的「地極」,連通訊 也幾乎不可能,根本談不上「關顧」。但這些家庭羣組, 與早期教會信徒羣體遷移的情況有相似之處。他們不只是 宣教工作的團隊,也會互相照顧。這是即時、有效的關顧 團隊!

近代宣教史,以威廉克理為劃時代的標記人物,一是因為他成立差會,信徒與教會領袖,在教會體制以外,專注海外宣教。此外他撰寫的《簡論基督徒使用合宜途徑向異教徒宣教的義務》(Enquiry into the Obligation of Christians to Use Means for the Conversion of the Heathen, 1792),成為日後宣教策略的重要參考。此後的宣教先賢留下的事蹟,都是以生命譜寫的史詩。威廉克理一家,與其他宣教的先行者,為福音使命付上沈重代價。日後宣教士的足跡踏遍各洲,教會建立,也留下了多少宣教士與家人的生命。甚至有人説,昔日非洲,自西非、撒哈拉沙漠以南,至東非海岸,宣教士的墳墓比活着的宣教士的數目還多,不少宣教士,在工場兩年之內死亡。關顧工場上的宣教士,談何容易!

十九世紀以後,歐洲各國在世界各地殖民。宣教史 也進入一個新階段。有人指責宣教十靠着他們所屬國家的 政治勢力,因為船堅炮利,踏着殖民者的足印,拓展基督教。當然,有些教派,例如天主教、聖公會等與政府密切聯繫,做起事來,往往有特別待遇。在香港,聖公會的座堂、主教府,就在港督府、當時的政府總部、軍營之間,地位特殊,不言而喻。但實際上,許多傳記與歷史資料都指出宣教士與殖民者、商人的信念與道德觀念不同,往往受到諸多阻撓。馬禮遜前往當時清朝南瑞的廣東一帶,竟要繞道美洲;因為當時的英國商人視他為不受歡迎的人物,認為他會影響英商的生意,所以許多商船都不願意接載他!戴德生穿着漢服,當時的洋人認為他有失體統。可見許多時候,要西方政商「關心宣教士」幾乎不可能。差派的團體或教會也不可能提供即時的援助。可幸當時宣教士人數漸多,宣教士可以互相照顧,差會已在工場上建立宣教士子女學校,基督教醫院也可提供服務。

二 現況:華人教會/差會與宣教士關顧

第二次世界大戰後至今,即使一些地區的政治環境仍 然困擾着當地的宣教工場,但有些客觀條件形成,讓教會 與差會可以更具體而深入的關心宣教士。這些條件包括通 訊科技、交通網絡發展,工場雖在遠方,但消息較容易讓 有專業資歷的信徒加入宣教行列,這都有利於把關心、支 援宣教士的概念付諸行動。 其實許多國際差會在二戰前後都有專責部門,負責支持宣教士。例如海外基督使團在亞洲一些城市開設宣教士子女學校;威克理夫聖經翻譯會的創辦人湯金倫召聚一些退役的飛行員組成叢林航空服務團,為在叢林地區的同工提供運輸、通訊、建設等支援。一些專注關心宣教士的團體也相繼成立,例如在美國的 Link Care Center、Narramore Foundation、英國的 Interhealth Worldwide(前身是 MVHS Missionaries and Volunteers Health Service,但因經濟原因,在2017年停辦)。這些團體除了關心宣教士,也主辦課程與研討會。

上世紀八十年代,發展中地區的教會更多承擔宣教 使命,華人教會也是在此時期更有系統的差派宣教士,許 多華人差會亦在此段時間建立。開始時,教會與差會多提 及差傳教育與廣大的禾場,少涉及關心與支援宣教士。到 九十年代初,香港差傳事工聯會(差聯)與一華人國際差會 合作,提供宣教士申請人的心理評估服務,也鼓勵教會關 心宣教士,這可說是華人教會對宣教士關心的一個突破。」 此外,「差聯」亦主辦有關的專題講座,例如「工場上的緊 急應變措施」等。

2004年6月,龍維耐醫生等合共六位資深宣教士成立「同路坊」,除提供心理評估與輔導,也主辦關心宣教

¹ 邱提鴒博士加入中華福音使命團,與香港差傳事工聯會合作,向各差會提供有關服務。

士的培訓。「同路坊」亦漸漸成為各宣教士,除所屬差會外的一個凝聚點。2013年9月,「同路坊」有感於從香港眾教會差派的宣教士不少已到退休年齡,因此決定把服務拓展到關心那些因年齡緣故,要從工場回來的宣教士;亦提供宣教士子女在出發到工場之前的心理評估。因服務範圍更廣,「同路坊」也於2014年4月,改稱「保羅文化中心」。之後「差聯」也加入,一起探討如何關心從工場回來的「宣教前輩」。在華人教會宣教史中,專以關心宣教士家庭為主的宣教機構,「保羅文化中心」(同路坊)可說是這方面的首例。

三 聚焦?拓展?從關顧的角度看

近年華人教會/差會的發展,有兩個比較明顯的對 比。一是聚焦、集中,另一是分散往各地開拓。當然,各 差會有不同的思維與策略,開拓新工場也是刻不容緩的。 這些策略問題,不是本文討論的範圍。然而從關心宣教士 的角度,很值得在此一提。

按「差聯」的統計,²2018年香港眾教會共差派618位 宣教士,當中428位在亞洲,當中以湄公河三角洲地區為 多。因同工們較集中,不同差會的宣教士可以定期舉辦退修

會,他們的教會或所屬差會也可以按需要前往探望他們, 甚至有短期義工可以前往協助;郵寄所需物資也較易。這 就像上文提到的宣教羣體,因工場上的同工相對較集中, 因此也較易照顧。

另一方面,有些華人差會發展很快,宣教工場遍布各 洲。從事工拓展角度,這當然是神的恩典。可是宣教士分 散在各國,甚至各洲。有些甚至是在全國就只有他們一個 宣教士家庭就列作一個「工場」,以致差會的工場主任在事 工督導、關顧的工作真是談何容易?!不只是工場如是, 即使是差會在各地的辦事處,也感到孤軍作戰,除了周年 會議,便難得與其他同工交流。

四 建議

過去幾年,有些令人鼓舞的現象,例如:大多數差會 在宣教士述職期,除工作滙報、到教會分享等安排之外, 也很重視「述職期解説」,全面關心宣教士在工場上的際 遇。「保羅文化中心」提供這方面的服務,也為差會同工舉 辦訓練班。差派宣教士的教會,都能合作支持宣教士,特 別是在子女教育或進修等費用較大的項目。

上文已探討過往有關的歷史背景與經驗,下文試探 討「關顧宣教士的團隊」之培養與訓練,及互相合作的 重要。

(一) 培養「關顧的文化」(caring culture)

福音書記載耶穌帶着門徒走遍各城鄉,醫治病人,趕出污鬼,傳講天國福音。祂殷勤作工,甘心受苦,成為服侍主的工人佳模。宣教史上許多忠僕為主獻上一切,留下佳美腳蹤,也成為信徒的榜樣。因服侍主而受苦,是理所當然的。可是福音書有段很特別的記載,值得關顧宣教士的同工深思。馬可福音六章7至13節記載耶穌差派門徒去傳道。30節記載他們回來「述職」,將一切所作的事、所傳的道全告訴祂。接着,耶穌沒有給他們任何評語,只說「你們來同我暗暗的曠野地方去歇一歇」。因為來往的人多,他們連吃飯也沒有工夫。這樣記載,突顯出耶穌知道門徒的需要,祂所注重的,不只是任務是否完成,也關心跟隨祂的人。

華人教會與差會都重視訓練,宣教士在神學裝備、專業資歷、差會的培訓等,都要配合工場環境的需要。然而,關顧宣教士不只是知識,而是要從心出發,所以除專業知識,更需要在信徒羣體——教會與差會,培養「關顧的文化」。這先從關心教會的牧者與長執開始,信徒對他們委以牧養與教導的重任,很自然對他們有期望。但另一方面,不知哪間教會有「牧者關顧小組」?當然,長執都會關心,若信徒多關心那些在教會中服侍的,無論是長執、牧者,漸漸養成一種「關顧的文化」,那麼,關心宣教士也是很自然的事。

在差會方面,亦可以多留意「關顧的文化」。這不只是有專職同工負責,而是除了重視宣教士的工作,敦促他們定期交工作報告之外,差會同工一起關心宣教士,相信宣教士踏入差會辦公室都可以感受到他是回到一個有歸屬感的家,還是到一個行政辦公室。在「培養關顧文化」而言,華人差會比西方差會有一較「有利」的條件,就是宣教士人數不多,宣教士與差會同工較易熟絡,互相建立主內情誼,「宣教士」不只是人事部門的一份檔案,關顧宣教士,就不是某個差會部門的公事,乃是同工關心在工場的弟兄姊妹。訓練是知識與技能方面;培養是態度、氣質。關顧宣教士,必要從心開始,栽培有心人,是關顧宣教士的基礎,雙方都會感受到!因此,參與關顧宣教士的弟兄姊妹所需的訓練,下文再談。至少,他們該是靈命成熟、明白聖經真理,才能成為宣教士的關顧者,與他們一起走的同行者。

(二) 訓練「宣教士的關顧者 |

關顧宣教士涉及多方面,按 Neal Pirolo 寫的 Serving As Senders,關顧的範圍可歸類為精神上、後勤與物資、經濟、禱告、通訊、重回家鄉等。因此,很難可以「一手包辦」,需要有多方面的專業配合,例如:靈命栽培(靈性導師)、心理輔導、教育、醫療健康、物資採購等,無法一一詳述。然而一些較特別的專業支援,例如:危機處理、醫學常識、保險等,一些聯合宣教團體,比如:香港差傳事

工聯會,台灣的聯合差傳事工促進會,可以主辦有關的講座。一些專門參與及推動關顧宣教士的機構,都有定期舉辦關顧宣教士的課程,無論是教會負責關顧宣教士的牧者與信徒、差會同工,甚至是宣教士都可以參加。除了上述的講座與課程,各差會或教會參與關顧宣教士的同工,可以組成「實踐羣組」(Community of Practice),一起禱告、分享經驗,閱讀有關的材料。這不但是經驗交流,更可以彼此鼓勵。

凡事倚靠神,是每位信徒的座右銘,在宣教工場更是如此。神是宣教士隨時隨地的倚靠。除此之外,宣教士本身是「第一線的關顧者」。Kelly O'Donnell 編著的 Doing Member Care Well 來自神的幫助是 Master Care,接着就是宣教士的自我照顧 (Self Care)。 3 不少工場集訓都在事工、對工場的了解,以至對差會的運作程序,都包括在內。可是對宣教士如何自我照顧,都是在出發到工場前就要知道。從起居、平衡的作息,如何處理衝突,到簡單維修,醫藥常識、急救等,看似理所當然,卻往往忽略。有位宣教士從某個特別的地區回來述職,除了向差會與教會滙報、健康檢查等,他還去學修理汽車。他的工場在沙漠邊沿,他說若汽車在涂中壞了,可能會有生命危險,因為沒有電訊

³ O'Donnell, Kelly, ed., Doing Member Care Well: Perspectives and Practices From Around the World (Pasadena: William Carey Publishing, 2002).

網絡,不知要等多久才有車輛經過,加上治安問題,一輛 壞了的車,裏面的司機與乘客就成為搶劫的對象。

(三) 互相合作的「關顧宣教士團隊」

宣教士有不同的差會背景,或是由教會直接差派,然 而在工場上,最好是不分彼此,按時候有團聚交流,在靈 性上互相扶持,工作上分享經驗。萬一有事發生,即時加 以援手,這都是很重要的。幾年前有一個工場,當地發生 內戰,信徒無法保護宣教士,所以勸他們離開。其中有宣 教士聯絡了當地的領事館,後來安排了飛機,不管是哪個 差會,都接他們前往安全的地方。華人差會的宣教士,若 身處特別的工場,互相照顧是非常重要的。

此外,西方國際差會累積許多經驗,縱然文化背景 與華人差會不同,很多都值得參考,例如:宣教士子女教 育、危機處理、被擴掠時差會與教會如何處理等。華人差 會可按需要,舉行聯會聚會,邀請他們有關同工來主持講 座。若有需要,甚至可以安排同工前往實習觀摩。

五 結語:希望這只是個

從未發生的虛構故事

有某間教會,差派一位宣教士到工場已有好幾年。有 一天,教會牧師收到宣教士的來信。內容是這樣的: 牧師,平安,

當你收到這封信時,我已回到工場。也許你感到驚訝,為甚麼我回來也沒告訴你。是的,我沒有告訴任何人,因為這段時間實在身心疲累,事工很不容易,環境也特別緊張,我受不了,只想回來安安靜靜的喘息,不想見任何人,所以也沒有告訴你。請你原諒。

上周教會的禱告會,我有參加。但不想任何人知道,所以大家開始跪下禱告時,我才靜悄悄的進來。 禱告快要結束,我便溜出去,沒有人知道我來過。我心裏很難過,也恍然大悟,明白為甚麼我遇上這麼大的挑戰。在禱告會中,我聽不到一個人提出為我禱告。我得坦白承認自己的軟弱,但我也需要弟兄姊妹的支持。

我不敢違背天上的召命,所以鼓足勇氣回到工場 來。牧師,我會堅持下去,但也請告訴弟兄姊妹不要 忘記我。謝謝你。

祝你平安你的小羊敬上

關顧宣教士,原來除了專業,也要從心開始,其他的, 一步步的學。

4. 如何建立豐盛的事奉生命—— 宣教士關顧

方維

「宣教士關顧」(missionary care)是一個很特別的議題。 我們很少聽到「教牧關顧」,就是其他行業或專業如老師、醫生、護士等也不會需要特別關顧,為何宣教士要關顧呢?他們比其他人軟弱嗎?當然不是!原因是跨文化服侍是危機四伏的。當然在跨文化環境事奉神同時是一個莫大的祝福,能夠學習主耶穌的樣式,住在未得之民當中,建立友誼,領人歸主,經歷神奇妙的作為是非常感恩的事。然而,不能否認的是不少神的僕人患上疾病、焦慮、抑鬱,甚至心力衰竭(burnout)而要退下火線。正如資深宣教士德斯夫婦(Lois & Lawrence Dodds)指出基督教的服侍是一項危險的工作,因為事奉人員面對的是人最深層的需要,而很多需要是看似永遠無法得到滿足的。

那些在跨文化服侍的事奉者遇到的危險更是幾何級數的 倍增!¹

一 宣教士的挑戰

宣教士所經歷的困難可以從兩個在九〇年代及 2000 年初進行的國際性調查 ReMap I & II ² 的結果顯示出來。數據指出每年「成熟差傳國家」(old sending countries OSC) ³ 14 人中有 1 位、「新興差傳國家」(new sending countries NSC) ⁴ 16 人中有 1 位離開工場。每年離開工場的佔全體宣教士人數約 5.1%,其中 71% 的離職原因是可避免的。若以全球150,000 計算,每年失去 7,650 宣教士,當中 5,432 人的流失是可以防止的。⁵ 這是外國的數據,香港作為一個新興差傳地區又是如何?

¹ Lois A. Dodds, and Lawrence E. Dodds, "Stressed from Core to Cosmos: Issues and Needs Arising from Cross-Cultural Ministry," Paper presented at the American Association of Christian Counselors World Congress, Dallas, TX., November 6, 1997, https://slidex.tips/download/issues-and-needs-arising-from-cross-cultural-ministry, 1.

² ReMAP I 是 1992 至 1994 年進行的 Reducing Missionary Attrition Project ReMAP II 是在 2002 進行的 Retaining Missionaries, Agency Practices。

^{3 「}成熟差傳國家」指有悠久差傳經驗的國家,如在北美、歐洲地區的國家。

^{4 「}新興差傳國家」指近幾十年才開始,差傳經驗較淺的國家,如在亞洲、 非洲、南美地區的國家。

⁵ William D. Taylor, "Introduction: Examining the Iceberg Called Attrition," in Too Valuable to Lose: Exploring the Causes and Cures of Missionary Attrition, ed. William D. Taylor (Pasadena, CA: William Carey Library, 1997), 13.

五十年來,香港教會一步一步的走上宣教路。宣教士數目由 2000 的 257 人升至 2018 的 618 人。不足二十年,人數增加了一倍有多,實在是令人鼓舞的。但同時離開工場的也在 2011 年攀升至過去十年的歷史性新高 10.4%,同年的入職率卻是 7.4%,進來的多但流失的更多。2018 年的離職人數雖有緩和,但仍有 8.4%。6 比較二十多年前 ReMap I 的 5.1%,香港仍然是偏高。

培育一位宣教士是一個漫長的過程,從蒙召到出工場不用十年也要五載。當中所投入的資源、人力、物力、心力更難以估計。宣教士離開工場受影響的還有宣教士的家人、教會、差會、支持者、工場或神學院等。對各方面都是沈重的打擊,更是莫大的損失。宣教士離職的原因是甚麼呢?

二 宣教士離職的原因

根據香港差傳事工聯會(差聯)的「宣教士離職調查結果簡報」⁷顯示,在1999年進行的調查發現離職的首六個原因:

⁶ 香港差傳事工聯會:香港宣教士簡報 2000 年至 2018 年數據。

⁷ 香港差傳事工聯會:宣教士離職調查結果簡報(1999),頁 22。

差會觀點——1. 退休(完成任務) 2. 團隊不和 3. 個人問題

4. 調職 5. 不滿意差會 6. 與當地領袖不和

宣教士觀點——1. 團隊不和 2. 孩子 3. 不滿意差會

- 4. 個人問題 5. 與當地領袖不和
- 6. 健康問題

宣教士與差會的觀點或許不同,但六個原因中有四個 是相同的:團隊不和、不滿意差會、個人問題及與當地領 袖不和。雖然個人問題沒有清楚指明是甚麼,但是一般估 計是不方便透露的原因,可能是關係上的困難、對上司不 滿等。不論怎樣,四個原因中有兩個是「不和」。人際關係 對宣教士是一個最大的挑戰。

差聯的調查已超過二十年,今天的情況如何?很可惜這段時間再沒有任何調查研究。筆者過去多年為香港跨文化工作者提供心理健康服務,其中由2014年9月至2017年12月為59位宣教士進行述職解説。有一些觀察及數據或許能提供一個脈絡。這些宣教士全部使用了北美流行的一個跨文化壓力評估: CSA (CernySmith Assessment)。8

⁸ CernySmith Assessment (CSA) 是源於美國的一項跨文化壓力評估測試,超過 147 國家使用此評估工具以幫助在跨文化環境工作的員工了解自己身心社靈的狀態。CSA 的報告包括一個整體分數。0 是最低分,6 是最高分。6 分表示被評估者的在跨文化環境非常適應,有豐富資源及能力應付各種需要。0 分表示適應有困難,遇到的挑戰超過被評估者的能力可以應付,感到很大壓力及沮喪。

這評估的結果以 0 分至 6 分的量度來顯示參加者的整體狀態。0 是最低分即最惡劣,6 是最高分即最出色。2017 年由香港差出去的宣教士為 604 人,這 59 位宣教士也接近整體的 10%。59 位中,5-6 分為 11 人 (18.6%),4-5 分 12 人 (20.3%),1-2 分 7 人 (11.9),0-1 分 14 人 (23.7%)。1/3 的宣教士是 2 分或以下。意思是他們遇到的壓力是超過他們可以應付的,他們感到壓力很大、沮喪。這是相當高的比例,他們是高危的一羣,若沒有及時的支援和關顧,他們很大機會離開工場!

發生甚麼事?為何過了二十年,宣教士流失這個問題 仍然嚴峻?

三 跨文化事奉充滿壓力和挑戰

跨文化事奉除了要學新的語言、適應異地文化、重新 建立關係網外,最大的挑戰是需要面對不斷改變的生活。 「改變」可以來自環境、機構、事工、團隊或是自己。在 眾多的道別、經常的搬家、無盡的牽掛中往往帶來沈重的 壓力和隱藏的傷痛。若得不到適當的支援和處理,這些壓 力會累積起來,影響心理、身體、靈性、人際關係和工作 能力。嚴重的更會導致生病、抑鬱、心力衰竭甚至崩潰。

怎麼辦?

四 宣教的本質

首先我們要回歸宣教的本質——宣教基本上是一場屬靈 爭戰。

正如出埃及記中以色列人與亞瑪力人的戰爭一樣(出十七10~13)。約書亞與以色列人跑往前線去打仗。摩西、亞倫,與戶珥卻上了山頂。為甚麼?因為摩西何時舉手,以色列人就得勝,何時垂手,亞瑪力人就得勝。他的舉手祈禱是整場爭戰中成敗得失的關鍵!但摩西也是人,也是血肉之軀,舉手時間長了會疲倦、發沈,亞倫與戶珥就搬石頭來,放在他以下,他就坐在上面。還是不夠,亞倫與戶珥還要扶着他的手,一個在這邊,一個在那邊,他的手才能穩住,約書亞與以色列人才能最終戰勝亞瑪力人。

這次爭戰與宣教的屬靈爭戰有甚麼相似?宣教士就是 前線的作戰軍隊,教會是支援及補給的後方,差會是協調 前線後方的聯絡部。這個是「宣教鐵三角」,一個重要的作 戰部隊,彼此擔任不同的任務,要得勝一定要有緊密的團 隊合作。當宣教士進入敵軍的陣營時,若團隊中沒有摩西 的禱告、亞倫與戶珥的支援、資源的投入,怎可能得勝? 禱告、支援、投入資源就是宣教士關顧的重要元素,也是 戰勝的關鍵。

五 宣教士關顧——香港現況

「保羅文化中心」在 2015 年進行了一個小規模的「宣教士關顧」問卷調查。雖然不是一個嚴謹的學術研究,但也可反映當時教會、差會和宣教士在「宣教士關顧」上的狀況。是此調查探討教會與差會在不同範疇上關顧長期宣教士的現況。同時也了解宣教士對教會和差會在關顧上的看法。亦了解教會、差會及宣教士之間的聯繫。問卷收集了 28 間差會、33 間教會及 108 位長期宣教士的回應。教會回覆的數量較少是這次調查的一個限制。(詳情請看本文附錄)

整體的結果顯示不論教會或差會傾向認為自己在宣教士關顧上做得不錯,但宣教士卻有不同的看法。例如在事工支援上,差會自我評估的滿意度是 72%,宣教士對差會的滿意度只是 38%,反而有 19% 感到失望。不過,真正失望的卻是對教會,接近一半 (48%) 的宣教士在這方面表示對教會感到失望,有 22% 的教會也為自己表現不理想而感到失望。個人身心靈的關顧是另一範疇讓宣教士感到失望的。有 54%的差會在這方面感到滿意,只有 35% 的宣教士認同。反而有 29% 對差會感到失望。同時也有 34% 對教會表示失望,27% 的教會也看到自己在這方面的不足。有 29% 的宣教士對差會在父母及/或子女需要上的關顧感到失望,只有 15%的差會察覺在這方面的不理想。另外分歧比較大的是「有

嫡當的溝通渠道 1、「緊急需要時的支援 1 及「與宣教士的 整體關係 |。差會認為「有適當的溝通渠道 | 的滿意度是 82%,但宣教士只有49%滿意度。反而有24%感到失望。 同樣,27% 盲教十在狺方面對教會也感到失望。89% 的差會 滿意自己在緊急需要時所提供的支援,但只有58% 宣教士 同意此看法,17%表示失望。亦有27%對教會感到失望, 卻沒有教會對自己在這方面表示失望。差會對自己與官教士 整體關係的表現很有信心,滿意度是89%,可惜宣教十未必 認同。只有 53% 同意這個看法,不同意的有 16%。同時也 有 18% 對教會感到失望,當中只有 6% 的教會看到這個問 題。不過宣教十最失望的是到工場探望他們。41%表示對教 會失望,30% 對差會失望。官教十感到最滿意的是「行政及 財務的安排 | 及「祈禱的守望 |。前者對差會是 62%, 教會 是 48%。後者對差會是 61%,教會是 48%,甚至超過教會 對自己 42% 滿意度的評估。這些數據正顯示差會和教會對 官教士的需要並未有充分的了解或因資源有限沒有能力更到 位、更有效的為盲教士提供支援和關心。

參加調查的回應者亦提出很多建議,以下是幾個主要 意見:

- 教會、差會與宣教士需要定期的溝通,增強彼此的了解,減少誤會,尋求協商和共識。
- 2. 三方應作定期的檢討,澄清彼此的期望,加強合作。

- 差會提供宣教士的需要及近況給教會,幫助推動教會 整體關心宣教士
- 4. 教會參加差會為宣教士舉辦的祈禱會,更明白及掌握 宣教士的情況。
- 教會與差會需要緊密的聯繫,以便更有效的調整彼此 的角色和定位。

從這次調查結果顯示教會、差會和宣教士的分歧多集 中在以下幾方面:

- 教會與差會希望宣教士可以更開放(openness),坦誠 分享在工場的情況或困難。宣教士卻擔心保密的問題 (confidentiality),因為可能牽連一些人,影響某些關 係或是他們自己,亦憂慮分享後的後果。
- 2. 信任 (trust) 與交代 (accountability) 是另一關注的問題。
 一方面教會和差會要信任宣教士,他們在前方,要有空間和彈性去處理問題。另一方面,教會及差會有責任要向會友或支持者交代資源的運用,要做一個好管家。這兩方面如何取得平衡及做得合宜,需要對宣教士的處境更多了解和體諒。教會和差會是重要的橋樑,不但要幫助弟兄姊妹明白宣教士在前方的情況,同時也要有合適的監管和督導,協助宣教同工了解教會或差會的期望和要求。
- 3. 有時教會、差會和宣教士對宣教有不同的領受,大家

對事工策略和發展可能有不同的看法及方向,坦誠和 開放的溝通至為重要。

- 這個宣教鐵三角對彼此的期望常有差異,因缺乏恆常的溝通,容易產生誤會,甚至摩擦。
- 5. 教會、差會和宣教士對達成使命或成功的理解也有分 歧,往往導致前線經歷莫大的壓力。例如有以量化的 結果來衡量宣教士的工作表現,經常查問信主的人數 或植堂的數量等。這些需要三方建立共識,訂定大家 認同的目標和衡量標準。

這個調查結果和建議幫助我們明白教會、差會和宣教 士這個宣教鐵三角可以怎樣建立一個強而有力的團隊,推 動神的大使命。

現在讓我們探討一下全面的宣教士關顧應包含那些元 素。同時在有限的資源下如何提供有效的宣教士關顧。

六 全面的宣教士關顧

全面的宣教士關顧可從奧唐奈與柏樂 (O'Donnell & Pollock) 宣教士關顧摸式的五類關顧開始。⁹ 這個關顧模式

⁹ Kelly O'Donnell & Dave Pollock 的宣教士關顧模式 (A Member Care Model) · 參考 Kelly S. O'Donnell, "Going Global: A Member Care Model For Best Practice," in Doing Member Care Well: Perspectives and Practices from around the World, ed. Kelly O' Donnell (Pasadena, CA: William Carey Library, 2002), 16。

亞洲經驗

以主的照顧 (master care) 為核心,接着外圍第一圈是自我關顧 (self care) 和彼此關顧 (mutual care) ,第二圈是差者關顧 (sender care) ,第三圈是專業關顧 (specialist care) ,最後一圈是網絡關顧 (network care) 。在這五類關顧中,除了自我關顧及主的照顧,其他是需要團隊、差會、教會配合和提供。主的照顧及自我關顧則是宣教士可以掌握的範圍。

(一) 差者關顧

資深的跨文化工作者及教育家林樂培牧師 (Rev. Neal Pirolo) 指出作為差者,不論是教會或差會,應該在以下六個範疇為宣教士提供支援: 10

甲 精神的支援(Moral support)

宣教士也是普通人,需要支持、鼓勵和肯定。精神支援就是給前線的同工打氣、認同他們的呼召、提高士氣。 在宣教的路途上,個人的挑戰實在不少。如照顧年老父母的責任,或如何在工場為子女提供適切的教育等。怎樣給予精神上的支援?若是在蒙召、求問、差派的過程中,可

¹⁰ 林樂培:《差與傳》(香港:世界福音動員會,1996)。原著是 Neal Pirolo, Serving as Senders Today: How to Care for Your Missionaries (San Diego, CA: Emmaus Road, International, 1991)。

以與有心尋求的弟兄姊妹一起探索辨別神的心。若已出工場,可以定期的向宣教士及其家人問候、祝禱及探訪。若是回國述職,可以對宣教士的生活及事奉表示興趣,願意擺上時間聆聽他們的故事,在他們困惑時或低沈時耐心的陪伴同行等。這些簡單的行動已令宣教士感到被尊重和關心,壓力也會得到舒緩。

乙 後勤的支援(logistics support)

教會作為差者,在差遣宣教士出工場前有責任弄清 楚整個差遣的程序、細節及安排。教會須要與差會有緊密 的連繫,跟進宣教士在工場的情況,明白他們的工作及 困難,以便向會友交代及解釋資源的運用,事工的進展及 所需的援助。另外,搬遷是宣教生涯恆常的一部分,每 次的離開和抵步都有很多事務要處理。宣教士離開前的準 備,包括:預備授權書、處理銀行戶口或稅務事宜、清理 物品、房屋安排、收拾行裝等。抵達工場後仍要跟進某些 財務安排、藥物代購、覆診聯絡等。回港述職則要住宿安 排,子女學校申請、小孩看顧等。這些後勤事務極需要肢 體的分擔和協助。

丙 經濟的支援(financial support)

宣教士在工場的使費通常是透過教會的年度預算來承 擔。預算一般包括生活費及事工費。生活費就是以實際所 需支出來計算,事工費多是實報實銷。對宣教士來說,比較關心的是生活費中會否包含供養父母的金額。外國的差會未必有這個項目,但華人文化供養父母是子女的責任。 作為華人社會的一部分,很多香港的差會不論是本地差會或國際差會,現在已在預算中涵蓋這一項。反而子女的大學費用則不一定在預算中,因為以往讀大學的不普遍。但現在大學教育已是對年青人一般的期望,可惜這個需要還未能包含在預算中。除了子女大學的教育經費外,對宣教士另一壓力就是特殊的需要,如患病、奔喪或是家人急病等。這些都緊急的情況需要教會額外的協助。經濟的支援卻是必須的。

丁 禱告的支援 (prayer support)

上面說過,宣教的本質是一場屬靈的爭戰,是與天上 邪惡的屬靈勢力博鬥(弗六 12),是與撒但搶奪靈魂,因此 禱告是整個差傳事工的根基,是絕對不能鬆懈的。宣教士 在前線打仗,極其需要弟兄姊妹用禱告托着他們。教會與 差會能夠恆常為他們祈禱是宣教士關顧的核心支援。我們 可以記念宣教士以下五方面:

- Body 健康的身體
- Labor 有智慧能力工作或學習
- Emotional 穩定平和的情緒

- · Social 和諧的人際關係
- Spiritual 每天與主同行,靈性持續成長

這亦可稱為五重祝福: BLESS

戊 通訊的支援(communication support)

人在異鄉,宣教士特別牽掛遠方的家人、朋友、教會,也盼望與弟兄姊妹保持聯絡。若情況合適,可以將香港的資訊及弟兄姊妹的近況給他們。雖然現今網絡資訊流傳很快,但在外地不容易分辨真假資訊,由弟兄姊妹發的更能切合宣教士的需要。教會的情況或屬靈的資源對他們也很重要,但這些資訊在創啟地區卻有其限制,要按宣教士的意見而行。此外,很多人忽略宣教士的平衡生活,就是娛樂資源,如電影、雜誌、甚或食譜、趣味玩意等,若能適當地提供給宣教士家庭,也顯示對他們的關心。

己 重歸的支援(re-entry support)

在外事奉多年,重歸故土,一方面是令人興奮的,因 為可以與家人及教會的弟兄姊妹重聚。但另一方面,要離開 服侍的羣體,放下苦心經營的事工、中斷或結束在異地建 立的關係實在是不容易。若是回港定居,挑戰就更大了。 這個曾經非常熟悉的城市,現在已感到陌生。有些甚至看 到自己屬靈的家是人面全非,那份失落感是難以形容的。

不論是回國述職或定居,這段時間很需要支援及理解。簡 單的如住宿安排、尋找學校、預備八達通及電話卡、看顧 孩童或資訊科技的學習等。複雜的如環境及文化的適應、 休息的空間、關係的重建、角色的重定等均是要留意及給 予幫助的地方。

在以上的多個範疇中,教會和差會都有不同的角色,兩 者必須互相配合,緊密合作,這個盲教鐵三角才能發揮他 們的功能,為宣教士提供適切的關顧和協助。

差者關顧固然是重要,但主的照顧與自我關顧卻是官 教士關顧模式中,五類關顧中的核心。特別是主的照顧, 離開了神,我們環能作其麼?與神不能保持密切的關係, 我們的事奉必會受影響。

(二) 主的照顧與自我關顧

跨文化事奉充滿壓力和挑戰,有人會退縮離開,有人 會挑辦當作沒事,有人會患病受傷,但也有人不被壓力打 跨,反能堅持下去,甚至在艱難中活出美好的見證,完成 神交託的使命。聖經裏就有狺樣的一個人物。

甲 保羅——我們的榜樣

我比他們多受勞苦、多下監牢,受鞭打是過重的,冒 死是屢次有的。被猶太人鞭打五次,每次四十減去一 下;被棍打了三次,被石頭打了一次,遇着船壞三次,一畫一夜在深海裏。又屢次行遠路,遭江河的危險、盗賊的危險、同族的危險、外邦人的危險、城裏的危險、曠野的危險、海中的危險、假弟兄的危險。受勞碌、受困苦,多次不得睡,又饑又渴,多次不得食,受寒冷,赤身露體。除了這外面的事,還有為眾教會掛心的事天天壓在我身上。有誰軟弱我不軟弱呢?(林後十一23~29)

保羅的經歷相信無人能及,他也承認有軟弱、難過、 傷心的時候,但他卻能夠堅定不移的繼續向前,保持心靈 健康的完成使命。祕訣是甚麼呢?

保羅在哥林多前書四章7至10節清楚的告訴我們:

我們有這寶貝放在瓦器裏,要顯明這莫大的能力是出 於神,不是出於我們。我們四面受敵,卻不被困住; 心裏作難,卻不致失望;遭逼迫,卻不被丟棄;打倒 了,卻不致死亡;身上常帶着耶穌的死,使耶穌的生也 顯明在我們身上。

保羅就是一位心靈堅韌的事奉人,心靈堅韌的事奉人 有以下的特徵:

- 不容易受內在或外在的壓力影響
- 能夠儲備正面能量和資源
- 抗衡壓力帶來的困擾
- 在心智、情感、社交、靈性上較整全

乙 如何能夠成為心靈堅韌的事奉人?

心靈韌力的基礎

1. 自知自覺 (self-awareness)

自我察覺力或反思力是自我進步的重要推動力。很多 尋求輔導的人就是對自己的情況,特別是內心狀態缺乏了 解。不但忽略自己的內在感受,連身體的訊號也看不到, 有些看到了卻否認問題的存在。直至一天突然情緒失控、 精神不濟、抑鬱低沈、異常疲倦等才意識到自己有些不 妥。那個時候可能已較嚴重,需要頗長的時間才能康復。 每天能夠有安靜的自我反思時間,對我們的生命成長很有 幫助。意識省察(Examen)是其中一個很有效提升自我察覺 力的靈命操練。

2. 接納自我 (self-acceptance)

要建立心靈韌力,首先要有一個健康的自我形象。 接納自己的長處、短處、恩賜、限制,甚至昔日的創傷和 陰暗面。人的本性是不願意面對這個不堪的真我的。但是 不論我們是甚麼模樣,神已經愛我們,接納我們,為甚麼 我們還要帶着面具來的神的面前?抗拒真實的自己?惟有 在神的慈光光照下,我們才有能力依靠神看清這個軟弱的 我,學習去愛這個卑微的我。在神的蔭庇下,我們才懂得 接納自己,珍愛自己。

3. 確定身分(self-identity)

很多事奉人很知道自己是神的僕人,所以非常努力工作,盼望能被稱為「又良善,又忠心的僕人」。這是非常好的心志。但是不少人忘了,我們作為神的僕人之先,我們已是神的兒女。兒女的身分是首要的,在我們信主那一刻,甚麼也沒有做,我們已是神的兒女。「凡接待他的,就是信他名的人,他就賜他們權柄做神的兒女。」(約一12)能夠服侍神是我們的福氣,我們可以在事工上看到神的大能,見證祂奇妙的作為。但千萬不要讓我們的工作決定我們的身分,決定我們是甚麼人。我們在基督裏已有新的身分,就是要承受神天上基業的兒女。

有了這個基礎,我們就可以討論如何成為心靈堅韌 的事奉人,如何在各種壓力下,仍然能夠建立豐盛的事奉 生命。

根據美國一個長達七年的調查,當中以小組形式研究 了七十三位牧者的個人、婚姻、家庭和事工,目的是探討 如何建立有效的事奉及豐盛的生命。¹¹ 結果找出了五個非 常重要元素:

- a. 靈命操練
- b. 自我關顧
- c. 情緒及文化智能
- d. 婚姻及家庭
- e. 領導與管理

這五個元素不只適用於教牧同工,對宣教士更為重要。宣教士在陌生的國度服侍,生活在異地的文化,缺乏熟悉的支援網絡,外圍環境不斷改變,面對極大的衝擊,若能提升這五方面的能力和技巧,同樣能幫助宣教士在事奉生涯中發揮所長,活出福音的能力,榮耀主名。

在這裏我們集中討論首兩個至為關鍵的領域——靈命操練與自我關顧,也正是前面所說的五類關顧的核心:主的照顧與自我關顧。五個元素中,這兩個是基礎柱石,建立得穩固,其他的就可以繼續加強上去。

(三) 主的照顧 (Master Care)

很多人以為事奉人一定是屬靈人,靈命不斷成長,與 神關係密切。事實不然,不少牧者或宣教士被沈重的工作

¹¹ Bob Burns, Tasha Chapman, and Donald Guthrie, Resilient Ministry: What Pastors Told Us about Surviving and Thriving (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 2013).

量佔據大部分時間,靈修生活也不穩定。在這個七年的調查中,有牧者承認他的靈命只有「一寸」深,「默想」是一個陌生的名詞! ¹² 宣教士又如何呢?其實宣教士挑戰更大,除了要應付龐大的需要外,很多工場均在創啟地區,未必有合適的教會或是根本沒有教會。反而自己就是唯一的牧者或基督徒,那宣教士又可以在哪裏找屬靈餵養呢?筆者從 2014 年 9 月至 2017 年 12 月期間,接觸到回港述職的59 位宣教士,在跨文化壓力評估 (CernySmith Assessment)的6分為滿分的衡量值中,其中16人(約27%)與神的關係是2.5分以下,最低分是0.3分。顯示接近四份一人與神的關係較疏離、靈命停滯不前或出現枯乾的跡象。在屬靈爭戰中,敵人最強而有力的攻擊就是事奉人與神的關係。因此保持靈命成長,與神關係不斷進深是此戰役中的得勝關鍵。這個道理相信很多事奉人都很清楚,只是如何恆常實踐卻是問題所在。

(四) 持久的屬靈操練

主常常在我們的心門外耐心等候,然而忙碌的事奉人 沒有空間、沒有時間見祂,與祂交談。恆常的靈修習慣需 要有很強的自律性,有些人需要定時定點才能安靜下來,

¹² Burns, Chapman and Guthrie, Resilient Ministry, 19.

有些人選擇寧靜的環境。不論怎樣,重要的是每天必須預 留時間給神。筆者深入訪問了五位宣教士,他們在跨文化 壓力評估(CernySmith Assessment)中整體得分在6分為滿 分的衡量值中是 4 分或以上,表示他們在異地滴應得非常 好,有足夠能力及資源應付壓力。他們的年資由6年至30 年不等。甚麼令他們經過多年仍充滿熱忱和衝勁的去服 侍?在探討過程中發覺他們有一個共通點,就是有穩定的 靈修生活。其中有一天兩次的,也有先自己做,再跟配偶 一起靈修的。除了靈修,更有定期禁食、退修、寫靈修日 誌等習慣。他們很清楚表示與神沒有緊密的關係,事工必 出問題,所以不論怎樣忙碌,他們一定每天安排時間緊緊 依靠神。願意親祈神,不應只是一個責任,最重要是有一 顆渴慕神的心,想跟袖聊天,希望陪伴在袖身邊,就是不 説話已經心滿意足。這種渴望就是最大的推動力,使我們 樂意拋開所有事情,來到主前。像馬利亞一樣安靜在主腳 下,等候聆聽袖的聲音。這些持久的屬靈操練會將我們的 心牢牢的連繫到能力和生命的源頭上,那環有甚麼困難和 挑戰能影響、阻礙我們呢?

(五) 意識省察的操練

這裏筆者推介一個對事奉者特別有幫助的屬靈操練—— 意識省察。上文提及自知自覺 (self-awareness) 是建立心靈 堅韌的基礎,亦是增強自我認識,了解內在心靈狀態的重要 途徑。香港資深宣教士及保羅文化中心創辦人之一龍維耐醫生在其宣教士訓練中強調,事奉人的成長必須包括知識學問(knowing)、事奉技巧(doing),和生命質素(being)。現今的神學教育和宣教訓練非常著重知識學問及事奉技巧,相對在生命質素的培育上則較輕。事實上,生命質素在三者中卻最重要,亦是事奉的核心。若事奉人對自己的內在世界、生命狀態不了解,那就非常危險。在屬靈爭戰中,不但不知道要堵塞自己生命的破口,還有機會跌落試探誘惑的陷阱中。這也是為何宣教士在人際關係上容易產生困難,情緒會受困擾的主要原因。意識省察的操練提升我們的自我察覺力,在神的慈光下幫助我們對自己的真實的狀態有多點認識,從而可以保持警醒。意識省察是一個禱告的操練,聖靈亦會透過這個禱告向我們說話,引領我們明白神的心意。

意識省察的步驟這

每天做一至兩次

- 1. 安靜心靈
- 2. 祈求神的恩光:求聖靈引領,讓當天的經歷清楚浮現 出來,並在神的恩典下能夠明白其中的意義。

¹³ 資料來源:思維靜院祈禱工作坊。

- 3. 感恩經驗的回顧:懷着感恩之心與神一起重溫過去 半天或整天的經歷,如去過的地方、做過的事、見 過的人、說過的話。然後集中在某一至兩個場景及 片段中,仔細的回顧當時的情況,留意自己的情緒,探 討當中有那些感覺。找一些適當的形容詞去描述這些 感覺。
- 4. 對禱:將這些感覺與主耶穌分享,體會一下在這經驗中,主有甚麼回應。主在哪些地方表示欣賞或給予肯定,讓你更清楚祂喜悦甚麼?
- 5. 不感恩經驗的回顧:做完感恩經驗的回顧及對禱,轉 而留意一個或兩個不容易感恩的生活片段,甚至是負 面的經歷。重新回到那個景況,探討當時的感覺及情 緒,找滴當的形容詞去描述這些感覺。
- 6. 對禱:將這些感覺與主耶穌分享,體會一下在這經驗中,主有甚麼回應;有哪些虧欠、軟弱、不自由的地方需要主的醫治、恩典、憐憫、加力?留意主的接納及邀請,祂的邀請是希望你明白這些感覺的來源、動機。
- 前瞻:面對現在的各種人和事,現在有甚麼感受和渴望?向主祈求你需要的恩典和能力,將一切交託給祂,祂必看顧。
- 8. 以主禱文作結。
- 9. 將剛才的祈禱經驗及新發現記錄在靈修扎記裏。

此外,讀經、禱告、默想、安靜、認罪、敬拜讚美、 禁食、退修等也是很有幫助的屬靈操練。最後,值得一提 的是屬靈導師。很多在工場的事奉人不單容易感到孤單, 更缺乏穩定的屬靈餵養。若自己能建立恆常的靈修生活, 那自然是最好的。但若可以有一位屬靈導師,定時的聯絡 交談,關心宣教士的靈命成長,一定是非常寶貴的支援。

(六) 自我關顧 (Self Care)

驟然聽起來「自我關顧」是一個奇怪的概念。為甚麼要「自我關顧」?難道事奉人不懂得照顧自己嗎?根據上述長達七年的牧者調查發現,不少事奉人太專注在事工上,大大的忽略了自己。雖然未至於成為工作狂,但很多牧者「全心全意」的擺上及付出,慢慢變成只有事工而沒有個人生活。一位牧者説:「我在教會以外有沒有自己的生活?沒有!有沒有嗜好、興趣?沒有!」¹⁴這是西方的資料,香港的情況又如何?

2010 年 10 月香港浸會大學與香港專業人才服務機構 進行一項調查,探討香港教牧同工的身心靈健康。是次研 究收回 261 份問卷及完成了 6 位專訪。林榮樹牧師在《教 牧心靈健康的危機與建立》一書指出這個調查顯示「有超過

¹⁴ Burns, Chapman and Guthrie, Resilient Ministry, 22.

90%的教牧同工表示做許多事情,都會全心投入、全力以 卦 |。15 跟外國的事奉者一樣,香港的牧者也是努力工作, 完全擺上。一方面這認真事奉的態度和委身很值得我們敬 佩和學習,但另一方面要小心辨別這心態的背後會否隱藏 一些事奉上的迷思。

事奉的迷思 16 甲

- 為神完全擺上
- 為神燒盡
- 為主受苦
- 狺裏的需要很大
- 趕快在白日為主作工
- 照顧自己的需要不就代表我懶惰嗎?

這些迷思都是源自我們對聖經教導的誤解。聖經是教 導我們盡心服侍神,全心擺上,鼓勵我們努力認真,不要 散漫。但不是要我們按照字面的意思,每天不眠不休的長 期不斷的只有工作。這種理解很容易掉進一個「救世主」 的心態而不自知,想為神改變世界、拯救世界,忘記我們

¹⁵ 林榮樹:《教牧心靈健康的危機與建立》(香港:香港中文大學崇基院神學 院,2013),頁13。

¹⁶ 參考保羅文化中心「宣教士關顧訓練——自我關顧」課堂內容。

有限制,是軟弱的人,忘記這是神的事工,不是我們的事工。主耶穌是我們事奉的榜樣,祂也會感到疲倦,需要離開人羣,退到曠野去。祂不會容許忙碌的工作或無盡的需要影響祂的安靜時間,打擾祂跟父神的連繫。

乙 甚麼是自我關顧?

自我關顧對宣教士尤為重要,因為工場的支援及資源 長期不足。人在外地,看到龐大的需要,心裏焦急,很容 易在事奉的壓力中耗盡了。加上宣教士大多只懂得施予, 不懂得接受,常常忽略自己。自我關顧就是預防宣教士心 力衰竭的最佳良方。然而自我關顧不是自私的行為嗎?

首先,我們要分清楚三個概念:

- 自我中心——只考慮自己的需要與好處,萬事放自己在 首位,甚至放縱自己。
- 自我關顧——平衡自己與他人的需要,照顧別人也關顧自己。
- 3. 忽略自我——只考慮別人的需要與好處,萬事放別人在 首位,委屈自己,甚至否定自己。

這裏所講的自我關顧是合宜的照顧自己身、心、社、 靈的健康,讓自己成為神合用的器皿,為神打長期的爭 戰。在平常的日子裏,我們好好的保養這個器皿。但在 有需要時,在神的帶領下,不會因為危險而不去神要我 們去的地方或不接受艱難的使命,甚或要為主犧牲亦會 願意。

有人或會反駁説,主耶穌教導我們:「若有人要跟 從我,就當捨己,背起他的十字架來跟從我。|(太十六 24) 捨己又怎能關顧自己呢? 捨己不是否定自己、苦待自 己,乃是捨去舊的生活、價值觀、主權;回轉去一個新 的生活和方向,接受新的主權,就是耶穌成為我們生命的 主。正如博賓士(Bob Burns),一位參與上文提及七年調 查的學者,指出合官並負責任的自我關顧就是捨己的其中 一個途徑。放棄舊有的生活方式,包括不健康的睡眠習 惯、瘋狂的工作時間,太多或太少的運動或混亂的飲食方 式等。取而代之是良好的睡眠習慣、定時作息安靜、休息 娛樂有時、嫡量運動及健康飲食等。負責任的自我關顧是 珍爱自我的表現。亦是幫助我們對自己成為一個好管家, 有效的管理神給我們的寶貴的資源——身體、心靈和靈 命,讓我們的生命成為神合用的器皿。耶穌來是叫人得生 命, 並且得的更豐盛(約一 10)。神呼召我們與祂同工, 成 為祂的僕人,不是因為祂需要工人。神要完成的工作,可 以自己完成,不需要我們。但祂讓我們有分參與,是诱過 這個過程祝福我們,使我們更深的認識祂,更多的認識自

己,以致我們得着更豐盛的生命。因此,我們千萬不要只 看到事工,而看不到事工之上的主。

你有沒有好好的照顧自己?

一個簡單的測試——以上周的七天作計算,看看你花 多少時間在下列的活動上:工作、睡眠、交通、靈修、三 餐、個人時間(衛生、休息/娛樂)、家庭時間(家務、陪伴 家人/教導孩子)等。用一個圓形的圖來看表示這些活動的 比例。這個日程表其實反映你的價值觀,甚麼佔用你最多 的時間?你滿意這個時間的安排嗎?

丙 自我關顧的聖經基礎:以利亞的需要 (王上十九1~18)

當以利亞跌到人生的低谷,迷失了自己,在羅騰樹下求死時,神如何照顧他?神讓他安睡,然後安排天使為他預備水與餅。他吃了喝了以後再睡。天使又為他預備水與餅,還告訴他要吃好,因為當走的路甚遠。接着以利亞走了四十畫夜,神才跟他説話。神透過烈風、地震和火顯示祂的能力,更清晰的告訴以利亞他不是孤單的,神為自己留下七千人未曾向巴力屈膝的。最後給他新的使命及方向。

神愛我們,當我們軟弱無力時,祂知道我們需要甚麼,祂知道怎樣恢復我們身心靈的健康,怎樣重建我們的 信心,使我們可以重新得力繼續上路。

丁 全面自我關顧 17

自我關顧就是透過不同的方式照顧自己的身體、心理、情緒、靈命,從而幫助自己恢復健康,重建信心,整理生命以致可以再次回到工場為神作見證。全面的自我關顧有以下六方面:

1. 靈命操練

請參考上文有關「主的照顧」的討論。

2. 身體飲食

不少宣教士,特別是單身宣教士,以工作至尚,吃得很簡單。曾有一位宣教士,在工場上服侍數年後,因身體不適返港,經檢查後竟然發覺是營養不良!原來這位宣教士初到工場的幾年,處理的事務多,看到需要大,工作特別忙碌。平常多吃麵包充飢,就是自己煮也是簡單麵食,結果身體垮了。當然,這個是極端的例子。另外,大部分宣教同工沒有定期做運動,以致身體容易出現不同的問題,如三高(血壓、血糖、膽固醇)。

聖經如何看我們的身體?

¹⁷ 參考保羅文化中心「宣教士關顧訓練 —— 自我關顧 | 課堂內容。

- 身體本身是按上帝形象所造,有其受造的尊貴(創 - 27)
- 身體是「聖靈的殿」(林前六19)
- 身體是與主聯合的,也是「基督的肢體 | (林前六 15)
- 身體是「重價買來的」(林前六 20)
- 上帝期望我們的身體能夠榮耀祂(林前六20)
- 信徒的責任是「曉得怎樣用聖潔、尊貴,守着自己的身體」(帖前四4)。

我們對身體的正確態度是平日要愛惜自己的身體,以 便為神打長線的仗。但有需要時或神有召命時,我們不會 因為辛苦、有危險而拒絕回應。

怎樣好好關顧自己身體?

我們需要建立健康的生活和良好的習慣

- 留意保持均衡飲食可參考食物金字塔。更要飲足夠水分及定時進食。
- 充足睡眠,固定作息
- 工作有計劃,明確的目標與時間表
- 恒常運動

每周做三至五次有效的運動,每次30分鐘以上。 最好是帶氧運動,有節奏性和達到最大心跳率之 60-90%。

3. 正向思想

在成長的過程中,我們會被一些扭曲的觀念,非理性思想或別人的期望所影響,嚴重的時候會造成情緒困擾及人際關係困難。因此,我們需要常常省察自己會否存在負面思想或非理性的思想,學習擴闊自己的視域,改換不同方式看問題,建立正向價值觀。事實上,作為基督徒,我們比一般人多了屬靈的視野,看到現實環境之上有神。知道神掌管一切,縱然洪水為患,祂仍然坐着為王。又如哈巴谷先知説:「雖然無花果樹不發旺,葡萄樹不結果,橄欖樹也不效力,田地不出糧食,圈中絕了羊,棚內也沒有牛;然而,我要因耶和華歡欣,因救我的神喜樂」(哈 3:17-18)。在神裏,我們不懼怕、不沮喪、不擔憂,因為神是我們隨時的幫助,是我們的避難所,是我們的希望。縱然在逆境中,基督徒因神的原故,仍然可以常存信望愛。

4. 舒緩情緒

情緒是進入內心世界的鑰匙,因此若要明白自己的內 在狀態,首要時時接觸自己的情緒。不但要接觸,還要明 白為何有這些情緒,以便可以整理、疏導及處理。在處理 的過程中,有不同的方法可以幫助我們,因篇幅有限,在 這裏只略為介紹。

a. 壓力管理

透過自我檢視,了解壓力的來源,查看自己的壓力

徵狀,及評估目前處理的態度和方法。留意有否用 了一些不健康的方法來舒緩壓力,再尋找合適的改 善方法並確切執行。有需要時亦要懂得尋求幫助。

b. 鬆弛練習

學習處理壓力,改變處事心態或方法也要一些時間,是中長期的目標。短期的情緒舒緩就要操練鬆 弛練習。當中比較普遍的有身體掃描練習、肌肉鬆 弛法、意象鬆弛法等。

c. 時間管理

做好時間管理就是不要每天在忙碌中迷失自己,甚至連時間花到那裏都不知道。 掌握時間管理幫助 我們提升做事的效率,不再浪費時間在不重要的事情上。清楚訂定緩急優次的順序,設定目標,擬定計劃,再規劃行動。

d. 幽默自嘲

人是軟弱不完美的,始終會有遺漏、錯誤。除了作檢討,希望有改善之外,對自己的不足也不用太認真,學習幽默自嘲,接受這是自己的一部分。因此更要謙卑,知道我們是軟弱的,實在需要神才能成事。一笑過後,在主裏重新得力,每天也有新的恩典便可再出發。

e. 分享交流

能夠透過不同方法幫助自己舒緩及處理情緒是很

好的。但情緒是要表達,我們的心靈需要被聆聽,被了解。所以找人傾談是重要的。況且人是有盲點,有個人的限制。惟有與人分享交流,我們才能學習從其他人的角度看問題,認識他們的感受,我們的視野才可以擴闊。

5. 娛樂消閒

娛樂消閒是絕大多數宣教士忽略的範疇。他們常常以 事工為主,家庭為次,個人排在末後。況且很多時連休息的 時間都不夠,那有空間娛樂消閒?尤有甚者有些人會認為睡 眠外的休息是浪費時間,好像自己偷懶,感到內疚。更何況 是去消閒呢?這正是不少事奉人的誤解,以為忠心的僕人就 是不斷努力,時時刻刻勤奮工作的人。當然我們是認真、盡 力的完成神給我們的使命,但同時神也要我們「在勞碌中享 福」(傳二 24)。事實上,娛樂消閒對宣教士非常重要。上 文提過在工場上充滿挑戰和困難,壓力巨大,很容易產生負 面思想。這些負能量累積起來,會侵蝕我們的心靈。除了已 討論的屬靈操練、身體飲食、正向思想和舒緩情緒外,娛樂 消閒也會產生正能量,恢復內在能力,推動我們繼續向前。 對一些情緒低落或在抑鬱狀態的同工,娛樂消閒尤為重要。 除了一般消閒活動外,更需要培養個人興趣及懂得為自己 製造開心時刻(fun time)。當我們的個人生活能夠多姿多彩 時,縱然事奉上遇上大挑戰,我們仍然有能力迎難而上,堅 持下去。

6. 支持系統

主的照顧是奧唐奈與柏樂(O'Donnell & Pollock)的「宣教士關顧模式」的核心,自我關顧與彼此關顧則是在核心外的第一圈,顯示彼此關顧是多麼的重要。雖然好的團隊可遇不可求,但是我們仍然要努力培養與同路人及支持者的關係,建立一個強而有力的支持系統。

在工場,很多宣教士都期望有一個和諧的團隊,現實上人際衝突往往不能避免。不少人認為人際的張力是源於文化差異或性格不合,這或許是正確的,但不是事實的全部。一間著名的國際差會在整合了多年的經驗,發表了一個有關處理宣教士關係上困難的報告。他們發現問題的核心其實是靈命是否成熟。一顆願意彼此順服的心與性格不合、成長影響和文化差異比起來才是最重要的關鍵。¹⁸ 所以在工場,當團隊同工的背景、工作方式與我們大相逕庭時,我們更要謙卑、放下自我,彼此尊重,學習與不同的人合作,甚至與我們認為是「不容易合作的人」合作。

¹⁸ Fukuda Takashi et al., Healthy Multicultural Team Initiative – Report to Global Leadership Nov. 2006 (Wycliffe Global Alliance, November 2006), 5.

除了參與自己的團隊外,宣教士亦需要擴闊生活圈子,與區內其他跨文化工作者加強連繫,參加他們的團契、 祈禱會和康樂活動等,當中或會得到支持和鼓勵。另外宣 教士的支持系統也可包括當地人。有一位同工說雖然她沒 有一個團隊,但因為能夠與當地同工、福音對象,及鄰舍 建立緊密的關係,得到他們熱情的款待、關心和照顧,讓 她在異地的生活過得很恢意,不覺得寂寞。

所以在工場我們可以積極的跟不同圈子的人往來,幫 助自己建立在當地的支持系統。

另外,在香港,教會和差會當然是重要的夥伴,然 而關係是雙向的,教會及差會知道要關心宣教士,同時宣 教士也需要關心弟兄姊妹的情況,明白教牧的處境。若彼 此能了解對方,自然多點接納與體諒。很多海外事奉人, 因為離開香港多年,對教會與差會的情況不太清楚,所以 更需多聆聽,多觀察。坦誠的溝通一定能幫助我們與教會 及差會建立密切的關係。他們亦會樂意為宣教同工祈禱守 望。事實上,我們盼望的不單是一個和諧的團隊,更希望 能為宣教同工提供一個安全的環境去開放生命,不只是為 事工,亦為自己的事奉生命向教會或差會負責。讓教會及 差會能繼續的為宣教同工守望,確保他們在工場能有一個 聖潔的、蒙神喜悦的生命。

戊 自我關顧是專業要求

在西方,很多助人專業如輔導員、社工、臨床心理學家、 老師、醫生等,在其專業守則均有包括自我關顧,以確保這 些專業人士不會因長期照顧他人,忽略自己,以致未能提供 有質素的服務。同樣,宣教士也是服侍人,照顧人的工作, 也應該在其事奉的守則上包括自我關顧,提醒各同工在不斷 付出之餘,不要忘記自己。好讓未信的人能被事奉者吸引, 看到的不但是神的慈愛,更有平安與喜樂從他們的生命流出。

己 小結

工欲善其事必先利其「器」,我們的生命就是神的器皿,我們要好好的保養這個器皿,使「它」能長期為神所用。別忘記,我們不能用跑一百米的方式跑馬拉松。跑短跑講的是速度,在最快的時間衝刺。跑長跑講的是節奏,留力,以致可以在最後的時間發力衝過終點。在宣教工場就是跑馬拉松。

美國著名基督教作者及教育家柏加 (Parker Palmer) 所説: 「自我關顧不是自私的行為——它只是對我唯一的恩賜,那讓我能在世上服待人的恩賜,作了好管家 |。19 任何時間若

¹⁹ Parker Palmer, Let Your Life Speak: Listening for the Voice of Vocation (San Fransico: Jossey-Bass, 2000), 30.

我們能聆聽真我的聲音,給予它所需要的關顧,我們所做的 不單是為我們自己,而是為很多我們接觸到的生命。

(七) 職前心理評估

自從兩個國際性調查 ReMap I & II 建議減少宣教士流失的其中一個有效方法是加強甄選的程序,職前心理評估就成為幫助教會及差會甄選合適申請人的工具。嚴謹的甄選是希望能差遣一些受過訓練、身心社靈較成熟及健康的肢體到前線。未準備好的,留在本土接受更好的裝備才出工場。衛信牧師 (David Wilson) 是美國一間大型教會的牧者,從 1996年開始負責宣教事工。他在 2008 年在教會內成立了一個具前瞻性的宣教士關顧系統來推動宣教士的關顧。在甄選的過程中,他建議用四個向度來考慮宣教士候選人的申請——呼召 (Calling)、性格 (Character)、能力 (Competency) 和文化(Culture),他認為這四方面較能預測申請人能否「成功」在工場發展事工及適應異地的生活。20

香港的職前心理評估服務一般由兩類專業人士提供, 一是心理健康服務從業員或輔導員,二是臨床心理學家。前 者多是從發展性的角度來評估,例如性格、成長經歷、人際

²⁰ David Wilson, Mind the Gaps: Engaging the Church in Missionary Care (Mind the Gaps, 2015), 35.

關係、適應能力、恩賜才能、解決問題能力或領導風格等; 後者是從精神健康的角度來評估,包括臨床症狀、心理建康 狀態、認知能力及跨文化適應等,當然同時也可包含發展性 的評估內容。評估的工具沒有規定,每位提供評估服務的專 業人士均有其選擇。比較普遍使用的,在性格方面有 16PF 及 TJTA,文化方面有 CCAI,認知能力方面有 WAIS,心理 健康有 MMPI,婚姻關係有 Prepare-Enrich。²¹

職前心理評估目的有二。一是幫助教會及差會更深入了解申請人,從而知道日後怎樣支援及與申請人同行宣教路。 二是加強申請人的自我認識,明白自己的長處、能力、家庭的影響及要成長的地方。最重要是鼓勵申請人倚靠神去發展 恩賜、才能或面對心靈障礙,讓自己成為神合用的器皿。心 理評估雖然是申請過程一個重要部分,但差會是綜合所有資料,包括推薦信、心志表述、面談表現、身體狀況、宣教經驗及評估報告等,決定是否接納個別的申請。

^{21 16}PF (16 Personality Factors) – https://www.16pf.com/en_US/
TJTA (Taylor-Johnson Temperament Analysis) – https://www.tjta.com/
CCAI (Cross-cultural Adaptability Inventory) – https://ccaiassess.com/
WAIS (Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale) – https://www.pearsonassessments.com
MMPI (The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory) – https://www.pearsonassessments.com

Prepare-Enrich - < https://www.prepare-enrich.com/>

(八) 宣教士關顧的發展方向

1. 幫助教會及差會認識宣教士關顧的重要

在國家戰役中,精鋭的部隊是不可或缺的,故此很多 國家對軍人的照顧和支援不論在戰場上或退役後是盡量全 面的。但在宣教的爭戰中,我們對宣教士的照顧和支援實 在需要加倍努力。近年盲教十關顧在香港的盲教業界中漸 漸受到關注。其實在2004年龍維耐醫生、師母和幾位資 深跨文化工作者已看到這方面的需要,成立了「保羅文化 中心 | (前「同路坊 |)推動宣教士關顧。但因宣教業界不 同持分者,特別是教會及一般信徒,對本土的差傳後勤工 作認識不多,調撥的資源也較少,故此這方面的發展很有 限。就是差會也很少有全職的同工負責宣教十關顧,多數 是由機構主管或人事部同工兼任。教會就更沒有,連差傳 事工也是牧者眾多事工之一,因此未來的發展是需要大大 提升教會及差會明白宣教士關顧的重要性。當焦點只放在 招募新人,推廣事工,卻忘了「關後門」免流失,保留人 才在工場上,就算有更多的新人仍然不能增加宣教士的數 目,大大影響事工的發展。同時宣教十關顧是一個重要的 平台,促使教會、差會及盲教十必須加強溝通,建立伙伴 關係,這個宣教鐵三角才能成為一個緊密的團隊。

2. 成立關顧小組並制定關顧策略

教會和差會在宣教士關顧中有他們特定的角色和責任。

但要推動宣教士關顧,不能只靠教會及差會的領袖或少數負責同工。教會與差會資源有限,沒有足夠人手提供到位的關心給遠方的事奉者。因此需要成立「宣教士關顧小組」,甚或如衛信牧師設立「宣教士關顧委員會」,鼓勵弟兄姊妹的參與,動員差遣教會,支持教會,個別支持者,關顧者或退休宣教士聯合起來,一起探討,制定及執行關顧策略。在奧唐奈與柏樂(O'Donnell & Pollock)的宣教士關顧模式中,這些關顧小組正可成為最外一環——網絡關顧中的一員。同時,在這推動過程中,香港的差傳事工聯會有其重要的角色,若能發揮其功能,帶領及鼓勵眾教會及差會參與這個行動,將會事半功倍。

3. 關顧特定羣體的需要

除了在宣教教育和政策上拓闊推動的層面外,宣教士關顧亦要深入關注個別宣教羣體的需要,如青年宣教士、退休宣教士、宣教士子女、和單身女宣教士等。每一羣體皆有其獨特性。要為他們提供合適的關顧與支援,必須了解他們的需要和困難。因為宣教士是事奉人,是眾人眼中頭上有光環的神僕,教會、差會及支持者均對他們有殷切的期望,要他們分享自己的需要,尤其是內心的掙扎是不容易的。所以在提供支援時,要對這些羣體有更深的了解,在合適的時間和地點,並有從神而來的智慧來關心他們。這方面我們需要更多的學習、探討和研究,有心的關

顧者可參考西方的經驗,慢慢建立華人教會與差會對這些 宣教羣體的認識,從而為他們提供合適的關顧與支援。

4. 加強與神學院的合作

香港的教會與差會對宣教士關顧仍然在學習及摸索當中,其中一個原因是我們在這方面的認識很有限,很多是從外國的經驗借用過來。我們需要的是華人自己整合宣教士關顧的討論、探索、研究和經驗,這正是神學院與業界可以攜手合作的地方。外國已有宣教士關顧的專業課程,盼望香港的神學院也能看到這個需要,為教會與差會提供裝備與訓練,培育宣教士關顧的人才,讓跑到前方的宣教精兵無後顧之憂,專心為神打一場美好勝仗。

七總結

宣教是團隊的工作,要前線和後方互相配合,緊密作 戰才能成功。打仗不能沒有軍人,要保持軍人的質素和士 氣,方能維持軍隊在最佳的作戰狀態。宣教士關顧的目的 就是保持前線事奉者的質素和士氣。當中神的照顧是不可 代替的,因此教會與差會需要恆常為宣教士禱告、守望, 關心他們與神的關係,並提供不同的屬靈資源。宣教士也 要操練自我關顧,安排平衡及健康的生活模式。教會與差 會亦需按照宣教士的情況,盡量提供支援及協助。當弟兄 姊妹願意去到遠方傳福音時,對未信的人最有力的見證莫如基督徒之間的愛。「我賜給你們一條新命令,乃是叫你們彼此相愛;我怎樣愛你們,你們也要怎樣相愛。若有彼此相愛的心,眾人因此就認出你們是我的門徒了。」(約十三34~35)盼望每一位宣教士能在勞碌中享福,經歷一個豐盛的事奉生命。

附: 2015 年關顧宣教士 問卷調查及結果簡報

一 簡介

「保羅文化中心」於 2015 年 9 至 11 月進行了「關顧 盲教士問卷調查」。

調查目的

- 1. 了解香港教會及差會關顧長期宣教士之現況
- 從長期宣教士的角度了解教會及差會對他們的關顧及 他們的自我關顧之現況
- 3. 了解教會、差會及宣教士之間的聯繫

問卷對象

教會、差會和長期宣教士。

給差會/教會的問卷有四部分

- 1. 差會/教會自我評估對宣教士關顧的滿意度
- 2. 差會與差遣/支持教會在宣教士關顧上的合作滿意度

- 3. 改善建議
- 4. 機構資料

給宣教士的問卷有八部分

- 1. 對差會關顧的滿意度
- 2. 對教會關顧的滿意度
- 3. 自我關顧的滿意度
- 4. 在工場上獲得關顧的滿意度
- 5. 如何讓別人關心自己
- 6. 鼓勵信徒參與宣教事奉的方式
- 7. 改善建議
- 8. 個人資料

調查方法

以「保羅文化中心」數據庫的教會、差會、宣教士為對 象,發出電郵邀請,以不記名方式在網上進行。

收回的有效問卷

教會有 33 份 (發出邀請有 613 份,回答率 5.4%) 差會有 28 份 (發出邀請有 52 份,回答率 54%) 長期宣教士有 108 份 (發出邀請有 336 份,回答率 32.1%)

是次調查非正式、非嚴謹學術性,是小規模的探索性 調查,焦點主要是探討關顧宣教士的課題。由於教會的回答

率偏低,其代表性有限制。盼望是次結果能拋磚引玉,鼓 勵更多有心的肢體能參與研究,將更多實況呈現出來,幫 助我們繼續推動教會、差會和宣教士這鐵三角的緊密合作。

二 調查結果

差會:28 教會:33 宣教士:108

祈禱的守望 %	失望 1	2	3	4	滿意 5
差會自我評估			25	54	21
宣教士評估差會	2	11	26	38	23
教會自我評估		16	42	42	
宣教士評估教會		18	34	31	17

有 13% 的宣教士對差會感到失望,但差會似乎不察覺。反 而有 48% 的宣教士對教會感到滿意,而教會對自己的滿意 度是 42%。似乎不清楚他們提供了很不錯的支援。

事工的支援 %	失望 1	2	3	4	滿意 5
差會自我評估		7	21	61	11
宣教士評估差會	5	14	43	33	5
教會自我評估		22	50	22	6
宣教士評估教會	7	41	28	21	3

在事工的支援上差會與教會明顯與宣教士有很不同的看法。差會自我評估非常正面,滿意及非常滿意達 72%。宣教士只有 38% 滿意及非常滿意,感到失望及非常失望反而有 19%。接近一半(48%)宣教士也對教會感到失望。

行政及財務的安排 %	失望 1	2	3	4	滿意 5
差會自我評估			22	64	14
宣教士評估差會	4	9	25	49	13
教會自我評估	3	6	27	52	12
宣教士評估教會	5	18	29	34	14

差會、教會與宣教士在行政及財務的安排上看法有差距。 差會自我評估非常正面,有78%滿意及非常滿意。宣教士 有62%滿意及非常滿意,有13%感到失望及非常失望。教 會自我評估也很正面,有64%滿意及非常滿意,但宣教士 對教會滿意及非常滿意的只有48%,反而有23%感到失望 及非常失望。教會感到失望及非常失望只有9%。

個人身心靈的關顧%	失望 1	2	3	4	滿意 5
差會自我評估		3	43	43	11
宣教士評估差會	8	21	36	28	7
教會自我評估		27	40	27	6
宣教士評估教會	8	26	35	25	6

差會與宣教士在個人身心靈的關顧上也有不同的看法。差會 自我評估有54%滿意及非常滿意,宣教士則只有35%,反 而有29%感到失望及非常失望,但差會對自己只有3%感 到失望。這個差距值得探索。教會與宣教士的看法大部分 也接近,只是沒有留意有8%宣教士對教會感到非常失望。

父母及 / 或子女的需要 %	失望 1	2	3	4	滿意 5
差會自我評估	4	11	50	28	7
宣教士評估差會	7	22	33	29	9
教會自我評估	9	27	40	21	3
宣教士評估教會	8	27	26	25	14

在處理父母及/或子女的需要時,約38%的宣教士對差會感到滿意或非常滿意,但也有29%對差會感到失望,比差會的自我評估的15%為多。然而,卻有39%的宣教士對教會感到滿意或非常滿意,比教會的自我評估24%高出不少!

有適當的溝通渠道 %	失望 1	2	3	4	滿意 5
差會自我評估		4	14	68	14
宣教士評估差會	11	13	27	38	11
教會自我評估		3	39	46	12
宣教士評估教會	7	20	32	30	11

在有適當的溝通渠道上 ,差會與教會明顯與宣教士有頗 大的分歧。差會自我評估非常正面,有 82%滿意或非常 滿意,宣教士只有 49%,反而有 24%感到失望或非常失 望,但差會只有 4%感到失望。教會也有類似的情況,有 58%滿意或非常滿意,而宣教士只有 41%,對教會感到失 望或非常失望的卻有 27%,而教會自我評估只有 3%感到 失望。

緊急需要的支援 %	失望 1	2	3	4	滿意 5
差會自我評估		4	7	71	18
宣教士評估差會	6	11	25	41	17
教會自我評估			49	42	9
宣教士評估教會	7	20	31	32	10

在緊急需要的支援上 ,相同的情況再出現:差會與教會明 顯與宣教士有頗大的分歧。差會自我評估非常正面,滿意 或非常滿意的高達 89%,宣教士只有 58%,反而有 17% 感 到失望或非常失望,而差會只有 4% 感到失望。宣教士對 教會感到失望或非常失望有 27%,但教會自我評估卻沒有 感到失望。 這差異需要進一步了解。

到工場探訪宣教士 %	失望 1	2	3	4	滿意 5
差會自我評估		11	35	43	11
宣教士評估差會	5	25	34	26	10
教會自我評估	6	15	43	27	9
宣教士評估教會	15	26	26	23	10

到工場探訪宣教士這方面,類似的情況又出現:差會自我評估正面,有55%滿意或非常滿意,宣教士只有36%,反而有30%感到失望或非常失望,而差會只有11%感到失望。宣教士對教會感到失望或非常失望的有41%,但教會自我評估只有21%感到失望。

與宣教士整體關係 %	失望 1	2	3	4	滿意 5
差會自我評估		4	7	78	11
宣教士評估差會	4	12	31	34	19
教會自我評估		6	30	52	12
宣教士評估教會	1	17	36	32	14

同樣現象在與宣教士整體關係上再次清楚反映出來:差會 自我評估非常正面,滿意或非常滿意高 89%,宣教士有 53%滿意,反而有 16%感到失望或非常失望,而差會只有 4%感到失望。同樣,教會自我評估很正面,有 64%滿意或 非常滿意,宣教士只有 46%,而對教會感到失望或非常失 望則有 18%,但教會自我評估卻只有 6% 感到失望。這些差距代表甚麼呢?

差會在關顧宣教士時感到最困難的地方

- 差會資源不足,只能做有限度支援(46%)
- 宣教士所在地區不方便聯絡(23%)
- 差會對宣教士了解不深(12%)
- 不懂如何推動及關顧宣教士的需要(12%)
- 宣教士不願意開放,難建立關係(8%)

教會在關顧宣教士時感到最困難的地方

- 教會在差傳事工上沒有專責或穩定人手(42%)
- 宣教士所在地區不方便聯絡(27%)
- 不懂如何推動及關顧宣教士的需要(18%)
- 宣教士不願意開放,難建立關係(9%)
- 教會對宣教士了解不深(3%)

差會與差遣 / 支持教會在宣教士關顧上的合作滿意度

關顧上的1 %	今作	失望 1	2	3	4	滿意 5
津 联的八丁	差會		7	21	61	11
清晰的分工	教會	6	21	30	37	6
緊密的合作	差會		7	32	54	7
	教會	6	25	38	28	3

在清晰的分工及緊密的合作上,差會與教會的看法也很不 同。差會的自我評估很正面,分別有72%及61%滿意或 非常滿意,教會只有43%及31%滿意或非常滿意,差距有 30%。差會在兩者都只有7%感到失望,但教會卻有27%及 31% 感到失望或非常失望。是差會不察覺教會有不滿嗎?

聯絡次數	約半年 一次	約一年 一次	按宣教士任期 約兩至三年 一次	不定期	沒有 聯絡
差會聯絡教會	14	25	4	57	
教會聯絡差會	24	24	6	43	3

差會與差潰/支持教會在聯繫 與合作上感到最困難的地方

- 彼此認識不深,未能建立緊密關係(52%)
- 一般沒有特別需要聯繫(26%)
- 差會/教會的同工經常轉變(17%)
- 事工太多,與教會聯繫不是最迫切(4%)
- 不懂如何彼此分工與合作(0%)

差遣 / 支持教會與差會在聯繫 與合作上感到最困難的地方

- 事工太多,較難兼顧(33%)
- 一般沒有特別需要聯繫(24%)

- 彼此認識不深,未能建立緊密關係(24%)
- 不懂如何彼此分工與合作(9%)
- 差會/教會負責差傳的同工經常轉變(9%)

你認為教會在關顧宣教士及與差會建立關顧團隊方面, 有甚麼地方需要改善?

- 定期溝通
- 加強認識
- 定期檢討及關心
- 了解彼此期望
- 差會多些主動與主導,如提供宣教士的需要及近 況,多推動教會整體關心宣教士
- 差會到堂會安排合適的工作坊,讓教會明白如何 更有效地關心宣教士,一起商議宣教事工發展, 並與教會多作協調(例如安排訪宣)
- 差會可協助有心的弟兄姊妹籌款

你認為差會在關顧宣教士及與差遣 / 支持教會建立關顧團隊方面,有甚麼地方需要改善?

- 1. 締造更多與盲教士深入溝通的機會
- 2. 與教會更多的聯繫,以服侍教會的角度出發:
 - 辦宣教士祈禱會
 - 辦探訪宣教士的短宣隊

- 差會同工去教會分享宣教士的需要或近況
- 彼此需要了解大家的角色和定位
- 彼此了解如何支援和關顧宣教士
- 彼此交流宣教士近況的了解及關心
- 教會派代表參加差會舉辦的宣教士祈禱會
- 3. 讓教會認識如何關心宣教士,特別是第一次差派宣教士 的教會。

5. My Reflection on Missionary Training

Titus Loong

Thirty years ago, most missionaries were seminary graduates, sent by mission organizations and required pastoral experience. Very few went to Muslim countries. Today, these Kingdom servants go out as professionals or businessmen. A large number go out as students, effectively reaching out to local students as peers. There are also those who are based in Hong Kong (or their homelands) and make frequent trips to target people groups.

The training model has been greatly modified from months of community living and learning to shorter modules of one or two weeks and from being trained in their homelands to setting up training onsite (at certain mission fields).

As more and more mission, theology, and history courses are offered by seminaries, trainees can acquire mission knowledge before entering field training. Thus training can focus on areas such as character building, self-awareness, cross-cultural adjustment, interpersonal skills, conflict management, family life, etc.

One important need is crisis management training. Since Hong Kong is a safe modern city, candidates often have only head knowledge but little real life experience in intense emergencies, such as evacuation in the case of a natural disaster. Certainly over the past year (2019-2020), people in this city have been hit by violence and the coronavirus (COVID-19), and we have to learn it the hard way.

I would also like to add a word about member care. We should not separate member care from training or vice versa. Not all candidates can afford very expensive pre-field assessments by psychologists. We need to include that in their training. I like to suggest that the new training module can include personality assessments such as TJTA (Taylor Johnson Temperament Analysis). Having a counselor onsite to monitor and provide individual counseling would also be valuable. Secondly, we can enlist specialists to provide training in crisis management. Thirdly, we can require married trainees to join family enrichment camps to learn about relational dynamics and provide single trainees with seminars tailored to their needs.

The above are only basics. Mission agencies or sending churches can look into specific trainings such as evangelism in the Muslim world, church planting among Buddhist people groups, making disciples cross culturally, etc. The list can be long and may never be completed due to the rapidly changing dynamics of our world with regular political and religious upheaval.

Do our best, and let God do the rest.

6. A Study on the Shortage of Young Missionaries in Hong Kong

K. Y. Cheung Teng

I. The Phenomenon and Crisis of Aging in Hong Kong

1. Population Aging

Having an aging population has become a significant trend worldwide. Within the next 10 years, the global population of the elderly will cross the 1 billion mark.² It is unlikely for the Hong Kong population to escape from this

The above article was published in Asian Missions Advance 47 (April 2015): 8-13. http://www.asiamissions.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/ama_47.pdf

^{2 &}quot;Ageing in the Twenty-First Century: A Celebration and a Challenge," Global Age Watch, 1 October 2012; http://www.helpage.org/resources/ageing-in-the-21st-century-infographic (accessed 26 February 2020).

trend. It is projected in the report *Hong Kong Life Tables* 2006-2041, published by the Census and Statistics Department, that the aging of the Hong Kong population will continue. The report indicates that the proportion of the population aged 65 and over is projected to increase from 13% in 2011 to 30% in 2041. The median age of the population would increase from 41.7 in 2011 to 49.9 in 2041. It is also projected that the Hong Kong population will rise to 8.47 million in the next 30 years given that the average annual growth rate would be 0.6%. However, the proportion of the population aged 15 and below is projected to decrease gradually from 12% in 2011 to 9% in 2041.³

2. Aging in the Church

Following the aging of the Hong Kong population, there is also a rising trend in the average age of churchgoers. It is indicated in the *Report on 2009 Hong Kong Church Survey*, published by Hong Kong Church Renewal Movement Ltd., that in 2010, the total average number of people attending Sunday services per week was 292,287. The number of these people in the age group between 45 to 64 was 87,391, which is 27.2% of the total attendants. This figure markedly increased from 16.8% in 1994 by 10.4%; in 1994, there were

³ Hong Kong Life Tables 2006-2041, News.gov.hk, 31 July 2012; http://www.news.gov.hk/tc/categories/health/html/2012/07/20120731_141144.shtml (accessed 26 February 2020).

44,387 attendants who were aged 65 and over, the proportion of which increased from 12.4% in 1994 to 13.8% in 2009. In 2009, the number of youth attendants was only 24,852, making up 8.5% of the total number of people attending Sunday services in Hong Kong.⁴

3. Aging among Seminarians

It is indicated in the *Report on 2009 Hong Kong Church Survey* that in Hong Kong, there are 1,230 church members studying theology on a full-time basis, i.e. 3.8 out of every 1,000 followers. The report also indicates that a large portion of ministers in Hong Kong, especially preachers, are entering stages of middle and old age. Currently, most of the seminary applicants are aged 30 and over. Apart from the fact that aging of church members is directly related to the aging of the whole population, would aging among seminary students also have a certain bearing on the aging population of churches? Ministries targeting young people involve high level of physical activity and demand great creativity. Would seminary graduates who are approaching middle age feel difficult to take up such workload and responsibilities?

⁴ Report on 2009 Hong Kong Church Survey (Hong Kong: Hong Kong Church Renewal Movement, 2010), 14,17.

⁵ Report on 2009 Hong Kong Church Survey, 26.

⁶ Maureen Yeung, "The Heritage of Evangelical Free Church," Evangelical Free Church Monthly 249 (August 2011): 14-15; https://www.efcc.org.hk/files/resources/812.pdf> (accessed 26 February 2020).

4. Aging among Missionaries

Due to the aging problem, missionaries in Hong Kong also face a generation gap crisis. According to the statistics compiled by The Hong Kong Association of Christian Missions (HKACM) in 2011, the average age among the 494 missionaries sent out from Hong Kong is 46.4. In the next 10 years, there will be at least a quarter of these missionaries retiring from service. This has become a crucial problem. Thus the question is: what can churches in Hong Kong do to encourage more young people to devote themselves to missionary service?

II. Dragging Young Missionaries' Feet?

Due to word limit constraints, detailed analysis as to what causes aging of the society, among church goers and seminary students cannot be included here. In fact, in these post-modern days, it is very common to see people getting married late or simply not getting married, and many of them prefer having less or simply no children; thus, there has been a reduction in the youth population, and few young people go to church regularly, let alone are willing to dedicate themselves to be missionaries. Yet

^{7 &}quot;Statistics on 2011 Hong Kong Missionaries," HKACM Link (issue May-July 2012); https://hkacm.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/2011-missionary-stat-full.jpg> (accessed 26 February 2020).

more importantly, even when young Christians are willing to participate in missionary service, people around them would invariably "drag their feet" until they get olde—say approaching middle age—so that they gain more training and experience before going to the mission field. This phenomenon causes missionaries in Hong Kong as a whole to not be able to solve the problems arising from aging among them. There has been a serious shortage of crosscultural missionaries. This is not only caused by labor and training limitations, but it is actually a matter affected by missionary recruitment and policies, calling for urgent review.

From my observations, since the 1980s, people have continued to change their perception of "maturity". When a young Christian indicates his/her dedication to serving God, most of our first reactions are: s/he is still very young, how can s/he achieve anything significant at this age? Let's wait until s/he has obtained a university degree (by then s/he would probably reach 22); let's wait until s/he gets some working experiences (i.e. 2 years later, 24 by then); and let's wait until s/he has received seminary training (27 by then after obtaining a master in theology); it would be better for s/he to have some full-time pastoral experience prior going to the mission field (another 2 years and 29 by then); and s/he is better to get married and have a companion (this would need another year to plan the wedding and adapt to newlywed changes, reaching 30 by then); and let's wait for him/

her to apply for and be accepted by a mission agency (this would include going through process like prayers, selection and application, passing body, psychological and personality checks, having interviews, waiting for result...at least another 1 year, reaching 31 by then). Yet, effort is needed for gathering sufficient funding before being sent out (by then, s/he needs to learn how to write prayer requests, do individual and group sharing, fundraising for kicking-off and the monthly expenses of the 1st term - another 1 more year, probably reaching 32 by then). It will also take further time to receive pre-mission training and wait for issuance of visas (the duration of which depends on where the mission takes place). Upon reaching the mission field, s/he would be at least 34, and yet s/he would need time to adapt to the environment and learn the language and culture there. (Missionary organizations would set the duration of each term as 3 to 5 years, depending on the language and cultural level, and this would affect how missionaries being able to adapt to the new environment; the older s/he is, the more difficult it is for him/her to adapt). And even if a person is determined to take on the 2nd term of mission service, say at the age of 37, the fact that if s/he is married makes it likely that things like child education will be a factor and potential challenge. Thus one can tell from these observations that the later missionaries get started, the more difficulties they would have to overcome.

I fully endorse what Pastor Rodney Hui proposed: "We

should try our best to support young people to participate in missionary service...We should simplify the application procedure and remove obstacles for them to embark of the journey of mission...When I first embarked on the journey of mission 20 years ago, I totally lacked experience – what I only had were simple faith and acceptance. So the fact that one started early does not mean that there would only be a very short service.... Getting started earlier can be a key to success!⁸" Pastor Hui has focused on missionary service since the age of 19, when he joined Operation Mobilization (OM) at the age of 20. He has served God for 38 years and is now the Director of East Asia Pacific Area at OM International.

The fact that we try our best to "protect" young people, preventing them from experiencing failure actually shows that we do not have confidence in them; we fear they might ruin our plan. Yet we might have forgotten that when we were young, we too made mistakes. In fact the spiritual maturity we now achieve should be attributed to the grace of God and the people around us who continuously granted us learning opportunities. So why are we taking away young people's learning opportunities? We certainly should offer them plenty of liberty to grow gradually in life-long learning.

⁸ Rodney Hui, "Why Not Let Young Christians Go for Missions?" *Chinese Around the World* (issue Jan1995).

III. Young People Cannot Achieve Great Things?!

One can tell from the Bible that God intended those great spiritual figures to serve Him when they were young. As examples, we have Joseph (see Gen 37:2; 41:46), Samuel (see 1 Sam 3), David (see 1 Sam 16:11; 17:42,55; 2 Sam 5:4,5), and Daniel (see Dan 1) in the Old Testament, and we have John (see John 13:23-25; 19:26-27), Paul (see Acts 7:58), Timothy (see 2 Tim 3:15; 1 Tim 4:12), and others in the New Testament.

Many of the famous western missionaries started to serve God at around the age of 20. They learned from mistakes throughout the whole course, grew in difficulties, and never gave up. They spent their whole lives showing the light of Christ in the darkness. For example, Robert Morrison reached Guangzhou when he was 25 (1807). He preached in China thereafter for 27 years and died in China at the age of 52. David Livingstone reached Africa when he was 28 years old (1841), preaching there for 32 years and passed away at 60. James Hudson Taylor went to Shanghai at the age of 22 (1854), and he preached to Chinese for 51 years and passed away in China at 73. Samuel Zwemer started to dedicate himself to missionary service for Muslims at the age of 23 (1890). He was named as the "Apostle to Muslims." Province (山東省) at 24 (1897), and he preached in

China and Southern Asia for 47 years and died in a Japanese concentration camp in Indonesia at 72. E. Stanley Jones went to India at the age of 23 (1907), and he preached to the intellectuals there for 40 years, serving an excellent mission. These examples illustrate that the earlier missionaries start their missionary lives, the better they can adapt to the new environment and achieve greater contribution.

IV. Training up Graduates to Become Missionaries

In 1885, seven students from the University of Cambridge, United Kingdom devoted themselves to overseas Christian missions. They went to China and became role models as their actions subsequently led to the establishment of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions (SVM) in 1886 which inspired around 25,000 students to embark on the journey of overseas missions. A large part of this group came from North America, 30% of which went to China and 20% to India. Among the "the Cambridge Seven", Charles Thomas Studd established the Worldwide Evangelization Crusade (WEC) in 1913. Later John R. Mott, a leader of the American Student Volunteers, became the president of the 1910 Edinburgh World Missionary Conference. He dedicated his whole life to promoting Christian world missions. One can tell from all these that the relentless western world mission movements of the last century were actually initiated by energetic and passionate young Christians!

Today we should continue to train up Christian students to become missionaries. Urbana in North America, which is organized by InterVarsity, is specialized in serving Christian university students. Every 3 years, it holds a 5-day mission conference to encourage young people to participate in mission services, helping them become great servants of God. Between 1946 and 2012, there have been more than 250,000 young Christians taking up the challenge of accomplishing the Great Commission. 10 Since the 1980s, Hong Kong Campus Crusade for Christ has promoted missionary work and today has sent out around 60 long-term (3 years and over) and short-term (1 year) missionaries, together with more than 70 mission teams being sent to participate in more than 20 ministries in areas including Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the Pacific Islands. The movement slogan "Changing the World by Transforming the Campuses!" (得着校園、改變世界!) is aimed to inspire college students to become campus

⁹ InterVarsity is currently active in more than 576 Christian or non-Christian university campuses in North America; https://intervarsity.org/page/new-believers (accessed 26 February 2020).

¹⁰ The History of URBANA: "There were 16,000 participants of URBANA 12, and there were more than 250 missionary organizations and seminaries joining the exhibition, offering more opportunities for young people to understand how they can participate in missions;" https://urbana.org/past-urbanas/urbana-12 (accessed 26 February 2020).

missionaries and to serve the 4,900 universities/colleges, or 16,000 Student Population Centers, where there have not yet been any missionary works.¹¹

The Global Consultation on World Evangelization (GCOWE '95) was held in Korea,17-15 May 1995, and in between, the Korean Students Mission 2000 took place at the Seoul Olympic Stadium on 29 May 1995. I was really impressed by this event, which was very stunning and unforgettable. In that evening, more than 70,000 Korean college students pledged before God to dedicate themselves to world evangelization. Their goal was to send out 100,000 students to participate in both long-term and short-term missions. Students were so determined that they ceased their studies for one year so as to accomplish the goal. The significant growth of Korean young missionaries is attributed to the strong support of Korean churches and families who are proud of their children being missionaries!

V. Are Young People in Hong Kong that Bad?

Young generations in Hong Kong are often labeled as "Post-80s and Post-90s generations", "Hong Kong styled

¹¹ Hong Kong Campus Crusade for Christ, "The Importance of Campus Mission,",https://www.hkccc.org/3335437-2/ (accessed 26 February 2020).

¹² AD2000 and Beyond Movement Overview; , http://www.ad2000.org/ad2kbroc.htm (accessed 26 February 2020).

spoiled kids", "comic and game addicts", "lax in discipline." Yet, in recent years we can see many of these young people actively participate and take action on social issues that are of concern to them. This phenomenon reveals that many of them possess attributes such as independent thinking, passion, mobilization power, courage, compassion and creativity. They generally possess higher education than the past generations. Over the last 10 years, the educational opportunities for young people markedly increased. In 2001, there were 173,225 youths received tertiary education (representing 19.5% of the youth population), and the number has reached 338,301 in 2011 (39.3% of the youth population). In 2011, there were altogether 176,573 youths who had taken bachelor degree programs. This proportion increased from 14.5 % in 2001 to 20.5% in 2011. Apart from that, in the past 5 years the population of young people taking diploma, certificate and associate programs has increased substantially both in number and in their share of the population.¹³

Young people who follow their parents to leave their source culture and speak a different language than their parents do are often called "Third Culture Kids" (TCKs or 3CK), and they are indeed very suitable to be missionaries because they have developed a unique lifestyle. They are used to cross-

^{13 &}quot;The Thematic Report: Youths" in "2011 Population Census," Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, 28, http://www.census2011.gov.hk/pdf/youths.pdf (accessed 26 February 2020).

cultural living and working environments, possess a worldembracing vision, are multilingual, and often possess higher qualifications.

VI. Research on Hong Kong Youth-in-Missions

It is revealed in the Report on 2009 Hong Kong Church Survey that in 2009, there were 86,561 Christians who were aged 24 and below. This number was increased from 66,475 in 2004 as indicated in the Report on 2004 Hong Kong Church Survey by 23.2%. 14 The result indicates that youth ministries have considerable achievements. However, this may not have any impact on, or correlation with, the development of missions targeting youths. As such, I have convened a research group within the Department of Inter-cultural Studies of the Alliance Bible Seminary to carry out the "2011-12 Research on Hong Kong Youth-in-Missions" on the correlation between young Christians, who are aged 30 and below on one hand, and missions on the other. We intended to gather data from 4 sources including (1) missionaries aged 30 and below when first being sent, (2) young seminarianss, (3) young participants of the 2011 Youth Mission Conference and (4) young church goers in Hong Kong. The aim of the

¹⁴ Report on 2009 Hong Kong Church Survey, 17.

research is to understand the situation of young Christians and missions in Hong Kong, to reflect on the obstacles faced by youth in missions, and to find out sources of assistance for them.¹⁵

1. Results of the "Statistics on 2011 Hong Kong Young Missionaries"

The group of respondents were Hong Kong missionaries, who were first sent out at the age of 30 and below and who have at least 2 years of full-time missionary experience. We recruited these subjects by inviting 32 missionary organizations and units that are members of the Hong Kong Association of Christian Missions (HKACM). It was found that in 2011, there were 494 missionaries sent out from Hong Kong. Among these, only 40 missionaries (8.1%) responded to us. Our results indicate that many of the missionaries were already over 30 years of age when they were first sent out to mission fields, and only 11 of them were aged 30 and below. ¹⁶ Further, we were only able to find 1 missionary in every 2-3 churches among those 1,250 churches mentioned in the *Report on 2009 Hong Kong Church Survey*.

¹⁵ Teng Cheung Kai Yum, ed., Launching a New Era of Serving the Gospel Worldwide 2011-2013 Survey of Young Missionaries in Hong Kong (Hong Kong: Alliance Bible Seminary, 2015).

¹⁶ Teng, ed., Launching a New Era of Serving the Gospel Worldwide 2011-2013 Survey of Young Missionaries in Hong Kong, 383.

2. Results of the "Statistics on 2011 Hong Kong Young Seminarians"

The second group of respondents were seminary students in Hong Kong who were aged 30 and below at the time of admission and who are dedicated to ministry on a full-time basis (either pastoral or missionary work). As is mentioned in the Report on 2009 Hong Kong Church Survey, there were altogether 1,230 followers taking seminary courses on a fulltime basis in the academic year of 2008-2009. Among these seminarians, the proportion of ladies represented 52.7%; in other words, there were 53 women and 47 men in every 100 full-time seminarians.¹⁷ Of the 33 Bible seminaries in Hong Kong, 14 seminaries have joined the Hong Kong Theological Education Association (HKTEA), and the other 19 seminaries are non-members. Our research group received responses from 113 students from 12 different seminaries. This suggests that there were 21 seminaries which either do not have students aged 30 and below, have very few, and or simply did not have any that chose to participate in our survey. Of the students who responded, 31% attended 6 seminaries that are non-members of the HKTEA

¹⁷ Report on 2009 Hong Kong Church Survey, 2,14, 16.

3. Results of the "Statistics on 2011 Hong Kong Young Participants"

The third group of respondents were 700 young Christians who participated in the Youth Mission Conference (with the theme "I Believe I Can Fly"), organized by the Hong Kong Association of Christian Missions (HKACM). We received responses from 581 participants who were aged 30 or below. They came from 195 churches in Hong Kong, among which only 10 churches had a double-digit number of young Christians participating in the Conference; and there were 122 churches in which only 1 young adult attended the Conference. Our result reveals that there were 122 young Christians from these churches interested in missionary service but suggests that the churches are not sufficiently promoting youth-in-missions.

4. Results of the "Statistics on 2011-12 Hong Kong Churches Youth-in-Mission"

The last group of respondents were church pastors or youth pastors in Hong Kong. They were invited to complete questionnaires concerning the missionary service or situation of their young Christians, who are 30 years old and below. The questionnaires were sent out in the period between 11 October 2011 and 5 September 2012 (totaling 11 months), and respondents were encouraged with various incentives to complete and send back the questionnaires. At the end, we only received responses from 427 churches, representing

34.2% of all 1,250 churches (according to 2009). This result reveals that there is not much correlation between Hong Kong youth ministries and youth-in-missions.

5. Integral Analysis on 4 Questionnaires

a. More Sisters than brothers

All 3 sets of data indicate that there are more women than men among these groups: missionaries (female 62.5%, male 37.5%), seminarians (female 56.6%, male 43.4%) and participants of the Youth Mission Conference (female 57.6%, male 42.4%). Similar proportion can also be found in the 2009 Hong Kong Church Survey, which indicates the percentage proportions of women and men as 62.3% and 37.7% respectively. This result serves as a wake-up call for the churches in Hong Kong that they must work hard in male evangelism and motivate more brothers in church to devote themselves to missionary service.

b. The Trend of Possessing Higher Qualifications

In terms of education level, our research indicates that more than 65% of missionaries and 67.3% of the seminary students in Hong Kong possess bachelor degrees, higher diplomas, or the equivalent. 65.7% of participants of the Youth Mission Conference were university students. Nearly 14.3 % of them indicated that they clearly received the calling to be

¹⁸ Report on 2009 Hong Kong Church Survey, 18.

either missionaries or pastors, and more than 55.5 % of them indicated that they were searching for God's will. The results indicate that the younger generations possess higher education, and if they choose to devote themselves to missionary service, theoretically they could achieve better outcomes than the older generations. Therefore, churches in Hong Kong should allocate more resources to training up young people.

c. Career Orientation Strategies

As to the distribution of ministry positions, about 25% of missionaries and 28.6% of seminarians had already volunteered in church ministries or worked for mission organizations before they devoted themselves to missionary service or received seminary training. Few of them had business backgrounds (missionaries: 5.0%, seminarians: 11.6%). By contrast, most of the participants of the Youth Mission Conference were still university students. As such, efforts can be made to encourage Christians in college to receive various professional and business training to prepare them for bivocational missions or business as mission (BAM) to do missions in Creative Access Nations.

d Mission as the Side Point in Church

Our research data indicate that it is common in Hong Kong to find mission groups, mission committees or even mission organizations formed in churches. Many of them promote mission work, including organizing various mission training courses, prayer meetings for missionaries, etc. Only around 20% of the churches in Hong Kong reported that they have not established any missionary groups (missionaries: 22.2%, seminarians: 20.4%, participants of the Youth Mission Conference: 11.6%, unknown: 10.7%). Having said that, only 28.6% of the churches treat missionary works as their major ministry, and a large number of these churches only consider missionary work as one of their various ministries. Thus churches preach about missions or adopting missionaries from other churches, but few are really sending out their own long-term missionaries.

e. Short-term Missions More Popular Than Long-term Missions

Our research data also indicate that a large number of the churches send out short-term missionary teams every year (missionaries: 44.7%, seminarians: 64.1%, participants of the Youth Mission Conference: 46.6%, local churches: 58.8%). However, it should be noted that short-term missions cannot replace long-term missions. It is indicated in the "Report on 2009 Hong Kong Church Survey" that 34.3% of churches had tried to send out their members to be vocational or bivocational missionaries. ¹⁹ In other words, in Hong Kong there are about 65.7% of churches that have not sent out any kind of missionaries. The respondents of our 4 questionnaires

¹⁹ Report on 2009 Hong Kong Church Survey, 41.

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(missionaries: 35.0%, seminarians: 46.8%, participants of the Youth Mission Conference: 29.1%, local churches: 40.4%) in general only send out 1 to 2 long-term missionaries (2 years and above); and these churches usually have 100-500 church members (missionaries: 55.0%, seminarians: 53.9%, participants of the Youth Mission Conference: 58.2%, local churches: 61.1%).

f. Young Christians Do Have Passion in Missions

Of the 19 respondents who are currently missionaries, 47.5% of them indicated that they received the calling for mission during their studies in college; and 29 seminarians (25.7%) and 55 participants of Youth Mission Conference (9.5%) indicated that they are clear that they have received the calling to be missionaries. On the other hand, it was revealed from the response of 427 local churches that there were altogether 1,651 young Christians aged 30 or below indicating they are interested in missionary services (age 15-19: 18.7%, age 20-24: 38.5%, age 25-29: 42.8%). More often than that their churches have set up Youth Worship Services, and these churches considered mission work as their major ministry. So how should churches, seminaries and missionary organizations equip these young people for missions?

g. The Best Timing for Missionary Service

87.5% of the missionaries, 52.6% of seminarians, and 51.8% of the participants of the Youth Mission Conference

were of the view that the optimum age for devoting to missionary service is 30 and below. For the local churches (being more conservative), only 48.8% of them were of the same view. Among the Christians (aged 20-24) who participated in the Youth Mission Conference, 170 of them (49.4%) were of the view that the age of 25-29 is the optimum missionary age. Should the local churches find more ways with diversity to encourage these people to embark on the journey of being missionaries?

h. From Whom We Should Seek Guidance?

In the course of seeking direction for missionary service, 55% of current missionaries would choose to seek guidance from senior missionaries, and 43.8% of seminary students and participants of the Youth Mission Conference would first seek help or advice from their pastors. They would consult their parents as the last resort (missionaries: 0.0%, seminarians: 1.8%, participants: 8.2%). 40% of the participants were born in a Christian family (which was defined as having at least one Christian parent), but 38.6% of these participants were of the view that their parents would not support them to participate in missionary service. These results suggest that the worldview of Christian parents and mission education in families are issues worth examining.

i. Apart from Financial Support

Our research data indicate that churches in Hong Kong generally are willing to support missionaries financially (missionaries: 94.7%, seminarians: 88.3%, Youth Mission Conference participants: 86.5%). Yet the low percentage of people support arranging the relocation of missionaries to Hong Kong from mission fields (missionaries: 18.4%, seminarians: 24.3%, participants: 25.2%). This result reveals that churches still need to learn more about the needs of missionaries including mission field visits, furlough or home assignment, further study planning, grief counseling, family support, etc. Teaching these may also help parents feel more confident in allowing their children to participate in missionary services.

j. Challenges Faced by Youth-in-Missions

Young missionaries face a lot of challenges including lacking experience (missionaries: 75%, seminarians: 85.7%, local churches: 85%); being too young and so not being trusted (missionaries: 52.5%, seminarians: 62.5%, local churches: 63%); being unable to shoulder family responsibilities (missionaries: 117.5, seminarians: 56.3%, local churches: 44.7%); feeling lonely easily (missionaries: 47.5%, seminarians: 47.3%, local churches: 59.7%); finding it difficult to find a suitable spouse (missionaries: 27.55, seminarians: 42.9%, local churches: 33.3%); having insufficient training

and preparation (missionaries: 27.5%, seminarians: 38.4%, local churches: 60%); having insufficient financial support (missionaries: 15.0%, seminarians: 37.5%, local churches: 33.7%).

k. The Strengths of Youth-in-Missions

A large number of missionaries and seminary students were of the view that young missionaries have better adaptability (missionaries: 85.0%, seminarians:92.0%, local churches: 80.8%), better language skills (missionaries: 82.5%, seminarians: 77.7%, local churches: 80.8%), greater openness (missionaries: 67.5%, seminarians: 75.9%, local churches: 78.2%); greater flexibility in dealing with crosscultural challenges (missionaries: 70.0%, seminarians: 78.6%, local churches: 76.1%); longer serving time for mission (missionaries: 60.0%, seminarians: 67.9%, local churches: 67.2%); and more time to serve God (missionaries: 37.5%, seminarians: 36.6%, local churches: 41.7%).

I. Target Peoples of Youth-in-Missions

In Hong Kong, the most popular areas where current missionaries would choose to commence their first missionary service is Asia (67.5%), mainly serving Chinese (40%). 42.9% of seminary students and 31.9% of Youth Mission Conference participants indicated that they are most concerned for the Mainlanders; then the Muslims (missionaries: 20.5%, participants: 28.6%); Japanese people (missionaries:

9.8%, participants: 16.6%); Buddhists (missionaries: 5.4%, participants: 13.5%); tribal people (missionaries: 8.0%, participants: 10.3%); and Hindu (missionaries: 1.8%, participants: 6.5%). How should churches, seminaries, and mission organizations prepare these people for cross-cultural missions?

VII Conclusions

The former Secretary of State Hillary R. Clinton had emphasized in her speech at the nomination for the US President Election that, "It takes a village to raise a child." Allow me to adapt her words to "It takes a whole family plus the whole Christian community to raise a missionary!" If the Hong Kong Church wants to nurture more young missionaries, then in accordance with the calling of God, all families, churches, seminaries and mission organizations need to work in concert to train up the next generation of Chinese missionaries.

The development of missionaries needs to start from childhood. Christian families play a very important role in this regard. However, a lot of parents would not think it is worthwhile to allow their children to become missionaries, or

²⁰ Hillary R. Clinton, It Takes a Village: And Other Lessons Children Teach Us (Diane Publishing Company, 1996, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/It_Takes_a_Village (accessed 26 February 2020).

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they think their children can do something more "prestigious." When this happens, they become obstacles rather than assistance. Therefore mission education should start not just with children but also with parents through Christian family education. Christian families need to reflect on this: how should we nurture our children so that even if they do not want to be missionaries as adults, they would at least be the best supporters?

The Church also should attach importance to the content of missions in Sunday schools, so that adolescents and youths can be influenced gradually. Effort can also be made through organizing various annual mission conferences, mission camps, and short-term teams to help gradually increase their knowledge of and enthusiasm towards missionary services. The learning process of young people in postmodern days would prefer personal experience prior reflection and integration, as the former can trigger their motive and interest in learning. As such, it is better to embrace a lifelong education concept, allowing young people to have more infield experiences before expecting and demanding them to gain formal training! This is to avoid encouraging them to "drag their feet"!

May God bless churches in Hong Kong to make breakthroughs in sending out more young missionaries who are aged 30 or below, so that we can successfully overcome the aging challenge in the near future. Amen!

7. Innovation in Mission¹

K. Y. Cheung Teng

I. Introduction

It is an honor for me to speak on this pulpit this morning. I can imagine if my late husband Dr. Philip Teng were still here, he would be so proud of all your endeavors to keep Asia Mission Association ministries growing larger, broader and deeper as what we have seen today.

As I'm reaching 65 and am nearly retired, I think I may be quite outdated to talk about "innovation."

Also, I come from a small city, Hong Kong, which sent only 563 missionaries last year (2015). Compared to the 410,000 missionaries serving worldwide, it is really a tiny

¹ The above article was published in Timothy K. Park and Steve K. Eom ed., Globalization and Mission (Seoul: East-West Center for Missions Research & Development, 2017), http://ewcenter.org/?mbt_book=globalization-and-mission>.

figure. Although Hong Kong became a special administrative region of China 19 years ago, due to the one-country two-systems policy, it is still hard for us to collect precise data on Christian believers and missionaries in China. Since the AMA committee assigned me this topic "Innovation in Mission," I will just try my best to share something from my very limited understanding.

Before we are swept up by all new ideas, new strategies, new methods, new tools, etc. for keeping up with the pace of post-modernity, I think it is worthwhile to examine our old mindset, pondering more on conceptual renewal.

II. Timely Innovation

As stated in the abstract of this paper, our question is: What are the innovative, new and advanced mission strategies for this drastic changing world? When I pursued my MA in Mission at Trinity Evangelical Divinity School in Deerfield, Chicago more than two decades ago, I challenged my American professors from Intercultural Studies (one of them was my respective mentor, the late Dr. Paul Hiebert) that the western definitions of missions were outdated. The topic of my MA thesis was "Re-examine the Definition of Mission from the Hong Kong Chinese Evangelicals' Perspective." Those theories of M1, M2, M3, or E1, E2, E3 should be redefined by where you call your "Jerusalem," your starting place. We sent out missionaries from here to there, from the Reached to

the Unreached. The category levels only reflect the degrees of cultural differences that need to be crossed.

I was glad that western missiologists have already realized that cultural differences should override geographical differences. In fact, over the past twenty years, this theology or theory has helped the Chinese churches settle some arguments around questions like: "Who should be called missionaries?" "What places should be called our mission fields?" "What should be included in our missionary works?" These answers helped us to be able to raise mission funds and mobilize our mission force.

However, after twenty years, M1, M2, M3, or E1, E2, E3 can no longer cover all mission dimensions. The globalization of the late twentieth century that swept the world overwhelmed us with rapid urbanization, glocalization (globalization plus localization), postmodernity, and high-tech communications, etc. Home or foreign, vocational or professional, cultural mandate or redemptive mandate are no longer issues. Christian missions have been developing theologies and strategies to face the challenges, such as urban missions for vulnerable peoples, local cross-cultural missions for multi-cultural minorities in megacities, holistic missions that concern a whole person in both cultural and redemptive mandates, cyber missions which break through the political and religious restrictions, etc. However, from time to time, those questions I challenged my western professors with two decades ago, challenge me today: Where are our mission fields? Who are our missionaries? What are our missionary works...? We are all assured that the content

of the gospel cannot be changed, but our mission strategies, methods and tools etc. should be relevant to the context of our modern world. Innovative missions are those creative ideas and new things that we have to learn on the path of mission.

III. Where are our Mission Fields?

According to Joshua Project Global Statistics 2016, there are 16,464 people groups in the world. 6,659 people groups (40.4%) are still unreached with the gospel.² To be unreached means that the percentage of Evangelical Christians in a given population is less than 2%, the proportion thought to be needed to reach their own people.³ Therefore, our strategy is to send missionary pioneers to these unreached people groups. As Paul said in Roman 10:14-15, "How, then, can they call on the one they have not believed in? And how can they believe in the one of whom they have not heard? And how can they hear without someone preaching to them? And how can they preach unless they are sent? As it is written, 'How beautiful are the feet of those who bring good news!'"

Nevertheless, globalization and urbanization produce a global village in the 21st century where multi-cultural ethnic people groups, for political, economic, religions, and other

² Joshua Project Global Statistics, https://joshuaproject.net/people_groups/statistics (accessed 26 February 2020).

³ Definition of Unreached or Least Reached, https://joshuaproject.net/help/definitions> (accessed26 February 2020).

7. Innovation in Mission

reasons, migrate and live together in cities of various sizes. According to *Demographia World Urban Areas (Built-Up Urban Areas4or World Agglomerations)* 12th Annual Edition, published in April, 2016, "In recent years (the end of 2008), the world has become more than one-half urban for the first time in history, 54.5% in 2016 (Calculated using United Nations data)." (Figure 1)⁵

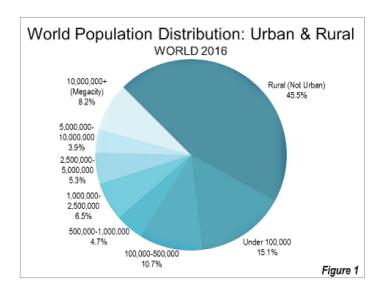


Figure 1: World Population Distribution: Urban and Rural World, 2016

^{4 &}quot;Built-up urban area' is the new urban area term now used by National Statistics in the United Kingdom. It may be the most descriptive short term for urban areas." Demographia World Urban Areas (Built Up Urban Areas or World Agglomerations): 12th Annual Edition (2016.04): 4, < https://www.academia.edu/29456064/Demographia_World_Urban_Areas> (accessed 26 February 2020).

⁵ Demographia World Urban Areas, 3.

Table 1: Largest Built-up Urban Areas in the World, 2016⁶

Population	Cities	
20,000,000+	12 (9 in Asia)	
10,000,000+	36 (21 in Asia)	
1,000,000+	507	
500,000+	1,022	

12 Megacities	Population
Tokyo, Japan	37,750,000
Jakarta, Indonesia	31,320,000
Delhi, India	25,735,000
Seoul-Incheon, Korea	23,575,000
Manila, Philippines	22,930,000
Bombay / Mumbai, India	23,200,000
Karachi, Pakistan	22,825,000
Shanghai, China	22,685,000
New York, USA	20,685,000
São Paulo, Brazil	20,605,000
Beijing, China	20,390,000
Mexico City / Ciudad de México	20,230,000

⁶ Demographia World Urban Areas, 19-33.

^{7 &}quot;Built-Up Urban Areas by Urban Population Density," *Demographia World Urban Areas*, 50-65.

There are 36 megacities (21 in Asia) with 10,000,000+people. Examples include: Canton / Guangzhou, China; Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto, Japan; Moscow, Russia; Dhaka, Bangladesh; Cairo, Egypt; Bangkok, Thailand; Los Angeles, United States; Calcutta, India; Buenos, Argentina; Tehran, Iran; Istanbul, Turkey; Lagos, Nigeria; Shenzhen, China; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Kinshasa, Congo (Dem. Rep.); Tianjing, China; Lima, Peru; Paris, France; Chengdu, China; Lahore, Pakistan; London, United Kingdom; Bangalore, India; Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; Nagoya, Japan.

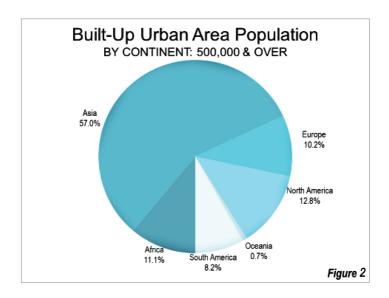


Figure 2: Built-Up Urban Area Population by Continent: 500,000 and Over

More than one-half of the population (53%) of large built-up urban areas (500,000 and over) are in Asia, living in

542 of the 1,022 largest urban areas (Figure 3). The Asian areas comprise 57% of the world's vast urban area population. As cities become our major mission fields, urban missions will no longer be as it once was—focusing on the grass-root people groups like the poor, the homeless, the drug addicts, the troubled, the outcasts of the societies, etc.; but now, it will also include multicultural ethnic minorities.

In Hong Kong, besides teaching in seminary, I am on the boards of two international mission organizations. Both of their goals are to serve the least evangelized people groups in those restricted areas. However, in all these years, most of the problems we faced were visa problems. Recently, one missionary went through the full procedure, including raising enough funds and finishing a missionary commissioning service. Unfortunately, her visa was not granted, and her name was even blacklisted although she had stayed in that country for over half a year previously. Regardless of all kinds of difficulties, we are glad that there are about 30,000 of her targeted minority living in Hong Kong⁹, so she can still

⁸ Demographia World Urban Areas , 4-5.

⁹ According to the results of the 2011 Population Census, there were a total of 451,183 ethnic minorities residing in Hong Kong in 2011, constituting 6.4% of the whole population in Hong Kong. Hong Kong 2011 Population Census Thematic Report: Ethnic Minorities, https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp170.jsp?productCode=B1120062 (accessed 26 February 2020).

actualize the cross-cultural missions in her home city. Due to the cultural and language barriers, only 21.1% of Hong Kong churches have certain levels of involvement in local, cross-cultural missions, ¹⁰ but this is an endeavor which, I hope will be strongly supported.

Particularly, Hong Kong has about 270,000 Muslims, of whom 30,000 are Chinese, and 140,000 are Indonesians (many domestic helpers). The rest are mainly non-Chinese born in Hong Kong, and others from Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, African and Middle Eastern countries. ¹¹ Indonesia has the largest Muslim population in the world. ¹² There, Christians and Christian churches are often attacked ¹³. However, in Hong Kong, Indonesian domestic helpers with their Islamic faith enjoy freedom of religion. During weekends and holidays, they customarily gather together, worship and perform rituals in open areas. They gradually come to live

¹⁰ Wu, David C. W. and Eric T. H. Lau, Report on 2014 Hong Kong Church Survey (Hong Kong: Research Group on 2014 Hong Kong Church Survey, 2015), 56.

^{11 &}quot;Hong Kong: The Facts–Religion and Custom," The Information Services Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, November 2015, http://www.gov.hk/en/about/abouthk/factsheets/docs/religion.pdf (accessed 26 February 2020).

¹² Top Ten Countries with Largest Muslim Population is based on the total Muslim population in a country. Top countries include Indonesia, Pakistan, and India, http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/muslim-population-by-country (accessed 26 February 2020).

^{13 &}quot;Indonesia Closing Churches, Yet Faith Still Grows," CBN News, 1 Feb 2016, http://www1.cbn.com/cbnnews/world/2015/October/Indonesia-Church-Flourishes-amid-Muslim-Persecution (accessed 26 February 2020).

harmoniously with people of different faiths in a free city. Some mission organizations have relocated their resources to train Hong Kong Christians and Christian employers to share the gospel with their Muslim friends and domestic helpers. I myself have employed an Indonesian Christian maid to do half time domestic works and half of time sharing the gospel with her Muslim country folks in their own language, a task in which she would be more effectively than I could do crossculturally. She has been very faithful and productive in this "special assignment."

IV. Who are Missionaries?

Regarding the visa issues among restricted countries, Howard Culbertson, professor of missions and world evangelism in Southern Nazarene University provides some good suggestions:

There are countries where it is not possible for an expatriate (or foreign) missionary to get a visa. There are countries where church activities are greatly restricted and some countries where open evangelism by Christians is completely prohibited. Churches in areas where they have to meet in secret are sometimes referred to as Underground Churches. Some people have been tempted to think these countries—many of which have Islamic governments—are unreachable. While fulfilling the Great

Commission in those countries can be challenging, it is not impossible. Closed to missionaries does not mean closed to the gospel, and that's where the phrase 'creative access' is utilized. Because the Good News spreads most easily through relationships, there are opportunities for evangelism in even the most difficult of circumstances. Relationships in which the gospel can be shared are developed through:¹⁴

Students from those countries who study in another country

Christian business people whose job has taken them to those countries

Teachers whose particular specialty is in demand in those countries

Christian students who go to those countries to study

Tourists who develop contacts during brief trips to those countries

Internet contacts

Literature

Christian workers imported from third-world countries to provide service labor

Christian radio and television broadcasting from nearby countries.

¹⁴ Article adapted by Howard Culbertson, https://www.ibmglobal.org/creative-access-nations (accessed 26 February 2020).

Therefore, we may no longer stereotype missionaries as traditional preachers, missionary pioneers, church planters, and the like. Instead, they may be businessmen, teachers, students, tourists, writers, workers, mass communicators, etc. Furthermore, the "Business As Mission" (BAM) model has developed not only for tent-making missionaries some strategic roles to stay in the Creative Access Nation (CAN) and to reach local people in a natural way, "BAM Global" has also been mobilizing business Christians to involve into God's missions via their businesses. 15 As William Jones, President of Columbia International University said, "Not all Christians are called to 'full-time ministry,' but all are called to minister full time. The growing global 'Business As Mission' movement increasingly engages today's Christians-like the Moravians of old-in God's global mission, creating opportunities to minister full time and to make a difference in the lives of people and societies-spiritually, economically, socially and environmentally."16

^{15 &}quot;Our mission continues to be to enrich and invigorate the business as mission movement, resulting in a significant increase in the quantity and quality of businesses and business people involved in God's mission to the world –the whole church, taking the whole gospel, to the whole world," http://bamglobal.org/about/ (accessed 26 February 2020).

¹⁶ William Jones, "Christian Leaders on Business As Mission," https://bamglobal.org/> (accessed 26 February 2020).

As a matter of fact, if we equip and mobilize local Christians to carry on Marketplace Missions in their cities, they are all potential tent-making lay missionaries can who participate in BAM globally. This will channel the maximum human resource of lay Christians for global missions in this closed and hostile world.

Who are missionaries? What are their missionary works? Howard Culbertson mentioned "Internet Contacts." Today, we have many social networking tools: personal computers, iPads, cellular phones, mobile phones, smartphones; Youtube, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Skype, Google Hangouts, WhatsApp, QQ, WeChat, and other apps. Furthermore, around 40% of the world population has internet connection today. In 1995, it was less than 1%. The number of internet users has increased tenfold from 1999 to 2013. The first billion was reached in 2005, the second billion in 2010, the third billion in 2014, with 3.4 billion (46.1%) of the population (7.4 billion) in 2016.¹⁷

¹⁷ Internet Users in the World, https://www.internetlivestats.com/internet-users/ (accessed 26 February 2020).

Table 2: Internet Users by Country (2016)¹⁸

Country	Internet Users (2016)	Penetration (% of Population)	Population (2016)
China	721,434,547	52.2 %	1,382,323,332
India	462,124,989	34.8 %	1,326,801,576
Japan	115,111,595	91.1 %	126,323,715
12. Indonesia	53,236,719	20.4 %	260,581,100
13. Vietnam	49,063,762	52 %	94,444,200
15. Philippines	44,478,808	43.5 %	102,250,133
16.South Korea	43,274,132	85.7 %	50,503,933
20.Pakistan	34,342,400	17.8 %	192,826,502

Communication technology enhances our world as a global village. Hence, cyber mission becomes a crucially important strategy. For example, Satellite TV networks like "Sat 7" has been doing a great job of illuminating countries in the Middle-East and North Africa with God's love since 1996. ¹⁹ And websites like "Answering Islam: A Christian-

¹⁸ Internet Users by Country (2016) , https://www.internetlivestats.com/ internet-users-by-country/> (accessed 26 February 2020).

¹⁹ Sat 7: https://sat7.org/our-history

Muslim Dialog"²⁰ are very effective for reaching Muslims. In China, Christians use WeChat Groups and QQ Groups to share their faith, spread out spiritual materials, and even save those in "Suicide Groups."²¹ We ought to develop more cyber missionaries to meet this huge need, biblically, technically, theologically, and sometimes regarding counseling.

Globalization has catalyzed cyber-mission and cyber-missionaries, a new category. Ageing is also a solid global trend. If mission organizations joined hands with churches and seminaries to equip these retired, but healthy, experienced volunteers, they can be built up as Senior Christian Soldiers, creating a new phenomenon of church or mission field human resources.

Although my study in recent years focuses more on the Survey of Hong Kong Young Missionaries,²² they are far from being the only group to focus on. The world is ageing rapidly. People aged 60 and older make up 12.3% of the global population, and by 2050, that number will rise to almost 22 %.²³ Therefore, we should ask: How can we release the

²⁰ Answering Islam: http://www.answering-islam.org/>.

²¹ CCLiFe Suicide Groups Ministry: https://www.cclifefl.org/View/ Category/3557>.

²² K. Y. Cheung Teng, "A Study on the Shortage of Young Missionaries in Hong Kong," *Asian Missions Advance* 47 (April 2015): 8-13, http://www.asiamissions.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/ama_47.pdf (accessed 26 February 2020).

²³ United Nations Population Fund: "Ageing," https://www.unfpa.org/ageing (accessed 26 February 2020).

seniors' experiences and energy to walk with the young and to build up them to be a great blessing for the Church?

In 1998, Nelson Malwitz, a 70-year-old brother of C&MA in the States, founded the "Finishers Project" as a national ministry for the Christian early retirees or evangelical baby-boomers for their second careers in missions, and it has now been expanded as the "Mission Next Movement" internationally.²⁴

V. Mission Partnership as a Team

The Apostle Paul did not work alone, but with a missionary pastor like Epaphras from the church in Colossae (Col 1:7-8), with a messenger like Tychicus from the church in Ephesus (Eph 6:21-22), with a supportive missionary like Epaphroditus (Phil 2:25, 4:18), and with a missiological historian like Dr. Luke who wrote the Book of Acts. Whether one is a missionary pioneer or a missionary pastor in the church, long-term missionary or short-term missionary, full-time vocational missionary or part-time bi-vocational/ supportive/lay missionary, no matter old or young and the like, we all work for Jesus Christ's Great Commission. We are partnering and synergizing as a mission team for His Kingdom.

²⁴ Christine J. Gardner, "Finishing Well: After achieving success, early retirees are finding significance in second-career mission assignments," Christianity Today (5 October 1998), http://inishers.org/index.php?id=75; https://www.christianitytoday.com/ct/1998/october5/8tb072.html (accessed 26 February 2020).

7. Innovation in Mission

As the Joshua Project analyzes that as the percentage of believers among certain people groups grow over to 2%, it is considerably a suitable time to plant churches, send out missionaries, and develop Bible schools, systematically training national leaders and passing the baton. Interestingly, it's quite a different case in C&MA China Missions. According to Tiedemann's Reference Guide to Christian Missionary Societies in China from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth Century, "In 1894 (only a few years before the Boxer Rebellion in 1900), two Christian and Missionary Alliance (C&MA) missionaries went to Gansu (甘肅), choosing the southern part for their field, as the China Inland Mission (CIM, now OMF) was in the north." ²⁵ And Alliance Bible Seminary was established in 1899 in Wuzhou(梧州), Guangxi (廣西), China, by Dr. Robert Glover. That means that after only about 5 years of pioneering missions, C&MA began to develop native leaders, which radically shortened the sender and receiver relationship, parental and childhood period, simultaneously accelerating the independence of the native church to plant local churches, participate in building up native leaders, and send out their own missionaries.

Today, Alliance Bible Seminary and other Hong Kong theological seminaries ride on the convenient "one week visa

²⁵ R. G. Tiedemann, Reference Guide to Christian Missionary Societies in China from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth Century (New York: M. E. Sharpe, 2009), 140, https://epdf.pub/reference-guide-to-christian-missionary-societies-in-china-from-the-sixteenth-to.html (accessed 26 February 2020).

free tourist" policy to provide intensive courses for Christian workers from Mainland. At the moment, Alliance Bible Seminary has more than 700 Mainland pastors from different parts of China enrolled in our Putonghua programs, mostly Master of Ministry, some Master of Divinity, Master of Theology, and even a few Ph.D. programs.

Many of them spelled out their interest in missions. We are going to develop a major program in intercultural studies for them. Our strategy is 1) to equip them to be teachers and trainers of their churches in their areas, 2) to trust that they will integrate what they have learned from outside world, 3) to develop more contextualized mission schools, mission agencies, and more integral mission programs, and 4) to send out local missionaries more effectively. By national leadership development, our baton can be passed with acceleration.

VI. Conclusion

Our world is changing drastically, and as we asked similar questions to our teachers in the past, we shall be asked one day by our students and the younger generation: Where are our mission fields? Who are missionaries? What are their missionary works? And when should we pass the baton? Through the process of constant questioning and seeking answers, we may be able to find out some innovative ways to do God's mission.

8. An Overview of Refugees, Migration, Minorities and Missions in Hong Kong, and Our Prayer Needs

K. Y. Cheung Teng

I. Refugees and Migrants ²

Although it is becoming increasingly common to see the terms "refugee" and "migrant" used interchangeably in media and public discussions, there is a crucial legal difference between the two. Confusing them can lead to problems for refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as misunderstandings in discussions of asylum and migration.

¹ This article was published in Asian Missions Advance 66 (Jan. 2020): 2-6, http://www.asiamissions.net/an-overview-of-refugees-migration-minorities-and-missions-in-hong-kong-plus-our-prayer-needs/>.

² Source: UNHCR March 15, 2016, https://www.unhcr.org/hk/wp-content/uploads/sites/13/2016/04/FAQ-ahout-Refugees-and-Migrants.pdf.pdf (accessed 27 February 2020).

According to the definitions of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) dated March 15, 2016, refugees are specifically defined and protected in international law. Refugees are people outside their country of origin because of feared persecution, conflict, violence, or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order, and who, as a result, require "international protection." Their situation is often so perilous and intolerable, that they cross national borders to seek safety in nearby countries and thus become internationally recognized as "refugees" with access to assistance from states, UNHCR, and relevant organizations. They are so recognized precisely because it is too dangerous for them to return home, and they therefore need sanctuary elsewhere. These are people for whom denial of asylum has potentially deadly consequences. A refugee does not cease to be a refugee or become a "migrant" simply because they leave one host country to travel to another. A person is a refugee because of the lack of protection by their country of origin. Moving to a new country of asylum does not change this, so it does not affect a person's status as a refugee.

There are currenly 25.9m total refugees in the world. The top five refugee-hosting countries are Turkey, Pakistan, Uganda, Sudan and Germany.

In contrast, **migrants** are people who move to improve their lives by finding work, receiving education, reuniting with family, and other reasons. They may also move to alleviate significant hardships that arise from natural disasters, famine, or extreme poverty. People who leave their countries for these reasons would not usually be considered refugees under international law.

The term "mixed migration" and related terms such as "mixed flows" or "mixed movements" can be useful ways of referring to the phenomenon of refugees and migrants (including victims of trafficking or other vulnerable migrants) travelling side-by-side along the same routes, using the same facilitators.

Current estimates are that there are 244 million international migrants globally (3.3% of the world's population). While the vast majority of people in the world continue to live in the country in which they were born, more people are migrating to other countries, especially those within their region. Many others are migrating to high-income countries that are further afield. Work is the major reason that people migrate internationally, and migrant workers constitute a large majority of the world's international migrants, with most living in high-income countries and many engaged in the service sector. Global displacement is at a record high, with the number of internally displaced people at over 40 million and the number of refugees more than 22 million.³

^{3 &}quot;Migration and Migrants: A Global Overview," World Migration Report 2018 Chapter Two, https://www.iom.int/wmr/chapter-2(accessed 27 February 2020).

II. Figures at a Glance

Two-thirds (67%) of all refugees worldwide come from just five countries: Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Myanmar and Somalia.

III. IDP, Stateless, Asylum⁵

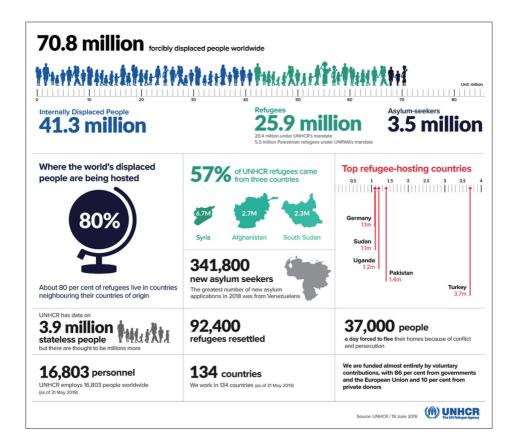
An **internally displaced person (IDP)** is someone who has been forced to flee their home but has never crossed an international border. These individuals seek safety anywhere they can find it—in nearby towns, schools, settlements, internal camps, even forests and fields.

Countries with some the largest internally displaced populations are Colombia, Syria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Somalia.

Of the 41.3 million IDPs, 10m people around the world are **stateless** (not a citizen of any country) or at risk of being statelessness. They are the largest group that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) assists. Unlike refugees, IDPs are not protected by international law or eligible to receive many types of aid, because they are legally under the protection of their own government.

⁴ Source: UNHCR June 19, 2019, https://www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html (accessed 27 February 2020).

⁵ Source: UNHCR Refugees Q & A, https://www.unhcr.org/hk/en/about-us/faq-of-refugees(accessed 27 February 2020).



There were 1.7 million new **asylum** claims in 2018. When people flee their own country and seek sanctuary in another country, they apply for asylum—the right to be recognized as a refugee and receive legal protection and material assistance. An asylum seeker must demonstrate that his or her fear of persecution in his or her home country is well-founded.

IV. Asylum Seekers in Hong Kong 6

According to immigration authorities, there were about 14,000 asylum seekers in Hong Kong in 2018, and more than half have pending claims or are in an appeal process. There were 1,600 in jail or remanded for having fallen foul of the law, and another 1,600 waiting to leave Hong Kong.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Hong Kong says there are about 7,000 people claiming protection from persecution or torture currently in the city. Hong Kong does not grant asylum as it is not a signatory to the 1951 UN Refugee Convention. However, it offers non-refoulement, the assurance that asylum seekers will not be sent to a country where they may be persecuted or tortured.

As of February 2018, there were almost 5,000 non-refoulement claims pending initial screening. Almost four in five claimants were male, mainly from Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. Those who succeed in their non-refoulement claims and are recognized as refugees are referred to the UNHCR for resettlement in a third country.

⁶ Fiona Sun and Karen Zhang, "Facing poverty, precarity and unable to work, asylum seekers and their families in Hong Kong remain trapped in limbo as they long for a dignified life," South China Morning Post, June 29, 2019, https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/society/article/3016492/facing-poverty-precarity-and-unable-work-asylum-seekers-and (accessed 27 February 2020).

However, less than 1% succeed. Immigration Department statistics show that between 2009 and 2019, only 160 out of 21,285 claims were successful due to the small number of resettlement countries offering places to refugees in Hong Kong.

The children of asylum seekers, including those born in Hong Kong, inherit their parents' unrecognized immigration status. The government only supports their education until secondary school and, like their parents, they too are prohibited from working.

Some non-government organizations and lawmakers have criticized the delays and urged improvements to the living conditions of asylum seekers. There have also been calls to let some of these foreigners work while awaiting the outcome of their appeals.

V. Hong Kong Christian Refugee Ministries

A charity Christian Action⁷ insists the Hong Kong welfare payments for refugees are not enough to survive on in one of the most expensive cities in the world. Justin Murgai, the charity's manager of its Centre for Refugees, based in

⁷ Christian Action (registered as Hong Kong Christian Aid to Refugees), https://www.christian-action.org.hk/en/about-us/origins (accessed 27 February 2020).

Chungking Mansions,⁸ Tsim Sha Tsui, since 2004, said about 90 per cent of their clients had been found to suffer severe anxiety.⁹

An ordained Presbyterian Church minister, Judy Chan, is the Executive Secretary for Communications at the Hong Kong Christian Council and a member of the Hong Kong Refugee Ministry Group. Her book *No Strangers Here: Christian Hospitality and Refugee Ministry in Twenty-First-Century Hong Kong*¹⁰ offers Christian hospitality and the Hong Kong experience as one hopeful response to needy strangers at our doorstep. It is a welcome theological and practical resource for refugee ministry in the twenty-first century.

⁸ Chungking Mansions; available from https://multimedia.scmp.com/chungking-mansions/chapter3.html (accessed 27 February 2020).

⁹ Rachel Blundy, "The agony of Hong Kong's asylum seekers, stuck in limbo 'neither alive nor dead." South China Morning Post, May 13, 2017, https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/education-community/article/2094115/agony-hong-kongs-asylum-seekers-stuck-limbo (accessed 27 February 2020).

¹⁰ Judy Chan, No Strangers Here: Christian Hospitality and Refugee Ministry in Twenty-First-Century Hong Kong (Eugene, Oregon: Pickwick Publications, 2017), https://books.google.com.hk/books/about/No_Strangers_ Here.html?id=SouIDwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=kp_read_ button&redir_esc=y>(accessed 27 February 2020).

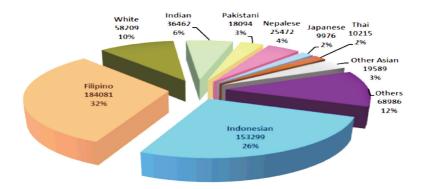
VI. Ethnic Minorities in Hong Kong 11

Hong Kong is a largely homogenous society, with about 92% of its people being Chinese (ethnically Han Chinese). The 2016 Population By-census found (by way of self-identification) that there were about 584,383 non-Chinese people in Hong Kong (excluding some 390,000 foreign domestic helpers), who make up 8% of the population. Not all members of the non-Chinese groups are permanently settled in Hong Kong.

(2016 HK Population By-census)

Ethnicity (Self-identification)	Total number	
Indonesian	153 299	
Filipino	184 081	
White	58 209	
Indian	36 462	
Pakistani	18 094	
Nepalese	25 472	
Japanese	9 976	
Thai	10 215	
Other Asian	19 589	
Others	68 986	

¹¹ The Demographics: Ethnic Groups, January 16, 2018, https://www.had.gov.hk/rru/english/info/info_dem.html (accessed 27 February 2020).



About 30% of them (~80,000) are South Asians (including Indians, Pakistanis and Nepalese). Like Hongkongers, generations of Ethnic Minorities (EM) have established their roots in Hong Kong with many of them born and raised here, calling the city their home. EMs have largely achieved self-reliance through employment, and their Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) are relatively high. The LFPR of male EMs is about 79.9%, which is higher than that of the overall male population of 69.7%, while the LFPR of female EMs is about 51.2%, which is on par with the overall female population. (It is also worth noting that female Nepalese maintains a high LFPR of 63.2%). They are an important part of the manpower supply for Hong Kong. ¹²

[&]quot;More Support for Ethnic Minorities," October 27, 2019, https://www.news.gov.hk/eng/2019/10/20191027/20191027_093632_116.html; Hong Kong 2016 Population By-census - Thematic Report: Ethnic Minorities. (Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department, 2017), https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp459.jsp?productCode=B1120100 (accessed 27 February 2020).

VII. Foreign Domestic Workers in Hong Kong¹³

There were 391,586 foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong at the end of March 2019. Of these, around 55% (214, 211) were from the Philippines, around 43% (168,060) from Indonesia, and around 1% (4.557) from India. The rest were from Thailand, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and other countries, accounting for around 10% of the Hong Kong labor force.

Foreign Domestic Helpers in Hong Kong (Hong Kong Legislative Council Paper data up to end-March 2019)

Filipinos	214,211	(55%)
Indonesians	168,060	(43%)
Indians	4,557	(1%)
Others	4,758	(1%)
Total	391,586	(100%)

¹³ Hong Kong Legislative Council Paper No. CB(2)1186/18-19(03) dated April 16, 2019, https://www.legco.gov.hk/yr18-19/english/panels/mp/papers/mp20190416cb2-1186-3-e.pdf (accessed 27 February 2020).

VIII. Mainland Chinese Migrants in Hong Kong¹⁴

The one-way permit scheme, which allows up to 150 mainlanders each day to move to the city, is meant to help spouses and children born across the border reunite with their families in Hong Kong. Close to 950,000 mainland migrants have moved to the city via the scheme as of December 2016, making up about 12.8% of Hong Kong's population. More than 70,000 have come under the "Mainland Talents and Professionals" scheme, which has been implemented since July 2003, and 200,000 were children born here to two mainland parents. The rest are wealthy capital investors, spouses of Hong Kong people, students who have stayed on after graduating, and others who have come under a variety of visas. Many things have changed since Hong Kong returned to China on July 1, 1997.

¹⁴ Hong Kong 2016 Population By-census - Thematic Report: Persons from the Mainland Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years. (Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department, 2018) , https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp459.jsp?productCode=B1120101 (accessed 27 February 2020).

¹⁵ Naomi Ng and Ng Kang-chung, "Number of mainland Chinese migrants coming to Hong Kong drops by almost 15,000 from last year, government data shows" South China Morning Post, August 15, 2018, https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/community/article/2159723/number-mainland-chinese-migrants-coming-hong-kong-drops (accessed 27 February 2020).

The city has gained 1.5 million new citizens from the mainland, and they account for 20% of the population. 16

IX. Hong Kong Churches and Missions

The Report on 2014 Hong Kong Church Survey¹⁷, conducted by Hong Kong Church Renewal Movement (HKCRM), listed the official membership count of Protestant churches as 560,547, with 327,112 present in Hong Kong and 305,097 on average participating in weekly worship. The Protestant community is composed of at least 1,287 Chinese-speaking churches and 60 English-speaking churches¹⁸ in Hong Kong. The average weekly English-speaking attendance of worship services was 28,356 people. Its largest ethnic group among the congregation was Chinese/Hong Kong, taking up 48.5% of total attendance. The second and third largest groups were 'Other Asian' (34.3%) and Caucasian (10.1%) respectively.

¹⁶ Mark O'Neill, "1.5 million mainland migrants change Hong Kong" The Hong Kong Economic Journal, Jun 19, 2017, http://www.ejinsight.com/20170619-1-5-million-mainland-migrants-change-hong-kong/ (accessed 27 February 2020).

¹⁷ Report on 2014 Hong Kong Church Survey (Hong Kong: Hong Kong Church Renewal Movement, 2015); and HKCRM Issue 62 (March and April, 2019) p.3, Graphic No.1; https://issuu.com/hkcrm/docs/____62 (accessed 27 February 2020).

¹⁸ Summary of Report of 2014 Hong Kong English Speaking Church Survey, https://hkchurch.files.wordpress.com/2016/01/summary-of-report-of-2014-hong-kong-english-speaking-church-survey-international-churches.pdf (accessed 27 February 2020).

Report on 2014 Hong Kong Church Survey

(Summary of Report of 2014 Hong Kong English Speaking Church Survey)

Hong Kong Chinese Protestant Christians

Official Membership	560,547
Present in Hong Kong	327,112
Average in Weekly Worship	305,097
(with only 1.5% Mainland Chinese Migrants	4,648)

Hong Kong Chinese Protestant Churches' Mission Works

Mission Committee / Care Group	55.7%		
Overseas Missions	44.4%		
China Missions	42.4%		

(interchanging visitations	40.4%
partnership in theological education	28.3%
evangelistic ministries	23.0%)
Local Cross-cultural Missions	21.1%
Mainland Chinese New Migrant Mission	ns 11.6%
Local Minorities Missions	4.8%

66% Hong Kong Protestant Churches Providing Social Services

Reading / Study Centers	25.2%
Kindergartens, Nursery Schools / Centers	16.8%
Poverty Reliefs	14.5%
Christian Secondary Schools	13.1%
Christian Primary Schools	12.4%
Elderly Cares	9.0%

Community Services		7.3%
Mainland Chinese New Migrant Servic	es	6.8%
Family Services		5.6%
After School Care Programs		5.3%
Youth Centers		3.7%
Employment Job Support Services		1.8%
Drug Treatment Services		1.6%
Correctional Services		1.3%
Hong Kong Protestant Churches Numbers		
Chinese Churches		1,287
English Speaking Churches		60
Total HK Protestant Churches		1,347
Language Congregations		
(among 1,287 HK Chinese Protestant Church	nes)	
Cantonese	1,277	(99.2%)
Mandarin / Putonghua	41	(3.2%)
English	28	(2.2%)
Other Chinese Dialects	14	(1.1%)
Other Foreign Languages	9	(0.7%)
Sign Languages	4	(0.3%)
HK English Speaking Protestant Numbers (ar	nong 6	0 Church
Average in Weekly Worship	-	28,356
(Ethnicity: Chinese/Hong Kong		48.5%
Asian		34.3%
Caucasian		10.1%)

X. Prayer Needs for Hong Kong¹⁹

Why is Hong Kong in such an uproar?

(A 2min video that explains the situation in Hong Kong)

https://youtu.be/ph3n1XeK67Y

Hong Kong Protests: Why People are Taking to the Streets (2:40mins video) https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-48604173/hong-kong-protests-why-people-are-taking-to-the-streets

The extradition bill, which triggered the first protest, was introduced in April. It would have allowed for criminal suspects to be extradited to mainland China under certain circumstances. Opponents said this risked exposing Hongkongers to unfair trials and violent treatment. They also argued the bill would give China greater influence over Hong Kong and could be used to target activists and journalists. Hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets. After weeks of protests, leader Carrie Lam eventually said the bill would be "suspended" indefinitely.

How did the protests escalate?

— Protesters feared the bill could be revived, so demonstrations

¹⁹ BBC: "The Hong Kong Protests Explained in 500 Words" October 14, 2019, https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-49317695 (accessed 27 February 2020).

- continued, calling for it to be "withdrawn" completely. By then clashes between police and protesters had become more frequent and violent.
- In July, protesters stormed parliament, defacing parts of it.
 A masked mob armed with sticks suspected to be triad gangsters also assaulted protesters and passers-by inside Yuen Long station, far from the city center.
- In August, one protester was injured in the eye, leading to demonstrators wearing red-colored eye patches to show their solidarity. Protest action at Hong Kong International Airport in August also saw renewed clashes and led to hundreds of flights being cancelled.
- In September, the bill was finally "withdrawn", but protesters said this was "too little, too late".
- On 1 October, while China was celebrating 70 years of Communist Party rule, Hong Kong experienced one of its most "violent and chaotic days".
- An 18-year-old was shot in the chest with a live bullet, one of six rounds were fired by police.
- Protesters also fought officers with poles, petrol bombs and other projectiles.
- The government has now banned protesters wearing face masks - though they have defied this.

(Info from June 9. 2019 to Oct. 30, 2019) Protests times 400+ Tear gas canister fired 4,138+ Fired rubber bullet 1,733+; sponge-tipped 520+; beanbag $270+^{20}$

Arrested 2,711+ (a fifth are students, ²¹ nearly a third were under 18, and 104 were under 16) ²²

- 20 Clifford Lo and Christy Leung, "Hong Kong police guidelines on live rounds usage relaxed earlier this year, with options of anti-riot weapons expanded," October 3, 2019, South China Morning Post, https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/law-and-crime/article/3031465/hong-kong-police-guidelines-live-rounds-usage-relaxed (accessed 27 February 2020). "Between June 9 and September 20, police fired 3,100 tear gas canisters, 590 rubber bullets, 290 sponge-tipped rounds and 80 beanbag rounds... The National Day unrest led to police firing 1,400 tear gas rounds, 900 rubber bullets, 190 beanbag rounds and 230 sponge-tipped rounds as clashes broke out in at least 13 areas citywide."
- 21 Chris Lau and Gigi Choy, "Hong Kong university chiefs caught in crossfire as protest tensions risk turning campuses into political battlefields," South China Morning Post, Oct. 30, 2019, https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/politics/article/3035628/hong-kong-university-chiefs-caught-crossfire-protest (accessed 27 February 2020). "Students make up about a fifth of the 2,711 people arrested since June. According to other figures as of October 23, of about 540 students arrested during that period, 58 were from Polytechnic University, 57 from Chinese University, 44 from the University of Hong Kong, 21 from Education University, 16 from Baptist University and 4 from Lingnan University."
- 22 Verna Yu, "Hong Kong: arrest of 750 children during protests sparks outcry. Hong Kong officials say a third of 2,379 protesters arrested during four months of protests are under 18." *The Guardian*, October 11, 2019, https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/oct/11/hong-kong-arrest-of-750-children-during-protests-sparks-outcry (accessed February 27, 2020). "... it was "shocking and heartbreaking" that 750 out of the 2,379 people arrested or nearly a third since June were under 18, and 104 were under 16...while 10% of those arrested last Sunday were under 15.... A Hong Kong policeman fired at an 18-year-old high school student's chest during heated, territory-wide protests on China's National Day on 1 October, while a 14-year-old was shot in the thigh by a plainclothes police officer last Friday during protests against the anti-mask ban. In a recent protest, an 11-year-old was sent to hospital after sustaining an injury."

Number of arrested tertiary students breaches 700 mark | The Standard

http://www.thestandard.com.hk/section-news.php?id=213361% story_id=50044724&con_type=1&d_str=20191108&sid=11&f bclid=IwAR38J1s2asW5OUmUbxNoDhu8eZWGkV5GkPCliKCCL96PxgzC6aM3tzcmSro>

What do the protesters want?

Some protesters have adopted the motto: "Five demands, not one less!"

These are:

- For the protests not to be characterized as a "riot"
- Amnesty for arrested protesters
- An independent inquiry into alleged police brutality
- Implementation of complete universal suffrage
- Withdrawal of the Extradition Bill

The fifth demand, the withdrawal of the bill, has already been met.

Some also want the resignation of Carrie Lam, whom they view as Beijing's puppet.

Protests supporting the Hong Kong movement have spread across the globe, with rallies taking place in the UK, France, US, Canada and Australia. In many cases, people supporting the demonstrators were confronted by pro-Beijing rallies. Chinese President Xi Jinping has warned against separatism,

saying any attempt to divide China would end in "bodies smashed and bones ground to powder".

What is Hong Kong's Status?

Hong Kong is a former British colony handed back to China in 1997.²³ It has its own judiciary and a separate legal system from mainland China. Those rights include freedom of assembly and freedom of speech.

But those freedoms - the Basic Law - expire in 2047, and it is not clear what Hong Kong's status will then be.

XI. Pray for Hong Kong, the Churches and Christians

1. Pray that we continue to be the peace makers (praying and hymns singing).

Hong Kong's Christian Protesters Come Armed with Hymns

(A 5mins video 2019.7.22 Inkstone News, *South China Morning Post*)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=00iA1I9bPwM>

²³ The History of Hong Kong (visualized with drawings) The 'special status' of this powerful global city is the result of two centuries of growth, turmoil, and change. *National Geographic*, August 26, 2019, https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/topics/reference/hong-kong-history-visualized/> (accessed 27 February 2020).

"Christians were among those taking to the streets. Churches have become temporary support centers. The hymn 'Sing Hallelujah to the Lord' has become the unofficial protest anthem for Christians and non-Christians. As clashes erupted between protesters and police over the weekend, some Christians tried to reduce tensions between the two sides by standing between them."

2. Pray that God grants us wisdom to "protect our children."²⁴
Protecting Hong Kong's Young Protesters
2019.10.11 BBC News https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rwjGKt4EYjQ

"As Hong Kong's protests deepen, one pastor and a group of mostly Christian volunteers are trying to stop clashes from happening. Protect the Children volunteers put themselves between protesters and police in a bid to mediate. But it's getting more difficult as clashes break out earlier in the demonstrations - and the volunteers have inevitably found themselves drawn into the escalating violence."

²⁴ James Griffiths, "Why Hong Kong's young protesters feel they're running out of time in fight for democracy." CNN, July 25, 2019, https://edition.cnn.com/2019/07/25/asia/hong-kong-china-2047-protests-intl-hnk/index.html> (accessed 27 February 2020).

3. Pray that we continue to be the witness of Christ to influence our people.²⁵

Christianity has influenced Hong Kong significantly over the past 178 years. Starting in the 1960s, there was a boom in church-run education, and roughly 50% of the city's primary and secondary schools are run by churches. Research by the government's University Grants Committee has found that nearly 25% of Hong Kong's university students are Christian—mostly Protestant—which is remarkable considering that Christians account for just under 12% of the city's population.

²⁵ Christopher DeWolf, "How Did Christianity Become So Influential in Hong Kong? A foreign religion has come to play an outsized role in Hong Kong's civic life." *Zolima City Mag*, August 21, 2019, https://zolimacitymag.com/how-did-christianity-become-so-influential-in-hong-kong/ (accessed 27 February 2020).

亞洲教會 宣教訓練經驗



9. Today's Missionary Training: An Introduction

Timothy Park

I. Introduction

We acknowledge that leadership development¹ is a crucial issue for all the segments of our society. The success or failure of any organization largely depends on the organization's leadership. It is true with politics, business, education, religion, and even in Christian mission.

Leadership development was one of the core ministries of our Lord Jesus Christ, and it should be the same of our ministries for the kingdom of God. Matthew tells us about Jesus' earthly ministries:

¹ Leadership development in this presentation means selection and training of leaders.

Jesus went through all the towns and villages, teaching in their synagogues, preaching the good news of the kingdom and healing every disease and sickness. When he saw the crowds, he had compassion on them, because they were harassed and helpless, like sheep without a shepherd. Then he said to his disciples, "The harvest is plentiful but the workers are few. Ask the Lord of the harvest, therefore, to send out workers into his harvest field." (9:35-39)

Jesus, out of his compassion for people, went through all the towns and villages of Israel, teaching in their synagogues, preaching the good news of the kingdom and healing every disease and sickness. He knew that the harvest was plentiful but that workers were few. He, therefore, asked his disciples to pray for workers.

Jesus called and trained the Twelve for the ministry of making disciples of all nations. "He appointed twelve—designating them apostles—that they might be with him and that he might send them out to preach and to have authority to drive out demons." (Mark 3:14-15)

We are called by God to work for the advancement of His kingdom through the ministry of preaching, teaching, healing, and developing succeeding leaders. As Jesus did, we also should be mindful about developing workers who will work together with us, succeeding our ministries. We cannot say that

our jobs are well done if we could not develop leaders.

Who, by the way, is a leader? According to J. Robert Clinton, a leader is "a person, with a God-given capacity and a God-given responsibility to influence a specific group of God's people toward His purposes for the group." In this definition of a leader, we see variables such as a person (leader), God-given gifts (God-given capacity), position (God-given responsibility), influence, target people (a specific group of God's people) and God's will (His purpose for the group). Leadership development, therefore, should be a ministry of selecting right persons, developing their God-given gifts, assigning ministries appropriate to them, and helping them discern the will of the Lord for them and their followers, and to help them influence their followers.

We must recognize that God is a missionary God and that we are called by God to participate in God's ministry as coworkers. When God calls us, God gives us gifts to carry on the responsibilities he entrusts to us. What is required for us is faithfulness to God. Leaders, therefore, must learn how to listen to God in order to know and do God's will.

J. Robert Clinton, The Making of a Leader (Colorado Springs, Colorado: NavPress, 1988), 245.

II. God is a Missionary God, and Missionaries are God's Co-Workers

Our God is a missionary God. God actively works for the coming of His kingdom and for the evangelization of the nations. God can work independently, but He chooses to work with, through, and in cooperation with His chosen people to accomplish His purposes. For example, God had determined to deliver His people Israel out of Egypt, but He wanted to work with Moses.

Exodus 3:7-10 reads,

The LORD said, "I have indeed seen the misery of my people in Egypt. I have heard them crying out because of their slave drivers, and I am concerned about their suffering. So I have come down to rescue them from the hand of the Egyptians and to bring them up out of that land into a good and spacious land, a land flowing with milk and honey—the home of the Canaanites, Hittites, Amorites, Perizzites, Hivites and Jebusites. And now the cry of the Israelites has reached me, and I have seen the way the Egyptians are oppressing them. So now, go. I am sending you to Pharaoh to bring my people the Israelites out of Egypt."

Moses listened to God and accomplished what God wanted him to do. He obeyed as God commanded

him. God called also His servants Abraham, Joseph, David, Daniel, Jesus, Paul, and other apostles in order to destroy the works of Satan, save humankind, and renew the world. As we train missionaries, we must help our trainees acknowledge that the leader of our missionary work is the Holy Spirit. We ought to train them to listen to God, to follow the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and to depend on the power of the Holy Spirit.

II. God Gives Authority and

Power to Missionaries

When Jesus called His disciples for the kingdom ministry, He gave them authority and power. "He called his twelve disciples to him and gave them authority to drive out evil spirits and to heal every disease and sickness." (Matt. 10:1).

Jesus gave his disciples mission to accomplish and also promise:

Then Jesus came to them and said, "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you

always, to the very end of the age." (Matt. 28:18-20) When God called Abraham for a mission, He gave him six-fold promises:

The LORD had said to Abram, "Leave your country, your people and your father's household and go to the land I will show you. I will make you into a great nation and I will bless you; I will make your name great, and you will be a blessing. I will bless those who bless you, and whoever curses you I will curse; and all peoples on earth will be blessed through you." (Gen. 12:1-3)

We, therefore, do not need to worry about resources, but need to obey God, depending on God for provision as Abraham did.

So Abram left, as the LORD had told him; and Lot went with him. Abram was seventy-five years old when he set out from Haran. He took his wife Sarai, his nephew Lot, all the possessions they had accumulated and the people they had acquired in Haran, and they set out for the land of Canaan, and they arrived there. (Gen. 12:4-5)

We ought to help our trainees discern God's will for them, identify their God-given gifts, and serve the Lord according

to their callings and God-given gifts. The Apostle Paul said, "I wish that all men were as I am. But each man has his own gift from God; one has this gift, another has that." (1 Cor. 7:7). As we deploy our missionaries, we need to do so according to their gifts so that they might meet the unmet need of the fields. In order to do that, we ought to help them find their gifts and identify the fields they can best serve while they receive missionary training.

III. Faithfulness is Required of Missionaries

The Apostle Paul wrote in 1 Corinthians 4:1-2,

So then, men ought to regard us as servants of Christ and as those entrusted with the secret things of God. Now it is required that those who have been given a trust must prove faithful.

Moses and Jesus were the best examples for our faithfulness. Hebrews 3:1-2 tells us.

Therefore, holy brothers, who share in the heavenly calling, fix your thoughts on Jesus, the apostle and high priest whom we confess. He was faithful to the one who appointed him, just as Moses was faithful in all God's house.

The writer of the Book of Hebrew tells us that Jesus was

faithful to the one who appointed him, just as Moses was faithful in all God's house. Moses was the most faithful servant of God among the people in the Old Testament, and Jesus was the most faithful servant of God among the people in the New Testament. The writer of the Book of Hebrew wrote: "He [Jesus] was faithful to the one who appointed him, just as Moses was faithful in all God's house." (Heb. 3:2) Leaders and the called ones, therefore, must believe that the one who called them is faithful and must live obedient life as Abraham did.

How could we be faithful? We can be faithful by first listening to God. By listening to God, we can understand His will. Then having understood His will, we must obey. The faithful leaders in the Bible had common characteristics. They closely worked with God who called them. Missionary training today must be concerned with developing the habit of walking with God in Word and praying to discern the will of God for the missionaries and to follow the guidance of the Holy Spirit, saying "no" to their personal ambitions (1 Thess. 5:19-22).

IV. The Qualification of

Cross-Cultural Missionaries

God uses human instruments for the accomplishment of His purposes. The Apostle Paul wrote:

How, then, can they call on the one they have not

believed in? And how can they believe in the one of whom they have not heard? And how can they hear without someone preaching to them? And how can they preach unless they are sent? As it is written, "How beautiful are the feet of those who bring good news!" (Rom. 10:14-15)

Cross-cultural missionaries must have the following qualities, and missionary training programs should help develop such qualities in the missionaries:

- 1. True love for God and God's people (John 21:15-17): Jesus, before he gave Peter the ministry of shepherding, asked him, "Simon son of John, do you truly love me more than these?" "Yes, Lord," he said, "You know that I love you." Jesus said, "Feed my lambs." The questions and answers are repeated in the verses 16 and 17.
- 2. Clear calling to be a missionary (Gal. 2:8-10): "For God, who was at work in the ministry of Peter as an apostle to the Jews, was also at work in my ministry as an apostle to the Gentiles." God's work will be done by the people God called, not by casual volunteers. James, Peter, and John (other apostles as well) were called to serve the Jews who were circumcised and whose language and culture were the same with theirs, but Barnabas and Paul were called to serve

- the Gentiles who were uncircumcised and whose language and culture were different from the Jews.
- 3. Total commitment to the Lord (2 Chron. 16:9a): "For the eyes of the Lord range throughout the earth to strengthen those whose hearts are fully committed to him."
- 4. Clean conscience (2 Tim. 2:20-21): "In a large hose there are articles not only of gold and silver, but also of wood and clay; some are for noble purposes and some for ignoble. If a man cleanses himself from the latter, he will be an instrument for noble purposes, made holy, useful for noble purposes, mad holy, useful to the Master and prepared to do any good work." God uses those who have a clean conscience.
- 5. Intimate fellowship with the Lord (Mark 1:35; Ex. 33:7-11): "Very early in the morning, while it was still dark, Jesus got up, left the house and went off to a solitary place, where he prayed." "The Lord would speak to Moses face to face, as a man speaks with his friend. Then Moses would return to the camp, but his young aide Joshua son of Nun did not leave the tent." Missionaries must keep intimate fellowship with the Lord who called them to understand the will of God and be faithful to the Lord as Moses and Jesus were.
- 6. Knowledge of the Word of God (2 Tim. 2:15): "Do

your best to present yourself to God as one approved, a workman who does not need to be ashamed and who correctly handles the word of truth." Missionaries must have a deep knowledge of the Word of God

- 7. Ability to prepare God's people for ministry (Eph. 4:11-12; 2 Tim. 2:1-2): "It was he who gave some to be apostles, some to be prophets, some to be evangelists, and some to be pastors and teachers, to prepare God's people for works of service, so that the body of Christ may be built up." "You then, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus. And the things you have heard me say in the presence of many witnesses entrust to reliable men who will also be qualified to teach others." Missionaries must have gifts of teaching, training, and equipping people of God for various ministries.
- 8. Focused life and work (2 Tim. 2:4): "No one serving as a soldier gets involved in civilian affairs—he wants to please his commanding office." Missionaries must concentrate on the ministries God has called them to.
- 9. Humility in working with others (Phil. 2:3-4): "Do nothing out of selfish ambition or vain conceit, but in humility consider others better than yourselves. Each of you should look not only to your own inter-

ests, but also the interests of others." Missionaries should have humble minds and consider others better than themselves. In doing so, they work collaboratively and partner in ministry with others who are called to the same cause.

10. Good reputation at home (1 Tim. 3:5-7; Acts 16:2): "If anyone does not know how to manage his own family, how can he take care of God's church?" He must not be a recent convert, or he may become conceited and fall under the same judgement as the devil. He must also have a good reputation with outsiders, so that he will not fall into disgrace and into the devil's trap." "The brothers at Lystra and Iconium spoke well of him [Timothy]."Missionaries who have good reputation and credit at home can carry on missionary responsibility successfully in the mission field.

Today's missionary training programs ought to include contents that will develop the above-listed qualities in the lives of missionary candidates, particularly in their walk with the Lord in Word and prayer for them to know the will of God for them and to obey Him. The following Scriptures remind us how important it is for missionaries to listen to God, to do His will, and to do the work that God wants them to do:

Moses listened to God. "The Israelites did all this just as

the Lord commanded Moses." (Num. 1:54) Jesus listened to God. "Very early in the morning, while it was still dark, Jesus got up, left the house and went off to a solitary place, where he prayed." (Mark 1:35); "For I did not speak on my own, but the Father who sent me commanded me to say all that I have spoken." (John 12:49)

The Holy Spirit also listened to God the Father. "But when he, the Spirit of truth, comes, he will guide you into all truth. He will not speak on his own; he will speak only what he hears, and he will tell you what is yet to come." (John 16:13) Paul listened to God. "You will be his witness to all men of what you have seen and heard" (Acts 22:15); "Now get up and stand on your feet. I have appeared to you to appoint you as a servant and as a witness of what you have seen of me and what I will show you." (Acts 26:15-16) The Apostle John also listened to God and proclaimed what he had seen and hear. He said, "We proclaim to you what we have seen and heard, so that you also may have fellowship with us. And our fellowship is with the Father and with his Son, Jesus Christ." (1 John 1:3)

V. Mission Education in A Seminary Setting and in A Mission Agency Setting

In this section of my presentation, I would like to introduce the mission education of Fuller Theological Seminary's School of Intercultural Studies as a case study for mission education in a seminary setting³ and the mission education of GMTC as a case study for mission education in a mission agency setting. Fuller's School of Intercultural Studies (formerly the School of World Mission) has been known as the one of the largest and the most advanced school in the area of mission education in a seminary setting, and GMTC is one of the most advanced mission agencies in Korea in the area of missionary training and mission education.

1. Mission Education in a Seminary Setting: Fuller's School of Intercultural Studies

Fuller Theological Seminary's School of Intercultural Studies offers six distinctive degree programs and five certificate programs for missionaries, missionary candidates, mission leaders, and mission-minded pastors and lay people in both in English and Korean. Fuller offers on-line programs and on-campus programs at its Pasadena campus and some regional campuses.

The degree programs for mission workers are MA in Intercultural Studies, MA in Global Leadership, ThM in Intercultural Studies, Doctor of Ministry in Global Ministries, Doctor of Missiology (Doctor of Intercultural Studies), and Doctor of Philosophy in Intercultural Studies. The school

³ Fuller School of Intercultural Studies with various mission programs equip leaders for different kinds of ministries. The school offers field training programs also for those who did not have cross-cultural missionary experience.

also offers certificate programs. The certificate programs are Certificate in Church Planting, Certificate in Islamic Studies, Certificate in Christian Studies, Certificate in Christian Studies for Missionaries, and Certificate in Global Ministries.

a. Degree Programs

MA in Intercultural Studies (in English and Korean): MAICS is for experienced mission leaders to strengthen and sharpen their ministries in context through off-line, on-line, and cohort-based programs. Emphasizing holistic formation, this program prepares students for informed intercultural engagement locally and globally. Fuller offers practicum course for those who have not had field ministry experience.

MA in Global Leadership: Students will get new insights for their ministry leadership through practical learning in a safe community of peer leaders with electives that target their needs. Designed for leaders with at least four years of experience in a church, mission, non-profit, or business role, the MAGL's primarily online format supports students in their ministry context as they study.

ThM in Intercultural Studies (in English and Korean): This program enables practitioners to pursue concentrated coursework in one area of missiological study. This program serves as a stepping stone to PhD program.

DMin in Global Ministries (in Korean): The DMin GM course is designed for ministers, missionaries, and lay leaders who have more than three years of ministry experience with a Master of Divinity (MA) degree or a Master of Divinity in theology (MA). It is a field-oriented degree program that fosters a multitude of professional ministers who faithfully participate in God's mission through missiological training.

Doctor of Missiology (DMiss) / Doctor of Intercultural Studies (DIS) (in English and Korean): The DMiss/ DIS program helps experienced leaders integrate theory and practical research to effect change in their context of service. This degree is for mission leaders who will influence other leaders. Fuller grants an alternate degree Doctor of Intercultural Studies upon the request of students.

PhD in Intercultural Studies: The highest credential Fuller SIS offers. PhD program provides students the opportunity to design, develop, and complete a customized research plan. PhD ICS is a degree for those who will be involved in teaching and research ministries.

b. Non-Degree Programs

Certificate in Church Planting: This program gives church planters the theological foundations and missiological principles to inform their work.

Certificate in Islamic Studies: This certificate helps students to more knowledgeably and skillfully engage Muslims in a dynamic global environment.

Certificate in Christian Studies: Students complete a focused course of study or a sampling of intercultural studies courses with this flexible certificate.

Certificate in Christian Studies for Missionaries: This 100% online, cohort-based program offers coursework specifically designed for missionaries in the field.

Certificate in Global Ministries: This program is to provide missiological education to missionaries, missionary candidates, and church/mission leaders who are committed to serve the Lord cross-culturally. The goals of the program are: 1) to provide the students foundational courses for mission, 2) to provide the students opportunity to receive mission education in cost-effective way in their country, and 3) to help them take Fuller SIS Master programs after the completion of the certificate program.

Mission Education in a Mission Agency Setting: GMTC

The Global Missionary Training Center (GMTC) was opened in April 1986 and has trained more than 1,600

missionaries through 53 trainings over the last 30 years. Those who graduated from GMTC were primarily sent to mission fields to serve as cross-cultural missionaries.

The first decade of GMTC training was focused on the understanding of other cultures and teaching English. At the time when there was a lack of mission experience in other cultures, the important parts of the trainings [of Korean missionaries] were to strengthen the qualities and capabilities of intercultural communication, teaching on theories and practice of cross-cultural missions, language acquisition methodology, and English conversation.

The second decade [of GMTC training] has increased the proportion of missionary lectures, such as missiology, mission history, cultural anthropology, understanding other religions, church planting, and spiritual battles, to the existing training contents. This has been influenced by the development of evangelical missiology and has strengthened training in this field.

The third decade of GMTC training has focused on missiology, biblical theology, and counseling. In addition, various elective courses such as reading discussion, debriefing, and member care were developed. Over the past 30 years, the GMTC training program has consistently evolved in detail with changes in the times and academic progress based on unchanged training goals and core values. Over the past 30 years, the GMTC has made great efforts to find the optimal combination of mission training programs. Here are some key points of the GMTC training program so far.

a. Training Philosophy

On a broader scale, the GMTC training philosophy is based on scientific and artistic factors. Scientific factor means that the training of GMTC is linked to pedagogical and social sciences research area. The artistic factor means that the training of the GMTC seeks change in emotion and psychology, change in mind and attitude. Based on these two factors, GMTC's training philosophy can be expressed in three ways.

b. Training Goals

First, the ultimate goal of GMTC training is "the glory of God". The second goal of GMTC training is "Rapid Evangelization" that will bring the glory of God. Third, the GMTC focuses on training "mission leaders" as a way to accomplish these goals and objectives.

The GMTC's training reflects these long-term, macrotraining philosophies and has three training objectives:

First, GMTC develops missionaries who strive for a lifetime to become leaders with a biblical worldview. This suggests that GMTC training focuses on changes in beliefs and value systems that enable a real change in visible behavior.

Second, GMTC pursues change and maturity using formal, informal, and non-formal methods of education. It utilizes organic education methods that take into account not only knowledge transfer through systematic lectures and discussions, but also personal confidence formation between

trainees and an exchange of learning. Therefore, the GMTC training aims to train not only the communicator of knowledge but also the trainee who becomes a model of life and ministry, and the community through the relationship between trainees who open their inner world and learn from others.

Third, GMTC aims to train the whole person. It has not only concerned of trainee's knowledge, being and conduct, but also the whole life and the whole family of the trainee. Part of the trainee's self, or only a part of the members of the trainee's family, participates fully in mission and differs significantly from the whole family consciousness of participation in mission. True mission training sees the whole life of missionaries and the understanding and support of family members to be backed up.

c. Core Values of Training

Key values for achieving GMTC goals are: i) professional excellence, ii) team work, iii) prayer life, iv) respect for the total person, v) respect for women's leadership, vi) interdenominational community, vii) living by faith, viii) honesty, ix) simple life, x) ownership of the community, xi) servanthood, xii) integration of theories and practices.

The GMTC emphasizes that faculty and staffs are key tools to share the core value of GMTC with trainees. GMTC's team ministry model, where personality, character, and organic interactions are reflected in these core values, is important. Behind that, there is a more fundamental value that the core

value of the GMTC will become effective when it is accepted and exposed as a way of life.

d. Operation of Training Programs

As mentioned earlier, the GMTC has completed 53 training sessions over the past 30 years. As of March 2017, the 54th training course is under way. GMTC training is conducted once in the first half of the year and once in the second half of the year. Approximately 25-35 trainees participate in each training. There are 21 weeks in the first half and 16 weeks in the second half. During the training period, the trainees enter the training center, get together and are trained in the community.

In recent years, GMTC has made a meaningful change. It has transformed the second half of the program, which had been going on, into missionary extension training. This was a change from pre-field training to new missionaries before they leave for the mission field, and re-training for field missionaries who graduated from GMTC and had some experience in the field in the second half of the training. We no longer expect that missionaries remain in their mission fields until they retire. We are living in the time that population declines, aging, and mission fields are also rapidly changing. We also see professional knowledge also has been rapidly changing. This change of time has brought about the importance of retraining (or continuing education) of more than 20,000 Korean missionaries. As a result, the GMTC

breached an important turning point for missionary training, and in the second half of the year, it provided continuing education for missionaries on furlough.

The two trainings have the following differences. In the first half of training for the new missionaries, it focuses on i) comprehensive understanding of missions, ii) adaptation of other cultures and ministry skills, iii) holistic maturation based on self-understanding and establishment of healthy missionary family. The second half of training, namely missionary extension education and training, focuses on i) reflection and evaluation of one's missionary life and work; ii) renewing and redirecting one's ministry; and iii) rest and recharging. In addition, the second half of the Missionary Extension Education and Training Program is run not only for missionaries who graduated from GMTC's first missionary training but also generally for Korean missionaries.

e. Curriculum of Training

The GMTC holds a faculty meeting to determine the curriculum before each training session begins. There is a difference in the basic curriculum according to the first half of the missionary training program and the second half of the missionary training program. In addition, the final curriculum is determined by taking into account the characteristics of the trainees' structure in each training jockey.

The most significant feature of the GMTC training curriculum is not the curriculum itself, but the organization of the faculty that deals with it. In GMTC training, the reliance on external instructors is no more than 10%. This means that all GMTC courses are closely related to the training philosophy that GMTC pursues, so GMTC faculty who share the core values and the training philosophy that GMTC pursues are inevitable. Another level of programs to complete the GMTC curriculum are Wednesday worship, expository QT, life formation, tutor group meeting, Friday prayer meeting, and missionary training, etc.

3. Summary of GMTC Training

Over the past 30 years, the GMTC training program has undergone many changes and developments. This change and development is due to the clear philosophy, goals and core values that GMTC has maintained. It also appears to be a result of a dynamic response to the Korean missionary movement and the demands and needs of the times. As a result, what the GMTC expects is a continuing journey to a more mature training program that allows the GMTC to suggest and develop direction and methodology for self-missiologizing that missionaries must pursue.

VI. Conclustions of Today's

Missionary Training: An Introduction

As leadership development was one of the core ministries of Jesus, it should be the same to the current mission leaders.

Today's missionary training, whether it is done in a seminary setting or in a mission agency setting, should include spiritual formation, knowledge impartation, and gift development. Training should occur not only in a classroom setting, but also in the fields. Missionaries, above all, should be trained how to listen to God to know the will of God for them and do mission in God's way.

Appendix: GMTC Missionary Training Program

OUTLINE OF GMTC TRAINING PROGRAM

Spiritual Maturity

(Godliness, Spiritual Self-Discipline, Concern of the Lost Souls, Spirit-led life and Work, Servanthood)

Spirituality of A Missionary	Wednesday Service	Friday Prayer Meeting	Prayer for the World	Day of Prayer	Personal Prayer and Meditation
Relationship with God Expository QT Godly Life Spirituality Prayer Spiritual Maturity Theological Perspective Spiritual Influence Spiritual Leadership	Word of God and Mission Incarnational Mission Cross of Christ and Mission Triune God and Mission Transformation and Maturity Mission of a Missionary Missionary Spirituality Sinfulness of a Missionary Faith of a missionary	Prayer of Missionary Community Word and Testimony Debriefing Intercessary Prayer	Urgent Prayer for the Whole World Prayer for GMTC Alumns Prayer for Volunteers Prayer for Trainees and Staffs Prayer for Local Churches and Missions	Missionary and Prayer Life Missionary and Spirituality Threefold Prayer Writing Prayer Contents Prayer in Psalms Spiritual Readings Praise	Prayer for Missionary Need Prayer for Relationship Recover and Improvement with God

Personality Maturity

(Balanced Christian Life, Trustworthiness and Integrity, Morality, Evaluation by Sending Church and Local Community, Accountability)

Missionary Self Understanding	Life Formation	Missionary Accountability
 Application for Missionary Training Who Am I? What Kind of Missionary Am I? Missionary Debriefing Missionary Ministry Debriefing Taylor-Johnson Personality Analysis Test (TJTA) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), SCT, HTP Tutor Interview Missionary Profile Health Checkup Result 	Missionary Holistic Transformation and Maturity Missionary Emotion Management Missionary Adult Child Missionary Spirituality Missionary Character and Personality Missionary Spirituality in 100 Year Long Life Expectancy	Missionary Relationship with Local Church Missionary Relationship with Local Church and Missions Missionary Self Development Missionary Co-Worker Development

Emotional and Physical Health

(Adaptability to Stress and Loneliness, Balanced Life, Health Care and Health Common Sense, Sound Self Understanding and Positive Self -Esteem)

Healthcare	Life Formation	Community Life
 Health Seminary Biblical Worldview of Body Tropical Medicine Nutritional Understanding of Food Knowledge of Emergency Basic Knowledge of Emergency Drugs Stretching Practice 	Holistic Heath Healthcare Emotion Management Adult Child	Taekwondo, Table Tennis, Jogging, Walk, Running, Foot Soccer, Badminton, Children's Athletic Classroom, Various Hobby Classrooms (Coffee, Knitting, Photography, Music, Etc.)

亞洲經驗

Family Life

(Couple: Maturity of Marital Relationship, Couple and Parent-Child Relationship, Balanced Life, Peaceful Family Atmosphere, Unique Nature of Missionary Education, Celebacy, Healthy Single Life, Self-management and Interpersonal Relationship of Single Person)

Missionary Family Life	Tutor Group	Counseling	Family Relationship
 Family Life Seminar Couple Life Seminar Child Raising Seminar Single Missionary Seminar MK Seminar 	 Pastoral Care Life Formation Application Personal and Family Concerns and Needs 	Couple Counseling Personal Counseling Psychological Counseling	• Family Night • MT

Sociability, Human Relations Skills

(Effective Communication Skill, Conflict Handling, Leadership, Community Life, Relationship Between Home Church and Field Church, Attitude of Respect for Authority, Relationship with Fellow Workers, Sound National and Civic Consciousness)

Relationship with Fellow Workers, Sound National and Civic Consciousness)				
Missionary Identity	Life Formation	Co-Worker Development	Counseling	Team Work
Korean and Korean Missionary Korean People's Cultural Identity and Missionary Korean Missionaries as Global Citizen Korean Culture and Missionary Culture Korean Culture and Mission Korean Christian Worldview and Mission Korean Christian Worldvies and Mission Modern Korean History and Korean Christianity Cultural Characteristics of Modern Korea and Mission Korean Consciousness	Philosophy and Principles of Life Formation Missionary Self-management and Development Missionary Healcare Missionary Gift Development Missionary Leadership Development Missionary Expertise Development Missionary Financial Management Missionary Writing	Missionary Identity and Support Missionary Community and Cooperative Mission Missionary Finacial Sponsor Development Relationship Between Missionary and Church Missionary Report and Mission Letter Principles of Missionary Profile Creation Selection and Evaluation of Mission Project	Principles and Practice of Christian Counseling Pastoral Counseling and Care Missionary Counseling Missionary Child Counseling Missionary Psychotherapy and Recovery Story Therapy and Methodology	Story Therapy and Methodology Team Work and Mission Team Work and Effectiveness of Work Principles and Practice Limit and Possibility of Missionary teamwork Case Study of Team Work
Structure				

Skills for Cross-Cultural Ministry

(Ministry Skills and Responsibility, Spiritual Battle and Power Encounter,
Discipling Local Leaders, Church Planting in the Fields, Cooperation with Local leaders,
Planning Mission Strategy, Passion for Cross-Cultural Evangelism,
Leadership and Team Work Skill, Basic Understanding of Sermon Writing,
Counseling Ministry, Understanding the Principles of
Administration and Organization, Specialty)

Turning and Organization, Specially)				
Cross-Cultural Discipleship Training	Cross-Cultural Communi-cation	Strategy of Cross-Cultural Ministry	Crisis Management	
Essence and Purpose of Christian Discipleship Training Issues of Modern Christian Discipleship Training Discipleship Training and Discipleship Training and Ecclesiology Discipleship Training and Ecclesiology Discipleship Training and Mission Discipleship Training and Mission Discipleship Training and Leadership Case Study of Discipleship Training and Bible Discipleship Training and Mission Strategy Discipleship Training and Mission Strategy Discipleship Training and Mission Strategy Discipleship Training and Worldview Discipleship Training and Reproduction	Method of Language and Culture Learning Communi-cation Clinic Communication Skill Culture, Worldview and Communication Principles of Cross-Cultural Communi-cation and Case Study Global Citizen's Communi-cation of Bible Message Verbal and Non-Verbal Communi-cation Family Communication Social Communication Ministry Community and Communi-cation	Mission Strategy in the Bible Modern Mission Strategy Issue of Modern Mission Strategy Vision for Strategic Future of the Korean Mission Method of Planing Comprehen-sive Mission Strategy Strategy Evaluation and Method Strategy Consulting Method	Definition and Types of Crisis Essence of Crisis Missionary Crisis Recognition Crisis Management of Missionary Missionary Crisis Management and method Missionary Crisis Management and Network Crisis Policy and Missio Crisis and Opportunity	

Community Development Seminar	Cross-Cultural Church Planting	Professional Mission	Mission Administration	Mission Practice
Community Development Theory Case Study of Community Development Community Development and Mission Development of Rural Areaand Mission Community Development and Appropriate Skills Holistic Community Development Community Development Community Development Community Development Community Development Development Community Development	Essence and Purpose of church Principles of Church Planting Method of Cross-Cultural Church Planting and Discipleship Cross-Cultural Church Planting and Team Work Leadership Cross-Cultural Church Planting and Team Work Leadership Cross-Cultural Church Planting and Case Study Church Planting and Area Study Cross-Cultural Church Planting and Area Study Torss-Cultural Church Planting and Mission Strategy	Professionalism and Mission Job and Mission Business and Mission Arts and Mission Culture and Mission Technology and Mission Information and Mission Labor and Mission Short Term Misison Money and Mission Employment and Mission Employment and Mission Income Generation and Mission Ceneration and Mission Economy Among	Mission Administration Modern Mission Administration Mission Administration and Missionary Mission Administration and Policy Administrative Practice of Missions (Denomination, Interdenominational, Home and International Missions) Dialogue with Mission Leaders	Relationship with Missions Relationship with Sending Church Relationship with Sponsors Relationship with Local People Relationship with Missionaries Process of Adaptation in the Fields Understanding the Field Culture

Biblical and Theological Understanding

(Attitude to Keep Learning, Biblical Foundation, Biblical Understanding of Doctrine and Its Application, Balanced Biblical Ecclesiology, Understanding Other Religion, Understanding of Church History)

	of Other Hermeneutics	Contextualization	Methodology of Cross-Cultural Research	Mission History
Advisor Advisory Select Reading and Project Direction Tutor/ Advisor's Project Supervising Missionary Project Oultu • World • World • World • Relig • Buddl • Islam • Hindu • Folk l • Minor Relig • Plural Uniqu	logy ion and re liview her ion hism Religion rity ion lism and lission ACTS and Mission ACTS and Mission Revelation and Mission lission Christ ogical Sion Ocial		Origin and Motivation of Cross-Cultural Research Historical Background of Cross-Cultural Research Methodoloy of Cross-Cultural Research Literature Review and Field Survey Field Note and File Note creating Racial Profile Receptivity and Need Analysis Resource Assessment and Goal Setting How to Use Racial Profile	Mission in the Bible Times History of Christianity and Mission Mission in the Middle Age History of Roman Catholic Church and Mission European Christianity and Mission North American Christianity and Mission History of African Christianity and Mission History of African Christianity and Mission History of Asian Christianity and Mission History of Asian Christianity and Mission History of Latin American Christianity and Mission History of Modern Christianity and Mission History of Modern Christianity and Mission History of Western and Non-Western Christianity and Mission People-Centered Mission History Research Methodology of Narrative Mission History Mission History Mission History

Missiology, Cross-Cultural Understanding

(General Understanding of Mission, General Understanding of Mission History, Stress Management from Stress, Dedication and Understanding Target People. Understanding Language Acquisition, Cross-Cultural Communication, Understanding the Critical Contextualization, Analysis and Understanding Own and Other Cultures)

Missiology	Ministry Philosophy	Trends of Modern Mission	Korean Church History	Spiritual Battle	Mission and Cultural Anthropology
Mission Theology Missio Dei and Essnee of Theology Missiology and Mission Environment Mission, Missionary, Missionary, Missiology Research Resoruces and Dimentions Origin of Mission and Church Mission and Society Mission and World Theology of Trinity and Mission Bible the Mission Book Missional Church	Ministy Philosophy of Missionary Value System of Missionary Work Essence and Purspose of Missin Goals of Mission Method of Mission Work Evaluation of Missionary Work Correction and Supplement of Mission Work	Developmental-Process of Modern Christian Mission Trends and Prospect of Modern Missionary Movement Main Issue of and Debate of Modern Missionary Movement Missionary Movement Mission Statistic	Historical Background of Korean Christanity Korean Christianity and Role of Missionary Identity of Korean Christian Theology Cultural Identity of Korean Christianity A Study on People in Korean Christianity Role of Korean Christianity Charateristics of Korean Christianity Charateristics of Korean Church Leadership Korean Church Leadership Korean Christian Mission Localization and Globalization of the Korean Christianity Korean Christianity	Spiritual Battle and Mission Spiritual Battle and Missionary Spiritual Battle and the Bible Spiritual Battle and Mission Strategy Spiritual Battle and Kingdom of GodSpiritual Battle and Spiritual Discernment Spiritual Battle and Truth Battle	Mission and Worldview Mission and Culture Missin and Human History Mission and Ethnography Mission and Society Mission and Language Mission and Humanism Mission and Urban Anthropology Mission and Psychological Anthropology Mission and Cyber Culture Korean Conscious Structure

Practical Area

(Life Knowledge and Technology, Emergency Treatment Method, Operation of Mission Equipment, Common Sense of Overseas Travel and Etiquettes in the International Society)

- · Building Management Skill
- · Plumbing Skill
- · Electricity Skill
- · Car Maintenance Skill
- · Computer Skill
- Cardiopulmonary (CPR)
- · Beauty
- · Car Maintenance
- Dressmaking
- Dental Hygiene
- · Hand Accupuncture · Photography Skill
- · Coffee Class

- IT Education
- Computer Programming
- · How to Use Thinkwise
- Maintenance of Mobile Hub

Other Activities

- Orientation
- · Building and House Maintenance
- Family Night
- Wedness Evening Service
- Prayer Day
- · Prayer for the Wolrd
- · Reading Time
- · Common meal
- Selective Special Lecture
- · Children's School

- · Church and Individual Meal Service
- Faculty Meeting Staff
- Meeting · Monday Devotional
- Time · Regular Meeting
- With Tutor · Discussion on
- Reading
- · Cleaning Responsibility · Exercise and Fellowship
- MT
- Tutor Group Activity
- · Informal Club Activity of Trainees
- · Counseling (Personal,
- · Couple, Children)

- · After School
- · Practical Skills
- · Personal Project
- Small Group Project
- Family Project
- LAM, LAM21 Meeting
- · Open House
- · Personal Tutoring
- WrappingUp
- Comprehensive Exam
- · Thanksgiving Night
- Graduation Ceremony

10. Today's Missionary Training: Korea Experience

Timothy Park

I. Introduction

Missionary works in the past were carried on by Western churches, which had strong political, economic, military, and ecclesiastic backgrounds. They carried on missionary work from the position of strength. Christians, for a long time, thought of missionary work as something Western churches should do. Non-western churches, therefore, did not get involved in missionary work.

The Korean Church, however, has changed the global church's general understanding of mission by aggressively launching a missionary movement while the Church was young, poor, and weak. When the Korean Church started cross-cultural missionary work, Korea was under Japanese colonial rule. Korean people were poor, and the Korean church

was young. Korean missionaries during Japanese colonial rule and after Korean War carried on their missionary work from the position of weakness. The Korean Church sent a message to the world that non-Western churches can and should also participate in the missionary movement.

The Korean Church has been a missionary church almost from the beginning of the church. The churches in the world began to recognize the dynamic emergence of the Korean Church as a missionary church particularly since 1980s. The Korea World Missions Association (KWMA) has released statistics, showing that 27,205 Korean missionaries are working in 172 countries as of December 31, 2016. The Korean Church has played and will play an important and unique role in the missionary movement of the global church in the 21st century. Both Western and non-Western churches have lessons to learn from the Korean church for their missionary work.

In this paper, I will make a brief overview of the missionary movement of the Korean Church, from its beginning to the present, describe the current situation of the Korean mission, factors that contributed to the missionary movement of the Korean Church, unique assets and problems of the Korean mission, the training of missionaries in the Korean Church, and lastly, provide suggestions to the Korean Church and other non-Western churches for missionary training.

^{1 &}lt;http://www.kwma.org>.

II. A Brief History of the Korean Mission

The mission history of the Korean Church can be divided into three partially overlapping periods: 1) mission during Japanese colonial rule (1907-1957), 2) mission after the independence of Korea (1955-1991), and 3) current mission (1980-present). Let us note the missionary movement of the Korean Church in each period. Each period was unique in terms of its characteristics.

A. Mission During Japanese Colonial Period (1907-1957)

Korea was officially annexed to Japan in 1910 and liberated from Japan in 1945. Japan, however, began to take control of Korea from 1905. Yi Ki-Poong was sent to Jeju Island (known as Island of Quelpart to Westerners) in 1907 as the first Korean cross-cultural missionary during Japanese colonial rule over Korea. Pang Ji-Il, who was sent to Shandong, China in 1937 and returned home in 1957, was the last Korean cross-cultural missionary sent during Japanese colonial rule.

The Korean Church's missionary work outside the Korean Peninsula began as early as 1907. This was when the self-supporting, self-governing, and self-propagating independent Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in Korea was ushered into existence. As the first native Presbytery was constituted, seven men, graduates of the Theological Seminary of Korea (Pyeongyang), were ordained to the ministry. Yi Ki-

Poong, one of the seven, went to Jeju Island as missionary. George L. Paik wrote it as follow:

Yi Ki Poong, one of the seven ordained ministers, volunteered to go to the Island of Quelpart [Jeju], about sixty miles [96 km] off the southern coast of the mainland, as the first Protestant missionary of the Korean church. The Presbytery accepted his offer and appointed a missionary committee to administer the undertaking and ordered the whole church to make a special offering to carry on the propagation of the faith.²

"From its very organization," W. D. Reynolds said, "the Presbytery of Korea unfurled its blue banner to the world as a missionary church." This missionary movement gradually won the support of the believers and the church sent missionaries to other parts of the world. In 1909, the Church ordained the second group of ministers. They were nine. The Church sent one of them, Rev. Choi Kwan-Heul, as missionary to Vladivostock, Siberia, a Russian territory. In the same year, the Presbytery of the church also sent Rev. Han Suk-Jin to Korean

² George Paik, The History of Protestant Missions in Korean 1832-1910 (Seoul, Korea: Yunsei University Press, 1929).

³ W.D. Reynolds, "The Presbytery of Korea," (*The*) Korea Mission Field 3, no. 11, ed. C. C. Vinton and W. G. Cram (Seoul: Evangelical Missions in Korea, 1907).

students in Tokyo, and Pang Hwa-Chung to Korean emigrants in California and Mexico.⁴

In 1912, when the General Assembly was organized, the Presbyterian Church in Korea made a resolution to send three ministers to Shandong, China, the birth place of Confucius and Mencius. It was a memorial work for the organization of the General Assembly. The three missionaries went to the field in 1913 with their family members. "Again, as an expression of the joy of the Church in the great event, a Thank Offering was taken throughout Korea and the three pastors and their families were sent to open a real Foreign Mission work in the Chinese language for the Chinese in Shantung, China." The most important agenda of the Presbyterian Church in Korea upon organization of the Independent Presbyterian in 1907 and General Assembly in 1912 were commissioning cross-cultural missionaries.

The Korean Church sent about eighty missionaries outside the Korean peninsula during Japanese colonial regime. The church sent missionaries to Jeju Island, Siberia, Japan, California, Mexico, Manchuria, Shandong, Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Mongolia, etc. Most of her missionaries during the Japanese colonial period were missionaries to Korean immigrants in other countries, but they also engaged in the ministries to win natives to Christ.

⁴ Paik, The History of Protestant Mission in Korea 1832-1910, 390; Northern Presbyterian Report for 1910, 281.

⁵ Korean Mission Field 30, no. 8 (August 1934).

The most significant and greatest missionary work of the Korean Church, however, was the work in Shandong, China. Mission to Shandong was genuine foreign missionary work. It was the first Asia mission by Asian people since the days of the Apostles. It was interesting to note that the missionary works were carried out by despised people who lost their sovereignty. The Korean Church was young, Korea was one of the poorest countries in the world, and Korea had lost her sovereignty to Japan.

B. Mission After Independence of Korea (1955-1991)

After the World War II, the political situation in East Asia hindered the missionary movement of the Korean Church. The Communist Revolution in Mainland China and the Korean War compelled the Korean Church to temporarily suspend her missionary enterprise. Though Korea restored her sovereignty from Japan in 1945, she underwent a civil war from 1950 to 1953 and was in an extremely difficult situation. The GDP of Korea after the Korean War was less than \$70. The church, however, continued to carry on missionary work despite the destitute conditions.

After the independence of Korea, the next three decades of missions were also missions from a position of weakness. Korean missionaries in this particular period carried out their missionary responsibilities without strong political, ecclesiastical, or financial support. They humbly served the Lord among the nations. Korean missions during this period was carried both denominations and missions, but mainly by denominations. In the period of Korean missions after independence, foreign mission organizations not only served as channels for missionary dispatch and deployment, but also as partial financial supporters while Korea was economically strained. Foreign missionaries in Korea and other countries served as receiving bodies, deploying them in and supervising their work.

C. Current Mission (1980-Present)

Although the Korean Church has been a missionary church from the beginning, the church began more aggressively sending out missionaries in 1980s and has continued to do so. In fact, the Korean Church has become one of the most major missionary sending churches in the 21st century. The explosive church growth, marvelous economic growth, continued immigration growth to many countries of the world, nation's diplomacy growth, higher education, and accumulated missionary experience have enhanced the missionary movement of the Korean church in recent years.

Korean missionary work in the last four decades has been characterized as mission from affluence. It was good and bad. The economic affluence of Korea enabled the Korean Church to support missionaries, but Korean missionaries in recent years tend to depend on material resources, rather than on the power of the Holy Spirit. They also tend to nurture dependency in the minds of national workers. Korean missions in the current period can be described as mission from the position of strengths—mission from affluence.

III. Current Situation of the Korean Mission

The Korean Church has emerged as a new missionary force by aggressively launching her missionary enterprise to the world. Most of the Korean Church leaders are aware of their missionary responsibilities to the world. They believe that the Lord is using them for the coming of the kingdom.

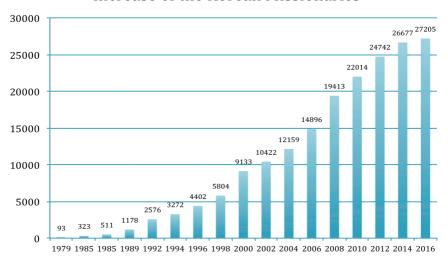
A. Current Status of the Korean Mission

According to the survey conducted recently by the Korea World Missions Association (KWMA), 27,205 Korean missionaries are working in 172 countries as of December 31, 2016.

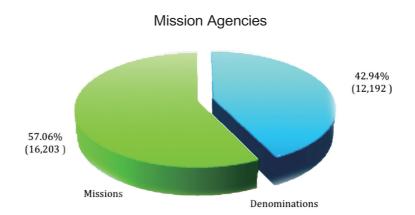
In terms of sending organizations, denominations sent 12,192 missionaries (42.94% of the total missionaries), while other mission organizations sent 16,203 (57.06% of the total missionaries) as of December 31, 2016. This number includes the overlapping numbers (1,190) who have duel membership of denomination and mission.

Among the missionary sending agencies, the Global Mission Society has sent the largest number of missionaries

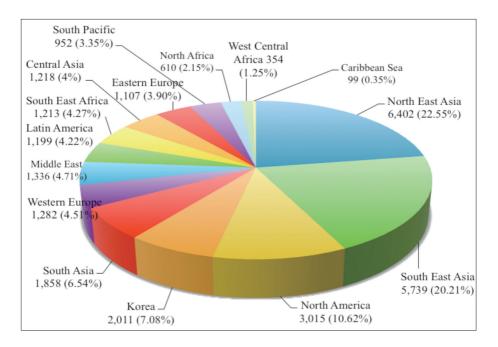
Increase of the Korean Missionaries



(Source: <http://www.krim.org>; <http://www.kwma.org>)



Geographical proportion



(2,516 missionaries to 96 countries)⁶, keeping the unbeatable first place for several years. Presbyterian Church of Korea (Tonghap) and Methodist Church in Korea Mission follow GMS. Among the missions, University Bible Fellowship,

^{6 &}lt;http://gms.kr/?d1=2&d2=1&d3=1>.

Inter-Corp, and the Paul Mission International are the largest missionary-sending agencies.⁷

In terms of the geographical locations of the Korean missionaries, 6,402 (22.55%) missionaries are working in North-East Asia; 5,739 (20.21%) missionaries are working in South-East Asia; 3,015 (10.62%) missionaries are in North America; 2,011 (7.08%) missionaries are in Korea; 1,858 (6.54%) missionaries are in South Asia; 1,282 (4.51%) missionaries are in Western Europe; 1,336 (4.71) missionaries are in the Middle East; 1,199 (4.22%) missionaries are in Latin America; 1,213 (4.27%) missionaries are in South East Africa; 1,218 (4.29%) missionaries are in Central Asia; 1,107 (3.90%) missionaries are in Eastern Europe; 952 (3.35%) missionaries are in South Pacific Ocean; 610 (2.15%) missionaries are in Northern Africa; 354 (1.25%) missionaries are in West and Central Africa; and 99 (0.35%) missionaries are in Caribbean Sea.⁸ The majority of Korean missionaries are working in Asian countries and in North America.

^{7 &}lt;http://www.ubf.org/world-mission-news/korea/interview-article-historical-meaning-korea-ubf-50th-anniversary>.

⁸ KWMA, Statistics of the sending of Korean Missionaries as of the End of December 2016 (Seoul: KWMA, 2017), 6.

Korean missionaries are involved in the following types of ministries:

Major Ministries	No. of Countries	No. of Missionaries
Church Planting	155	14,096
Discipleship Training	140	9,533
Welfare / Development	83	2,071
Campus	64	2,031
Education	77	1,667
Medical	58	689
Children/Youth	72	622
Culture/Sports	57	620
Total	31,329	

Korean missionaries are involved in various ministries that are necessary for the coming of the kingdom of God. The fact that more than 44.99% of the Korean missionaries are involved in church planting ministry means that the Korean missionaries have a high view of the church.

B. Some Major Changes of the Korean Mission

Major changes in Korean missions have occurred in the last two decades.

- 1. From Mission to Korean Immigrants to Mission to Unreached Peoples: Korean missions in the 1970s was mainly for Korean immigrants in other countries. However, most Korean missionaries got involved in cross-cultural mission at the end of 1990s. They are particularly concerned with evangelism for unreached peoples.
- 2. From Western Missions to Korean Native Missions: Another change is the emergence of Korean native missions. In the past, particularly after the independence of Korea, most of the Korean missionaries belonged to foreign mission agencies. Now, just some of them belong to Western mission agencies. The number of missionaries who work under Korean native mission agencies, such as Global Mission Society, Global Partners, UBF, GMF, Paul Mission, InterCorp. etc. is increasing greatly.
- 3. Symbiotic Relationship Between Denominations and Missions: Another change in Korean missions today is that both denominations and missions carry on their missionary responsibility, maintaining a symbiotic relationship. The missionary movements of the Korean Church during Japanese colonial rule and after independence were launched dominantly either by denominations or mission organizations. The missionary movement of the Korean Church today, however, shows that both denominations and mission organizations are working together.

IV. Factors That Contributed to the

Missionary Movement of Korean Chruch

Various factors have contributed to the missionary movement of the Korean Church: divine factors, human factors, organizational factors and contextual factors.

A. Divine Factors

One of the remarkable divine factors that contributed the growth of missions in the Korean church were revival movements, particularly the Great Revival Movement that occurred in Pyeongyang in 1907. As a result, the Korean church experienced dynamic vigor, not only in local church growth, but also in sending out missionaries to surrounding nations. The manifestations of the power of God and healing of the sick also are divine factors that contributed to the growth of Korean missions, particularly in mission to Jeju Island.

B. Human Factors

Among the human factors that contributed to the missionary movement of the Korean church were the spirit of gratitude of the Korean people, passion for saving the lost, and able leaders. Koreans by nature are people who pay their debts of gratitude. Sending missionaries to Jeju and Shandong were expressions of their gratitude to God and to western churches for bringing the gospel to them and for organizing

the Independent Presbytery and the General Assembly. In choosing the Shandong area of China, the birthplace of Confucius and Mencius, Korean Christians showed their gratitude to the Chinese who passed on to them the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which became the foundation and standard for Korean ethics. Korean Christians also had passion for missionary work, both to their own people and to other people in other lands. Under extremely difficult political, social, and financial situations, Korean Christians carried out missionary responsibilities in foreign lands. Great leaders such as Dr. Helen Kim of E-Wha Women's University, Dr. David J. Cho of Korea International Mission, Dr. John E. Kim of Chongshin University and Dr. Joon Gon Kim of Korea Campus Crusade for Christ made great contributions to the missionary movement of the Korean Church.

C. Organizational Factors

There are several organizational factors that also contributed to the growth of the Korean mission, namely, 1) the development of the Korean Church's missions committee and two-structured mission and 2) the emergence of native missions. The Korean church, from the beginning, had a missions committee that took charge of missionary work. The committee was composed of both Koreans and foreign missionaries. Experienced Western missionaries mentored Korean missionaries and connected them to mission fields. Early Korean missionaries worked in partnership with Western

missions and the churches in fields. They also worked in a close cooperation with fellow Korean missionaries, western missions, and even with national churches, particularly in China.

The Korean church also had denominational structures and mission structures from the beginning of its mission. Though the missionary works were carried out mainly by the denominations (modality), mission structures (sodality) like the Women's Missionary Society and the Student Missionary Organization also were actively involved in the missionary movement. When the church structure was about to give up the missionary enterprise, mission structures undertook responsibility for its continuation. Hundreds of native missions have emerged in recent years, such as Korea World Mission Council organized in the United States by Korean-American church leaders, Korea World Mission Association organized in Korea, and Mission Korea, all of which have greatly promoted the missionary movement of the Korean church in the past thirty years.

D. Contextual Factors

The following contextual factors have also contributed to the growth of Korean mission: information distribution through missionary reports, magazines, and newspapers, immigration growth, mission conferences, economic growth, and diplomatic growth. Two newspapers that were the primary influencers of Korean Christians in the missionary movement were *The Korea Mission Field*, published in Korea for the Evangelical Missions in Korea for the exchange of information among foreign missionaries in Korea and for mission promotion in their home churches, and *The Christian Messenger*, which was jointly published in Korean by the Methodists and Presbyterians. Both of these newspapers had great impact on the missionary movement of the Korean church. These newspapers introduced the missionary work of foreign missionaries and home missionaries to the general public. In particular, the Christian Messenger stirred up a missionary spirit among the Korean Church by publishing articles written by the missionary David Livingstone 44 consecutive times in one year, starting from its first edition. Today, there are many Christian newspapers and mission journals that distribute information on missions.

The political, social and economic conditions of Korea also led to the immigration of Korean people to surrounding countries. The scattered Koreans became missionaries in their host countries and in other countries. International conferences held in Edinburgh in 1910 by International Missionary Council, WCC mission conferences, and Lausanne held in the 20th century also helped stir the missionary movement of the Korean church. National mission conferences organized by Korea Campus Crusades for Christ, Korea World Mission Council, Korea World Mission Association, and Mission Korea challenged and mobilized Korean Christians for mission. The dynamic growth of the church, the economic growth of the

nation, and the successful hosting of the XXIVth Olympiad in Seoul in 1988 all helped open a way for Korea to establish diplomatic ties with most other countries in the world, and as a result, Koreans today are able to travel anywhere in the world with a Korean passport.

The early missionary movement of the Korean Church had to do with the world missionary movement like the International Missionary Council. The missionary movement of the Korean Church after the Korean War had to do with the missionary movement of the World Christian Council of Churches. The current missionary movement of the Korean Church, however, was initiated by students of theological seminaries in the beginning of 1970s. Korean Campus Crusade for Christ, Mission Korea, Korea World Mission Association, and Korea World Mission Council played major role in making the Korean Church a missionary church in recent years.

V. Assets and Problems of the Korean Mission

The Korean Mission has both assets and problems.

A. Assets

Assets are 1) dynamic growth of the church, 2) marvelous economy growth, 3) consistent growth of immigration, 4) diplomatic ties with almost all the nations, 5) zeal for higher education, and 6) accumulated mission experiences, and 7) passion and commitment for the cause of the Great

Commission. These assets enabled the Korean church to carry on her missionary responsibility dynamically.

B. Problems

Problems are 1) unbalanced mission theology, 2) monocultural perspective, 3) lack of understanding of the fields, 4) unwise missionary deployment, 5) inappropriate missionary selection and training, 6) competitive individualism, 7) missionary education and mission administration by nonprofessionals, 8) lack of cooperation between the sending, receiving, and supporting bodies.

The Korean Church has been faithful to the preaching and teaching the Word of God but has neglected the social responsibilities of the church. They have been church-oriented, but not kingdom-oriented. They need to preach the gospel in word and deed. They should be concerned with the coming of the kingdom of God, not just extending their churches. Theology produces methodology, and the Korean Church needs a balanced mission theology.

Koreans often grown-up with a mono-cultural background, and Korean missionaries in fields try to impart their culture to the churches they serve. They need to respect the host cultures and communicate the gospel in a way they can accept. Many Korean missions and missionaries work without accurate information of the fields and workable strategies.

Missionaries have been inappropriately selected, trained, and deployed. Korean missionaries did not learn to have a

cooperative spirit from their early missionaries. They create a lot of problems in the fields by working competitively. Many Korean missionaries were not effective in their ministry, because mission education and mission administration were taken care of by blackboard missionaries who did not have field experience. One of the most serious problems of the Korean missions is lack of cooperation between the sending, receiving, and supporting bodies. Local church pastors who do not have proper knowledge and experience control their missionaries and their ministry. Missionary leadership has not been developed, and missionary care systems have not been utilized.

VI. Missionary Training of the Korean Church

The selection and training of missionaries are crucial issues for the successful implementation of the Great Commission.

A. Missionary Training During Japanese Colonial Rule

Missionary training of the Korean Church during Japanese colonial rule was mainly accomplished through apprenticeship and mentoring by Western missionaries in Korea. Yi Ki-Poong, the first Korean cross-cultural missionary to Jeju Island, received apprenticeship training from American missionaries such as William L. Swallen and mentoring from Samuel A. Moffett before he went to the field and while he worked there.

B. Missionary Training After Independence of Korea

Dr. Helen Kim, then president of E-Wha Woman's University (1946-19610), operated an evangelistic band called Geumran Evangelistic Team since 1961 for the training of evangelists and missionaries. Dr. David J. Cho, Founding General Secretary of Asia Missions Association (AMA), operated Summer Institute of World Mission (SIWM) at East-West Center for Missions Research and Development for missionary training. EWC trained more than 2,000 Korean and Asian missionaries and pastors from 1973 to 1999. Most of the Korean senior missionaries received mission education at SIWM from western missiologists and mission leaders. Dr. Cho invited distinguished missiologists and mission leaders from North America, Europe, and Asia. Missionary candidates and pastors of local churches from Korea and other Asian countries received missionary education and training at East-West Center at Fuller Theological Seminary. Most of the senior Korean missionaries and pastors of local churches who are currently sending out missionaries are products of East-West Center.

C. Current Missionary Training.

I will describe both missionary training by a denomination and mission societies. GMS is an example of a

denomination society, and the GMTC and the Paul Mission International are examples of mission societies

Missionary Training by a Denominational Mission Agency.

Global Mission Society (GMS), which is the mission arm of the Presbyterian Church in Korea (Hapdong), is the largest missionary sending agency in Korea. GMS has two training programs for her missionary candidates. One is Global Missionary Training Institute (GMTI) for long-term missionary candidates (who will serve for more than 4 years), and the other is Lay Missionary Training Center (LMTC) for short-term missionary candidates (who will serve for less than 3 years).

a. Vision⁹

i) Focus on unreached peoples as a mission target.

Until recently, missionary placement has been made primarily a personal and congregational decision. So, we [GMS] could not prevent even redundant investment or unnecessary competition.

ii) Focus on strategic missions.

Until recently, mission forces have been dispersed in many places, and ministries have been ineffective. In order to maximize the effect of gifts and blessings, we [GMS] will keep the existing mission fields if necessary, but will boldly

^{9 &}lt;https://gms.kr/?d1=1&d2=2>.

withdraw from existing fields and move to strategic fields.

iii) Enable team mission.

We [GMS] will do our best to form a comprehensive and dynamic team that focuses on strategic mission fields. It is true that there are branches that have invested a lot of time and effort but have not made great progress. We [GMS] must develop a team that is right for our situation and develop partnerships with world missionary forces so that the gospel can be witnessed to all the nations.

iv) The entire denomination is being mobilized for mission.

70% of churches still do not participate in mission through GMS. GMS will do her best to ensure that all churches actively participate in mission through GMS.

b. Qualifications ¹⁰

- i) A member of a church that belongs to a presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Korea (Hapdong).
- ii) A candidate must have completed GMTI training program (either 12-week regular or 5-week special) to become a long-term missionary or LMTC training program to become a short-term missionary.
- iii) After 3 years of short-term ministry, he/she can apply for the special GMTI course and receive certification as a longterm missionary after completion of training.

^{10 &}lt;https://gms.kr/?d1=4&d2=1>.

c. Mission Training

i) GMTI Training¹¹

GMTI plays the role of a maternity nurse [or mid-wife] of the General Assembly in training and sending missionaries. GMTI offers regular and special programs to missionary candidates.

Regular Course

The regular course is the process of training pastors or laity professionals who will be doing long-term ministry for overseas missions.

- Target: Pastor of lay person only under 40 years old (exceptions may be given by ministry)
- Term: 11-week community training and 1-week overseas training.
- Cost: 2,060,000 won [\$1,796] per person for registration, tuition, accommodation, overseas training, textbook for language learning, psychology test.
- Training Conditions: 1) Couple must be trained together (with their children), 2) Spouse of a missionary candidate must have at least two-year college education. In case of no seminary education received, he/she must complete the LMTC or Bible College course.

^{11 &}lt;https://gms.kr/?d1=4&d2=3&d3=1>.

Special Course

- Target: 1) Those who lived and served for more than 3 years in the overseas mission field (certificate of dispatch and ministry from local church and presbytery), 2) Pastor or lay professional, 3) Above 30 years old and below 45 years old.
- Term: 5-week community training.
- Cost: 1,060,000 won (\$924) per person for registration, tuition, accommodation, overseas training, textbook for language learning, psychology test.
- Training Conditions: 1) Couple must be trained together (with their children), 2) Spouse of a missionary candidate must have at least two-year college education. In case of no seminary education received, he/she must complete the LMTC or Bible College course.

ii) LMTC Training

- Term: 48 lectures at regional united conference and 1-week overseas training.
- Training/Curriculum: 1) Mission Basic Course (1 Semester). See 24 detailed course in the curriculum,
 Mission Advanced Course (2 Semesters). See 24 detailed courses in the curriculum,
 Total number of days for LMTC lectures are 24 days. Two periods (80 minutes each) per day and total lecture time is 48 hours.
- Common Curriculum: 1) GMS History and Spirit,
 LMTC Mission Policies and Direction, 3)

- Understanding the Changing Mission Fields.
- Required Reading: 1) The Challenge of Missions by Oswald Smith), 2) The Cross of Christ by John Stott)
- Recommended Reading: 1) Future of the Korean Church 2020-2040 by Yoon Sik Choi, 2) Transforming Worldviews by Paul G. Hiebert, 3) The Household of God by Lesslie Newbegin, 4) Building Below the Water Line by Gordon McDonald, 5) Changing Global Mission by Yong Sung Cho, 6) The 25 Unbelievable Years by Ralph D. Winter, 7) Life and Work on the Mission Field by Herbert Kane, 8) Missiological Discourse by David J. Cho, 9) I Once Was Lost by Don Everts and Doug Schaupp, 10) The Mission of God by Christopher Wright, 11) Bruce F. Hunt: Life and Ministry by Ung Kyu Pak, 12) Ropiareul Chajeoseo by Jesoon Chung, 13) From Jerusalem to Irian Jaya by Ruth A. Tucker.
- Trainer and Instructor: (1) Obtain at least seven fulltime lecturers for missionary basic courses (vision courses) and advanced missions.
 - (2) Lecture is given to the Missionary on furlough in the denomination, the person who graduated from Mission Graduate School (MA or above), or the past member church pastor.
 - (3) "GMS History and Spirit", "LMTC Mission Policy and Direction" and "Changing Mission Fields

and Understanding" in the courses are supported by Mission Headquarters.

- Issuing a certificate
 Eligibility for completion
 - (1) Must attend more than 90% of 24 weeks / semester.
 - (2) If you are absent due to unavoidable reason, listen to the lecture file and replace it with attendance through lecture plan.
 - (3) Trainees must purchase and read recommended books.
 - (4) Review books, read books, book reviews, and personal check points of local trainees are managed by the trainee.
 - (5) The general trainees of local trainees receive the mission application application, resume, self introduction letter, testimony of the moderator, trial participant evaluation data, counseling record card, short term mission report. They are sent to the headquarters.
 - (6) The above documents (paragraph 5) are required documents for short-term missions to the General Assembly.
 - Certificate fee of 30,000 won per person (including admission fee and certificate)
- Targets of training: (1) GMS Missionary candidates who are short-term missions devotees (including

youth and college students), (2) Local church mission leader, mission committee member, mission interest.

Benefits: (1) Upon completion, the applicant may
be sent to a layman's short-term missionary (1 ~ 3
years) after the confirmation. (2) GMS Short term
missionary (over 3 years) can apply GMTI special
course (5 weeks) If they want long term ministry.

iii) GMS Training Program

Details of GMS training program are as follows:

Training Periods

• Regular Course:

12 week training living together (Opens on March and September) consists with 8 week training in Korea, 3 week overseas training for language learning, and 1 week training for exploration overseas.

• Special Course:

5 week training living together (Opens in January) in Korea for missionaries who have more than 3 years of missionary experiences.

Training Subjects

Language learning, mission administration, mission Bible, mission history, mission and culture, mission strategy, partnership in mission, missional life, missionary leadership, missionary spirituality, and mission theology.

Main Subjects

- Mission Language Language Acquisition
- Mission Administration GMS history, spirit, policies, identity, regulations
- Mission Bible-Biblical perspective, kingdom of God and mission, Bible study methods, expository preaching
- Mission History Historical perspective, global mission history, Korean mission history, and trends of the world mission
- Mission and Culture-Cultural perspective, understanding other culture, communication, contextualization, and worldview
- Mission Strategy Strategic perspective, crosscultural church planting, mission strategy for the evangelization of unreached people groups, mission strategy in creative access areas, lay professional mission strategy, mission strategy for Islam, Hindu, and Buddhist countries, self-supporting business mission, storytelling, Korean type mission strategy, transforming mission strategy, area and world mission strategy, change of mission environment, selftheologizing, and NGO.
- Mission Partnership-Missional church, cooperation with local churches, team mission, cooperation with field denominations, cooperation with international mission organizations, and future of the Korean mission

- Missional Life-Missionary life, interpersonal relationship, self-development, family counseling, couple counseling, and holistic health
- Mission Leadership—Psychology test, debriefing, leadership training, and crisis management
- Mission Spirituality Puritan spirituality, Q.T., prayer training, evangelism training, Bible reading, and spiritual warfare
- Others-Mission theology, area study, domestic exploration and overseas exploration

d. Summary

GMS, as leader of the Korean missions, tries to lead the Korean missions by transforming her qualitative resources and assets to qualitative resources and assets. GMS tries to provide holistic training and thereby develop high quality missionaries. As the Apostle Paul encouraged the leaders of the church to live a life worthy of the gospel, GMS focuses on the formation of spirituality and humanity with the belief that "Ministry flows out of being."

GMS trains her missionaries to be consistent with the identity of the denomination. The mission practices of GMS is based on Reformed theology, which is God-centered, Bible-Centered, and church-centered. GMS encourages her missionaries to apply the Nevius principles—self- governing, self-supporting, and self-propagating in their ministry. GMS focuses also on evangelizing to unreached people groups.

Missionary Training by Inter-denominational Mission Agency

I will introduce the missionary training programs of Paul Mission International as an example training program of the Korean inter-denominational mission agencies.

a. The Paul Mission Missionary Training

i) History

The Paul Mission International is a native Korean mission founded in 1986 by Pastor Dong Whee Lee, founding pastor of Antioch Church of Jeonju, South Korea, in the early 1980s. The mission sent 444 missionaries to 92 countries as of February 2017. Most of its missionaries are working among unreached people groups.

ii) Spirits

The seven missionary spirits of the Paul Mission International are: (a) Absolute assurance of salvation, (b) Absolute prayer, (c) Absolute obedience, (d) Absolute love, (e) Absolute calling, (f) Absolute appreciation, and (g) Absolute commitment.¹³ PMMT has training grounds in Korea, Philippines, Brazil, and Africa.

^{12 &}lt;a href="http://www.bauri.org">http://www.bauri.org.

^{13 &}lt;a href="http://www.bauri.org/page_FlmK22">http://www.bauri.org/page_FlmK22.

iii) The Characteristics

The characteristics of the Paul Mission International are (1) Faith mission, (2) The spirit of Paul, (3) Unreached area mission, (4) Strategic mission, and (5) Missionary care.¹⁴

iv) Training Centers

The Paul Mission International has training centers in Korea, Philippines, Brazil, and Africa. The Frontier Missionary Training (FMT) program of the Paul Mission International is conducted at the Philippine Missionary Orientation Center (PMOC) under supervision of the International Mission Director (IMD) of Paul Mission International. The Director of the International Missionary Orientation Center (IMOC) of the Pauline Mission conducts FMT program in cooperation of the Philippine Missionary Orientation Center (PMOC), Korea Missionary Orientation Center (KMOC), and Brazil Missionary Orientation Center (BMOC).

v) Eligibility for Application

Eligibility for Application consists of (1) A person who has been regenerated by the Holy Spirit, has deep love for the soul and has experience of evangelism and mission, (2) A person who has received a clear call

^{14 &}lt;a href="http://www.bauri.org/board_UAjp06">http://www.bauri.org/board_UAjp06.

by the Holy Spirit for more than a year, (3) A person who has the Bible knowledge to nurture disciples, who has gone through the education process necessary to perform missionary work, (4) A person who is recognized both inside and outside the church and who makes good deeds, (5) A person who has no physical or mental defects that would interfere with his/her ministry, (6) A person who knows the importance of cooperation and works with others in partnership with interdenominational spirit, (7) A person who agrees with the confession of faith of this mission and has evangelical faith, (8) A person who solemnly pledges to follow the rules of this mission, and (9) A person who intends to complete the training program of this mission.¹⁵

vi) Admission Process

The admission process involves the following steps:

- Interview
- Primary admission (document screening and interview)
- Domestic training (6 Months)
- Secondary admission
- Overseas training (8 months)
- Final admission
- Commission. 16

^{15 &}lt;a href="http://www.bauri.org/page_nBwb81">http://www.bauri.org/page_nBwb81.

^{16 &}lt;a href="http://www.bauri.org/page_nBwb81">http://www.bauri.org/page_nBwb81.

vii) Domestic Training (6 months)

(1) Purpose of Missionary Training: KMOC has a training course for missionary candidates to be trained for the spirituality and personality, to be equipped, and to complete mission that they must understand as missionary. In addition, the training helps the candidates establish the identity of the Paul Mission

(2) Contents of Missionary Training:

- Spiritual Training: Dawn Prayer, Q.T., Intercessional Prayer, Discipleship, Scripture Readings, Personal Evangelism, Bible Study and Scripture Memory.
- Missiology Subjects: Language Acquisition,
 Trends of the World Mission, Biblical Theology
 of Mission, Introduction to Missiology, Mission
 History, Cultural Anthropology, Cross-Cultural
 Church Planting, Cross-Cultural Communication,
 Mission to Islam World, Missionary Life and
 Work, Professional Mission, Comparative
 Religion.
- Identity of Paul Mission: Spirit of Paul Mission, Paul's Mission Model, Paul's Missionary Spirit, Paul Mission Policy, Faith Mission.
- Establishing English Principles and Reading the English Bible

- Others: Healing Counseling, Child Evangelism, Couple Seminar, Discipleship, Intercessional Prayer, Servant Leadership, Obedience, Missionary's Crisis Management.
- (3) Instructors of Mission Training Center:Paul Mission Board Members and Missionaries,

Missionaries of Other Missions, Missiologists and Pastors

(4) Time and Place:

During the six-month training period, there is a training course every Monday afternoon to noon of every Friday. There are break weeks. Missionary training takes place at the church of a board member. Venue changes according to the location of the church the board member serves.

(5) Training Costs:

The Total training cost per person for 6 months is one million won (\$1,000) and two million Won (\$2,000) for each couple.

(6) Note:

The candidates are given training and live together at the camp. However, they cannot stay or eat at the training center except the training period.¹⁷

^{17 &}lt;a href="http://www.bauri.org/page_kODy45">http://www.bauri.org/page_kODy45.

viii) Overseas Training (8 months)

- (1) Mission Training Goals:
- Spiritual Maturity and Spirituality,
- Cultural Adaptation and Communication,
- Understanding Evangelism Method and Mission Strategy,
- Community Life Adaptation.
- (2) Mission Training Contents:
- Spiritual Training: Dawn Prayer, Q.T., Intercession Prayer, Bible Reading.
- Learning English: Organize classes according to English proficiency and concentrate on English grammar, conversation, and writing.
- Community Training: Follow the daily schedule to regularly live a community life and learn to serve and love. Encourage growth in personal maturity and develop holy character in community life. Let go of the complaint or dissatisfaction and live and act in an attitude of gratitude and obedience.
- Cross-cultural adaptation and Ministry Practice: By receiving missionary training in a different culture of the Philippines, they are exposed to other cultures and have opportunity to receive adaptive training in other cultures before going to their mission field. Furthermore, they have an opportunity to experience ministry practice in other cultures. It is also a good opportunity to

conduct preliminary evangelism exercises, to travel on faith, to explore on each person's mission field.

- (3) Instructors of Mission Training Center: Full-time faculty members of the training center, missionaries in the Philippines, and missiology professors.
- (4) Time and Place: Candidates who have successfully completed domestic training receive an eight-month mission training at Philippine Missionary Orientation Center. Candidates who are married will have their whole family moved and trained at the training center camp.
- (5) Training Costs: The cost of training per person is currently \$500 per month (\$1,000 for couples), plus additional visa, transportation, medical expenses, bottled water, and personal allowance. Candidates who have children need to pay the school expenses, school life (based on the Korean Academy of Manila). Cost of living for children is a separate expense.
- (6) Documents for Entry into the Philippines:
 - Passport,
 - 3 ID Photos,
 - 3 copies of residential registration in English, and
 - Air tickets. 18

^{18 &}lt;a href="http://www.bauri.org/page_kODy45">http://www.bauri.org/page_kODy45.

VII. Suggestions to the Korean Church and Other Non-Western Churches for Missionary Training

The Korean Church has been a missionary church almost from the beginning of the church. Korean missionaries are going and are willing to go to anywhere in the world, risking their lives for Christ, even to the hardest-to-evangelize corners of the world. The bold faith projection of the Korean Church to send 100,000 missionaries by 2030 will continue to challenge the Korean believers to move on. The Korean Church will play an important and unique role in the missionary movement of the church in the 21st century. In light of this overview of the Korean missionary movement and assessment of the Korean mission effort, here are some suggestions to consider as non-western churches look to training missionaries for the twenty-first century mission.

- Today's missionary training programs should offer theology of mission courses, which emphasize the coming of the kingdom of God. The coming of the kingdom of God, not the expansion of their denominations or missions, should be the purpose of missions and of the missionaries.
- 2. Today's missionary training programs should help missionary candidates and missionaries to learn from

history and to not make the same mistakes missionaries made in the past.

- 3. Today's missionary training programs should help missionary candidates and missionaries to be aware of the rapidly changing world and to utilize mission strategies that are workable in the changing world.
- 4. Today's missionary training programs should help missionary candidates and missionaries to pursue team ministry and partnership ministry with fellow missionaries and with other ethnic churches and other mission groups to help evangelize the explosively growing world population.
- 5. Today's missionary training programs should educate missionary candidates and missionaries to avoid paternalism and to help indigenize the local churches as self-governing, self-supporting, and self-propagating churches.
- 6. Today's missionary training programs should help missionary candidates and missionaries to depend on the guidance and power of the Holy Spirit.
- 7. Today's missionary training programs should help missionary candidates and missionaries to discern their callings and gifts in order to get involved in the ministries God called them to do.

8. Today's missionary training programs, above all, should help missionary candidates and missionaries to listen to God, to discern the will of God for them, and to do mission in God's way.

11. Response to Dr. Timothy Park

Wayne Leung

I am privileged to serve with several Korean brothers and sisters. They are very inspiring, encouraging and faithful! I am grateful today that I may read his paper and learn from the presentation of Dr. Park. I am sharing some of my thoughts to follow his line. Owing to the context and information available, I can only respond to the current situation about missionary training in Hong Kong. This may also be true for overseas Chinese churches as well.

I. Missionary is Nurtured, Not Only Trained

Dr. Park started with a portrait of the history of the church in Korea. Historically, Korea has gone through very difficult times. Comparing the history of Korea with the history of Hong Kong, it would be fair to say that other than during World War II and the era affected by the political situation in China in 1960s, Hong Kong has had a relatively

stable social environment and has enjoyed religious freedom. My question then is, what made the Korean churches so passionate in mission even though the road has been difficult, while Hong Kong has had a relatively stable environment but lacks the same reputation for passion as our Korean brothers and sisters? For example, using a rough average, there is only one missionary from every two churches in Hong Kong today. Why?

An elder in Taiwan once told me (paraphrasing), "The churches in Taiwan started late in cross cultural mission. One reason is that while the missionaries did many good things in Taiwan, they seldom taught us about the Great Commission." Surely, profound biblical teaching should cover the Great Commission and the Kingdom of God. Sadly, these are always omitted. I truly wish my observation were wrong!

We are talking about training missionaries constitutionally, in classes, training institutes, seminaries, etc. That's absolutely significant. However, I remember someone said, 'You won't be a missionary when you cross the sea, but when you see the cross.' I believe a missionary is not only trained but also nurtured, fostered. The nursing bed is his home church. Thus, we turn back to the point; the Korean Church has a shorter history, but the passion of mission is in its DNA. From day one, the Great Commission is not an option to choose but really the Commission from our Lord.

On one hand, I do like to listen more from Dr. Park about how that happened in the Korean churches! Then I come back

to our current situation. Modelling is one way of learning. The moulding of a spiritual life, and the compassion for mission is a way to be brought up from the church, where the pastors play a significant role. Therefore, given that pastors are trained in seminary, the responsibility falls back to the seminary. I am still really impressed when Pastor Philip Teng spent a year in the mission field. That's an excellent role model, almost a legend. The impact of his actions on the Alliance Bible Seminary and the churches in Hong Kong is immeasurable. I do hope that pastors will see that the Commission is the reason for the existence of the Church. Then, the question we need to ask ourselves is, how to foster a missional pastor in the seminary! I leave this to the faculties and staffs of seminaries.

II. Collaborative Effort for Missionary Training.

We are amazed to see God's hand working through the churches in Korea. The significant number of people involved in the mission effort enables them to provide courses, set up missionary training programmes in the seminary, and even establish a missionary training institute. In contrast, that vast pool of human resources is exactly what we lack here in Hong Kong.

Ideally, the faculty for all mission programmes need to have field experiences in addition to the academic qualification. Then the training is not just a talk on theory but a model that the students may learn and interact with. The challenge, however, is that we don't have a sufficient number of students to sustain a missions-specialised training institution. Even if we had enough recruits, we currently lack faculties to fulfil the said criteria- namely, field experience as well as academic qualification.

Most of our missionaries are practitioners, not scholars. They are called to serve in the field. That's why the churches send and support them. On the other hand, there are also outstanding scholars who do not stay long enough in the mission field, except during their research sessions for dissertations.

When I see Dr. Park's presentation, I am reminded of a dream to cope with the shortage of qualified faculties, which is to form a collaborate team of faculties. We do have experienced field members who also have profound missiological trainings. Some of them are ready to teach. Then with the blessings of the seminaries, they could pull their efforts together to teach seminary-accredited courses. Pilot projects can actually be very easy to set up. For example, seminary A could offer a course on a certain topic and allow access to all other seminary students. Students from other seminaries could take the course, fulfil the course requirement, and earn credit from the seminaries. Likewise, other seminaries, B or C or so forth, could also offer mission courses for such purposes and even invite other lecturers from Korea, Taiwan, US, etc. With time, this team of faculties could organise courses that all seminary students are welcome to take

and could receive the course credit for, recognised by their own seminaries.

Then comes the point of how to foster this group of faculty. We need to work together with missions and their support churches. If they could identify some field members who have the passion and capacity for giving advanced training to others, then the mission agency and the church could work out a plan to provide a period of leave, during which these selected members could train others.

In short, the churches and mission agencies in Hong Kong would need to serve together for the Kingdom, not their own mission nor own church.

III. Research and Reflection

One of Dr. Park's suggestions shone brightly and drew my attention. That is "The churches and missions need to establish a mission theology relevant to its situation by recognizing the call of the times and by understanding the changes occurring in today's world,... Their focus must be on the coming of the kingdom of God, not on the expansion of their denominations or missions."

This is interrelated with the previous point that I just shared. We can easily see that the writings and publications of Chinese church on biblical studies and theology are blooming. However, those mission related books are again mostly on the

practical side- how to's and handbooks. These are valuable, but we still need more studies and reflections as Dr. Park suggests. The contribution of these scholar-practitioners of mission are not only in the field. Their research writings may pave the way for further exploration of the mission horizon. Their interaction with greenhorns may serve as a cloud of witness.

Finally, I hope and pray that the Chinese churches may unite for fostering and training missionaries. However, the scenario of the current mission field is changing. All missionary training programmes must answer one question, "Are we training missionaries who can serve effectively in the field?"

Finally, last but not least, while we are talking about training, spiritual formation should never be compromised. Again, this should start in the home church from which the potential missionaries come! The motto is, "being, knowing and doing" should always be "holistic" and inseparable aspects.

12. Fulfilling the Great Commission in India

Colleen Yim

When asked to step in for an Indian brother for the Alliance Conference and to speak on how the Indian Church is fulfilling the Great Commission, I was honored. I had spent more than twenty years in India and have a love and burden for the country and people. However, I have not been in the country for almost five years since relocation, and while things move slowly in some aspects, they can move quickly in others. I continue to keep up on the news and prayer needs of my friends there, but I know even being away five years may make me not as up-to-date as I would be if I were still on the ground. So, I emailed every Indian and expat leader I knew that had fruitful ministries and posed the question to them. I got responses from very different areas and people involved in ministry with different philosophies of contextualization. While it is not a comprehensive list of what is happening, I hope it

will provide a window to the different styles of ministry that God is using to draw people into His kingdom.

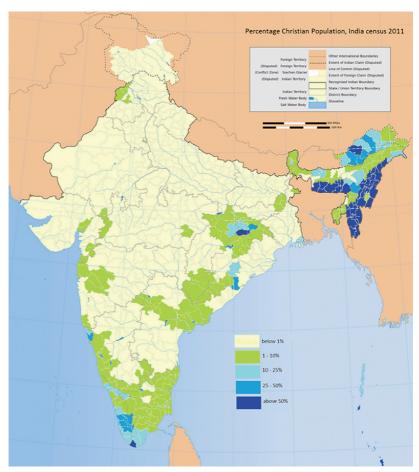
I have purposely left out names, sometimes names of cities as well, as the political climate in India is very precarious these days, and I want to avoid any chance at all of endangering someone or their ministry.

I. Brief History of Christianity in India

Tradition states the Apostle Thomas was the first missionary to India. The historian Latourette states there were Christians in Northwest India as early as the fourth century and in south India as far back as the sixth century. If we look at the expansion of Christianity, the first major outreach would include these early outsiders up until the modern period with Bartholomew Ziegenbalg in 1706, eighty-five years before William Carey. By 1950, there were about 50,000 foreign missionaries in India. After independence from Britain, a steady decline began to slow the number which continues till today.

¹ Kenneth Scott Latourette, The 19th Century Outside Europe: The Americas, The Pacific, Asia and Africa (New York: Harper and Row, 1969), 401.

II. Gospel Concentration in India:Christian Population by District



Percentage Poputation of Christian, India Census 2011²

² Percentage Poputation of Christian, India Census 2011, https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/63/India_Christian.png.

As highlighted on the map, Christians are very unevenly distributed in India with the green districts representing 80% of India's Christians living to the south and east of the line.

III. South India Evangelizing itself:Early Christian Centuries up to Present

When I began to collect information for this paper, I asked a number of currently practicing local pastors and missionaries how the Church was furthering the Gospel and making disciples. One brother said, "I feel they are not, because the Great Commission says to take the Gospel not just to Jerusalem, Judea and Samaria but to the ends of the earth. The Indian Church is not and has not considered taking the Gospel outside its borders mainly because of the tremendous need here itself."

While I understand his sentiment, knowing how diverse India is ethnically and linguistically, I am not sure I could agree with his statement. A past issue of Mission Frontiers explains the word ethnos that explains why I see it a little differently.

"Although the most frequent translation of the word *ethnos* in the New Testament is *Gentile* followed by *nation*, there are a few exceptions; the use in Matthew 28:19 is considered to be one such. That is the conclusion of one of the most respected lexicons available known as BDAG. In this Lexicon, *ethnē* and its plural form: $\pi\acute{\alpha}v\tau\alpha$ $\tau\grave{\alpha}$

ἔθνη (panta ta ethnē) in Matthew 24:14; 28:19 is defined as "a body of persons united by kinship, culture, and common traditions, nation, people." This definition justifies the inclusion of *caste* in the word *ethnē* used in Matthew 28:19. Furthermore, the classical usage –up to the year 300 BC – of the word *ethnos*, according to the *Standard Greek-English Lexicon* by Liddell and Scott, does include the meaning "a special class of men, a caste, or tribe."

Therefore, I believe that even if our Indian brothers and sisters stayed within the boundaries of the sub-continent but went to another caste, that would be fulfilling the Great Commission. This is what is happening now to various degrees of effectiveness.

IV. Examples of Different Ministries

1. Indian Missions Association

The India Missions Association (IMA), with headquarters on the outskirts of Hyderabad, has about 250 mission organizations under its umbrella with approximately 60,000 missionaries.

While they are supposed to be cross cultural workers, there may be some who are really more like local evangelists, i.e. appointed to work in their own areas.

^{3 &}lt;a href="http://www.missionfrontiers.org/issue/article/the-meaning-of-ethne-in-matthew-2819">http://www.missionfrontiers.org/issue/article/the-meaning-of-ethne-in-matthew-2819, Current practices for Great Commission.

They also vary widely in terms of where their funding comes from, probably going from 10% Indian funded to 100% Indian funded.

One example is the Friends Missionary Prayer Band, headquartered in Chennai, which has about 1,400 workers and an annual budget of about \$7 million dollars (USD). They were founded in the 1950s and began with a plan to only raise their missionaries' support in India, and as far as I know, they have continued that up till today. Most of their workers are in rural areas, however, probably partly because of finances. There are several organizations who have been sending workers out of India, but of those who have membership in IMA, there are probably not more than 300-400 sent out of the country.

2. Delhi Bible Fellowship

Delhi Bible Fellowship (DBF) began as a house church in 1968 when a TEAM missionary wanted to start a Bible-believing church in South Delhi as a home church for the people living in the area. DBF's first English service was held in Nizamuddin in 1968. Under God's grace, Delhi Bible Fellowship has grown and planted other churches,c so that there are currently seventeen DBF congregations / worship services across Delhi and the National Capital Region.⁴ All

^{4 &}lt;a href="http://www.dbfsouth.org/about-us/history-of-dbf">http://www.dbfsouth.org/about-us/history-of-dbf.

are currently under national leadership, with congregation members of various social economic backgrounds.

3. Various Congregation's Ministries

Hindi and English congregations

Youth groups

Social action outreaches

Facebook pages/ internet resources

Mercy ministries: Lots of slum outreach/ tutoring/ help with tuition & admission

Prayer ministry- on line as well

Theological training (connected with a US college) for urban setting

Home groups

Women's ministry

Men's ministry

Ministry to the poor and oppressed

Slum ministry

Adult literacy class/ Children's tutoring classes

Woman's work initiative

Work among prostitutes and children

Ezra Bible training conferences- informal training for pastors in rural areas

Festivals / Mission trips- experiential learning-training

One DBF pastor outlined his method for Outreach and Evangelism:

Outreach and Evangelism

Step-1

- 1) Motivate and Challenge Congregation members to share the Gospel at their work places and neighbourhood.
- 2) Share the Gospel with our friends and colleagues.

Step-2

- 1) Pray for them.
- 2) Visit them if possible.
- 3) Build relationship/friendship.
- 4) Have a helping attitude / standing with them in their struggle and difficulties.

Step-3

- Invite them for Friday evening prayer meetings, not for Sunday Service. Friday prayer meeting is held in the evening and is in a more informal setting. Non-Christians feel comfortable here.
- 2) Hindu people have no problem in coming for prathana sabha (prayer assembly).
- 3) Encourage them for a few months to attend the Friday prayer meetings.

Step-4

- 1) After few months invite them for Christmas Service or Good Friday Service.
- 2) In the meantime, they develop a relationship with some of the members.

Step-5

1) Encourage them to join the 21 weeks' Buniyadi (Basic) Course if they wish. 'Buniyadi' Course teaches

them-from Creation to Christ. At the end of the course we expect them to be prepared to accept Christ and be ready for the baptism.

This pastor stated he does not come into the picture in this method until the seekers come for a Sunday Service or special service. He said coming into contact before they come to the church can cause complications as people will look up to him as a "Father" in the church, and it is his job to share and make people turn to the Christian faith. This has caused misunderstandings in the past, so this way the congregation is responsible for bringing their friends to the pre-church meetings. He said in his congregation they baptized about sixty people a year.

Most of DBF's congregation would be considered more "traditional" in nature, meaning some contextualization but very recognizable to most westerners in form and content. There are Hindi and English speaking congregations as well as bilingual congregations.

4. Level 4/5 Contextualization Outreach

Another way some are reaching out is through a very contextualized approach. One brother who lives in a very "holy" city for Hindus, explained his principles of outreach and evangelism as follows:

We adopt an incarnational approach to reaching out to Hindus.

- We embrace aspects of the culture that are not contrary to God's Word.
- We create a Hindu ethos while keeping a very clear kingdom identity.
- We adopt a worship style that Hindus recognize and accept as their own.
- We use a genre of music (bhajans-Indian devotional songs) for worship, which is a devotional style.
- We use terminology that is not foreign to Hindus.

 All terminology is derived from the Hindi vocabulary.

The person in charge of the outreach also explains why he wears saffron clothes as a Hindu religious leader:

Because I have chosen the path of renunciation and became a swami, I am given opportunities to share the Gospel in places where traditional Christians will not be allowed to. I am in Indian dress and use the Satsang style to worship.

He also explained that when traveling with traditional Christians to a certain place in India that is very strong in the Hindu faith, they were surprised at the welcome and response he received versus the non-welcome they are accustomed to. The second day, he said they also put on Indian traditional clothes (many men wear western clothes in India, including Hindus, Muslims and Christians), and participated in a

devotional style singing more Hindu in style, as well as the "Satsang" style of worship. They then started seeing a better response. (Satsang style integrates devotional singing, brief messages with interactions, more singing, message, interaction etc.)

When in the city where he resides, his place of worship is an ashram, a place where Hindus may go to seek spiritual things, seek shelter for the night while traveling, or to talk. He has tried many contextual practices over the years; some he has regretted and left behind, and others such as the style and place of worship he has kept and finds meaningful as well as helpful in reaching Hindus.

5. EIMI Christian Fellowship- From the Northeast to the South

If you look on the map at the beginning of the paper, you will notice in the northeast corner (dark purple) there is the highest percentage of Christians. The northeast is home to people who find more of an affinity (physically) with their Chinese neighbours to the north as they are considered "tribal" people and not ethnically "Indian". When many came to faith from Baptist missionaries, whole areas accepted Christ, and now, it is usually assumed if someone is from the Northeast, they are Christians. Of course as time has passed, cultural Christianity is also a fact their churches have to deal with. However, even with the problems they are facing with local drug addiction, fighting among tribes as well as with the

Indian government, there are strong believers who are not only burdened for their own people, but also burdened for the rest of the country.

EIMI Christian Fellowship is an interdenominational, inter-tribal fellowship in Hyderabad, (hereafter will be known as ECF). The Fellowship has around 300 members, drawn largely from Manipur and other parts of Northeast India. Members comprise of students, professionals and government employees. The chairman of the fellowship is a university professor who writes for political journals on behalf of his home state and is very active in outreach for EIMI. Along with weekly worship services and times of fellowship, they also host monthly prayer meetings, reconciliation conferences, and praise and worship outreach gatherings.

Again, many people from the northeast have migrated to larger cities in India for school and job opportunities. They are known as sincere brothers, sisters and outreach partners, as many have a great heart for God and boldness to share.

V. Final Response: Challenges and Opportunities

The Indian Mission has been in operation and growing for fifty years. They have stated that their challenges for all Christian workers today, whether indigenous or foreign, are the following:

1. Population

The population of India was one billion in the year 2000, and it continues to grow. While the number of Christians is also increasing, the percentage of Christians seems to be decreasing. An increase in population has many ramifications, not the least to say problems with resources.

2. Mega Peoples of India

"There are nearly 150 mega people groups with a population of more than one million. Several of these mega people groups are strategic in their regions and politically influential. Many of them are spread around the country. Some of the politically powerful people groups are: Jats, Vokkalingas, Lingayats, Ezhavas, Nairs, Kamma, Reddys, Patnaiks, Patels, Marathas, Yadavs, Kurmi, Rajputs, Thakurs, Thevars, Vanniars and Gujjars. None of these mega people groups have any significant movement of Christ followers except recently among the Lingayats in Karnataka. There are no major churches or mission agencies that have a focused ministry to serve among these mega people groups. They are often overlooked as not being responsive simply for the reason that very little effort has been made in contextually communicating the Good News or providing an environment of appropriate integration among the established Christ followers." 5

^{5 &}lt;a href="http://www.imaindia.org">http://www.imaindia.org.

3. Languages

While there are 22 official languages in India, there are also 234 languages, most of which is spoken by at least 10,000 people. English is a subsidiary official language and a language of status and privilege. Knowing English is either a way to open your doors or a way to keep them shut. Pray that language will not be a barrier for the Gospel or for people trying to make an honest living.

The Bible is now available in 71 languages. In certain major languages, there are several versions of the Bible. The New Testament is available in another 120 languages. Much more needs to be done in the future to get the Word in the mother tongues of the people.

4. Cities

Due to lack of job opportunities, villagers are fleeing to urban centers where they hope to find jobs. What they find are cities that don't have the infrastructure for so many migrants. Most end up living in slums, but some do manage to seek out a way to make money to send home. Pray for the churches as there are many outreach opportunities but also overwhelming needs. Pray for the material provision and the wisdom they need to help them.

5. Literacy

1947 - 20 million literate (6% of the total population) Today - 74.04% literates. India has the largest English speaking population in the world and has the second largest number of television channels and viewers. Again, there is a lot of scope for ministry but also for people being left behind.

6. Neighbors

There are 170 million Muslims—one of the world's largest and most accessible communities. We need to share the Good News with them. We need to have a heart for them.

7. Women

Men-623 Million

Women - 586 Million

When I did my research on how Hindu women transmit religious education to their children, a fact that was very prominent was that women were given credit for little but did so much. Because most people in India still have very defined gender roles, women have the greatest impact on their children. They teach their children much about festivals, rituals, and responsibilities of everyday life. We often overlook informal learning, but sometimes, more is caught than taught. We must never take for granted the wonderful resource of women and the role they play in transmitting their faith to the next generation.

A dark side to their role, however, is female infanticide and dowry deaths. These are common in India, and even though women are culture bearers and change agents, they are often seen as burdens. May the number of daughters and women of God increase.

8. Young Population

India is a young nation. 54% of the population is less than 25 years old, 70% is less than 35 years old, and 64% is less than 29 years old. The future leaders are young people in a changing culture. Pray that many will come to faith and will lead the country in a path to the only God.

VI. Conclusion

India is a country with over one billion people. The scope of this paper does not allow for all that is going on in the country to be relayed. While we see great evidence of the Spirit moving, we also see evidence of the current political power doing everything they can to stop any progress being made. Accusations of "forced conversions" are being written daily as well as legislation to take away the current right to free speech that Christians have. Militant Hindus are attacking Christian pastors and evangelists and stopping their ability to receive help from outside nations. The church itself has issues with property disputes left over from the handover of mission properties more than sixty years ago and sometimes practice their "liberty" a bit too much, giving a poor testimony. However, regardless of foes from within or from outside, God is on the throne, and His work is being done in India.

13. Response to Dr. Colleen Yim

Sam Yim

Hong Kong believers live in a unique culture, and they can associate with people from different corners of the world. In general, Hong Kong believers may not deeply understand their culture if they have not stayed in their country for a long time.

Colleen and I lived in India for more than 20 years, but we feel that we are still learning as the culture continues changing. The first advice I give to newcomers to India is that it takes time to learn the language and culture. There are different levels of learning, and culminated years on the field will help you to understand the language and culture better. It takes time to learn a new culture. We really need to cultivate a long term missionary mindset if the churches would like to impact the mission field longer in India.

Furthermore, the population of young people in India is over 54%. Therefore, we need to encourage the churches

to refocus and recruit more young people to go to the field. They learn new languages and adapt to the new cultures much easier, as I have seen in my past experience to the workers on the field. It is not easy to speak a new language without the strong accent of your own country. Learning at a younger age may be easier to reduce their accent.

We also need to remind ourselves that outreach to the non-Christian is not only based on verbal evangelism. Nowadays, the holistic approach to ministry also focuses on life-style evangelism. Our actions and nonverbal behaviors also attract local people to get to know us, providing us with an opportunity to make friends with them and lead them to Christ.

But the cruel reality is that India is still impacted by the caste system. The caste system is a huge and important topic for workers to understand. I agree with Dr. Colleen; most of the mission work among Indians is more domestic than the global calling. However, crossing over caste lines to do evangelism is not an easy task. Most of the Christians from India are from the low castes. As a result it is hard for the local Christians to reach high caste Hindus. Should we recruit some workers to target high caste Hindus?

In the meantime, the workers from Hong Kong need to understand the influence on the mind from the caste system and how it also affects their view people according to one's skin color. The brown or yellow color skins of Asian workers may be viewed as inferior to the fair skin color of western

workers. It is important to know the realities, but also find hope and the truth from the Bible. God loves everyone from every nation.

Today, gender is still a main issue in India. The men and women are not treated equally. The female children have a higher chance of being aborted than male children, and the rate of rape is still quite high. Sending woman to the mission field is good as they can easily reach out to women, but the mission agency needs to give them a good orientation program as the role of woman is quite different and there are specific dangers.

In general, most of the single ladies coming from Hong Kong are in their mid-thirties and mid-forties. In India, marriage is arranged, and in general, men are married to younger wives. However, since the workers from overseas have a special status, men can marry them even if they are older, as they can help the man's family economically. Therefore, there are some challenges for woman workers, and they need to be equipped to deal with it.

In terms of the issues of contextualization, the newcomers need to learn how to do research and study. For example, there are a lot of books on the topic of Yoga, and the workers on the field need to read a lot of these books before collecting different people's experience. It is difficult for the team on the field to come to an agreement on this topic if they don't study first. On the other hand, it is also important to handle hot topics such as "Insider Movements," so we can discern how

far we can go in contextualization before it is too far. I totally agree with Dr. Colleen that an incarnational model is good as long as it is not contrary to the Bible.

14. 印宣訓練齊反思

嚴鳳山

華源協作 (Chinasource) 於 2019 年 10 月份出版了一篇 文章,是關於華人宣教士在文化適應上遇到衝擊的四個主 因。其中一個反覆出現的問題,是關乎華人宣教士裝備不 足,甚至沒有接受事前訓練而走上工場,這會使他們較難 長期留守在不同文化的外地事奉。」這樣來說,對差傳有負 擔和有異象的教會,都要對今日宣教訓練重新定位,需思 考宣教訓練的重要性。今日宣教訓練是否有離地,是否有 需要調整一些西方式訓練?所以,這個議會,從華人文化 來集結亞洲盲教經驗,並作為一個訓練平台,其值得推廣。

^{1 &}lt;a href="https://www.chinasource.org/resource-library/chinasource-blog-posts/4-key-factors-influencing-cultural-adjustment-and-retention-of-chinese-missionaries">https://www.chinasource.org/resource-library/chinasource-blog-posts/4-key-factors-influencing-cultural-adjustment-and-retention-of-chinese-missionaries>.

一 我們需要差派年輕宣教土在印度

年齡大小,對文化適應和語言學習頗有關連。對年輕宣教士來說,也許較容易學習及明白新文化和語言。心理科學協會曾發表一篇文章,題目是年輕移民比高齡移民,更快速適應新文化。²從近期香港差傳聯會統計,這些數據顯示,全體宣教士平均年齡已接近50歲,而宣教新丁平均年齡是43.5,³反映出今日宣教士對文化適應和學習新語言可能會較緩慢,差會和教會也需明白這些年紀宣教士所面臨的壓力。愈大年紀學習新語言,必遇到更大的挑戰,高齡人士記憶力較差,要學習記憶大量生字文法,並不容易。上了年紀,學講外語時,鄉音變得愈重,帶着鄉音去宣教,並不好受。這些鄉音,可以成為香港人講印度語的特色標誌,相反來說,也可成為溝通的障礙。聯合國曾指出,印度有3.56億10至24歲的年輕人,是擁有世界上年輕人口最多的國家之一。這份報告稱,印度28%的人口是10至24歲的年輕人,並補充說,最貧窮國家的年輕人口增

^{2 &}lt;https://www.psychologicalscience.org/news/releases/younger-immigrantsadjust-to-a-new-culture-faster-than-do-older-immigrants.html>

^{3 〈}數字會説話〉、《2018 香港教會差遣宣教士統計簡報》,差傳 Link (2019 年 7-9 月,香港差傳聯會)。

長最快。全球青年人數是有史以來最高的。⁴ 若印度的年輕人口是全世界最高。因此,我們需要配合當地的需求,鼓勵教會重新集中精力並招募更多的年輕人去宣教。我曾遇到一位年輕人,很想去印度宣教,但需要教會支持,也需回應教會的立場。一些教會顯示出最低要求,信徒需要讀完神學,教會事奉幾年後,才會得到支持,究竟這些年輕人要等多久才能上工場?這些要求,是否需要調整,今日宣教工場,究竟需要宣教士甚麼樣的裝備?聽聞一些韓國教會,要求傳道人接受按牧後,才能及格作全職宣教士。你的看法又如何?因此,如何能差派到更多年輕宣教士,是當前教會重新思考討論的時候。我鼓勵宣教總動員,但青年人在文化適應和語言學習上會帶着優勢。年長的宣教新丁也有不同人生經驗來支持宣教工場,但對文化和語言學習必面對更大的挑戰。所以,若有可能,請衆教會推動金宣教的同時,請不要忽略動員青官。

二 我們需要差派長期宣教士往印度

香港信徒生活在獨特的文化中,「中國亮點」(China Highlights)旅遊網站,這樣地描述香港文化:「香港文化是

^{4 &}lt;a href="https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/india-has-worlds-largest-youth-population-un-report/articleshow/45190294">has-worlds-largest-youth-population-un-report/articleshow/45190294. cms?from=mdr> (2019).

繼承中國傳統的漢族粵文化與英國和西方文化的總和。香港人正日益受到更多中國大陸文化的影響。但今日香港的文化融合了儒家和英國的道德規範,並且香港人具有國際化的頭腦。他們可以與來自不同國家的人交往。|5

一般而言,香港信徒活在中西文化之間。總能找到 一些印度人是同事、鄰居。我們若能打破文化的隔離,香 港必定是一個最好的事前準備地區。如果不願意在短時間 內去香港的重慶大廈體驗印度文化,只看看書本,缺乏體 驗,仍像空槍上陣。難以想像,如何能長期適應留守在印 度。教會也需要在這方面反省,這事前實戰的回應,打破 幻想中的印度宣教。

我的太太(Dr. Colleen Yim) 說到印度教會增長和宣教的發展,都離不開印度的歷史發展。若有老外要真正認識中國人,能不閱讀中國歷史的演進,佛教和道教的哲理如何注進華人思維,不能離開中國歷史的框架。同樣道理,要認識印度教徒的信仰,必要走進印度歷史的走廊。

我曾在《宗教比較》一書中,從打開印度歷史的門來看印度教。「若要研究印度教,其中一門徑,首先就要返回印度教的起源,查探印度教的來龍去脈,從印度的國家歷史中,追尋印度教是如何擴展到今日。」6華人神學院講述印度

^{5 &}lt;https://www.chinahighlights.com/hong-kong/culture.htm)>.

⁶ 林志成、嚴鳳山等:《宗教比較》(香港:播道會文字部,2016),頁 391。

教哲理時,或有宗教比較這學科。除了重視解讀印度教的 主要經典外,必須將印度歷史簡要放在課程內。至於短宣 隊,若有可能,漫遊參觀在德里的國家博物館。我們一家 人在印度已生活了二十多年,但我們仍然覺得我們仍在學 習一種新文化。終身學習也許是我們應有的態度,履行在 印度的宣教大使命。我們需要來來回回研究印度的歷史文 化。這悠久深遠的文化,需要長期宣教士留守學習。

一個宣教新丁初到工場,常遇上有口難言,路路不通的情況。當宣教士遇上語言和文化的浪潮衝擊,需要堅忍地學習來克服些挑戰。香港的文化,崇尚快捷和有效率的表現,忘記語言和文化需要長期的訓練和揣摩。若不堅持,容易發生欲速而急不達的情況。宣教學者派克 (Raymond B Buker) 曾寫一篇關乎文化碰撞的文章,來證實宣教需要有人擺上時間。他這樣寫道:「認識工場文化需要十年到二十年才能固化 (solidify)。對文化進行表徵分類之前,我們必須用約十至二十年時間對其進行觀察,然後才能確定性地描述其特徵。」7

對我來說,我十分贊成他的看法。就像留在香港的 外地宣教士,愈留長久的老外,對港人的認同和認識也較 深厚。給現場工人的經驗:沒有強大的語言能力,說一種

^{7 &}lt;a href="https://missionexus.org/missionary-encounter-with-culture/">https://missionexus.org/missionary-encounter-with-culture/>.

新語言並不容易。此外,我們還需要提醒自己,與非基督徒的接觸不僅是基於口傳福音。今曰宣教事奉的整體方法也注重於全人的傳揚。我們的行為和非言語舉止也吸引了當地人認識我們。印度是很難拿到宣教簽證的,所以,要尋找簽證平台,並不是路路暢通。第一期的宣教,很多同工多以學生簽證進入。第二期和第三期,就不容易找到身分,長期以旅客身分旅遊並不能長期逗留。所以,招募工人去宣教,差會和神學院需要給指引,哪類宣教簽證可久留在印度。不是每位神學生都可作營商宣教的。

種姓制度是殘酷的現實,印度仍然受到種姓制度的影響,向高種姓傳福音不是一件容易的事。來自印度的基督徒大多數都來自低種姓,對種姓制度的研究和體會,需要長時間搜證。短宣的時間,較難有深度認同。較黑皮膚的亞洲同工能幫助白皙皮膚的西方同工,容易找到因膚色受到歧視真相。有一個夏天,有送貨工人按門鐘送貨,他帶着憤怒的眼神,呼喝的聲音,他認為我開門太慢,他錯認我是來自尼泊爾的清潔工。因我夏天的膚色勁黑,我才領悟了甚麼是顏色歧視。這些社會上存在的問題,像是永遠纏身。若能與低種姓信徒找到新突破涂徑,就好得無比。

今天,性別仍然是印度的主要問題,男女待遇並不平等。女嬰被人工墮胎的機會更高,而且,女性被強姦率仍然很高。我們需要年資高的女宣教士分析講解這些現象, 差傳機構需要為她們提供良好的培訓計劃,因為印度女性 的角色,與香港的女性很大分別。一般而言,大多數來自 香港的單身女士都在三十多歲和四十多歲。在印度,婚姻 是由父母安排,通常,印度男子只與年輕妻子結婚。但 是,由於來自海外的女子具有特殊的地位,即使是當地不 能接受的姊弟戀婚姻,男孩以幫助家庭經濟的原因,也會 願意娶高齡女子為妻。不要誤信這是神的旨意,夢中認定 是天作之合。對宣教新丁來說,若有師徒制就好得無比, 可以詢問文化上遇到的難處。我們真的需要差派長期宣教 士作導師。

過去的日子,宣教士對於社會問題,沒有沈默面對, 種姓問題,男女不平,貧富問題,我們需要長期宣教士, 留下來和印人齊上齊落。

三 我們需要學習與印度教會合作

一般來說,外界都看印度是貧窮的國度,聯想當地 印度教會也是極度貧窮的。事實上,卻不能一概而論。 Colleen 在她的報告中,仔細地寫出印度教會的發展史。南 部和北部的教會確實有點不同,不單言語不同,教育、職 業、經濟收入不同,甚至教會文化也不同。當談到宣教, 有些教會能在人力和經費上自供自給,有些教會,宣教工 作接納外地宣教士一齊同工,但在經費上全受外國經濟資 助。最壞透的事情是當教會看宣教是一盤生意,不要外人, 只要經費,不接納監管,變成為教會靠宣教養生賺錢。所以,當印度教會要求供應人力合辦慈惠工作,要求經濟上援助,外地官教十應如何回應?

宣教學教授湯姆·斯特芬(Tom Steffen)曾寫下宣教士、教會和福音機構的夥伴關係文章。他認為這課題十分重要,卻萬分複雜。我十分贊同他的看法,不能一下子就能說得清楚。普遍來說,外地人力資源協助,並不困難,只是「錢作怪」,中國諺語「長貧難顧」或說成「貪得無厭」。一些華人教會聽到將與印度教會有財政合作計劃,立刻頭也不回;相反地,一些教會,不用查驗,立刻付錢支持。

其實,不單是在印度,與任何海外教會合作,都需要時間調查,坊間驗證,不停禱告等候,不能草率了事。湯姆教授認為夥伴關係鉄三角,三個不能缺一。(1)團隊成員的期望是否有適切性?(2)他們的期望實際嗎?(3)團隊成員為夥伴關係做好準備嗎?⁸

我們由 1991 年開始宣教至今,差會與當地教會也有無數合作。我們的團隊除了附隨湯姆教授的方法外,也設立監管方法。在過去,國際差會也被視為外國勢力,印度教徒看這些外國勢力用金錢誘騙印人叛教,離開印度教,歸飯基督教。所以,夥伴關係,也可受當地政治風向影響。

⁸ Tom Steffen, Lois McKinney Douglas, Missionary Life and Work, Encountering Mission Series (Grand Rapids: MI. Baker Academic, 2008).

在 2017 年,當總理莫迪執政時,那時印度教狂熱政黨,不 單逼迫基督信徒,印度政府也排斥基督教機構,不許基督教 助養組織留在印度工作。基督教慈善機構的資金被凍結, 也許要退出印度,有近十五萬名印度兒童得不到幫助。⁹

在八十年代,印度的宣教吹起要錢不要宣教士。基督教援助團(Christian Aid)曾在基督教雜誌刊登廣告,宣布外地不需再派宣教士,取而代之的是,請捐助本土宣教土,在他們的文宣答問中,這些夥伴關係 100% 經濟是外地支援的。¹⁰

其實,這些本土宣教士,像是雇傭兵,沒有自主權, 西方開始流行配套程序 (Matching Program),西方信徒願出 一半奉獻,印度信徒則需配套出一半。也有經濟學者鼓吹 有借有還的計劃。從依賴本性到重拾尊嚴,教導如何通過 教會的小額信貸緩解貧困的海外肢體。¹¹ 所有海外宣教士, 若有可能,當學習與本地團隊同工,特別是亞洲宣教士, 因亞洲宣教士生長在團體文化 (group culture) 中,容易明白 團體文化中的妥協精神。另外一定要注意這些事情,夥伴

^{9 &}lt;a href="https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/feb/03/christian-charity-set-to-withdraw-from-india-after-funding-blocked">https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/feb/03/christian-charity-set-to-withdraw-from-india-after-funding-blocked.

^{10 &}lt;a href="http://christianaidmission.sg/fag/">http://christianaidmission.sg/fag/>.

¹¹ Brian Fikkert, Russell Mask, From Dependence to Dignity: How to Alleviate Poverty Through Church-Centered Microfinance (Grand Rapids: Zondervan May 2015).

關係要經一段時間學習研究,才能看清楚,就像學好本地 語言和文化一樣,當宣教士不需翻譯員時候,那時,才會 更深體會超越文化的夥伴關係,這次宣教會議,祈能祝福 華人宣教士,在宣教路途上,更有能力走下去。

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中國教會 宣教訓練經驗



15. 建立踏實和持久的 中國宣教夢和宣教神學教育

蔡少琪

中國教會要提防「大躍進」式的 宣教運動

自改革開放以來,在各種挑戰下,中國教會不單經 歷了全面和全方位的發展,不少團隊在很艱難的環境下,

本文原於 2017 年 5 月 4-6 日在建道神學院舉辦的「今日的宣教訓練——亞 洲經驗」的宣教研討會裏發表,當時候部分中國家庭教會對中國教會能參 與宣教的規模非常樂觀。當時候,2018年2月1日起生效的嚴厲的新《宗 教事務條例》仍未生效,近兩年嚴峻的打擊雖有風聲,但未達致現今的嚴厲 光景。2015年10月,有850多位中國牧者和信徒領袖在香港舉行第一屆 的「宣教中國 2030」宣教大會,提出到 2030 年時,中國教會能差派兩萬 名宣教士去還福音的債。一方面,為到他們有異想而感恩,但另一方面, 多年在中國事工的參與,讓我常常有一份擔心:中國教會和中國人容易有 過大目標和沒有詳細考慮中國教會真正的處境的實力的習慣,容易走上中 國社會運動式的「假、大、空」危機,所以在那次聚會中,提出這篇審慎 式的反思文章。

在中國境內,作了很多跨地、跨區、跨民族的傳福音、建立教會、宣教、扶貧和神學教育努力,近年來海內外的華人教會領袖和宣教領袖都期待着中國教會在海外的宣教有更多的參與。但部分中國教會團隊和海外領袖所提出的「宣教的中國」的夢想往往被大躍進式的口號主導,對中國教會本身發展、宣教聖工的推廣和宣教神學教育的建立,往往是未見其利,卻先見其弊。

不少海內外的教會領袖對中國教會的整體實力,往往 停留在浪漫式一廂情願的遐想,沒有認真面對中國教會仍 處於許多「似多仍弱、外強中憂」的困境。某些被宣教口 號感動的團隊,對自己團隊具體實力的了解,對能差出去 的宣教士的能力和恩賜強弱的判斷,往往忽略如何訂立合 宜的宣教目標,跨國跨文化的宣教艱難度的了解,如何發 展能持久宣教的內部配搭要求,結果走了不少冤枉路,交 了不少昂貴的學費,最近才漸漸比前較為踏實。

以十多年前劉振營(又稱雲弟兄或天上人)和揚天民(Paul Hattaway)所倡議的「傳回耶路撒冷運動」為例,

參〈「宣教中國 2030」第一屆宣教大會〉《大使命》第 119 期 (2015 年 12 月), 頁 20 \sim 22,<www.globalmissiology.org/gcci/Chinese/b5_publications/GCB/2015/Dec/p20.pdf>。此外,關於第二屆「宣教中國 2030」宣教大會,可參閱鄞穎翹:〈"宣教中國 2030" 濟州島峰會觀察報告〉《今日宣教》第 5 期 (2017 年 3 月),<http://eats.ac/eats_plaza/news/?pageid=6&mid=bbs_daily &dummy=1&pyear=2012&pmonth=11&liststyle=planner&device=printer&document srl=1572&mod=document&uid=55>。

亞洲經驗

他們發出了大躍進式的口號,希望在短時間內,興起和差派 十萬個宣教士,到世界五十一個國家去宣教。在不考察或 考慮實際情況下,這種浪漫式的運動,曾讓部分家庭教會 和部分海外領袖積極參與。² 譬如,在 2005 年,當這浪漫 的浪潮流行時,北美華人福音普世差傳會有名的宣教領袖 林安國牧師就曾附和說:「以中國的 6 千萬信徒並 100 萬傳 道人計算(估計數字),假使有十分之一的人對宣教有負 擔,想加入成為福音傳回耶路撒冷的成員,即有 10 萬人可 動員。」³ 華人教會領袖對這些不能落實的大躍進口號,往往 沒有盡守望者的責任,沒有提出嚴謹的分析和修正,結果助 長了這些夢幻的宣教泡沫悲慘地幻滅。這場「傳回耶路撒 冷運動」最終慘淡收場,帶來的負面效果比正面的還大, 絆倒了不少人。最近金書亞在《遠東廣播的通訊》裏就指 出,以河南五大團隊為首的農村教會,曾積極配合這運動,

² Paul Hattaway, Back to Jerusalem: Three Chinese House Church Leaders Share Their Vision to Complete the Great Commission (Waynesboro, GA: Authentic Media. 2003) °

³ 林安國在「華傳」2005年9月9日感恩會中,以「面對福音回歸耶路撒 冷的挑戰與前瞻」為題就提出類似的宏大夢想。參 Chris Chan:〈中國可成 「福音傳回耶路撒冷」的最大宣教人力〉,<http://www.gospelherald.com. hk/news/mis_225.htm>。對比下,施德清在〈福音如此出中華〉的文章中指 出,林安國在 2007年統計,在新加坡、香港、北美、台灣、馬來西亞和澳 洲等地區的宣教士只是共 1500 人左右。《華傳》第 19 期(2013年 1-2 月), 頁 7,<http://www.gointl.org/cn/pdf/goi-magazine-19.pdf>。

但「最後失敗告終」,經歷了「慘痛的教訓」:「農村教會(五大團隊):主要是海外資源帶動,本土合作。2000年初期回應『福音傳回耶路撒冷』的號召,雖然起步快,但最後失敗告終,經歷了慘痛的教訓。例如12人派到埃及,只有一對夫妻留守。但是,團隊經過調整,目前獨立差派20人,即便面臨着生活壓力和生命危險,透過流淚的撒種,最近在阿拉伯有小小的突破。」⁴我自己也曾遇到某些家庭教會領袖,他們指出,這運動雖然推動了一些團隊開始了宣教的嘗試,卻形成了一些破壞深遠的浮誇作風,也摧毀了不少曾熱心參與的人的信心。

二 最近的「宣教中國 2030」的夢想 仍有濃厚的浮誇成分

最近以部分上海和北京新興教會為核心的教會團隊, 提出了「宣教中國 2030」夢想,希望在 2030 年能派出二 萬官教士出國官教。5 這目標仍充滿濃厚的浪漫情懷,也有

⁴ 金書亞:〈中國教會宣教運動的現況和展望〉·《遠東廣播通訊》(2017年 2-3月號)·頁2。

⁵ 李聖風:〈2030宣教中國〉·《大使命》第 110 期(2014 年 6 月),頁 21 ~ 24 · < http://www.gcciusa.org/Chinese/b5_publications/GCB/2014/Jun/p21. pdf>:〈「宣教中國 2030」第一屆宣教大會〉·《大使命》第 119 期(2015 年 12 月),頁 20 ~ 22 · < http://www.gcciusa.org/Chinese/b5_publications/GCB/2015/Dec/p20.pdf>;曹岩松:〈濟州"宣教中國 2030"會議散記〉· < http://t3.shwchurch.org/2016/11/16/ 濟州宣教中國 2030 會議散記 />。

一點民族的傲骨,想盡快追趕韓國宣教規模的志向,結果 浮誇度仍然太高,估計將來能實踐到的比例也必然有極 大的落差。李聖風針對此題目寫文章時,就曾指出,韓 國教會「從 1979 年的 93 位宣教士急劇增長到 2010 年的 21,500 位宣教士,成為繼美國教會之後,差派第二多海外 宣教士的國家」。「宣教中國 2030」的領袖或多或少得知 「傳回耶路撒冷運動」的十萬名的浮誇和失敗,但仍想要 一個與韓國教會宣教規模匹配的數字,結果就產生了這浪 漫的宣教數字。

三 不要被海內外對中國教會實力的 浮誇數字所蒙蔽

中國教會無論在福音廣傳的策略、在神學教育總體規模的構想及構思宣教夢時,往往被對中國教會整體實況和實力作出了浮誇的推算所主導。浮誇的中國教會實力的數字催生了大躍進式的宣教口號。李聖風就曾引用《普世宣教手冊》(Operation World)的浮誇數字。李聖風指出:「書中論到中國教會現況時,指出福音派信徒從1975年的270萬增長到2010年的7,500萬,即增長了30多倍。在第七版,他也首次估計了中國教會的宣教士為12萬名,其中國內宣教士為11.8萬名,這樣就可以估計海外宣教士為2,000名,

國內、跨文化宣教士為 20 萬名。」 6 這裏提到的國內宣教士的數目遠遠超越了實際數字,幾乎達到神話式的程度。提及超級樂觀或超級浮誇的估計,我們不能不提楊鳳崗在 2014年所謂的「實事求是」的推算。他說:「我以中庸的保守立場,採用第二種未來景觀,這種景觀意味着中國基督徒人數將在 2025 年前後超過美國基督教徒 (新教信徒)人數,即1億 6000 萬,在 2032 年超過美國基督宗教信徒總數,即2億 5000 多萬。」 7

⁶ 李聖風:〈2030 宣教中國〉,頁 21 ~ 22。參閱 Jason Mandryk, ed., Operation World, Completely Revised-7th edition (2010), 214-251. Operation World 的第十版推算中國基督徒人數(包括天主教)有1億5百萬人,佔人口的 7.92%。Operation World 的這個版本本身就有印刷錯漏,李聖風的翻譯 也產生更多錯漏。Operation World在頁 216 裏,論及 Missionaries from China (中國出的宣教士) - 欄時,推算: "P.I.A 120.000 long-term: 118.000 in China, 20,000 cross-cultural." 這裏跨越文化的宣教士的數目按這書的表 達應該是 120,000-118,000,就是 2000 位跨越文化宣教士,但英文版本卻 寫 20,000。李聖風正確指出這書是要表達的是兩千。但李聖風卻說,中國 有「國內、跨文化宣教士為20萬名」這更虚浮的數字(或者是出版時的 錯字?)。Operation World 對基督徒的人數(包括家庭、三自和天主教) 整 體上採取了超浮誇的數字,以幾個多基督徒的省份和大城市為例,他們看 浙江全省的基督徒比例是 19.5% (家庭是 9%; 三自 5.8%; 天主教 4.7%) (浙江信徒就有1千萬),河南省的基督徒比例是18.3%(家庭是9.8%;三 自 5.9%; 天主教 0.6%)(河南信徒就有 1 千 7 百多萬),安徽省的基督徒 比例是 16.2% (家庭是 10.2%; 三自 4.9%; 天主教 1.1%) (安徽信徒就有 1 千萬), 上海市的基督徒比例是 11% (家庭是 5.1%; 三自 2.3%; 天主教 3.6%)(上海信徒就有 214 萬)。這些浮誇的數字遠遠離開事實,嚴重的誤 導中國和海外教會領袖,也可能是引發官方高度關注中國教會發展其中一 個原因。

⁷ 楊鳳崗:〈實事求是面對基督教在中國的成長〉,《香港中文大學基督教研究 中心暨基督教中國宗教文化研究社通訊》第22期(2014年7月),頁4。

我自1998年回到建道神學院開始任教後,一路以來 都對那些超越實況的浮誇數字充滿擔憂和反感,我曾在 2005 年發表〈中國信徒究竟有多少?是未得之地,還是宣 教強國?〉一文,提出:「我自己對超樂觀的估計歷來有所 保留,當自己愈熟悉中國教會的情況,我的數字就愈來愈 低。|「一個很簡單的邏輯幫助我的判斷。有中國耶路撒冷 之稱的溫州,基督徒比例是全國最高。他們的領袖判斷接 近八百萬人口的溫州,基督徒人數約為一百萬。全國最活 潑的小地區才剛剛超過百分之十。全國還有太多基督教貧 弱的大中省份,而且幾乎所有大城市的基督徒人數都遠低 於百分之二,甚至大多在百分之一以下。廣州三自的一個 説法是廣州市基督徒人口是千分之四。河南這全國第一大 基督徒省份的比例也猿低於百分之十,那麽全國的平均數 怎樣能有百分之六,甚至百分之十。我估計全國的平均數 不超過百分之二。數字不是最重要,更讓我擔心的是不少 中國教會不是在復興,而是在分裂和衰退中。| 8 我在 2013

⁸ 蔡少琪:〈中國信徒究竟有多少?是未得之地,還是宣教強國?〉《時代論壇》(2005年11月11日)。關於中國基督徒人數較為慎重的分析,可參閱段琦:〈對 2010年宗教藍皮書公佈的基督徒人數有感〉,,(2011年4月29日下載):《中國宗教報告2010》中的〈中國基督教入戶問卷調查報告〉,可參閱http://www.cctspm.org/times/2010/818/10818187.html;其他相關的資料,可參閱《華人神學園地》提供的文章連結網頁http://www.chinesetheology.com/ChineseChurches.htm。吳貴華的〈中國的基督徒人數到底是多少?〉也值得一讀,參http://www.mzb.com.cn/html/report/289230-1.htm。

年再發表〈中國教會的九個發展趨勢〉一文, 並指出: 「中 國教會仍是少數派:在中國聚會人數的推算中,我們往往 沒有區分『平常崇拜數字』、『大節日數字』、『名單數字』 之分。若我們以『平常崇拜數字』為主要指標,則那些過 分『樂觀』的數字,就顯得充滿『水分』。部分家庭教會 領袖假設,全國來説,家庭教會的人數是三自教會領袖報 告的人數的三倍,所以,若有三自教會領袖報告全國數字 有兩千萬,他們就自然推算,全國起碼有八千萬。在我看 來,這些充滿『樂觀和水分』的數字,容易讓中國教會部 分領袖產生錯誤判斷,走上『假大空』的危機。並目隨着 最近十年中國社會繼續城鎮化時,以前以農村教會佔大多 數的中國教會,實在面臨很多農村教會『平常崇拜數字』 有頗大萎縮的危機。全國來說,城市教會的增長不一定能 填補農村教會的衰弱。19可能我這說法會被很多人指責,但 我個人認為,現今中國教會平常穩定出席崇拜信徒人數(包 括三自和家庭),只約在二千萬人左右,整體信徒規模約在 四千萬人以下。我的一個信念是:浮誇的數字帶來浮誇的 口號,浮誇的口號也必將帶來走沈重冤枉路的代價!盼望 願意走踏實路線的中國教會領袖能注意這危機。

⁹ 蔡少琪:〈中國教會的九個發展趨勢〉,<http://www.chinesetheology.com/ChinaByKC/NineChinaTrends.htm>。

四 要讓中國教會走向踏實和 能持久的宣教發展期

我曾在北京與「宣教中國 2030」的一位核心領袖談及 他們人數目標的浮誇性。他回答說,他能理解我的擔憂, 但他認為若運動沒有足夠浪漫的分量,就不能激動大家一 起去夢想。我也曾與「宣教中國 2030」中另一位熟悉中國 宣教實況的骨幹同工交流過。他說,雖然口號的數字很難 達到,但當他在 2016 年 9 月在濟州島看到第二次「宣教中 國 2030」大會能順利完成,看見中國教會能自己舉辦近千 人的宣教大會,他感到比以前已經有極大的進步,也為此 有極大的感恩。

就我的觀察,較為欣慰的是,在仍是充滿浮誇的氣候裏,不少國內同工在實際的處境分析,在宣教的知識和培訓上,並對外實際宣教參與和交流上都有頗大進步。李聖風在2014年訂立的目標,雖然仍充滿浮誇色彩,但就框架而論,也比以前超浪漫的運動口號較為踏實,雖然仍是過分樂觀。他設立的具體目標是,希望在未來二十年內,中國能建立十種以上與宣教有關的宣教研究中心,希望建立至少五十間宣教士訓練學校和至少二百個差會。但他也有非常浮誇的設想,就是希望有超大量的宣教動員大會和超大量的宣教奉獻者:[100人規模的(宣教動員大會)2萬

次以上,需要產生 20 萬宣教奉獻者,從而產生 2 萬名宣教 \pm 。」 10

當然,會議歸會議,口號歸口號,有心宣教的中國教會團隊和領袖,不應被口號過分牽引,應按部就班和踏實地,按照聖經原則、考慮工場實際情況、參考過去宣教經驗和理論,去設計與自己團隊具體能力相配的宣教藍圖,並要更甘心長期投資和栽培一些願意持久宣教的宣教人,這才是真正的宣教路。金書亞也曾指出,中國教會只是進入「宣教覺醒期」:「20,000 名宣教士只是一個象徵性的數字,不應成為整個宣教運動的動機或焦點,其動機始終是教會對上帝榮耀的愛和熱忱。中國教會能否成為未來全球宣教的主要力量,取決於教會能否在即將來臨的苦難中繼續經歷復興,以及教會在所處的政治環境中配合。」¹¹

無論如何,過去的宣教熱心不是完全白費的,中國教會的海外宣教努力確實已經展開了,部分團隊也漸漸走出最起步的階段。近年來,我們看到不少團隊在宣教異象推廣,在出國的交流和體驗,在宣教訓練和學習,在差派短中期的宣教士的努力上,都比前更踏實和務實。不少團隊與海外團隊的交流漸漸更有廣度和深度,他們也增加了不

¹⁰ 李聖風:〈2030宣教中國〉,頁23。

¹¹ 金書亞:〈中國教會宣教運動的現況和展望〉,頁2。

少實戰的跨境宣教經驗,對跨越文化宣教的難度、挑戰和機遇有更紮實的了解,這些都讓人感到十分欣慰的。過去十年,我們也看到少量專為宣教而設立的神學教育學校的設立,看到宣教書籍和雜誌的文字出版的增加,並一些雛形的宣教差會出現。我們也看到更多有為的宣教人堅持有進修和宣教工場直接參與,部分更拿到更高的神學學位(部分拿到博士學位)。他們將成為將來的中國宣教神學教育的老師和領袖。為他們的毅力、成長和努力,我們實在要向主感恩。因此,我們要謹記,鞏固中國的神學院和為中國牧者提供更符合真理與時代,並重視宣教的神學教育,這本身就是對中國的宣教的一個重要貢獻。

關心宣教的中國教會領袖和海外宣教領袖應該以陪伴或扶持中國教會走上踏實和能長久發展的宣教路為目標。在宣教士神學教育學校的建立、宣教差會的建立、幫助不同堂會建立宣教推動組織和在海外宣教工場的配搭這四方面,若境外的宣教和教會領袖能與中國教會同行,就已經是一個很寶貴的貢獻。就我個人的分析和推想,若中國教會在2030年能有國外長駐宣教士達一千人(其中跨越文化和跨越民族的宣教士有三百人),有穩定生源和以國內老師為主的宣教神學教育學校十間,有健全組織和較為充足資源的差會三十個,有一千間教會能建立具體宣教的組織和派出宣教士或短宣隊,我已經感到是一個非常了不起的進程,並且這是需要極大努力和恩典才能達到的目標。

五 在推動宣教的同時,中國教會 必須傳福音和持續增長

曉草在記錄 2016 年濟州「宣教中國 2030」峰會時, 談及一個觸動參加這大會的中國領袖的一段説話。戴德 生第五代孫——戴繼宗牧師在大會中,語重心長地講述: 「就在去年,我回到英國——戴德生當年所在的教會,那 位現在的牧師拉着我的手說,戴牧師,能不能請你從中國 請幾個牧師來,幫我們進行教會的復興。」曉草説:「這席 話令人內心沈重。那些曾誕生過馬禮遜、戴德生等一代又 一代以生命殉道來喚醒中國的宣教士的熱土,如今卻已日 漸荒涼。」¹²

就我最近的觀察,中國不少神學院和神學院校最近的 收生都頗為緊張,不少神學院(主要是家庭教會的神學院, 但部分三自教會的神學院也開始有這現象)都面臨收生緊 張的處境。這反映了中國教會面對三大題目:一、中國青 年人信主和獻身的數字不高;二、不少中國教會,在過去 四、五年以來,是處於低增長或停滯的階段;三、中國教 會的規模遠遠比很多人夢想的規模小多了。

¹² 曉草:〈凝聚力量,勇敢向前〉,<http://www.acese.org/articles/news_item.asp?NewsID=428>。

隨着最近政治風和世俗風的盛行,中國教會本身要持續增長就已經是一大挑戰。最近自己的一個觀察,無論在中學或大學的中國校園事工,都比 2000 年時期艱難多了,學校和社會的節奏更為忙碌、資訊娛樂媒體的佔有率更高和校園保安措施更為嚴密等因素下,不少地方的中學生、大學生和初職青年的事工面對極大的挑戰。此外,不少中國教會對傳道人的工資提供的水平嚴重落後於社會發展,這也窒礙了不少年輕人的奉獻心。所以,當中國教會想推動和發展宣教運動的同時,我們必須毋忘中國教會自身的發展和成長,並對教會的傳福音、崇拜、講道、牧養和栽培系統的素質努力提升,否則迎接中國教會不一定是蓬勃的宣教復興,而是要面對教會漸漸萎縮的困難挑戰。以溫州一些團隊為例,一些領袖分享到,他們發現不少十五至三十歲的信徒的佈道和渴慕聖工的熱心比不上上兩代信徒和傳道人,這是值得我們關心和守望的。

中國教會不單要推動宣教工作,也必須祈求教會再次 復興,並祈求神在年輕一代中再次有祂奇妙的作為。在教 會的管理和發展風格上,中老年紀的領袖更需要增加青年 人福音工作和栽培工作的努力,讓更多青年人能發揮所長 和興起,是未來一大挑戰。

最後,雖然我推算的數字遠比某些領袖的數字低多 了,但就方向而論,有一點是清楚的:來自中國教會的傳 道人和宣教士,必然在未來的日子,在世界各地的普通話 教會和宣教工場裏,會佔有更大的參與比例。我們應該與 中國教會同工,讓中國教會走出浪漫的宣教起步期,並走 進踏實和能持久的宣教發展期。

在這起步的階段,中國教會雖然仍有很多不足之處, 但因着中國教會規模的龐大,對外交流日趨頻密,並有不 少海內外同工的委身努力,亦開始了與不同國家有經驗的 團隊建立更密切的合作,中國宣教團隊,現今雖然麻雀仍 小,卻是五臟頗全。若我們能堅持、肯踏實、有夢想,中 國宣教之路的前景仍然是讓人充滿期待的。

最後,我願意以戴德生一句話作為互勉:「神的工作通常有三個步驟:從『不可能』,到『困難重重』,最後——『成了』。」願那感動眾多傳教士前輩的靈也加倍感動我們這一代的僕人,並我們下一代的年輕人。¹³

¹³ 後記:2020年1月中修訂這三年前的分析文章時,中國教會無論是三自和家庭都面對極為嚴峻的時期。雖然部分家庭教會仍有某些對外的宣教努力,但他們面對的處境與第一屆「宣教中國 2030」的處境差別極大。但深信那能保守中國教會的主,也是推動普世宣教的主,會讓中國經歷火煉的考驗後,在規模較為緩慢和微小的情況下,帥領中國教會參與神偉大的大使命聖工。願神保守中國教會,也保守和加力給在世界各地宣教的中國教會的宣教士。

16. 中國教會宣教神學教育的發展、挑戰與機遇

侯宣道

宣教神學教育屬於普世教會神學教育系統範疇。宣教神學教育主要包括短宣訓練、系統宣教神學訓練、宣教士職前訓練,以及宣教士在工場上因應事工之需求與挑戰而進行的針對性訓練等。通常教學分為正規(formal education)和非正規(non-formal education)兩種模式。非正規宣教神學教育是有組織,有計劃之師徒式訓練學習,不會嚴格要求學分,撰寫論文等;正規宣教神學教育是指在課堂上教授、考試、寫報告及書評,修學分和學位之學院制系統訓練模式。

本文¹ 只專注於中國教會學院制宣教神學教育之討論範圍。中國教會系統規範之宣教神學教育開始並發展於民國時期之教會大學和神學院,亦活躍於當代中國教會神學教育體系中。一方面,宣教神學教育已經成為當代中國教會踐行參與普世宣教大業的歷史傳承,堅實基礎和強勁動力;另一方面,宣教神學教育亦面對着不少的問題與挑戰,而同時亦有諸多的成長和發展機遇。

一 宣教神學教育的發展

十九世紀末期,西方宣教士於所開辦之基督教大學開始了宣教神學教育事工。二十世紀四十年代中國教會神學院校在「福音傳回耶路撒冷」之福音異象和宣教運動的需要中,亦如火如荼地開展宣教神學教育。當代中國教會之正規神學教育開始於上世紀九十年代中期,而規範之宣教神學教育則開始於二十一世紀初,是在正規神學教育之基

¹ 此文是在筆者於 2011 年所撰寫之〈中國教會宣教教育模式探討〉、2016 年撰寫之〈中國教會宣教訓練模式探討〉、〈中國宣教學院訓練模式〉和 2017 年撰寫之〈踏出中國——內地教會跨文化宣教〉四篇文章之基礎上繼續思考發展而成的。三篇文章分別刊登於華夏人橄欖山福音使團出版之《差傳》季刊總第 2 期(2012 年 10-12 月): 宣教中國 2030 主辦之《今日宣教》季刊第 2 期(2016 年 9 月): 香港差傳事工聯會出版之《往普天下去》總第 186 期(2017 年 4-6 月), 2020 年 1 月再次修訂時,又參考了筆者於去年撰寫的幾篇文章,〈宣教是篇大文章〉、〈中國教會的處境與事工發展趨勢〉、〈少數民族教會宣教之路〉和〈宣教士職前訓練〉等。

礎和學術要求下,從嘗試開設宣教科系開始的。²據筆者觀察正規學院制的宣教學院開始於2007年。

(一) 近代中國宣教神學教育

甲 教會大學

近代中國教會歷史中,很多差會及宣教士都以促進教育為首要任務及宣教策略。長老會宣教士狄考文 (Calvin Wilson Mateer, 1836-1908) 在 1877 年第一次「全國傳教大會」演講中,特別強調基督教教育的首要重點,就是「造就有效可靠的傳道人才。」3 他們的事奉特色是「開辦神學教育,注重培訓佈道人才,」4 竭力推動宣教神學教育之發展。

1949年以前,中國有十四所教會大學。教會大學作為 宣教媒介,神學教育是其基本組成部分,被稱為「宣教事 業的冠冕」。而近半數的教會大學設有神學院(例如齊魯大 學、華西協和大學、燕京大學、聖約翰大學、滬江大學、

² 筆者於 2003 年在北京所服侍的聖經學院(亞協會員)設置宣教系。在多年規範之神學教育的基礎上,開始摸索宣教神學教育事工。至此,宣教系與教牧系分別設立,課程設置各有側重點,更具針對性。當時國內神學院校訓練宗旨,主要是以為教會培養傳道人,聖經學校培養師資為目標:主要是考慮教會牧養及發展的需要。據知此乃當代中國教會頒發神學學位之第一所神學院並設立宣教系的神學院。

³ 湯清:《中國基督教百年史》(台北:道聲,1987),頁559。

⁴ 梁家麟:《華人傳道與奮興佈道家》(香港:建道神學院,1999),頁9。

華中大學),教會大學遂稱為民國時期宣教神學教育之主要 推動陣地。

位於上海的聖約翰大學創建於 1879 年,被譽為「東方的哈佛」。創辦人施約瑟 (Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky, 1831-1906) 的願望是要把聖約翰建造成為美國聖公會差會在中國的教育中心,也是宣教中心。

聖約翰大學校長卜舫濟(Francis Lister Hawks Pott,1864-1947)的辦學信念是「宣教高於一切」,他把教會教育機構比做訓練未來使徒的「西點軍校」。他以為教會大學的目標,首先「是直接為宣教服務的,中國教會的宣教事業,在更大程度上應是教育事工而非直接傳道。」⁵ 其次,「教會大學是間接的宣教工具。教會大學『應教育中國未來的領袖』、『栽培廣義上的宣教士』,因此,它不但是教會的後備學校,而且是『未來中國基督化的後備學校』。總之,卜舫濟完全相信教育與宣教不僅並行不悖,而且是互為補充的。」⁶

「中國基督教大學是西方宣教士在中國設立的高等學府,其辦學宗旨是沿自差會辦學為宣教、為培訓傳道人才的目的。……燕京大學是西方宣教士在中國創辦的最負盛

⁵ 徐以驊:《中國基督教神學教育史論》(台北:宇宙光,華福,2006),頁 19。

⁶ 徐以驊:《中國基督教神學教育史論》,頁20。

名的一所基督教大學。」⁷ 燕京大學開始於 1921 年,其校訓 是:「因真理、得自由、以服務。」早在1916年,司徒雷登 (John Leighton Stuart, 1876-1962) 在出任中華續行委辦會 之署委辦長時,在當年的年度報告中就提出「造就牧才, 乃宣教事業之冠冕之主張。」8所以,燕京大學遂成為推動 宣教神學教育的重要力量。

位於成都的華西協和大學是於1907年開始籌備建 造的。宣教十盼望「以高等教育為手段,促進天國的發 展。……這就是華西協和大學,這就是宣教士們辦學的目 的。」 9 所以, 華西協和大學、位於蘇州之東吳大學和南京之 金陵大學都有設置宣教神學教育科目。

乙 神學院校

上世紀四十年代,在眾多的神學院校中,中國基督教 靈修學院和西北聖經學院為官教神學教育之佼佼者。

賈玉銘牧師(1880-1964)於1930年任金陵女子神學 院院長。1936年10月,他在南京創立了中國基督教靈修

⁷ 吳梓明:《基督宗教與中國大學教育》(北京:中國社會科學,2003),頁 $56 \sim 57 \circ$

⁸ 徐以驊編:《教會大學與神學教育》,頁70。

⁹ 章開沅主編,張麗萍著:《相思華西壩——華西協和大學》(石家莊:河北教 育,2004),頁23。

學院。抗戰期間,靈修學院幾經轉折遷至重慶。他雖然開辦的是靈修神學院,卻極為重視宣教神學教育,並鼓勵學生操練受苦的心志,往艱苦的地方去,到邊疆去事奉。學生多「有遠自西藏、西康來的」。¹⁰ 他還常常邀請前線宣教士在神學院分享宣教使命,推動宣教教育。譬如他邀請在西康省康定少數民族地區宣教的丁約翰牧師來靈修學院分享,結果有不少同學進入藏區宣教。而丁約翰牧師負責的「基督教邊疆佈道團」,又「直接受上海靈修學院院長賈玉銘領導」。¹¹

中國內地會創始人戴德生 (James Hudson Taylor, 1832-1905) 之嫡孫戴永冕 (James Hudson Taylor II, 1894-1978) 夫婦,應中國西北地區宣教之需要,於 1941 年 2 月在陝西鳳翔創辦了西北聖經學院 (Northwest Bible Institute),並擔任院長。該院院訓為提摩太後書三章 16 至 17 節:「聖經都是神所默示的,於教訓、督責、使人歸正、教導人學義,都是有益的,叫屬神的人得以完全,預備行各樣的善事。」當時的教員除擔任教務長和副院長的馬可 (1910-2008) 牧師,教師主要有何恩證教十和霍超然牧師等。

¹⁰ 于力工:《夜盡天明——于力工看中國福音震撼》(台北:華人文宣基金會,2001),頁238。

¹¹ 劉吉西等編:《四川基督教》(成都:巴蜀書社,1992),頁 211。

學院非常注重宣教之教導與訓練,眾師生常常到鄉村短宣佈道。學院的主要事工就是差傳。在戴永冕牧師長期影響與支持下,該院師生對普世宣教皆有強烈的使命感。1942年11月25日晚,馬可牧師從神領受了把福音傳到西北的異象。1943年5月,眾學院師生在禱告中,看見中國教會欠了福音的債。在馬可牧師和院長戴永冕牧師的推動下,成立了遍傳福音團(Back to Jerusalem Evangelistic Band)。「1944年起福音團的幾位同學先後被差派去西北的甘肅、寧夏、青海、西藏、新疆,其中趙麥加和何恩證夫婦更南下至喀什。」」2 遍傳福音團的異象及見證一直是中國教會推動普世宣教的動力與激勵。

從上述我們可以看見,中國教會歷史中宣教神學教育 也是歷史悠久的。而神學院校成為宣教神學教育的主要基 地,並有利地推動了宣教事工的發展。不僅如此,教會大 學在宣教神學教育上也擔當起重要角色和責任。教會大學 不僅開始了中國高等教育之歷史,並在很長的時期承擔了 中國高等教育的重要角色,也最終奠定了中國高等教育的 基礎。更重要的是,教會大學在很大程度上,也擔當起宣 教神學教育的重要角色。

¹² 劉智欽、蘇文峰:《中西宣教史》,(美國:海外校園雜誌、大使命中心、基督使者協會,2003),頁 65。

(二)當代中國宣教神學教育

甲 宣教神學教育簡史

近十多年來,在中國教會,已經有不少具有教導教學資歷的宣教同工在宣教之裝備訓練方面做出不少的嘗試和努力,積累不少經驗。他們填補了當代中國教會神學教育體系中之宣教神學教育的空白,開創出當代中國教會宣教神學教育訓練模式,為中國教會宣教神學教育打下了基礎。在此先縷述當代中國教會宣教神學教育之發展簡史:

2003年,華夏人橄欖山聖經學院成立,位於北京。學 制為三加一,設置宣教系。

2007年,安提阿宣教學院成立,位於西部甘肅蘭州。 學制為二加二,設置宣教學副學士、教牧學學士(主修宣教)和宣教學學士學位。

2008 年,西南民族宣教學院成立,位於雲南。學制兩年,開設宣教士副學士課程。

2011年,中國宣教學校成立,位於青海西寧。學制兩年半,開設官教文憑和官教學十學位。

2011 年,神州宣道神學院成立,位於福建福州。學制兩年,開設宣教學碩士課程。

2011 年,中國宣教學院成立,位於雲南與河北。學制四年,開設宣教學學士和碩士學位。

2016年,中國普世宣教學院成立,位於福建。開設宣

教學學士和碩士學位。

2016年,中道神學院,位於溫州。開設宣教班,開設 宣教學學士和碩士課程。

以下介紹其中四間正規的學院制宣教學院之具體招生 對象,和辦學宗旨與特色:

安提阿宣教學院(西北) (Chinese Antioch Mission Seminary)

課程:同文化、近文化宣教

對象:委身宣教事奉者、教牧同工、信徒領袖

宗旨:致力培養並差派至中國西部地區、少數民族地區、 邊疆地區的宣教士

特色:為封閉式訓練,採用師徒制,強調靈修操練生活, 注重植堂宣教,延伸進修學習,開設宣教現場教學 模式,側重伊斯蘭教、佛教之研究

西南民族宣教學院 (Chinese Southwest Minzu Mission Seminary)

課程: 近文化宣教、跨文化宣教

對象:委身宣教事奉者、教牧同工、信徒領袖

宗旨:培養少數民族宣教士及宣教領袖,協助少數民族教 會建立宣教團隊並參與普世宣教事工

特色:注重集體靈修,強調佈道實習,提升專文寫作水準, 關注民族配搭協作

中國宣教學院 (Chinese Missionary Academy)

課程: 近文化宣教、跨文化宣教

對象:終身委身普世盲教事奉者

宗旨:培養跨文化宣教十、宣教研究及教導工人

特色:強調禱告靈修生活,多採取辯論式教學,看重學員

實習和短宣,注重專文寫作,並以論文畢業,要求

做人類學、民族誌之實習研究

中國普世宣教學院 (China Global Mission Seminary)

課程:國內跨文化、普世跨文化宣教

對象:委身跨文化宣教之事奉者,差會同工

宗旨:培養中國教會跨文化宣教士

特色:國內外兩地教學,講師多為資深宣教士,注重聖經及

原文訓練,加強語言訓練,看重跨文化短宣實習,

強調模擬工場訓練

這其中,安提阿宣教學院與西南民族宣教學院,其建院理念主要為設在離宣教工場較近的樞紐城市,以方便宣教實習,並減少費用。其次,使學院兼具教會、訓練和差派之功能。再次,可以發展本色化課程。學院分別在運作八年和七年之後,經過不斷的整合,已經完成了副宣教學學士和宣教學學士兩個學位之系統訓練。而且,已有不少畢業學生被差派到國內外宣教。該模式是當代中國教會宣

教教育之正規的訓練系統,並於 2011 年成功轉型,一方面轉入中國宣教學院系統,一方面轉向以本地教牧同工為主體之地區性宣教神學教育。

西南民族宣教學院已經有二十多位少數民族同工獲 得宣教學學士,主要有苗族、佤族、拉祜族、傈僳族、景 頗族、哈尼族、白族、壯族等。他們已經各自形成宣教團 隊,開始跨民族配搭、推動、差派等宣教事工,包括開辦 「民族宣教班」訓練事工,以及文字宣教事工等。

另外,在首都北京、河北邯鄲、浙江杭州、湖南衡陽和雲南滇中等地區,也曾經開辦過宣教訓練班,但都因師資、生源等各種原因而陸續停辦了。如今,新的宣教系和宣教學院,又相繼開辦起來,而且,更具規模的宣教學院已經擺上中國教會領袖會議討論之議程之中,實乃可喜之事。目前正在運作的還有,國內位於北京的育才學院、大使命神學院、西安的準宣教士課程、「宣教中國 2030」的「宣教與跨文化職事」師資訓練,以及跨文化研究學士和碩士課程。國外位於韓國的世界宣教神學院,「智才」於柬埔寨的跨文化宣教士訓練,泰國的提摩太跨文化訓練中心,尼泊爾的全球領袖培訓中心等。

乙 宣教神學教育個案

中國宣教學院(Chinese Missionary Academy,簡稱CMA)是中國教會本土差會華夏人橄欖山福音使團(簡稱

「華夏使團」),¹³ 眾同工於 2011 年 10 月在神的帶領下, 因着普世宣教事工的需要,因應中國教會宣教士訓練的挑 戰,因着共同的看見和負擔,開始於雲南建立的正規學院 制宣教神學教育事工。

CMA 在多年的摸索中,特別發展出本色化之課程,諸如「中國少數民族宣教」、「中國藏族福音事工策略」、「唐朝基督教會宣教神學」、「漢文化與基督教神學」、「中國少數民族民間宗教進深研究」「伊斯蘭教進深研究」、「佛教進深研究」、「佛學與神學」、「伊斯蘭教哲學與基督教哲學」等。

CMA 在宣教士已經獲得神學、宣教學學士學位,並教 牧學碩士學位,以及多年的宣教事奉基礎上,為他們量身 打造宣教學碩士學位,使各個宣教士在學術研究、工場文 化和宗教研究方面得到進深研究。該院盼望在 2020 年以後 能夠設置宣教學博士課程,並以期與國際宣教教育訓練系 統接軌。

CMA 已有第一批漢族宣教學碩士畢業,共六人,目 前正在修讀之同工有十多位。第一批少數民族宣教學學士 二十人。學院盼望能固定院址,結束流動式聚集,密集課

¹³ 該差會為中國教會信心差會,成立於 2003 年,為當前中國教會比較規範 運作之本土差會。該會致力於宣教神學教育、差派近文化和跨文化宣教 士,看重宣教文字之編輯出版。

程及教學學習方式。並盼望在工場之宣教士能述職進修, 在教會服侍之領袖能退下來繼續進修。目前,已基本確定 在周邊出境方便,生活相對便宜,政治及自然生態環境較 為包容之國家地區,建立永久性學院之路向。

CMA 再於 2018 年在雲南開始有十多位少數民族同工開始進修跨文化研究碩士學位,其中有傈僳族、拉祜族、景頗族、哈尼族、苗族、佤族、壯族和白族同工等。他們都有中國宣教學院、雲南神學院、四川神學院、金陵神學院神學本科學歷。

進修宣教學碩士科的同工,後年就要畢業了。但是,中國宣教學院的博士學位課程還在懷胎之中。2018年底,台灣、新加坡和美國的同工一起討論,希望和內地院校聯合起來一起開辦博士課程。台灣華神今年已經開始,香港建道神學院也準備開始宣教學博士學位課程。這對於中國教會來說,是好事,因為合作的機會更多,開設學位課程的進度也會加快,這個仍未完成的使命,實現之日,指日可待。

CMA 與中國普世宣教差會 ¹⁴ 合作於 2017 年共同建立 中國普世宣教學院。在 CMA 訓練模式之經驗基礎上,整合

¹⁴ 該會成立於 2014 年,為當代中國教會第一個國際性差會,由中、泰、台、韓宣教士聯合推動。主要事工為培養中國教會跨文化宣教士的中國普世宣教學院,和位於泰國的中國宣教士訓練中心。致力於差派中國教會宣教士,投身普世跨文化宣教。

資源。學員在國內經過兩年的全時間裝備後,第三年於泰 國或柬埔寨等國完成職前跨文化訓練以及實習教學,以期 最終被中國教會和差會聯合差派,走上廣闊的普世宣教禾 場事奉。由於種種原因,學院在運作一年後,目前已經處 於停滯狀態。

在北非、東非、近東和中東地區,已經積聚了數十位 中國教會宣教士,事奉年數大多在三年以上,還有的多達 十年時間。他們已經生存下來,語言也已過關,並於當地 教會聯結起來。但是自身學歷和裝備不足,再加上多年沒 有機會延伸進修,遂出現事工進入瓶頸,突破進深不易, 合作配搭經驗資歷不夠等現象。宣教同工進修裝備之需要 強烈。目前,同工正在聯絡、討論、預備學習場所。盼望 非洲宣教學院能早日開始運作。華夏使團也正在設計跨文 化研究學士學位課程,預備邀請老師,並開始為此事工籌 款。願神帶領,並感動更多教會和神學院合作,服侍在工 場上持守的中國宣教士,助他們開展的宣教事工能夠繼續 進深,並持續開展下去。

丙 足夠之宣教神學教育模式

在此,筆者於多年之宣教神學教育之摸索和實踐的基礎上,因應過往宣教神學教育周期時間長,而宣教工場又急需年輕成熟的宣教士之挑戰,提出當代中國教會之足夠的宣教神學教育模式。因為每一個終身委身普世宣教事奉的宣

教士,都需要有足夠的裝備,才能在宣教工場上被主重用。

足夠是指對宣教士所服侍的國家、地區、族羣、文 化、語言、宗教、風俗,以及服侍性質、服侍對象、事奉 崗位等,進行的專門性、針對性的裝備訓練。

但是,足夠亦是相對而言,因為永遠沒有足夠。訓練 內容和經驗策略的不足夠,以及不可複製性,產生出訓練 的局限性。但是,相對足夠的宣教訓練卻能保證訓練的針 對性,能幫助宣教士應對工場的各種需要和挑戰,並能促 使其長期持守在工場上。

足夠的宣教訓練也需要「因需施教」。孔子曾提出「因 材施教」的教育理念,但筆者認為在訓練宣教士上,應該 是「因需施教」。即針對不同國家、族羣、語言、文化和宗 教以及不同工場和事工之需要,設置合適的課程,進行針 對式的訓練。

足夠的宣教訓練需要時間,而宣教工場的需求,又盼 望宣教士在年輕力強的年齡段進入禾場事奉。如此對宣教 士訓練就提出更高的要求。中國普世宣教學院遂採取正規 與半正規方式結合之相對平衡的訓練模式,以期學員在三 年之內修習聖經、神學和宣教方面之主要科目,並完成職 前宣教訓練;在保證學分的同時,盡量縮短訓練時間,以 求宣教士能盡早走上宣教禾場。

可見,海外華人教會宣教神學訓練模式,強調生命、 知識和技能的平衡發展;中國教會宣教訓練在吸取此些寶 貴原則的基礎上,又看重足夠的、針對性的、實戰性的訓練,予以充實補足,使之更加完善。

二 宣教神學教育的挑戰

今天的中國教會已經全面開始面對普世宣教的挑戰。 近些年來,已經有無數的中國教會宣教士踏入廣大的普世 宣教禾場。但同時,很多的問題也突顯出來。其中最主要 的問題是因為宣教士之裝備和訓練明顯不足,以致無法應 對工場的文化衝擊、團隊配搭、事工需要等。

筆者於上世紀九十年代初開始神學裝備,畢業之後因應中國教會快速發展之需要,以及筆者之負擔開始參與神學院事奉。又由於在1993年奉獻之時,上帝給予筆者非常清晰的一句話:「你一生的事奉是以教導為主體的宣教事奉」,遂開始致力於當代中國教會神學教育系統中之「宣教神學教育」事工之開展。據筆者一路之觀察,當代中國教會之宣教神學教育主要面對來自政治環境壓力、辦學條件簡單;生源緊張,學歷偏低;師資不足,資歷不夠;以及學院運作規範,學術提升等四個方面的挑戰。

(一) 環境的挑戰

當前中國教會所面對之處境呈現出紛繁複雜的態勢。不僅是簡單的高壓逼迫,也不是之前的寬鬆自由;不僅有

來自政治的壓力,還有來自其他宗教的挑戰;不僅有來自 外部的衝擊,也有來自內部的混亂;更有來自社會層面的 諸多影響。

由於政治環境之長期壓力,特別是針對神學教育和 文字事工方面的壓力。遂導致宣教學院常年處於高度緊張 狀態下運作,基本上只能採取禁止學生外出之封閉管理方 式。即便如此,每年搬家亦屬正常情況。

所以,學院基本都屬微小型規模,租住單元房屋,多 為二百平方米左右的一套複式或兩套居民樓房。學院擴大 實屬不易,即使增設班級,也只能再多租住房屋,老師只 能來回奔波,而管理亦受到影響。

學院房門裏邊,常年懸掛一張棉門簾以隔音,房間除正常懸掛的窗簾外,裏面還加一層遮光窗簾,防止燈光於早晚學生靈修、禱告和作業時透出,引起社區鄰居之關注。師生在房間說話之音量和腳步聲都需時刻注意,進出或者上下樓,需要間隔時間;倒垃圾亦須分散於社區不同地點的垃圾箱。

教室、宿舍、客廳等房間和樓梯間牆上,都張貼着注 意事項,時刻提醒着眾同學:「輕輕地走路,輕輕地説話, 輕輕地思想,輕輕地交通,輕輕地做事。」

但感謝主的是,上帝仍然給予中國教會很大的生存空間和發展事工的空間。上帝需要中國教會的領袖,有忠心和良善,更有從神而來的信心與智慧,靈巧像蛇,馴良像鴿子,靠着那加給中國教會力量的天父,仰望為我們信心

創始成終的耶穌基督,被聖靈充滿,得着能力,竭力為神 成就大事。

(二) 生源的挑戰

其實生源的數量不是問題,因為有很多單純愛主的弟 兄姊妹願意委身普世宣教。來自生源方面的挑戰主要表現 於學生學歷程度不夠,致使學習能力,寫作要求等都有困 難,修讀學位也就成為問題。

其實,目前當代中國社會之大學升學率,基本達到 85%以上,除經濟原因外,年輕人基本上都有上大學的 機會,當然也包括弟兄姊妹的孩子。但是,基督徒大學生 畢業後會奉獻的,卻是鳳毛麟角。其中主要原因是基督徒 父母的成功觀念和世人一樣,願意自己的兒子讀大學,畢 業後找到高薪穩定的工作,娶妻生子,買車買房,光宗耀 祖;而基督徒大學生亦因世俗的引誘,安逸舒適的挑戰, 多淹沒於塵世,不能自拔。

還有不少奉獻的弟兄姊妹,在學院甄選時發現他們的 宣教異象不清楚,一生委身宣教事奉的心志不夠;有的甚 至動機不純,只要能出國,無論去哪裏都可以。

另外一種情況是,現在海外的神學院校也積極從國內招生,並給予相關費用減免待遇,導致一些弟兄姊妹不 斷流向海外裝備學習。故出現生源緊張,以及生源質素不 高,異象不明等種種情況。

(三) 師資的挑戰

當代中國教會之學院制宣教神學教育已進入到第十三個年頭。從老師的聖經研究、神學素養,以及所修讀學位和事奉經驗等來看,已經儲備了一大批夠資格的神學教育專門人才。但從宣教事奉經驗來看,當前中國教會宣教神學教育體系中夠資格,或資深的宣教教導者,仍是一片空白。

雖然各地神學院校風起雲湧地開設宣教課程,或宣教班,或宣教院校,但所能開設之課程,或由國內師資教導之課程,都屬於不多涉及實戰宣教經驗的科目。譬如:「宣教神學的聖經基礎」、「宣教歷史」,「基督教與中西文化」等。而「中國少數民族宣教」、「宗教比教學」、「宣教人類學」和「基督教與伊斯蘭教比較研究」等科目,仍需要海外資深宣教士或老師協助授課。

盼望一批批不斷走出國門的中國教會跨文化宣教 士,能積累豐富的宣教經驗,並於工場作專門的宣教與人 類學研究,以能在回國之後,開設各宣教工場研究課程並 教導之。華夏使團差派到南傳上座部佛教之泰國,西班牙 語系之墨西哥,北非穆斯林國家的三個家庭,在宣教事奉 之餘,就同時承擔此研究和教導的使命和任務。盼望不 久的將來,中國教會能湧現出一批資深的跨文化宣教教導 和宣教研究之專門宣教士人才,國內的宣教學院亦能開設 更多針對不同宗教和文化類別宣教工場之實戰指導宣教 學科目。

(四) 規範的挑戰

目前,國內宣教神學院校,多屬微小型規模。院校因 所處國情環境不許可之故,在硬體方面不能大規模開辦, 合理規劃,規範設置。但是在軟體方面,需要按照亞洲神 學協會之學術要求及水準,不斷地完善之。特別是在研究 圖書數量、課程平衡設置、講師資歷、學生資格,以及寫 作要求,畢業論文等等方面都需要不斷地規範之。

隨着國家的經濟強大,以及國際旅遊與移民的大趨勢和大環境,在周邊比較開放之國家地區,進出比較方便的國家地區,物價相對偏低的國家地區,開設規範規模之宣教學院、宣教士差派中心、宣教士退修中心、宣教士子女學校,都是促進中國宣教神學教育發展的可行辦法,諸如,蒙古的烏蘭巴托、韓國的濟州、泰國的清邁、清萊、柬埔寨的金邊、緬甸的仰光、曼德勒、太平洋上的塞班島、尼泊爾的加德滿都、巴基斯坦的伊斯蘭堡、拉瓦爾品第、馬來西亞的檳城,甚至遠至非洲的摩洛哥卡薩布蘭卡、埃及開羅、肯尼亞內羅比、埃塞俄比亞亞迪斯亞貝巴、烏幹達坎帕拉等國之首都或重要中心城市。

還有,與港澳台三地教會以及神學院校合作開辦課程,亦是整合生源、師資和圖書等各方面資源的有效途

徑。在香港由差傳事工聯會開設的香港宣教訓練學院已經 有過嘗試;建道神學院在百年宣教之歷史傳承的基礎上, 繼續打造宣教校風;澳門的澳門聖經學院正在往宣教學院 方向發展;台灣的中華福音神學院亦已經開始開設宣教學 博士課程。這些院校都是中國教會宣教神學教育所能吸取 之寶貴資源。

宣教是篇大文章。做宣教文章需要講求學術,更要避免東施效顰,不倫不類,不會變化,紮堆現象,不良競爭,重複事工等現象。所以,積累自己的經驗,建立本土化宣教學院,處境化宣教士職前訓練等,都應是學術、技術與經驗結合的產物。宣教的中國教會需要一批專門的宣教研究人才,需具學術性、指引性、可行性之宣教研究論文不斷湧現出來。

其中一方面是聖經和神學的進深研究,譬如聖經原文希伯來文和希臘文的學習、宣教的上帝與宣教神學之研究、聖經中事工策略經驗的研究。一方面是相關事工知識的進深研究,譬如宗教比較學、族羣研究和跨文化人類學等。還有一方面,是事工需要的專業知識,譬如開辦事工平台(小型商業生意門店、旅遊文化諮詢公司、心理輔導關顧、智障兒童的康復等)所需的資格與經驗等。其他方面重要的還有領導力的發展、差會行政與機制完善更新和隊工關係與協作配搭等。這一切都是中國教會宣教神學教育長期需要謙卑面對的。

三 宣教神學教育的機遇

目前,當代中國宣教神學教育遇到很好的發展機遇。 首先,是末世宣教浪潮之需要,其次普世宣教大環境的配合,還有宣教訓練裝備之覺醒,意識加強,再加上西方和 海外華人教會以及神學院的謙卑協助服侍,如此定會促進 中國教會宣教神學教育之不斷發展。

(一) 末世宣教浪潮需要

上世紀九十年代初,筆者和同工經常下到山西、河南、內蒙和東北地區的城市農村教會短宣服侍,看着弟兄姊妹渴慕追求的心,看到國內教會快速發展的新生氣象。在評估檢討之餘,我們一起與神立約,原意用十年時間裝備自己,並求神於十年內在中國教會興起一批神學專門人才、一批聖樂專門人才、一批教育專門人才、一批文字專門人才、一批宣教專門人才等。現如今,我們看到神的作為,神實在垂聽了我們同心、恆久、懇切的禱告。同時,我們也看到近幾年,不僅在國際間,也在中國興起了宣教的浪潮和氛圍,中國教會已經開始全面體認並承接起普世盲教使命。

在國際上,洛桑會議、華福運動之全球影響力已深植 民心。在國內,「福音歸回耶路撒冷運動」宣教異象之激 勵和「宣教中國 2030」福音運動之造勢,催生出令人鼓舞 的宣教氛圍。另外,亞洲韓國、印度,非洲尼日利亞、南 美巴西等新興宣教國家之興起,都成為末後世代之宣教浪 潮,亦成為當代中國教會之榜樣和挑戰。還有,局部戰爭 的持續和恐怖襲擊的全球性擴散;自然生態破壞,末世災 難頻仍,難民遍布世界,伊斯蘭教之強硬和快速增長等種 種現象,亦激起神在中國的百姓「舉起救恩的杯,稱頌耶 和華的名。」(詩九十六2)「要向耶和華歌唱,稱頌祂的 名,天天傳揚祂的救恩」(詩一一六13)之福音欠債感和救 靈魂的心。

然而,普世宣教需要有異象的僕人,能夠以神的心為心,胸懷普世萬民,如使徒保羅般,立定志向,「不在基督的名被稱過的地方傳福音,免得建造在別人的根基上。」 (羅十五 20)普世宣教需要有信心的僕人,面對又大又難之工,參與宣教的工人,不僅需要福音的異象,還需要從神而來之堅定的信心、恆久的忍耐、喜樂的盼望和辛勤血汗的付出。

普世宣教,更看重有戰略的僕人,能夠高瞻遠矚,縱觀全域,未雨綢繆,運籌帷幄,並決勝於千里之外。更加重要的是,普世宣教需要裝備好的僕人,假若一生委身宣教事奉,那就需要專門拿出幾年的時間全時間地在神學院和宣教學院裝備自己,並且在述職期間,也能繼續不斷地進修,進深研究,以能應對宣教工場之事工需要,以及各種挑戰。

(二) 宣教大環境的配合

這幾年,在全國各地的教會已經營造出濃厚的宣教 氛圍。教會為未得之民、宣教事工以及宣教士禱告,已經 成為普遍的負擔和意識,各種的宣教禱告資訊和視頻資料 也層出不窮。教會還組織福音特會、差傳年會;並邀請宣 教士在教會分享宣教異象,以及工場需要等。各地教會紛 紛開展宣教周或福音月,鼓勵弟兄姊妹個人佈道,廣傳福 音。「把握時機 (kairos)」宣教課程已經普及到全國範圍的 教會,而「走進伊斯蘭」(Encountering the World of Islam, EWI)和「宣教心視野」展望課程 (Perspectives Course) 也都 開始走進更多的教會和團契中。

宣教會議也成為近幾年中國教會之最主要和最重要的會議。幾乎每個月中,在國內不同地區和不同國家(主要於香港、韓國和泰國等國家地區)都有各類的宣教會議,從幾十人到上千人的宣教大會和各種主題宣教研討會紛紛登台。特別是這兩年已經開始備受普世教會關注之「宣教中國 2030」動員大會,以及從 MC0 宣教異象與動員,包括宣教禱告和宣教神學教育;MC1 宣教與教會,主要研討短宣、商宣和社關等事工;MC2 少數民族宣教;MC3 散居華人及留學生宣教事工;MC4 跨文化宣教事工等五個分科之年會,都成為備受吸引,並具影響力的宣教會議。另外,本土差會工場會議,本土差會退修會議,以及各本土差會同工聯結研討會議,也開始逐漸規範起來。

同時,短宣運動也正在如火如荼地開展。參與短宣事工的教會從城市開始輻射到各地農村鄉鎮教會。短宣隊員從上世紀九十年代以教會同工為主的羣體,轉向廣大的平信徒羣體,特別是大學生羣體。短宣地點從本省本地區範圍,擴展到外省,甚至國外。中國西部的甘肅、新疆、西藏、雲南、貴州等省區;國外之亞洲的緬甸、泰國、柬埔寨、馬來西亞、印尼;絲綢之路上巴基斯坦、以色列、土耳其、約但、敘利亞、伊朗,和中亞五國;非洲的埃及、肯尼亞、烏幹達、埃塞俄比亞、坦桑尼亞、贊比亞、毛里求斯、馬達加斯加、尼日利亞和塞內加爾等國都成為主要的短宣體驗學習工場和基地。

如此這些,都為普世宣教預備了一大批準備進入神學院校與宣教學院進修裝備的弟兄姊妹。其中一批是蒙神呼召,願意終身投身普世宣教之年輕的弟兄姊妹;還有一批是本土差會之同工和推動宣教的教會領袖。此乃中國教會宣教神學教育的良好機遇。

(三) 宣教訓練裝備覺醒

據不完全統計,目前在海外跨文化宣教之中國教會宣教 士已達到千位數字。又據觀察,目前在海外宣教的同工大多來自於農村背景,學歷偏低,訓練裝備極其有限;在性格脾氣、婚姻關係和人際與團隊方面普遍認識不足,導致問題百出,磨擦不斷。又由於很多宣教士是本土農村團隊借助海外

短期訓練、資助和差派的,自身參與度極為有限,故在差傳機制,夥伴合作與角色分工等方面,也導致支援不夠不足。致使許多同工成為「犧牲品(炮灰)」,很多同工遍體鱗傷地返回國內。

在工場上堅持下來的宣教同工,多基於自身背景因素,主要是靠打工的方式,維持生活;雖然也傳福音,但由於文化衝擊,語言能力,以及團隊督導跟不上等原因, 很難開展事工。差會也是因為沒有太多經驗,以及距離遙遠鞭長莫及等原因,呈現為不管不顧之狀態,從而導致宣教同工基本上屬於在工場上維持生活類型。

此種種狀況激起中國教會差傳領袖開始對以前「泥腿子」也可以跨文化宣教,「憑信心」購買一張單程車票,就衝上工場之簡單、狹窄,超屬靈的觀念,開始反省檢討,並開始認真地思考宣教士之訓練,系統完善之訓練裝備意識也在逐步加強。即使是「人海戰術」策略,亦是「人海精英戰術」;不能訓練成為專家,亦要裝備成為「專業」者。此些關乎系統裝備訓練之觀念,亦正逐漸被更多推動宣教的教會領袖和委身宣教的同工廣為接納,從而為宣教神學教育創造出良好的發展機遇和氛圍。

眾所周知,當代中國教會雖然儲備了大量願意投身宣教的弟兄姊妹,但他們在聖經、神學、文化衝擊、宗教知識、牧會經驗、生存技能、語言學習裝備等等方面都很不足或缺欠。莫陳詠恩教授認為宣教士訓練裝備可以分為教

會事奉、建立門徒、基礎神學、短期宣教語言學基礎、面對多元文化技巧、網路及網路技巧、屬靈素質、自牧能力等方面的訓練。¹⁵

總之,系統規範的宣教神學教育能幫助中國教會建立 正確的宣教觀,能有效地輔助跨文化宣教事工,能持久有 力地支持宣教士的宣教事奉。

(四) 西方與海外華人教會的協助

隨着中國教會在普世宣教使命事工之開始覺醒,隨着 普世教會對中國教會成為末後世代之普世宣教生力軍的殷切 期望,隨着中國教會在參與普世宣教事工上,暴露出訓練、 督導、關顧和經驗不足等種種問題。特別是在本土差會之建 立,差傳機制之規範完善,和宣教神學教育方面的缺乏。 感謝主的是,西方教會和海外華人教會面對中國教會宣教 之崛起,都開始意識到自己的本分和角色,都樂意以僕人 的心態,謙卑地服侍中國教會,協助中國教會在宣教上成 長,並且無條件地提供各自的宣教資源和經驗。

首先,中國教會宣教神學教育之教學方面,急需要西方 和海外華人教會之資深差會同工和資深宣教士的配搭服侍。

¹⁵ 莫陳詠恩:《教會在世——踐行上帝的使命》(香港:證主,2015),頁 242~245。

譬如,美南浸信會、海外基督使團、學園傳道會、華人福 音普世差傳會和香港差傳事工聯會等國際差會,都預備有 宣教訓練講師團。

其次,在宣教士職前訓練,特別是跨文化宣教職前訓練事工,中國教會還是沒有甚麼經驗的。而西方和海外華人差會已經有多年和成熟的宣教士職前訓練系統。譬如,美國的 Mission Training International、新加坡亞洲宣教士宣教學院、華人福音普世差傳會和香港差聯都有比較成熟之準宣教士跨文化職前訓練訓練模式。另外,美國、韓國、新加坡等中西方差會同工,也在泰國、柬埔寨、馬來西亞、菲律賓、韓國、尼泊爾等國家地區針對中國教會宣教士開設三至十二個月的跨文化宣教訓練,並開辦跨文化宣教士職前訓練營。宣道會的「智才」、韓國的中國宣教士訓練中心,以及學園傳道會、青年使命團、海外基督使團和威克裏夫聖經翻譯會等諸多西方及華人國際差會都有參與訓練。

第三,中國本土差會需要西方和海外華人差會之協助,中國教會宣教士在海外跨文化宣教工場上需要西方和華人之資深宣教士的培養與提攜,以催生出中國教會之跨文化宣教工場主任和資深宣教士。華人福音普世差傳會已經於2014開始協助服侍中國本土差會華夏使團之海外跨文化宣教士。華夏使團差往泰國的宣教士,目前已經成為地區工場主任,並開始擔任某差會之總幹事。

非洲內地會和美南浸信會等百年西方差會,也都有計劃,並已經開始於中國本土差會合作,還願意開放工場,並請工場之資深宣教士提攜幫帶中國教會宣教士。非洲內地會和華夏使團於 2018 年達成協作共識,並於 2019 年在非洲開始為期兩年半的第一隊中國教會宣教士「FOCUS」訓練。訓練核心重點主要強調以下方面:(1)目標成為培養領袖的領袖,(2)委身當地語言及文化,(3)能夠良好地與各種文化溝通銜接,(4)正直誠信地生活,(5)生活在東道國文化之中,(6)始終為學習者的態度,(7)簡樸地生活,(8)注重團隊關係與彼此間的協作,(9)成為身心靈全面健康的人等等。目前,此合作事工模式仍在正常運作之中。

四結語

據筆者粗略估計,當前中國教會之神學院校和宣教院 校超過千間,各種專門事工機構也超過千家,宣教機構和 團隊,也有數百家之多。目前在港澳台、加美,及其他海 外國家修讀不同神學院的中國同工,超過兩三千人以上。 在海外宣教的中國教會宣教士,也超過千人以上。這一切 都成為當前中國教會參與普世宣教的動力資源。

當代中國教會參與普世宣教事工面臨兩方面的重大挑戰,即本土差傳機制的建立與完善和宣教士訓練裝備系統

模式的建立與發展,也就是宣教神學教育之推動與發展。 如今,中國教會宣教神學教育,宣教士之訓練裝備,已經 成為宣教的中國教會需要全面反省,檢視並不斷完善的重 大課題。

2018年,筆者所服侍的華夏使團出版了《永遠在宣教的路上》一書,其一為紀念慶祝使團成立十五周年。使團的十五年是艱難的十五年、成長的十五年、發展的十五年、挑戰的十五年、恩典的十五年、收穫的十五年、見證的十五年;其二為挑戰筆者自己,激勵同工堅定心志,生命不息,宣教不止,永遠走在宣教的路上。此書不僅記錄了一間中國教會本土差會的發展歷史,也重點記載了宣教神學教育之探索與發展的經驗與成果。

總體來說,當代中國教會宣教神學教育屬於起步發展階段,還在繼續發展和不斷完善的路上。即面對諸多的挑戰,也面對良好的發展機遇,但是仍有很長的路要走。願意神向中國教會之宣教神學教育大大施恩,就如恩待以色列選民般,「白晝用雲柱引導他們,黑夜用火柱照亮他們當行的路。」(尼九12)

使徒保羅説:「我們傳揚他,是用諸般的智慧,勸戒 各人,教導各人。要把各人在基督裏完完全全的引到神面 前。」(西-28)

此節經文為中國宣教學院之院訓。院訓帶出傳揚基督

的異象,帶出把各人引到神面前的目標,帶出宣教與訓練 的平衡,帶出勸戒與教導的智慧策略,帶出訓基督精兵傳 天國福音,揚真理旗幟,至萬國萬民的宗旨。

深願中國教會宣教神學教育蓬勃地向前發展,日益更 新。

17. 中國經驗之反思—— 今日的宣教訓練

潘愛民

一 引言

建道神學院跨文化研究系四十周年紀念慶典,以及 2017 建道宣教會議:「今日的宣教訓練——亞洲經驗」,如 願完成,致禧獻榮。

梁家麟博士説:「建道神學院跨文化研究系成立四十周年,在兩千年的基督教宣教的歷史中微不足道,卻是這所小小神學院一個重要的里程碑。」¹因為,建道神學院的精神,是以「開荒、吃苦、火熱的志向來訓練許多踏上跨文

¹ 梁家麟:〈我們豈敢違背天上來的異象〉,《跨越界限,延展天國:四十周年 紀念特刊》(香港:建道神學院,2017),頁2~5。

化的宣教士,如同父親差遣自己孩子一般的心情。」² 真是心繁宣教使命,訓練宣教人才的神學院。

建道神學院投入宣教訓練的事業,已有四十年之久, 是有經驗的訓練者,可以說是亞洲最具有宣教訓練的實力 者,或許也代表着中國宣教訓練的龍頭者。今日,透過 四十周慶以國際會議模式,來學習西方、韓國和印度宣教 士的訓練經驗,來反思現今中國教會的宣教訓練。説明了 建道神學院有牧愛牧情的心,關心着中國宣教的事業,希 望中國教會在宣教上漸漸長大成人。

這次「今日的宣教訓練——亞洲經驗」之會議,作為中國教會的學子(就讀建道教牧學博士課程),筆者以本次會議為基要的核心,從「宏觀」到「微觀」來檢視「宣教的中國」,就是從宣教運動之夢,並宣教士的訓練,以及教會內在對宣教聯帶的協作及響應,來思考「今日的宣教訓練——中國經驗」。

二 思中國宣教運動的誇張法

中國教會的宣教使命,從歌唱「宣教的中國」開始, 進入推動「宣教的中國夢」,並行動「宣教的中國之旅」。 今日宣教的中國已處於推動期及行動期,如「傳回耶路

² 梁家麟:ICS四十周年紀念慶典之致詞,2017年5月5日。

撒冷」、「2030 宣教中國」、「『一帶一路』中國宣教」或「絲綢福音之路」等運動,這類似的宣教運動會議日漸增加,説明了中國教會已漸漸參與了宣教的使命,從「歌唱者」到參與者,有這些做宣教夢的人,希望中國教會成為「宣教的中國」,來接力宣教一棒,回應我主耶穌基督的大使命。

中國盲教夢,是夢裏成真,還是夢中説夢?這兩種都 有可能發生,因為「傳回耶路撒冷運動」已成為夢中説 夢,成了宣教上的口號而已,難以在中國教會裏推動。可 是,發起者的夢想是可嘉的,最起碼他們已經為「盲教的 中國 | 做過一點事。不過,發起者難以評估中國盲教的氣 候,缺少對此宣教的酌量。正如耶穌所言:「你們那一個 要蓋一座樓,不先坐下算計花費,能蓋成不能呢?恐怕安 了地基,不能成功,看見的人都笑話他,説,這個人開了 工,卻不能完工。| (路十四 28 \sim 30)所以,今日教內外 對這些「傳回耶路撒冷」的運動,是有所保留的,或者會 帶有暗笑,也包括了現在的「2030 宣教中國 | 和「『一帶 一路』中國宣教 | 的運動。難道夢裏成真是不可能的?不 是!而是夢境不能與現實脱節,須將所定的目標與現實接 近,不然就會與現實愈來愈遠,只有踏踏實實的一步一步 地走才能夢裏成真,不宜在宣教上用「大口號」,或用「誇 張的手法 | 來攪宣教運動。

今日在不少宣教會議上聽見誇張式的報告,真的讓人 有點不悦。正如,在蔡少琪牧師所寫的〈建立踏實和持久 的中國官教夢〉一文中提到了一些有關誇張的詞彙,如大躍 推、浮誇,和假大空³等,並且文章中多次出現了這些詞彙 的口號。説明了「宣教的中國」多項運動,是沒有實事求 是地推行中國教會的官教,而是設定了與現實脱節的猿大 夢想作目標,如「2030 宣教中國 |,目標是在 2030 年中國 教會會差派兩萬位宣教士的目標,成了浮誇數字。同時, 筆者訪問過「2030宣教中國 | 其中委員之一田清深牧師, 説:「中國到 2030 年一定會差派兩萬位以上的宣教士, 這個數字是非常容易的,因中國教會多,也正是宣教的氣 候。| 就此追問,這個「兩萬 | 有甚麼數據可參考的,田 牧師就無言對上。但是,另一位委員吳鴻義牧師,非常贊 成筆者所提問的有關以數據來說話,也希望有一些數據的 分析,做出量化的成果,來實事求是的說話。4 正如梁永 強牧師回應派克博士 (Timothy K. Park), 説:「在韓國教 會有一個非常明顯的資料,就是數量上的明證。這個資 料告訴我們,韓國教會的宣教士訓練是非常理想的。|5所 以,今日中國教會或宣教機構需要拿出一定的資料分析研

³ 蔡少琪:〈建立踏實和持久的中國宣教夢和宣教神學教育〉,本書頁284~ 297。

⁴ 田清深牧師、吳鴻義牧師訪談,泰國清邁,2017年7月5日。

⁵ 梁永強:〈遲來的缺環 ──「關顧宣教士」的回顧與前瞻〉,本書頁 40 ~ 51。

完,以實事求是的實話實說,就不會出現了誇張式的宣教運動。

今日中國教會需要對宣教的評估,做出量化的數據, 看看綜合性的宣教水準,已經到了甚麼樣的程度,包括教 會宣教動員、宣教士訓練、差會健全和資金後盾等綜合水 準,若沒有正確的綜合評估,或沒有做出量化的數據,就 難以説出實質性的宣教目標,這樣任何一項宣教運動,都 可能會有大躍進的誇張法。中國教會在宣教的事業上,總 要在宣教的實質上實話實説成為實幹家。

但是,中國教會也有不少腳踏實地的發起者,憑着實際來推動宣教,投入宣教的事業中,也是非常認真的負責,也沒有大躍進的誇張手法,會有宣教的策略,也有宣教的步驟,並且還有宣教的成果。筆者所能了解的幾大宣教機構,做事也非常的低調,在宣教上做出了實質性的業績,如佳美國際福音機構、CMTC 宣教士訓練中心(CHIANG MAI TRAINING CENTER)和晨光宣教機構等。説明了中國教會在宣教上也有不少實幹家,沒有使用誇張法。所以,一些為中國宣教做夢的人,應該學習這些實幹家,腳踏實地的走在宣教的路上,為宣教事業做美好的見證。

因此,宣教的中國需要憑着教會的實踐出真知,必須 先評估自己教會宣教的實力,量計宣教的潛力,才能知彼 知己。不然,發起宣教的運動,所定的目標與現實有所差 距,自然就會出現了誇張法,會使用浮誇數,變成了「假 大空」。若都是憑着發起者自我的假設、猜測和想法,根本 沒有了解各教會宣教的實質,將假設的目標與實踐脱節, 這樣自然就會被質疑,留下極深不良的印象。所以,只有 憑着基督給予現今教會所擁有的宣教資源,去推動宣教的 事業,才能實現真正的宣教目標,來完成基督所成就的大 使命。

三 思中國宣教訓練的對比法

宣教的中國之教育正在萌芽期,是配合教會基督教教育,並神學教育之整合,來完成宣教的訓練。所以,宣教訓練還沒有成為主導教育,常常處在次要的位置。可見,中國教會沒有以大使命為教育的核心,並且基督教教育也沒有為着普世宣教而設的目標。就此,中國教會需要檢視自己有多少投資在宣教的訓練上,看看耶穌及海外教會在宣教訓練上的重視,可作為今日中國宣教訓練的對比反思。

首先,與耶穌訓練之對比。耶穌基督以領袖訓練為核心,不是自己單獨去宣教,而是首先呼召門徒出來,再訓練這十二位門徒,跟隨祂一同去傳道和趕鬼。同時,西方教會也是以師徒式的訓練模式,以導師身分來訓練這一代的宣教士。所以,今日中國宣教訓練在對比之下,教會需要將訓練門徒放在首要的位置,以門徒式的訓練,來訓練

出有基督生命、聽從上帝的話,並去履行上帝使命的宣教 領袖。因此,中國宣教的訓練,需要精英傑出的宣教師, 能忠心訓練別人,培育上帝所呼召的子民,成為有時代感 的宣教士,來參與宣教的行列,完成普世宣教的大使命。

其次,與韓國宣教訓練之對比。韓國教會是年輕的教會,卻是有大使命的教會,無論是貧窮,還是苦難,都沒有放棄宣教。⁶ 今日他們出了二萬多位宣教士,三百多個宣教機構,都是以宣教為中心的。他們的宣教的增長,是離不開對宣教士多元化的訓練,有教會與機構合作的培訓,以及跨宗派的培訓,還有差派到海外神學院修讀宣教科,並且在宣教工場上實地訓練等。所以,他們宣教士的增長,是有眾教會投資培育,還有教會與機構共同培訓,然後差派到處境中實習,才會培訓出如此多的宣教士。今日,中國教會宣教訓練在對比之下,要學習有經驗宣教所走過的路,不要將自己大國的架式擺出來,應該要謙卑,接受多方位的學習,訓練出優質的宣教士,使他們有全備的宣教裝備,並栽培出及格的宣教士。

與印度宣教訓練之對比。印度教會歷史悠久,教會發 展和宣教事工處於困難重重之中,南北化、階級化、貧富化 和民族化,多語言的民族,多元的信仰,這些可能增加了

⁶ Timothy Park, "Today's Missionary Training: Korea Experience",本書頁 207 \sim 246。

宣教的障礙。但是,南部的教會還會支持北部的教會,以 及宣教事工上的配搭,或者與中部之間的來往,彼此相互 學習,還有來自海外的宣教老師,來訓練他們的宣教士。 正如,嚴鳳山師母所説:「印度宣教士的訓練,是非常缺少 的,都是外來的支持。」⁷今日,中國宣教訓練在「對比」 之下,印度教會與中國教會的處境是非常相似的,挑戰着 同樣的環境,在宣教訓練上也是同病相憐,只有在處境中 學習宣教的模式,可能只有少數人受過宣教課程的訓練, 有這樣的學習,也是受外界的支援,中國教會也是沒有宣 教訓練的經驗,而是靠外界的支援。可是,印度南北部的 教會在宣教上是彼此相助的,中國教會卻缺少這一件,沒 有彼此之間的協助,而是英雄主義的獨行者,個人的本位 主義太濃厚,中國教會在宣教上需要同心合意、齊心努力 地興旺福音。

因此之故,中國宣教訓練的對比,就可以知彼知己, 認清自己在宣教的路上還甚遠,特別是在宣教的訓練上。 反之,今日中國教會訓練宣教士是以速成的方式揠苗助長 地訓練,就難以在宣教工場上面對現實的挑戰。現在有許 多中國教會或宣教中心和機構差派的宣教士,根本沒有經 過有系統的聖經神學培育,就被派上了宣教工場。正如,

⁷ Colleen Yim, "Fulfilling the Great Commission in India",本書頁253 \sim 268。

東北有三大牧區教會,差派了二十多位宣教士在緬甸瓦邦族裏宣教,他們沒有受過教會裏任何宣教神學上的訓練。⁸ 還有,佳美國際福音機構差派兩位以上青年在緬甸北部宣教,只受過半年的神學教育,就被派在前線宣教。⁹ 另外 IMI 宣教機構的同工,只受了半年不到的職前訓練,就被差派到宣教的前線。¹⁰ 這樣一來,中國宣教學院就出現生源的短缺。正如,馬路加牧師所言:「學生少,品質差,只能和神學班合併。」¹¹ 另外,從侯宣道博士所報告的〈中國當代宣教神學教育之發展史〉,這些學院有的已經停辦,¹² 也有些難以開展,如中國普世宣教學院近兩年還無法開辦全日制班,只能將兩位全日制生送到中道神學院。中道本身所設立的宣教課程,也是處於奄奄一息的光景,從十二位學生降至於今年六位。還有,晨光宣教學院也是處於生源的問題,此學院負責人陳理聖牧師説:「現在只有少數的學生,只能有短期性的訓練,就派遣到宣教前線實習。」 ¹³ 但是,

⁸ 侯今生牧師,東北黑龍江省某一市,市片區教會宣教中心主任,訪談。泰國清邁,2017年7月5日。

⁹ 董、田姊妹是「佳美國際福音機構」派送在中道學院學習宣教課程,只學 半年被此中心強行差派到前線宣教服待。此事,是倆位申請停修課程時, 交談所獲知的。

¹⁰ IMI 宣教機構,在泰國清邁,大會訪談,2016年2月20日。

¹¹ 馬提亞:〈中國宣教神學教育的發展、挑戰和機遇:溫州〉,本書頁 358 ~ 363。

¹² 侯宣道:〈中國宣教神學教育的發展、挑戰和機遇〉,本書頁 298 ~ 328。

¹³ 陳理聖,晨光宣教中心主任,電話訪問,2017年8月18日。

韓國宣教訓練的人數不斷地增長,現今他們神學生主要是主修宣教學課程,甚至是留學的形式。這樣對比之下就可想而知了,為甚麼這些學院缺少生源的因素,是中國教會或宣教中心和機構不重視宣教士的訓練,就馬上躍躍欲試的宣教夢,造成了宣教士沒有受到系統性的訓練,並且出現宣教士的「早產」和「夭折」,以及造成了宣教學院的生源短缺而衰落。

可是,這些揠苗助長的宣教士,卻沒受過全面的訓練,已為宣教的事業跨出了這一步,是值得稱讚的,可能從實踐中被訓練出來。正如,派克博士(Timothy Kiho Park)所說:「宣教士不是真空裏成長,而是在處境中成長。」¹⁴以此看來,中國宣教的訓練,要重視有系統性的神學訓練,以及實地經驗的訓練,兩套並重不失衡的有序訓練,來培育中國的宣教士。

故此,中國宣教的訓練如此之對比,就能知道教會需要在宣教的訓練上投重金,不是揠苗助長,而是要師徒式的訓練,並且也要花時間有系統的訓練,以及在宣教處境中實地訓練,才能訓練出能應對跨文化的宣教士。

¹⁴ Timothy Park, "Today's Missionary Training: Korea Experience",本書頁 207 \sim 246 $^\circ$

四 思中國宣教聯動的因果法

中國教會是普世性的教會,同樣也是「普世性的宣教中國」,這是中國眾教會所望的使命,真是任重道遠的,不是「英雄」教會所能完成的,乃是眾教會眾志成城的使命。正如,馬路加牧師以教會、宣教士、差會、學院和宣教工場的「五環」概念,¹⁵ 相互之間緊繫相扣,缺一不可的聯帶因果關係。所以,不是機構單獨的使命,也不是中國教會與韓國教會在宣教道上跑步比賽,更不是中國教會與教會之間在宣教繩上拔河比賽,乃是眾教會的共同體目標導向的使命。因此,教會、宣教士、學院、差會和宣教工場之間都需要產生共鳴,產生因果性的聯帶關係,同一使命,彼此合作,來承擔起中國宣教的使命。

中國宣教的成敗,是看教會、差會、學院和宣教士的聯動性,有使命的教會,就產生有好的差會,聯帶着有好的宣教學院,會培養出有好的宣教士,這是有序性的因果,是不可分割的,只有並肩作戰,才能有好的宣教,所以普世宣教的使命要聯動起來。

中國教會在宣教的資源上要聯動,包括人力、物力和財力等,都需要做些聯帶性的整合,才能強化中國的宣教事業。但是,整合這些資源,不是去建立「巴別塔式」

¹⁵ 馬提亞:〈中國宣教神學教育的發展、挑戰和機遇:溫州〉,本書頁 358 ~ 363。

的、有名望的「宣教中國」,乃是發揮各自的長處與優勢,來彼此合作成全共同體的宣教使命。可是,中國有處境化的因素,只有以聯動的方式,來共用宣教資源即可,沒有自我的主觀性,也沒有誰是「王者」或「家長」,¹⁶ 正如施洗約翰所説:「他必興盛,我必衰微」,只有被整合的基督僕式,這樣才能有共同體的大使命,以彼此聯動合作的方式,來現實宣教體系的整合化。

今日,宣教的中國最需要是彼此合作,從教會、宣教 士、差會、學院到宣教工場之間都要互相合作,若這「五 環」各自獨立的發展,就出現因果性的後果。正如,滕張 佳音博士所説:「都不能輕此重彼,更不宜因資源分配或 行政方便,把佈道與宣教或差傳工作分庭抗禮,使原來相 輔相成的整全大使命變得肢離破碎,削弱了一氣呵成的力 度。」¹⁷以此概念,來再思中國宣教學院缺少生源的原因, 是教會或差會直接將沒有訓練的宣教士送到前線,然後產 生了宣教工場不良的反應,以及宣教士的夭折。另外,假 設神學院不以大使命為核心,沒有訓練出福音使者,就沒 有教會的建立,然後就沒有教會的人才送到學院,這種因 果性的關係,是非常明顯的聯帶因果關係。所以,只有以

¹⁶ 中國教會管理模式,常常以「家長制」的管理模式。

¹⁷ 滕張佳音:〈對今日華人宣教訓練的建言〉,本書頁 396~472。

「向心」與「離心」¹⁸的聯帶關係之整合,才不會產生減弱的後果,使差會或學院和宣教士強盛起來,到有一日中國教會將成為「宣教的中國」。

因為現今中國的宣教,還處於幼兒的時期,需要彼此 合作來精心呵護他的成長,不要建立自己宣教的小王國, 而是需要彼此聯動的合作,各自成為基督僕式,彼此接 納,互相成全,不要成為「英雄本色」,只有「他榮我榮, 他弱我弱」的觀念,成為共同體的宣教使命。

今日宣教的中國,不能閉門造車,需要付昂貴的學費來學習宣教,以聯動性的「向心」與「離心」的學習方式,邀請有經驗的宣教者,來中國訓練中國的宣教士,或者去海外學習有經驗的宣教訓練,以及與海內外聯動性的合作,包括差會之間的聯動,並且學院之間的聯動,以及教會與差會和學院之間的聯動,能彼此協作幫助中國宣教的成長。正如,康牧師(Rev. Kim)所說:「海外團隊及國家教會必須要在栽培前線宣教士的事上更緊密合作。」又在此分享中說:「有許多外面的宣教機構,在中國大陸教會交了

^{18 「}向心」與「離心」的整合觀念,向心的整合性,就是自身教會要有主動的邀請,邀請有經驗的宣教者,來互補協助自身宣教的需求,或者提供協助有需要的外來宣教者,這是被整合的概念。還有,離心的整合性,就是主動出去互補協助有宣教上的需要,這也是被整合的概念。所以,兩者之間都是被整合,是彼此合作的聯帶關係。

很貴的學費。」¹⁹ 即難以與中國教會的合作,這也是中國教 會必須要學習的功課,學習與他人彼此合作。

故此,今日宣教的中國,教會需要眾志成城的心,彼 此合作,資源分享,以及謙卑學習。由於中國教會正處於 學習期,需要好好學習他人的宣教經驗,來推動眾教會的 宣教,並健全宣教的差會和學院,還有裝備出中國的宣教 士。所以,宣教的中國不要天天坐着做美夢,也不要單靠 摸着石頭過河,應該要彼此學習,經驗分享,樹立標杆, 來導引中國未來的宣教之路,走的更遠,走的持久,為基 督贏得福音的果子。

五 思中國宣教教會的六何法

中國教會今日處在水火之中,受到了「紅色」的逼 迫,如同耶路撒冷初期教會受逼迫一般,來迫使教會要去 宣教,中國教會也是如此,應當反省「宣教的中國」。今日 逼迫的環境,也是與宣教有必然的關聯,中國教會要問自 己:何時宣教?何地宣教?何人宣教?何事宣教?如何宣 教?和為何宣教?以這六何法之反思來思考中國教會宣教 的定位,該怎樣回應耶穌的大使命。

¹⁹ 康牧師 (Rev. Kim):〈海外宣教工場上中國宣教士的栽培及其挑戰〉,本書 頁 350 \sim 357。

何時宣教?今日中國的宣教,不是昨日才開始的,乃 是過去一直到如今,仍然在宣教。中國教會沒有忘記宣教的 大業,當逼迫西宣教士離開大陸時,就興起一支宣教佈道 團的隊伍,要傳回耶路撒冷的使命,中間也有無數的教會 與宣教士在逼迫中起來去履行宣教的大業。今日在中國已 建立了許多家宣教機構,表明了中國至今沒有停止過宣教 的使命。但是,中國眾教會起來宣教的時間比較緩慢,不 如韓國教會在宣教事業上快速的增長。正如,兔子與烏龜 賽跑一樣,比較緩慢的進程。所以,中國教會有些宣教的 熱情者,就想加速中國的盲教,其實這幾年遇見逼迫的環 境,就是在加速宣教的步伐。正如,溫州好多間教會因着 「紅色」的逼迫,教會分成小組的模式來牧養,卻發生爆炸 性的增長,有一間教會在2019年有四百多位信徒受洗歸向 基督,見證基督的信仰。因此,中國在福音的大使命上一 直沒有停止下來,還是隨時在傳福音,時時在宣教的,無 論逼迫的環境魚強勢,福音卻愈增長,這是「紅色」萬萬 沒有想到的,基督徒的人數還一直在增長,但是這是同文 化的傳福音,卻沒有跨文化的宣教。就此,今日中國只有 少數的教會參與跨文化的宣教,還沒有眾教會聯動起來投 入跨文化的宣教大業,這些教會何時興起跨文化的宣教?

何地宣教?今日中國教會做宣教觀,認為地球已成為 地球村的概念,在自家門口都可以做跨文化的福音,沒有 必要遷家戶口背鄉離國去他鄉宣教。筆者常常會聽到這樣

一句話,說:「要傳福音,我們身邊都傳不完,何必還去 其麼外面傳福音,看看有多少外來的人,先傳給他們就行 了。| 這種觀念的教會,只是單一的「耶路撒冷、猶大全 地 | 觀念,卻沒有同步的「撒瑪利亞、直到地極 | 的概 念,其實使徒行傳一章8節的福音概念是同步並行的。所 以,中國教會在何地宣教,不只是在家門口的福音,也要動 **員夫跨文化的領域,履行耶穌的福音使命。最近,新疆地區** 有許多外籍的宣教十被迫離開,那塊福音的硬土,再次留 給中國教會,需要進入這異文化裏做福音的事業。還有, 非洲眾國向中國友好的開放,中國教會卻沒有動起來的聲 色,這其實是非常好的福音契機。因此,中國教會在何地宣 教,就要在內外領域同步並行的官教,不要等在家門口。但 是有些中國的盲教十踏入跨文化的地區,所做的福音對象 還是中國的商人,依然存在同文化領域的福音,所以需要 跨出同文化,進入異文化宣教。就此,今日中國教會只有 個別 盲教 十踏入 跨文化領域之地,其他教會何時起來能踏 入跨文化領域的宣教?回應基督,去使萬民作主的門徒?

何人宣教?中國教會去短期宣教的人也是不少的,真 正留下來委身長期做宣教,卻不是很多,一般都是訪宣和 短官的,長期的宣教十可能只有三位的數字,説明宣教十 與中國教會在數位上的比率,處於低數位的情況,還有與 中國商人的比率相比,也是處於低數字的,這表明了中國 的宣教士人數不多。甚至,中國出去宣教的,大多數是低 年齡、低文化和低支援的,這些宣教士總會有「一低」 的情況。筆者近期走訪緬甸、印尼和柬埔寨的中國宣教士 工場,發現他們有「三低」的問題,低文化者也做中文 支教的教師;還有,教會對他們是低支援,其中一位官教 十説:「教會與差會有時都忘記給生活上的津貼,都要憑 信心生活。|正如,道恩在《宣教的中國教會》一書所言 的:「教會需要關顧盲教士的福利。」20 另外,有文化的, 卻低年齡,他們剛剛從學校畢業就走上宣教之地,沒有社 會的經驗,沒有教會事奉的經驗,就挑起「盲教中國」的 大樑,就成了中國的盲教十。那麼,今日中國教會何人夫 宣教?以安提阿教會差遺宣教士的標準,應當是將教會中 最優秀的人差禮到工場上去,所謂的「精英策略」,教會 應把最好的同工差出去。21 所以,中國教會要差遺優秀的 宣教士,必須先差遣教會優秀的牧者,與這些年輕的宣教 十同行,一起淮入跨文化的工場上盲教,才能訓練出優良 的盲教十,之後這些盲教十回中國教會或學院才能培養出 下一代優良的宣教士。因此,中國教會的宣教士,要與教 會配搭同行,還要與中國在國外經商的基督徒同行,一起 並肩作戰攜手合作經營宣教的大業,所以人人皆宣教。就

²⁰ 道恩:《宣教的中國教會》(中國: 華夏人橄欖山福音使團, 2018), 頁 271~291。

²¹ 道恩:《宣教的中國教會》,頁 155。

此,中國教會要產生有宣教禱告的人、宣教奉獻的人、宣 教動員的人、宣教裝備的人、宣教陪伴的人和宣教委身的 人,來一起攜手完成耶穌所託付的大使命。此時,攜手宣 教的人,在哪裏?

何事宣教?今日中國教會存在的目的,到底是為何事,若教會不為福音使命而存在,就會失去功能的意義。但是,中國教會為何事?常常只為崇拜利己信仰而存在,²² 其實教會存在於世界上,目的就是為基督的大使命。那麼,今日中國宣教士在做甚麼?筆者這幾年周遊東南亞一帶的宣教工場,他們幾乎都是做支教的身分,並且開設漢語學習,以及開設有關社會福利的事工,透過這些取得合法的身分,也能接觸福音的羣體,還有少數的是以商宣的模式。可見,中國宣教士做甚麼,其實還是在做鬆土、動員和聯接的工作,或者參與華人教會的事奉。所以,中國宣教士要給自己定準做甚麼,要去開創宣教的大業,建立跨文化的教會。

如何宣教?今日中國教會在宣教的策略上,沒有精心 的設計,有宣教的開始,也有宣教設想的目標,卻缺少宣

²² 基督教不僅是他們艱難貧困生活的唯一依託,亦是他們祈求平安、祈求衣食、消災祛病的唯一方式,更是改善其自身處境的唯一希望。倪步曉:〈社會學視野下的信仰建構與認同:論民間宗教對溫州基督教的影響〉,舍禾編:《福音·溫州(1867-2017):基督新教來溫一百五十周年學術論文集》(香港:方舟機構,2017),頁184。

教的過程,應當是兵馬未動,糧草先行,所以宣教大業是 先建立宣教團隊,裝備宣教士,耕耘宣教地,預備宣教資 金,關顧宣教的人,才能建立有系統的宣教機構。然後, 差遣宣教士到宣教地耕耘,施行因地制宜的宣教事業。所 以,中國各教會應當要拿出一套宣教的方案,進行設定宣 教的策略,無論是在 M2 或 M3 的宣教領域,都能有效的傳 福音,達到理想的宣教目標。今天中國的宣教機構或宣教 士,幾乎是在摸着石頭過河,在宣教的工場上是邊看邊學 邊做的宣教,真是不知道該如何宣教,只有一股熱情衝往 宣教之地,所以犧牲很多宣教士,夭折而退場。因此,中 國教會在宣教上,需要精心設計和規劃策略,照此成就未 來的宣教大業,為基督贏得未得之民。

為何宣教?宣教的中國,難道宣教是為了將中國變成宣教的國家,還是將中國教會變成宣教的教會,中國教會去宣教是為何而宣教?那目的又是甚麼?宣教不是讓教會去花錢,也不是讓教會去佔領地盤,更不是讓教會去得名,乃是為主耶穌基督的大使命。就此,從耶穌的大使命而言,而是去使萬民作主的門徒,這是宣教的目的。今日中國教會如何能實現作主門徒的宣教,需要有使命的教會,以及有健康的教會,還要有委身的宣教士,齊心投入宣教的大業,去成就萬民作主的門徒。所以,目的是需要教會去策劃,也是需要有使命的人來參與,更需要宣教士去履行,這樣才能使萬民作主的門徒,建立跨文化的教會。

故此,中國教會從六何法來反思宣教的中國,過去到 如今一直在宣教,卻沒有看見宣教的進程,特別是在跨文化 的領域裏,這些宣教士也難以突破異文化,只有停留在支 教漢語學習及社會服務上,他們的盲教模式也有點單一, 所以推動使命的目標會比較慢, 這可能與中國教會自身有 關,缺乏宣教的經驗,也缺乏宣教的訓練,以及缺乏宣教 的活力與目標。但是,中國教會在官教的大業上也是盡心 去思考、盡心去努力、卻難以突破瓶頸、可能是中國教會 存在底蘊與內涵的薄弱,或許教會環沒有成熟達到盲教的 程度,所以教會的精英人才都為着牧養而努力,就會自然 而然忽略了盲教的使命。甚至,中國教會面對環境上的挑 戰,這些牧者要常常夫應對與解難;另外也面對都市化的 挑戰,教會要常常適應新的環境,在這些環境與挑戰之下 教會會以自身為本,所以導致宣教人與宣教錢的薄弱,也 難以集中精力去做跨文化的盲教。究竟何時、何人、如何 來完成盲教大業?

六 結語

宣教的中國,中國宣教夢,夢在做,人在睡,醒來 說夢話,說:「傳回耶路撒冷是中國」或「2030宣教在中國」,這說的是口號,可否夢裏成真?只要中國眾教會的聯動,眾志成城,相互合作,將「假大空」或「浮誇數字」 的口號,變成實話實說有真實性,使「不可能」到「困難 重重」,最後「成了」,²³來實現中國的宣教夢。

可見,中國宣教夢,培育宣教人才是重中之重,所以 宣教訓練是任重道遠的,需要建立健全的宣教訓練模式,有 正規化的訓練,以及非正規化的訓練,如短宣訓練、系統 性訓練和職前訓練等。²⁴ 並且,需要多多學習他人的宣教經 驗,使得在宣教的路上能成長。所以,中國教會要給宣教士 訓練的平台,如現今建道神學院宣教系,給中國這一代的宣 教士,有系統的訓練機會,栽培出實幹的宣教士,之後能成 為忠心教導別人的宣教老師,來培育中國下一代的宣教士。

就此,中國教會以六何法的方式,來思考宣教的中國,不是 2030 年的時間,也不是 20300 位宣教士出海外宣教,乃是今日中國眾教會需要向心、離心的聯帶合作,成為宣教夥伴的關係,手把手地並肩作戰,走實地的宣教之路,來完成基督所託付的大使命,使萬民作主的門徒。

今日的宣教訓練——中國經驗,在乎為普世宣教而齊心 努力,互相合作,腳踏實地的一步一步地走,並立下「開 荒、吃苦、火熱」的志向,因基督獻上自己,成為一粒宣 教的麥子,為宣教而活,為宣教而死。

²³ 蔡少琪:〈建立踏實和持久的中國宣教夢和宣教神學教育〉,本書頁 284 ~ 297。

²⁴ 侯宣道:〈中國宣教神學教育的發展、挑戰和機遇〉,本書頁 298~328。

18. 海外宣教工場上, 中國宣教士的栽培及其挑戰

康牧師

近年中國教會十分積極推動普世宣教運動,投入許多 資源及人力開拓宣教工作。自 2004 年,本機構與中國教會 合作,在工場上培育中國跨文化宣教工人,當中累積了一 點經驗。

栽培宣教工人是一個廣義的課題。在跨文化與近文化的環境,栽培方式或其需要會有頗大差距。首先,我當為今天的主題分享,規範一個栽培場景及方向,以便針對性探討,在栽培過程中所面對的問題。

今天所分享的內容,場景是針對海外工場,跨文化區域(即中國以外,非華語羣體中之宣教環境)。而栽培的對 象是在中國教會內成長,被差派出國的年輕宣教工人。

一 中國教會在宣教運動中的優勢

近十年間,無論在國內或海外,中國經歷着巨大變 化。中國教會在宣教運動中的優勢也隨之增加。舉例:

- 中國對國際社會有着很大影響。例如「一帶一路」之發展,打開了國人出門的機會。相對十年前,申請護照出國更為方便。
- 中國在10/40之窗抗拒福音環帶中,是最大的基督徒羣體。在邏輯上,擁有着龐大的宣教人力資源。
- 中國教會的資源,無論是人力、財力亦有快速的增長。 農村城市化,年青人教育水平提升,中國人均收入增加 了,相對地教會奉獻也穩健增長。
- 中國教會帶着很堅定的宣教心志與異象。雖然社會在變化中,教會的屬靈傳統,面對逼迫的忍耐及堅毅心志, 仍然影響着新的一代。

二 栽培中國宣教同工當有之重點

乘着優勢,中國教會更積極差派工人參與海外宣教。 在栽培工人方面,大部分教會或差會比較有興趣了解如何 訓練宣教士這一類問題(如何,How)。焦點普遍針對着 訓練模式,較為看重方法。又或者工人應當接受哪些訓練 課程?如何讓工人了解宣教的工作。如何投入前線工作, 建立平台等。除了一些硬性的方式,更有效的宣教栽培及訓練,更需要重視的另外兩方面問題:「為甚麼宣教」(Why)及「是怎樣的宣教」(What)。

有心出國宣教的工人,在回應普世宣教需要的時候, 多半都是因着個人的感動開始。可是有感動不一定是有宣 教呼召。所以在栽培宣教工人的開始,必須先驗證宣教的 呼召,是一刻感動還是一生的委身。教會領袖首先當要了 解,工人為甚麼要投入海外宣教工作?(Why Frontline Missions)前線宣教工作與教會牧養事奉是兩碼子事情。教 會在差派工人出工場之前,理應了解並印證工人的宣教呼 召而非宣教感動。另外,工人自己必須要明白為甚麼被揀 選?為甚麼是我?(Why Me)有感動以後,是否也領受一 種委身的肯定?再來,工人更應當驗證自己為甚麼必須投 入跨文化宣教工作?(Why Cross Cultural Missions)

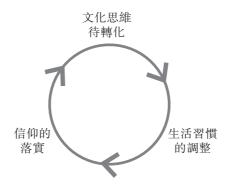
除了宣教呼召的驗證,另一類重要思考的問題是「是怎樣的宣教」(What)。宣教工作是一種生命及生活的表達。宣教工人在工場上,個人內在心態及對外的所有反應,對宣教果效有着長遠影響。所以工人必須認真並有深度地思考其宣教的委身。中國人出國旅遊、經商、讀書已成為新常態。與世界頻繁的交流接觸,也必定有正負兩面的影響。中國宣教是新的宣教現象,而中國同工在宣教工場上有其代表性,應當多思考要成為怎樣的一類宣教工人,並

怎樣代表着中國教會? (What to be) 亦需要多留意怎樣建立正面的中國宣教士形象? (What is the presentation) 在跨文化的處境,中國宣教是艱難的,工人在出國前應當更透徹明白,在工場上生活面對着難關,所需要是委身及克服困難當要付出的代價? (What is the price)

中國同工回應新世界的人、事或環境,多受到他內在觀念所帶動而作出相對的反應。栽培中國宣教工人,並不能只談「方法」(How)或停留在知識層面上,更需要優先協助同工建立健康的內在生命。針對處理「為甚麼(Why)並「怎樣(What)的兩組問題,便能夠幫助同工深入思量內在的定位。所以在栽培的過程中,我們必須先針對工人內在生命的自我發現,鼓勵重整價值觀、世界觀、信仰觀、道德觀等等。因為健康的觀念對個人日常的選擇,所做的決定,將對人、對事、對家庭有着切身深遠的影響。

在跨文化處境裏,要達成個人關顧及成長的關鍵, 首要是學習承認並接受自身的需要。中國背景的工人有時 候是過分刻苦,不敏感個人身心靈需要,常壓抑情緒,以 事工果效為成功衡量標準。在充滿壓力的前線生活中,倘 若工人未能真實面對自己深層需要,他所選擇的做事方 式,外在表現及生活模式,將會對工場上之見證有直接 影響。

三 栽培中國宣教同工過程上的挑戰



過去在培育中國跨文化工人的經驗裏,我們遇到最大的挑戰,是協助工人拉近中國與海外文化的差距。中國工人帶着自身的背景在跨文化社會中生活,他們需要重新適應及學習,在文化思維當中不斷更新並轉化。生活習慣需要按處境變化而調整,信仰習慣更加要不住反思落實。在循序漸進的過程中經歷掙扎,才能一步一步成長。中國教會與海外團體,對於宣教工人的期望也多有差距。這些差距,為栽培過程帶來更大挑戰,簡單地舉出一些分別:

(一) 宣教同工的文化思維之差距

中國工人認識世界的方法,比較重視人與人之間的關係,而海外工人執着於規條原則。處理事工的方法,中國人是隨機應對,海外文化則注重管理。發展事工的方法,中國工人多求資源方便,缺乏督導。海外工人重視事工哲學,公開透明。

(二) 宣教同工的信仰成長之差距

中國同工的信仰發展過程,多數是零散栽培,多靠讀 經祈禱的屬靈經歷。海外同工則注重系統信仰栽培來累積 屬靈經驗。

宣教同工的選拔,中國教會多憑長輩屬靈驗證,比較 主觀感性。海外教會則循神學訓練,工作經歷,考核評估 的系統驗證。

教會差派人才,中國教會是以全民普及為主。海外教 會則是專業精英挑選。

(三) 宣教同工生活習慣模式之差距

在處理個人問題上,中國工人偏重屬靈化。海外工人 則注重信仰生活化。

在處理生活問題方面,中國工人習慣隨心隨性。海外 文化重視規律與計劃。

對於家庭關係,中國工人比較單向,重視事工發展多 於家庭。而海外工人則比較平衡,重視家庭多於事工。

以上談及這些文化差距,為栽培中國工人帶來頗多實際難處。舉一兩個例子:

在處理外地居留簽證的事上,中國工人會比較懂得轉法子,事情發展求速度。但有些時候,一些做法看在海外

工人眼中,不一定是合符規矩,但中國工人則可接受。

另一例,中國工人的家庭,在傳統上男主外,女主 內,多以做事為事奉愛主的基準。當有了孩子,家庭壓力倍 ,倘若工人欠缺家庭生活的規律與計劃,男的依舊天天往 外跑,不敏感家庭需要,而女的以為支持丈夫便壓抑情緒 為愛主的屬靈表現。久而久之,夫妻及子女的關係,必然 會遇上大難處。這簡單例子,在年輕工人的家庭當中是經 常遇到的問題。

四總結

在工場上,栽培裝備中國宣教士最大的挑戰,並非發生在教導文化適應,語言學習,神學或事工發展上。反而是需要花大量時間,陪伴宣教工人同行,鼓勵他們心意更新,再發現自己,重建自己,肯定自己。

栽培過程是漫長的。當工人能學會在各方面有自我調整。再加上適當的引導,就能幫助他們跨出自己固有的思想文化和生活習慣的限制。

海外團體及中國教會必須在栽培前線工人的事上更緊密合作。中國教會需要把關,把最好的工人往外派。海外團體需要多針對宣教士生命的建造,在工場上協助他們成長。

在宣教歷史裏我們學到一點功課,過去殖民主義帶給 了西方的宣教工作有很多的負面影響,但有無數西方宣教 士的生命及宣教精神,見證了福音大能,也改變了很多人的生命及生活。相信今天的中國宣教工人,能以同樣的宣教精神在工場上及國際團體中間服侍,建立中國宣教士之正面形象,發揮更大的宣教潛能。

19. 中國宣教神學教育的發展、 挑戰和機遇

馬提亞

一 引言

萊特說:「宣教不是我們的,宣教乃是上帝的。」」因為 上帝就是宣教的上帝,所以宣教就是上帝的宣教,個人、機 構、教會只是參與神的宣教。但教會是宣教的團體,教會 是為宣教而存在的,「與其説上帝把宣教的使命委託給祂在 世上的教會,不如説是上帝擁有一個在世上宣教的教會。 宣教不是為教會而設的,教會是為了宣教,上帝的宣教而 設的。」² 所以教會履行宣教的使命是很自然的流露,但上 帝的宣教使命是普世性的,因為上帝是全地的主,教會的

¹ 萊特著·李望遠譯:《宣教中的上帝——顛覆世界的宣教釋經學》(台北:校園書房,2011),頁XX。

² 萊特:《宣教中的上帝》,頁XX。

大使命就是地極的宣教。「但聖靈降臨在你們身上,你們就必得着能力。並要在耶路撒冷,猶太全地,和撒瑪利亞,直到地極,作我的見證。」(徒一8)從這一節經文説明宣教的不同地域,耶路撒冷、猶太全地就是同文化(E1)、撒瑪利亞就是近文化(E2)、地極就是跨文化(E3),但同文化、近文化、跨文化宣教都是大使命的內容,是可以同步進行的。在具體的宣教實踐中涉及宣教異象、宣教策略、宣教動員、宣教經費、宣教士的招募、栽培、差遣、關懷,宣教團隊管理。宣教產生果效,就是建立教會,也就是宣教與植堂。

鄭果牧師曾經提出比較有效和穩固的宣教事工,是由宣教士、教會及差會所建立的鐵三角關係,稱為宣教立體鐵三角。唐榮敏牧師發展出立體鐵四角,就是加上第四角神學院。龍維耐醫生強調立體鐵四角的第四角不只是神學院,還有訓練機構,如宣教學院,關懷團體,如宣教團契;後勤支援,如本地的差傳辦公室。3 筆者認為,完整的宣教應該是五環,就是宣教士、差派的教會、差會(機構)、神學院和當地教會(宣教士建立的教會),這五者環環相扣,缺一不可。這樣才能形成完整的宣教,宣教才會生生不息,從教會差遣宣教士建立教會,然後是宣教士建立

³ 彭臧玉芝:《種一顆宣教樹》(台北:校園書房,2007),頁196~197。

的教會要成為宣教的教會,差派宣教士,宣教事工才會生 生不息。

完整的宣教其中特別涉及宣教神學教育,因為宣教神學教育尤為重要,宣教需要優秀的宣教士,優秀的宣教士是神的呼召,但有呼召的宣教士需要接受宣教神學教育。使宣教士能夠建立合神心意的健康教會,在宣教事奉的過程中也需要宣教神學再教育,使宣教士更有效的宣教。

2013 年筆者曾訪問印度宣教機構和宣教士,最震撼的是,其中一個機構,差派八百多位宣教士,而宣教士的折損率幾乎是零。因為在他們差派宣教士之前,經過嚴格的篩選,並經過宣教神學訓練。宣教的持續性需要優秀的宣教士,需要經過全備神學訓練的宣教士。回來後就開始學習跨國跨文化宣教事工,並為機構籌備宣教學院。期望中國教會的宣教士在參與宣教使命時,先有宣教神學的教育。但遺憾的是,中國教會的宣教神學教育並不樂觀,一時火熱被派出去的宣教士可能也不少,但有全備宣教神學教育的卻不多。

二 中國宣教神學教育的現狀 (HX 案例)

HX 中心在國內宣教已有約三十年歷史,主要宣教策略,以縣城為主,向農村輻射,派遣宣教士到縣級市,從

零開始,透過宣教建立教會,栽培當地同工,五到十年交由當地教會管理。在國內宣教初見成效,但跨文化宣教一直很難突破,因為缺乏有高品質,受過宣教神學訓練的宣教士。HX中心系統原有的神學院(已有約十年歷史),開始時以宣教為主,栽培了個別宣教同工,但後來以教牧為主,稍微偏向學術。本想在神學院中開宣教學院,但遺憾的是第一屆失敗了,因為學生少,品質差,只能和神學班合併,雖然幾個有宣教心志的學生畢業後全家參與宣教,已經被派往宣教工場。但宣教學院卻無法持續,無法招收到足夠開班的人數。2016年就在分院舉辦一年宣教班,還是因為生源有限,雖與另外一個機構合作,結束後,仍無法繼續。

三 中國宣教神學教育的發展、 挑戰和機遇

從長遠的角度看,宣教神學教育還是要持續,雖然中國教會的外在環境並不樂觀,挑戰愈來愈大。從教會的內部來看,教會已經愈來愈注重宣教,有些人認為像華福、2030或一帶一路等宣教會議只是喊喊口號。筆者認為還是會產生一些影響,讓更多人知道宣教,參與宣教。從整體的氛圍來看,投身宣教的人會愈來愈多,但目前參與的人普遍學歷偏低,宣教士的訓練是重中之重的。

有一些基督徒,甚至宣教機構,只要有心志的人就派往宣教工場,這是對宣教的不尊重,結果對宣教工場帶來極大的負面影響。宣教不是只有熱心就可以完成,宣教需要的是最優秀的人才,保羅在以弗所書四章 11 節把傳福音的列在牧師、教師之前,他非常注重傳福音的職分和恩賜。「他所賜的有使徒,有先知,有傳福音的,有牧師和教師。」耶穌呼召門徒成為宣教士,他們跟隨耶穌三年,並要等候五旬節聖靈的降臨才能有效的開展宣教。優秀的宣教士應該接受全備真理的教導,因為宣教士要建立教會,訓練門徒,培養教會中的人才,使被建立的教會能夠自治,因為宣教士有可能會離開,需要牧者接替他的工作,現實中也有一些宣教士留下成為教會牧者。

但對於宣教學院來說,需要設計一些宣教士訓練的 理論課程,更要有實踐,並需要有經驗的宣教士帶這些 新的成員,在宣教工場上實習。但國內缺乏有學位又有 宣教經驗的老師,需要外請。外請的老師會涉及安全問 題,從目前的形勢來看,困難會愈來愈大。未來的教會宣 教與宣教神學教育需要送出去,也需要請進來。需要海 外的神學院支援,宣教機構外送一些有經驗,對宣教神學 有思考的宣教士,訓練他們成為宣教神學方面的老師。也 可以與國內神學教育機構合作,培養宣教老師,解決國內 的需要。 對於未來的教會宣教,需要與宣教神學教育合作, 並在人力物力上支持宣教神學教育。且不同的機構也需要 彼此配搭,資源分享,共同參與。因為一個教會,一個機 構,力量都非常有限,需要的是合作精神,整合資源,共 同攜手,彼此扶持,完成主的大使命。

雖然外在環境並不樂觀,但依然是機遇與挑戰並行!

20. 以草根 角度看中國宣教運動 的現況與反思2

金書亞

前言

幾年前有機會參加沿海某城市的盲教營會。當時,〈宗 教事務條例修訂草案〉出台不久,大家都感受到家庭教會的 生存空間即將面臨嚴峻的考驗。在那一刻, 四天的宣教營 照樣舉辦,有來自三十八間教會近六百位弟兄姊妹參加。

^{1 「}草根 | 宣教運動意味着「精英 | 宣教的相反概念。按着 | 帝對教會的心 意,宣教不只是教會傳道人或教會內部屬靈「精英」或專職工人的事, 而是整個教會(whole church)即是教會所有的弟兄姊妹、「平信徒」參與 的。這叫做「草根」宣教運動。這對中國教會並不陌生,因為中國的家庭 教會就是草根在苦難中藉着聖靈的帶領所產生的。

² 這篇文章基本根據筆者〈中國教會宣教運動的現況和展望〉(遠東廣播, 2017年2月)一文再更新和修訂。同時,從草根宣教運動的角度探討中國 教會的宣教模式。

雖然基於安全因素每年的聚會地點都不同,但如此規模的 聚會,仍然可以不受任何干擾照常進行,深深感受到上帝 的帶領。經過四天的信息、敬拜、禱告、分享,最後一天 近百位上前回應神的呼召願意全職奉獻;我親眼目睹聖靈 如何在神州大地的工作。

「福音入中國、福音出中國」的口號已經迴響了十多年。雖然有些人期望中國很快成為「宣教大國」,但是整體來說中國教會的宣教運動還是處於起步階段,或說覺醒期。

二 中國教會跨文化宣教運動的起因

讓我們先思考是哪些因素或契機促使教會參與普世宣 教運動呢?

(一) 教會內部發展

教會經過文革火煉的苦難後,雖然對基督徒人數有不同看法,但過去三十多年奇蹟般的成長是有目共睹的。根據國務院新聞辦發表的白皮書(2018年4月),³基督徒人數共有3800萬,天主教徒人數有600萬。根據2010年社科院的統計是2300萬。當然這數目不包含家庭教會(體制外

³ 白皮書 < http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2018-04/03/content_5279419.htm >。

的教會)。自從改革開放後,隨着家庭教會空間的擴大, 原本家裏的聚會逐漸搬遷到辦公樓,北京有一棟二十層辦 公樓竟然有十多間教會!神在苦難成長中培育了大量國度 裏的宣教人才。宣教歷史告訴我們教會的復興必然帶來宣 教運動。儘管近年由於屬靈的寒冬來臨,聚會的形式處於 小組化或隱蔽化,但是教會對福音和宣教的熱忱並沒有減 银,反而更加迫切。

(二) 國家經濟發展和全球化

歷史告訴我們現代宣教運動都隨着國家的政治以及經濟的發展一同崛起,例如十九世紀英國和歐洲、二十世紀美國。根據世界銀行,2014年中國已經成為世界第二大經濟體。隨着國家經濟的發展,教會的經濟資源也一同成長。以前內地培訓都是講員自費服侍的,但如今教會會盡力供應講員費。相信愈來愈多這樣的資源將投放在遠方和近處的宣教上。

(三) 教會在關鍵時刻於神學上的覺醒

2008 年四川大地震喚起教會對世界及社會的關注。由 於長年政治上的處境及神學觀的限制,教會一直處於內向 和被動狀態,但神透過國家大災難,打破教會傳統保守內 向的觀念。當年有一百萬志願者湧向災區,聽說將近一半 是來自全國各地的基督徒;很多教會的差傳事工及差會是 那時興起的。因此很多人說 2008 年是中國本土信心差傳機構的元年。

三 中國教會跨文化宣教運動的現況

過去十多年在「宣教的中國」號角之下發起了多樣 化的宣教事工,包括跨文化宣教士培訓以及訪宣或短宣。 同時,不同教會或宗派醞釀成立許多差會。儘管還處於 初期階段,不同的教會已經參與如下面的多樣化的宣教 事工:

- 1. 跨文化宣教培訓課程 (mission training program):過去十多年海內外成立了不同的跨文化宣教訓練學院/中心。這些培訓機構的目標在於專門培育跨文化宣教士。由於安全緣故,這些宣教學院在國內開辦培訓課程的每次只能接受十多人,國外開辦的每次二十多人,其訓練期間大約一至兩年。不過,他們最大的挑戰是畢業後不容易找到願意差派他們的教會。
- 2. 不同專題的短期宣教訓練課程 (shorter mission training program): 近年也提供比較專案化及實際的短期宣教訓練。例如差會如何運作,宣教士關顧、語言及跨文化訓練、實習宣教士培訓計劃、發展宣教領導力、處境化、穆斯林宣教、聖經翻譯等。一些課程已經開始本土化。

- 3. 宣教周或宣教大會:愈來愈多的教會每年舉辦宣教周/ 月作為他們的差傳教育或宣教動員活動,或者同一個 城市或地區的教會一起召開宣教大會或營會。自 2015 年直到 2018 年為止,某些教會系統每年舉辦全國性的 宣教大會。
- 宣教聯合禱告會:同一個城市的教會一同發起每月定期的宣教聯合禱告會。
- 5. 訪宣或異象之旅:當初訪宣熱點集中在國內少數民族地區,但如今已踏出國門跨海越洋進入到東南亞、中亞、中東,非洲等地。有時,他們探訪宣教禾場的宣教士或考察那些能在宣教上取經的教會或機構。
- 6. 成立本土宣教機構:2008 年四川大地震前後,本土宣教機構如雨後春筍的成立。有的是教會聯會或按着地區不同的教會同心協力成立差會。目前大部分差會都根據其差會的宣教物件分類為兩種;a. 綜合性差會,和b. 以特定民族為宣教物件的專注性的差會。儘管還處於初期,但經過過去十多年的挫敗及艱難,目前已逐步出現一些具有相當經驗的差會。
- 7. 普及宣教教育課程:差傳教育課程,如「把握時機」(Kairos)、「展望」(Perspectives),在眾教會愈來愈普及。尤其是過去十年「把握時機」在全國範圍普及化,目前每年舉辦幾十次,參與人數累計達到數千人。

上面所提到的宣教事工,基本都是由中國本土同工主 導、海外工人只在最小的範圍有所參與的本土跨文化宣教 運動,或者本土草根宣教運動。

那麼,當前哪些教會參與本土宣教運動呢?大約有下 面三種:

(一) 傳統家庭教會(traditional house church)

以沿海城市為例,他們 2012 年起每年 9 月舉辦各種宣教聚會,最後一個周末則舉辦宣教營。「屬靈寒冬」來臨之前,基本整個宣教月期間總計參與近三千人次。無論策劃或財務,主要由本土力量帶動,海外同工在幕後配搭和支持。雖然他們謹慎保守,發展較慢,但潛力相當大。儘管由於大環境的轉變其聚會的形式有所調整,但他們在宣教上愛主的心並未動搖。華南另一個城市的好幾十間教會領袖也同蒙異象,於 2018 年起跟着這模式舉辦宣教月。

(二) 農村教會(五大團隊, rural house church)

其宣教運動的特點主要是海外資源帶動,本土合作。 (有人把它稱為「代工宣教」模式)2000年初期回應「福 音傳回耶路撒冷」的號召,雖然起步快,但最後以失敗告 終,經歷了慘痛的教訓。例如派了十二個人到埃及,最後 只有一對夫妻留守。不過,最近有農村背景的團隊經過艱 難的調整期,重新獨立差派了數十人。其中一個例子,有 一個華東地區背景的差會過去十年差派了接近二百個宣教 士,目前將近一半的跨文化工人仍然在亞洲、中東、非洲 等地長期服侍。即便面臨着生活壓力和生命危險,透過流 淚的撒種,最近在阿拉伯有小小的突破。

(三) 新興城市教會 (urban emerging church)

所謂新興城市教會就是九十年代起以知識分子及學生為主所興起的城市中產背景的教會。教會經過幾年的籌備,2015年召開首屆「宣教中國2030」,號召中國教會到2030年差派二萬宣教士「還宣教債」;主要是本土力量帶動,與全球教會聯結。2016年共千多人(二十多省)參加大會,其中牧者七百多人,這麼多的牧者為了宣教一同聚集禱告,史無前例。雖然只是一小羣人,卻是一個新的開始。中國教會為了宣教如此的連結和整合,是「宣教中國」大會的最大意義所在。特別2017年的第三屆大會由傳統教會主辦。

上面所提及的三種類型的教會透過如此的連結,可以 一同邁向宣教的整合及中國教會的合一,非常感恩!當然, 二萬宣教士只是一個象徵式的數字,不應成為整個宣教運動的動機或焦點,其動機始終是教會對上帝榮耀的愛和熱 忱。中國教會能否成為未來全球宣教的主要力量,取決於 教會能否在這「屬靈寒冬」的苦難中繼續經歷復興,以及 教會在所處的政治環境中如何配合。

四 中國教會宣教運動的草根宣教模式

有關中國教會的草根宣教模式的觀察如下。

(一) 從中國教會的歷史中發現草根宣教的例子

第一,1866年抵達上海的第一批內地會傳教士,包 括身為醫科學生(尚未畢業)的戴德生,都是鐵匠、石匠、 教師、營商等帶着專業或職業的「平信徒」背景的弟兄姊 妹。主要的原因是戴德生立定心志,不與當年那些只接受 傳道人背景作宣教士的英國宗派差會競爭,另一個原因是 蘇格蘭宣教士賓威廉對戴德生的影響。戴德生早期在中國 與他同工,賓威廉格外強調平信徒參與宣教的重要性。戴 德生深受賓威廉這神學的影響。4

第二,四十年代在以山東的「耶穌家庭」和浙江「小羣」教會為主的中國本土教會裏出現一股集體「福音移民」的浪潮。5由於當年社會的經濟處境,來自政治上的動盪和變天的緊迫感以及聖靈的感動,數百個信徒為了福音的緣故放下一切,舉家福音移民,前往福音荒漠之地。由於

⁴ A.J. Broomhall, The Shaping of Modern China: Hudson Taylor's Life and Legacy, vol 1 (Carlisle: OMF, 2005), 333;戴德生著,陸中石譯:《帶着愛來中國》(北京:人民日報出版社,2004),頁 111。

⁵ 梁駒:《恩流錢塘——簫山教會開工見證》(美國:美國見證·2006),頁 42。

他們如此的奉獻,在當時的福音未得之地新疆、江西、湖南,撒下了福音種子。

第三,接下來,六十年代在文革期間,許多信徒因着 信仰的緣故被流放到東北等地接受勞改。但他們依然堅持 信仰,在流放地見證福音。根據東北教會同工們的口述, 今天東北教會的很大部分始於文革期間被流放的弟兄姊妹 所撒下的福音種子。

第四,上面中國教會歷史中所呈現的草根宣教運動, 主要的起因是當時社會處境所造成的緊迫感和聖靈的感 動。不過,嚴格而言,這些福音運動不算是跨文化宣教運 動。改革開放後,溫州的弟兄姊妹雖然出於經濟因素移民 到世界各地而建立教會,但由於缺乏跨文化的意識,仍然 停留在「溫州人」的教會。若是這些世界各地的溫州人的 教會到了第二代能夠關心到跨文化宣教,其福音的爆發力 是極大的。

(二) 宣教教育 (mission education) 的重要性

中國教會的跨文化宣教運動大致上還是處於初期或 覺醒期。因此,若想要看到整個教會(whole church),包 括草根,亦即每個弟兄姊妹都參與全民運動(whole church movement)以及跨文化宣教運動,當務之急就是差傳教育。 差傳教育的三個階段包括透過「把握時機」、「展望」等 宣教課程所達成的認識宣教 (mission awareness);參與宣教 (mission participation),包括禱告會、訪宣或短宣、閱讀有 關宣教書籍、宣教奉獻等;最後,無論差派或被差,都奉獻 委身 (mission commitment) 要活出宣教人的生命 (missionary lifestyle)。若個別教會還未預備好,宣教運動必定不可能持續。長久持續的宣教運動的關鍵在於中國教會是否顯出教會的本質,換言之,每個弟兄姊妹的生活方式是否可以透過三個階段的宣教教育轉化成活出宣教導向的基督門徒的生命。這就是宣教的教會 (missional church)。

(三) 中國教會需要建立處境化的本土差會

實際上,最有效的宣教教育即是教會所差派的宣教士 回來見證上帝的作為。若要差派及有效的帶領宣教士的話, 我們很需要符合中國處境的本土差傳架構。中國教會的宣教 運動有可能首次成為一個從封閉處境差到另一個封閉或半 封閉處境的宣教運動。這是與過去從開放處境派到封閉或 開放處境的西方傳統宣教模式完全不同的處境。由於中國 的政治環境,有關宣教,無論差會的成立、動員、訓練、 聯絡、差會運作及財務管理、禾場策略、述職,沒有一樣 能公開的,樣樣都為安全考量需要隱蔽化。中國教會很需 要建構處於封閉國家的教會的宣教神學(CAN missiology), 同時需要建立符合國情、處境化的本土差傳機構。

(四)中國教會需要建立織帳篷宣教模式 (tent-making model)或自養模式 (self-supporting model)

若要發展草根宣教運動,更加要重視纖帳篷宣教模式。 當然,織帳篷模式不只有優點,也有不少缺點或挑戰。其 中時常面對的挑戰,例如工作上的責任和宣教事工之間的 張力,由於過度投入工作導致失去使命,在跨文化地區由 於長期缺乏屬靈支持以致面對放棄宣教的誘惑,在單單信 靠上帝和依賴自己的專業之間失去平衡等類的問題。

儘管如此,中國教會針對織帳篷宣教策略或營商宣教 及自養模式,採取相當積極的態度。不少差會領袖認為織 帳篷模式諸如營商、農業專家、美容師、公司員工、建築 工人都是有效完成宣教目標的一個重要策略之一。根據調 查,目前缺乏財務支持是中國宣教士流失的主要因素之一。 中國教會,尤其是農村背景的教會,對財務上支持宣教士 方面面臨困難。因此,織帳篷策略或自養模式是一個相當 具有魅力的模式。織帳篷模式不但在創啟國家幫助我們解 決身分問題,並且最終幫助我們早現道成肉身式的宣教。

有一個本土差會未來十年將以織帳篷模式為最優先的 宣教策略之一。甚至考慮從「先宣教士後專業培訓」的宣 教動員模式,轉移到「先職業人後宣教士培訓」的動員方 式。考慮到現今所面對的政治環境、財務限制、獨生子年代 等類的中國教會處境,織帳篷模式自然被看為一個有效的突破口。最近有一個差會通知所有成員都要找工作或商宣,因為原本他們教會所處的政治環境已經推着他們朝向這個方向,沒想到 2020 年的疫情促使他們更加快腳步前進。

(五) 宣教導向的基督門徒教會

期盼中國教會透過這次屬靈嚴冬的艱難和逼迫更加成為一個宣教導向的基督門徒教會。眾所共知,中國教會經過文革期間火煉的試煉後,過去在改革開放四十年經歷了前所未有的屬靈復興。如今,歷史的鐘擺又有了方向的轉變,正進入苦難時期。若是掌權的上帝容許這歷史性的轉變,一定有祂的旨意。其實,在冬天來臨之前,很多傳道人已經看見,「當前教會所面對的最大挑戰不是政府的打壓,而是世俗化及物質主義的侵蝕」。因此說不定上帝的美意就是使用當前教會所面對的政治環境,從中國教會身上除去一切在過去「屬靈復興」中所形成的泡沫,好使中國教會能轉化為一羣分別為聖、背起十架的基督門徒,即是一個顯出更大的福音影響力的教會,以致在全球宣教上扮演舉足輕重的角色。感謝主,近年中國教會儘管面對艱難及逼迫,但他們並沒有灰心喪志,反而以感恩和喜樂的心迎接屬靈的嚴冬。

五 結語

如今中國教會確實進入宣教覺醒期。上帝對教會的心意不是只有教會所謂宣教精英參與上帝的宣教,而是整個教會的草根階層,亦即所有的弟兄姊妹都參與上帝的宣教,突破以專職宣教士為主的傳統宣教模式,而呈現包含草根或平信徒的織帳篷模式的多樣化的宣教模式。但願在這屬靈寒冬,中國教會整體,包括草根,藉着聖靈在苦難中的奇妙作為以及教會持續的差傳教育和順服,繼續在這條路上堅持到底,與全球教會攜手共同完成大使命。一百多年前,那曾經引導中國教會進入復興期的「東北大復興運動」的主題,到今天仍然那麼實在:「不是倚靠勢力,不是倚靠才能,乃是倚靠我的靈,方能成事。」(亞四6)

21. 走向成熟——四川苗族山村

恩光

2017 年 6 月 21 日,我和幾位同工進入楚雄山區一個苗 族山寨,參加這個苗族教會的差遣禮拜。

這是一個只有五、六十位信徒的小教會。這一天天氣 睛朗,田野蔥綠,寨子裏喜氣洋洋,苗族弟兄姐妹盛裝出 席,好像過節一樣。今天教會要在這裏差遣一對夫婦出去 宣教;明天,他們的牧者將陪同這對夫婦遠赴四川崇山峻 嶺中的苗族山村。這對夫婦已經把自己獻給主,要住在那 裏,播撒福音的種子。

這對夫婦很年輕,不過二十來歲。弟兄七年前曾遠 赴國內某神學院讀書,回來後又一直參與苗族宣教團契的 事工;姐妹則對主日學有負擔,花了幾年時間,剛從中國 基督教主日學學校畢業。他們才結婚,就毅然接受團隊差 遣成為宣教士。我曾擔心他們太年輕,裝備不足,目前的 形勢又十分嚴峻,建議團隊的差派再往後推一推。苗族團 隊、教會牧者一起禱告、討論,並再次與這對夫婦商量, 最後一致決定按原計劃執行。他們的信心讓我感到慚愧。 不是嗎?耶穌升天前將大使命託付給門徒,但那時門徒沒 有預備好,跟隨者沒有人預備好,主卻堅定地吩咐説: 「你們要去使萬民作我的門徒……我就常與你們同在, 直到世界的末了。」(太二十八19~20)這是神的工作, 2000多年來宣教的歷史見證了:人只要願意順服,事就這 樣成了。

教會詩班充滿激情地用苗語和漢語唱詩《去,使萬民作我門徒》、《使命》、《直到主耶穌再來》。我看見很多人的淚水流下來。苗族團隊的牧者以「上帝的心意是甚麼」為題,用路加福音十章1至10節勉勵他們,勉勵教會的弟兄姐妹。

跪在聖台前,他們手拉手,牧者按手在他們身上,求神祝福他們年輕的生命被主大大使用,求神讓他們剛強壯膽,祝福他們在腳掌所踏之地上得勝有餘。他們淚水盈眶,雙手握得更緊了。教會牧者充滿激情地鼓勵他們,承諾在禱告和經濟上支持他們。結束前一首《我今天為你祝福》表達了教會弟兄姐妹濃濃的心意。

坐在苗族弟兄姐妹中間,我很感慨。為甚麼楚雄州有 那麼多有公開地位的教會,大到上千人,小到幾百人,他 們讚美的聲音美妙,卻沒有聽到神呼召的聲音?一百年來 我們承受這福音的恩典,卻少有人走出去,少有人願意響應神的呼召接受差遺?而聽到呼召,差遺人出去的竟然是這小小的,毫無名氣的教會!我心裹難過,想起主曾講過的比喻,那承受五千兩銀子的教會是對神忠心的,神並不在乎這教會的大小,只在乎她的順服和忠心,他們配得這莫大的祝福。那些表面上人才濟濟,熱熱鬧鬧的教會,反倒像接受了一千兩銀子卻把那銀子埋在地裏的,當主再來時要哀哭切齒了。

去年7月底,¹ 教會搬離市中心,遷到城郊,聚會不那麼方便了。搬遷前擔心路程太遠,聚會的人可能會大幅減少。但感謝神,從第一次聚會開始,95%的信徒都來了!新的地點寬敞明亮,空氣清新,遠離鬧市,少了世俗的纏擾,清心的人有福了。

神一直以宣教的異象來提醒我們。一個小教會,能 為神作點甚麼?教會有從中國主日學學校畢業的主日學導 師,我們就和中國主日學學校的老師合作,為邊疆少數民 族教會培訓主日學老師和導師。三年來,我們每年舉辦四 次培訓,又下到基層教會舉辦兒童夏令營。我們接受來自 不同少數民族教會的主日學老師,一個小型的主日學老師

^{1 2017} 年 7 月 1 日,《雲南省宗教事務規定》正式實行,率先於全國各省(自 治區、直轄市)推出嚴厲的宗教管理規定。有關雲南省宗教事務規定請查看 2016-05-31 雲南省政府網。

羣被建立起來,每天跟進老師們的靈修和實踐,又帶他們 參加中國主日學集訓營。漸漸地,看似微小的生命開始成 長,在邊疆廣袤的工廠裏生根、發芽、成長、結出果子。

神又繼續提醒我們,要建立一個有使命異象的教會, 需要培養一批有使命異象的信徒。為此教會開始建立細胞 小組,鼓勵信徒「參加一個小組,參與一項服待」。教會要 朝着宣教的目標前行,因此每周一次的「四層查經組長」 預查也邀請其他有興趣的機構和教會派組長參加,一起學 習,彼此鼓勵,共同成長。

神一直提醒我們要作好準備。我們的困惑是「怎樣準備」?在禱告、讀經中,我們開始明白,神要每個信徒盡快成熟起來。我們以「四層查經法」來統一帶領小組的查經。每禮拜二,「四層查經組長」集中預查聖經(查經前必須完成之前佈置的作業),大家在一起禱告、讚美、分享討論,又有老師講解經文,取得共識。每禮拜五各小組組長和副組長帶領小組組員禱告、讚美、查經、講解,然後分發下個禮拜的查經作業及講義。每個組員每天都有靈修、禱告,有經文的學習和作業。組長不時跟進,與組員通話,解決組員的問題,鼓勵組員完成作業。當組員每日的靈修形成習慣,也逐漸掌握了查經方式之後,他們就不再是只能喝靈奶的小孩子了。

今年年底,教會可能面對新的形勢。² 我省基督教中國化的特色之一,是將黨支部建立在省基督教兩會和神學院,牢牢把握這塊陣地。這是建國以來前所未有的行動,省兩會秘書長擔任黨支部書記。³ 在基督教日趨政治化的情況下,教會只能將「大土豆切割成小土豆,小土豆碾壓成泥」。⁴「大土豆切割成小土豆」的目標,本是應對即將來臨的封殺大棒,但我們更大的體會是能幫助教會訓練出更多小組長去帶領小土豆(細胞小組),讓土豆細胞(小組和個人)不僅能成活,而且能成長、能分裂,能結果;將「小土豆碾壓成泥」則是面對更加嚴峻的局面,將小土豆化為更

^{2 2016}年9月,《宗教事務條例修訂草案》出台(下簡稱「草案」),一個月徵求意見的時間於10月7日結束。十九大後,草案可能正式推出。草案極大地壓縮了家庭教會的空間,家庭教會面對的選擇是:1. 願意接受政府管理,也願意加入基督教兩會的,根據「合理佈局」的原則,符合條件的可以「登記」,不符合條件的考慮「掛靠」兩會所屬教堂;2. 接受政府管理,但拒絕加入兩會的,向當地最基層政府部門申請「聚會場所備案」,即臨時登記,沒有法人地位;3. 既不接受政府管理,也不願加入基督教兩會的,勸說改變立場,否則取締;4. 不接受政府管理,也不加入基督教兩會的,勸說改變立場,否則取締;4. 不接受政府管理,也不加入基督教兩會,且受海外勢力控制的,直接取締。根據草案規定:家庭教會傳道人不得以「宗教教職人員的身分從事活動」(第36條);禁止家庭教會舉行主日敬拜、小組團契、收取奉獻、出境參加培訓、會議、開辦神學院校(第41條);禁止在學校從事佈道、組織團契、舉行聚會(第44條);禁止利用公益活動傳教(第56條)。以上內容有見微信《海內校園》:「國家宗教政策新動向及教會預備」,2017年7月26日。

³ 省政府委任宗教局黨員幹部擔任省三白愛國會秘書長已超過兩屆。

⁴ 自去年以來教會已按此策略運行。又見微信:〈國家宗教政策新動向及教會 預備〉、《海內校園》、2017年7月26日。

小的單位(1-5人)。宋尚節曾説:「我深感有形的大教堂可以有拆毀的時候,但是信徒在自己家中的事奉與敬拜永遠無法消滅。」(1928年6月21日)⁵上世紀五十年代到八十年代近三十年的封殺並沒有斬草除根,當春天來臨時,復甦的教會如雨後春筍勢不可擋。

問題是「碾壓成泥」的土豆怎樣生存?怎樣成長?信 徒成長的經驗告訴我們,個人若要生存與長大,必須常讀 聖經,有穩定的靈修生活和有效的查經手段。「細胞小組」 的運作方式和「四層查經」等查經方法在華人教會的運作 已日臻成熟,但在國內卻是新芽,正是這一特殊時期神賜 給中國教會的智慧。事實上,我們欣喜地看到弟兄姐妹生 命的成長,福音本是神的大能!

在黑雲壓城之際,將眼光投向東南亞開放的小國,建立退休中心、宣教與體驗中心、神學與事工培訓中心等,是神賜給中國教會的又一個新的智慧。感謝神的預備,幾年前團隊已經安排宣教士進入這些國家,他們正在成長成熟,買地建立中心的時機臨近了,中國教會也因此有更多機會進入未得之地、未得之民中間,實踐彼得前書二章 21節的指示:「基督也為你們受過苦,給你們留下榜樣,為要使你們跟隨他的腳蹤。」

⁵ 微信:〈國家宗教政策新動向及教會預備〉·《海內校園》,2017年7月26日。

沒有意外,一切都在神的手中!神若是關上了一道 門,必定會開啟一扇窗,歷史應驗了「萬事都互相效力, 叫愛神的人得益處」的真理萬古常新。

2000 年來,外部的環境不斷變化,但在神並無改變。 耶穌基督已經復活,福音的力量要衝垮一切攔阻人認識基 督的權勢。始終相信神,始終依靠神的人有福了。

四

總結



22. 發展踏實的中國宣教和神學教育

蔡少琪

總結這次豐富和寶貴的宣教會議,我想用兩句話作為 彼此的互勉:「建立重視宣教校風的神學教育!栽培能感動 這代和後代的僕人!」真正合乎神心意的宣教必須又「腳 踏實地」又「靠主夢想」,在神學教育的層面上,我們要 推動美好的「宣教校風」,並且與忠於大使命託付的不同 團隊有美好的合作。宣教的聖工艱難重重,我們必須培養 能與人、與不同教會、與不同宣教組織「結盟並進」的宣 教士。

¹ 這是於 2017 年 5 月 6 日為建道神學院舉辦的「今日的宣教訓練——亞洲經驗」的宣教研討會的總結部分,當時是以投影大綱方式分享。部分內容引用會議裏其他講員的發言,本文是在 2020 年 1 月 18 日作出文字的補充。

德國學者客勒爾(Martin Kähler)曾留下名句:「宣教是神學之母!」(Mission is the mother of theology.)²在兩千多年的教會歷史裏,是宣教心讓不同的宣教士擺上一切去推動宣教,並在宣教地區建立各種栽培福音人才的學校和神學教育機構。宣教與神學教育往往要走過許多卑微、艱辛的血淚史才能看見美好的果子。華人教會欠了許多傳教士的福音的債。宣教雖然艱難,但宣教是神學教育之母,神學教育必須推動宣教。梁家麟在《福臨中華》一書裏,曾提到華人神學教育和教育事工的卑微開始。在1814年,米憐就曾寫信給英國差會的總部,解釋他要去南洋的理由時,他提出的第一個理由便是要在那裏開辦神學院。但米憐在馬六甲只能先開設一間啟蒙學堂,招收五個學生,並只能借用一個馬廄上課。當馬禮遜在1834年8月1日去世後,在華的洋商及傳教士成立了「馬禮遜教育會」,在廣州開辦了一間學校。梁家麟指出,「廣州的學校只有五個學生,其中

² 原文:"Die älteste Mission wurde zur Mutter der Theologie",可譯為「最早的宣教成為神學之母。」Martin Kähler, Schriften zur Christologie und Mission; Gesamtausgabe der Schriften zur Mission, ed. Heinzgünter Frohnes (Munich: Kaiser Verlag, 1971), 190.

一人且原為乞丐。」³ 林樂知 (1836-1907) 在檢討在華早期教育事工時,就曾提出猛烈的反思:「為甚麼我們教會在中國要不斷地為乞丐開辦義學呢?」⁴ 但神的恩典夠用,到 1926年,在中國的教會學校約 6000 所,其中大學 16 所,中學 200 所,小學 5000 所,學生 30 萬人左右。⁵ 到 1922 年,在華傳教士總數達到高峰,有 8,300 位。想起宣教和神學教育,我們不能忘記許多宣教士的血汗貢獻。以建道神學院為例,我在 2013 年 10 月 21 日建道神學院成立「普通話學院」(2019 年改稱為「國際學院」)時,說:「一百多年前,宣信博士 (A. B. Simpson)帶着普世宣教和愛中國的心來到香港,聽到廣西有一千多萬未得之民 (用戴德生[Hudson Taylor]當年的用語「那是深入佛教的虎穴」)後,呼召一百位宣教十來華。加拿大籍高樂弼醫生 (Dr. Robert Glover)

³ 參梁家麟:〈更正教的初傳〉,《福臨中華——中國近代教會史十講》的第二章:〈http://www.cclw.net/gospel/explore/fulingzhonghua/>。梁家麟在第五章〈發展與分歧(一八八〇——一九〇〇)〉指出:「整體而言,傳教事業所雇用的本地傳道人數量有大幅增加。數字統計,主後 1876 年在華的本地傳道人共744人、教師 290人,至主後 1905 年分別增至7121 人及 2582人,在主後 1911 年更為 12054 人及 3809人。即是說,從主後 1876 至1911 年的卅五年間,本地傳道人的增長率達十七倍之多,教師人數亦增加了近十四倍。」

⁴ 楊劍龍:《基督教文化對五四新文學的影響》(台北:秀威,2012),頁 263~265:顧長聲:《傳教士與中國近代化》(上海:上海人民,1981), 頁228。

^{5 〈}全國基督教會學生歷年增進表〉、《新教育》第5卷第4期(1922年11月):引自楊劍龍:《基督教文化對五四新文學的影響》,頁265。

於 1899 年在廣西梧州開辦了『建道學堂』,是為建道的開始,當時候的學生只有四位。就是這種『福音夢、中國心、宣教異象』建立了現今已經超過一百一十多年歷史,校友佈滿全球的建道家。」⁶

當現今中國教會領袖思考宣教的發展和夢想時,一方面我們要靠主有夢想的勇氣,但另一方面我們必須腳踏實地,不要走上中國大躍進式的「假大空」路線。多年研究韓國宣教發展的派克博士(Dr. Timothy Park)指出,以韓國有名的宣教機構,首爾的全球宣教中心 GMTC (Global Missionary Training Center)為例,他們奮鬥了三十多年,舉行了 54 班訓練,每班約 25 至 35 學員。宣教路需要一步一腳印走出來的。Korea Research Institute for Missions(www.krim.org 網站)指出,在 1979 年韓國宣教士只有 93 人,經過近四十年努力,到 2016 年,韓國號稱有 27,205 位宣教士。但到如今,他們的宣教士仍集中在亞洲和多韓國人的地區,包括在北美的韓國人當中。宣教需要夢想,也必須腳踏實地。

此外,藉着 Dr. Colleen Yim 的分享,我們對印度基督教的處境有更詳細的了解。原來印度的基督徒集中在南部和

東北部,並在西南和東部沿海一帶為多。宣教的聖工又艱難又需要漫長持續的奮鬥。中國教會若要好好發展踏實的宣教夢想,我們不單要對海外宣教工場有詳細的了解和分析,我們也要對中國教會現況有紮實的研究和了解。這樣我們才能有鞏固的後方宣教基地去支援艱辛的宣教聖工。中國教會必須既重視國內跨區的宣教,又同時發展國外的宣教。

關於神學教育和推動宣教的關係,我提出了以美國神學教育的規模去反思中國神學教育現況的判斷的思維方式。美國是大國,是宣教大國。中國是大國,中國想成為宣教大國,但我們當今的神學教育規模能支撐龐大的宣教夢想嗎?按照北美神學協會(Association of Theological Schools)的 2015 至 2016 年的年度報告,在 2015 年,美國道學碩士(M.Div.)學生規模高達 28,318 人。部分學生是部分時間學生,按照美國神學協會較為準確的計算,他們計算「等同全時間修讀」的道學碩士學生的規模達 20,296 人。7若包括其他碩士和博士課程,則在 2015 年,美國碩士和博士學生的規模達 63,022 人,其中各類的博士學生總數達14.487 人。我自己曾在 2016 年 4 月按照不同的學者和自己

⁷ 引自https://www.ats.edu/uploads/resources/institutional-data/annual-data-tables.pdf。

的接觸與經驗,推算中國教會神學教育的規模。在2015 年前,中國神學教育的規模許多是在本科或本科以下的水 平。我當時候的推算,在中國,包括家庭和三自教會, 專科(次於本科)和本科程度的神學生總數可能接近一萬 人;而碩十程度可能達三千人左右,博十程度的達三百人 左右。若是對比碩士或以上程度,中國教會遠遠落後於美 國教會和美國神學院的規模。路漫漫其修猿兮,中國教會 的盲教和神學教育必須一步一腳印踏實地發展下去。可以 估計,在中國教會,這些受過多少神學教育的「宣教十一 大多數在神學教育以外的學歷都是在高中程度或以下的, 在神學教育以外有本科或以上的程度的人不多。他們能承 擔的宣教事奉崗位和領域會與許多西方宣教十或港台宣教 十大有不同。雖然,中國也有出自北京和上海等有較高學 歷的宣教士,但數量和佔的比例不多。中國教會要發展宣 教,或境外盲教機構要與中國教會盲教同行時,我們必須 留意中國官教工人和牧者的程度、恩賜和能力,包括語言 能力和團隊能力等範疇。估計在未來十年裏,縱然中國宣 教士的數量可能有穩步的增長,但要中國宣教士融入較高 學歷的世界官教團隊裏,仍會面對重重的障礙和挑戰,其 至各種隔膜和誤會。

就中國神學教育的綜合觀察,我在這次總結中,提出 三點:

- 一、基於國情的挑戰,大多數中國神學教育系統都是小規模的,不同的神學教育機構的教會網絡都各有不同, 他們往往不能公開招生。隨着年輕人信主的數量和大學生蒙召起來事奉的數字和比例減少,中國神學教育 未能有高速發展,甚至可能遭遇嚴重的逆風或負增 長期。
- 二、中國神學教育往往有「夢想大、口號大、實際小」的 危機。中國教會要踏實地建立有素質的神學教育,這 樣中國教會的神學系統所栽培的工人,才能為中國宣 教提供較為紮實和優質的宣教同工。
- 三、中國社會急速發展,中國與海外的往來也急速發展,中國的神學教育和宣教的處境可能有四、五年一大變的情況;要發展中國神學教育和宣教,必須敏鋭國內和國外的處境;要與時並進,要適時調整。

對中國宣教的一個較為踏實的推算(相對很多比我樂觀的同工而言,我寧願有較為踏實的推算),我估計,若中國教會在 2030 年有國外長駐宣教士達到一千人,其中跨越文化和跨越民族的宣教士有三百人,就已經是很不錯的成就。部分中國團隊可能組織海外短宣隊,在短宣的情况下,短期可能數字會較大,但真正能留下來超過三至四年的宣教士又有多少呢?此外,在許多國內的神學教育系統裏,宣教不是教學的重點。推動 2030 宣教的國內領袖應

努力建立和扶持更多注重宣教的神學教育學校。若在 2030 年,中國能有穩定生源和以國內老師為主的宣教神學教育 學校十間,有健全組織和較為充足資源的差會三十個,有 一千間教會能建立具體宣教的組織和派出宣教士或短宣 隊,我已經感到是一個非常了不起的進程。但可能我們都 未必能達到,並且若要達到,這裏面仍需要極大努力和恩 典才能達成。

圖盧茲 (Mark G. Toulouse) 有一名句:「神學教育的使命必須扶助福音。」(The mission of theological education should serve the gospel.) ⁸ 梁家麟院長曾説:「神學教育是宣教的利器。」建道人不是每一個都是宣教士,但幾乎每一個建道人都被不同的宣教士感染過,我們無論是宣教士或是在後方牧會,我們都應該支援宣教。我想起感動許多建道人的校友,建道香港時期的第一代校友梁得人牧師。梁得人牧師是一生宣教的建道人。在2015年,他兒子梁展光牧師(也是建道校友)寫過:「家父梁得人牧師今年92歲,仍在巴拿馬宣教。別人對他說:『梁牧師,您現在退休了!』他回答説:『一個人退休後,就可以做自己喜歡做的事;我就在做這些事。』」梁展光説:每次父親一見到我就講宣教的事,有時候我也會想,不是都談這些吧……父親

⁸ Mark G. Toulouse, "Crafting Research that will Contribute to Theological Education," *Theological Education* 40/2 (2005): 124.

真的滿腦子都是宣教。「父親真的一生沒有退休,一直忠心 事主。他的宣教心不但影響我們四兄弟,實在也影響了不 少人!」⁹

我博士論文是研究加爾文的,加爾文是法國人,但因 為天主教的逼迫,被迫留在瑞士的日內瓦事奉一生。但他 一生掛念法國的基督教會和宣教工作。當代的學術語言是 拉丁文,他最有名的神學著作是《基督教要義》。但無論是 《基督教要義》,或書信,或其他著作,他都努力發表法語 版本去祝福法國的基督徒和栽培法國的傳道者。加爾文把日 內瓦成為宣教的基地、神學教育的基地,成為移民中心、印 刷中心、鐘錶中心和敬虔典範。我喜歡南韓學園傳道會創 辦人金俊坤牧師的詩歌《民族福音化的夢想》的最後一段: 「耶和華成為民族的上帝,耶穌基督成為民族的主,聖經 成為民族信仰和行為的準則;民族的樣式和耶穌的樣式合 而為一,回到地上最初的民族;數十萬的韓國青年,一同 為耶穌來夢想,使人類救主的美夢成真;一手高舉福音, 一手高舉着愛,使世界的各處都能看見我們聖潔的民族!」

我自己在1990年7月入讀建道,當時候受洗不夠一年。坐在建道香港時代第一棟房子翟輔民樓面前的石凳上,禱告求問神,神在我內心感動,送我一句話:[這裏

⁹ 梁展光:〈家父梁得人牧師的宣教心———生事主,永不言休〉,《傳》第 162 期(2015 年 9-10 月), < http://ccmusa.org/read/read.aspx?id=pro20150503 >。

真好。」2017年2月我有機會去印尼兩間翟輔民神學院教學。這位建道梧州時期的院長,這位為越南打開福音之門的偉大宣教士,這位晚年時再次蒙召去印尼宣教,並在日本侵略印尼時,不願離開,最後在1945年死在印尼集中營的神的僕人,不單對中國、對建道、對越南、對菲律賓、對印尼有重大影響,他的故事不斷感動許許多多的建道人。至今在印尼,他所建立的其中一個系統約有三十萬信徒,十二間神學院。到了印尼望加錫翟輔民的墓地前,我被感動,想起一節經文:「他雖然死了,卻因這信,仍舊說話。」(來十一4)當時候,我在墓地前禱告,願感動祂僕人的靈也加倍感動建道人,願我們效法歷史裏許多至死忠心的神僕,成為不單感動我們自己這代,更能留下一生美好的見證,成為感動這代和後代的僕人。

中國教會和中國教會的宣教必然經歷各種艱辛的磨煉和磨難。但主耶穌是教會的統帥,祂必帥領祂的教會,走過各種艱難的年日,勝過各種黑暗和魔鬼的權勢,栽培一代又一代願意仿效基督腳蹤的僕人,讓我們這些本來是軟弱、卑微和無能的僕人,靠着主的恩典,成為祂的忠僕,成為世界不配有的人,將神的大愛和福音傳到地極,一生為主作見證。願神賜福普世教會,賜福香港教會,賜福中國教會。無論得時不得時,我們必須一生與神同工,我們必須宣教!

23. 對今日華人宣教訓練的建言

滕張佳音

感謝讚美上帝無比的恩典與憐憫,帶領建道神學院建校 121 載 (1899-2020),從中引導本院成立跨越文化研究系 (Inter-cultural Studies, ICS) ¹ 轉瞬亦屆四十三載 (1977-2020),又於 ICS 立系四十周年時,在香港舉辦了「今日的宣教訓練——亞洲經驗」2017 年 5 月 4 至 6 日建道宣教會議,讓全院百多位師生有此難得機會,能向韓國、印度、海內外

¹ 建道神學院自 1977 年成立「差傳系」,1986 年易名為「宣教系」,2006 年正名為「跨越文化研究系」,2017 年 ICS-40 始確立為「跨越文化研究 部」。「宣教」與「差傳」中文兩詞共通及互用,宣教/差傳英文均為 Mission,取自拉丁文 Missio「使命」,來自希臘文 Apostellein「奉差」, 這亦是「使徒」的職事。而「跨越文化研究」Cross-Cultural Studies 則自 六十年代逐漸流行於西方大學的神學院校中,不單能融合大學課程,也方 便畢業生進入創啟地區服侍。

華人各地蒞臨出席交流的宣教領袖共 162 位² 學習,彼此分享亞洲宣教訓練的寶貴經驗。使筆者趁機對今日的華人宣教訓練作出多方反思,並於下文大膽嘗試作出展望期盼,誠請各位宣教同道繼續不吝賜教。

一 今日華人宣教訓練的對象該是「沒有學問的平民」?還是「大有學問的精英」?

主耶穌在世時選召的十二使徒,大都是加利利的漁 夫、税吏等沒有學問的平民。「他們見彼得、約翰的膽量, 又看出他們原是沒有學問的平民,就很驚訝,認出他們曾 是跟耶穌一起的。」(徒四13,和修本)

主的靈亦感召了曾於迦瑪列門下受教的保羅、具醫生專業的路加等社會精英。非斯都大聲地回應保羅在公堂上的申訴:「保羅,你瘋了!你的學問太大,反使你瘋了!」(徒二十六 24,和修本)而路加則以詳細考察,用文字按次序向提阿非羅大人解說真道。「提阿非羅大人哪,有好些人提筆作書,述說在我們中間所實現的事,是照傳道的人從起初親眼看見又傳給我們的。這些事我從起頭都詳細考察了,我也想按着次序寫給你,要讓你知道所學的道都是確

^{2 2017} 建道宣教會議註冊報名小統計:香港及海外宣教同工 85 位,本院國際學院普通話教牧碩士生等課程 42 位,本院國際學院普通話教牧學博士生 19 位,其他參加者 16 位,合共 162 人。

實的。」(路一1~4,和修本)

在宣教歷史上,上帝大大使用了十八世紀的莫拉維亞弟兄會的平民宣教運動 (Moravian Missionary Movement),也深遠地使用了十九世紀的劍橋七傑 (The Cambridge Seven)、學生志願海外宣教運動 (Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions)。無論是草根或精英均可被主大用,報效神國!筆者認為宣教訓練平民化,可帶來宣教教育的普及化,是全民總動員的健康基礎;從量化到質化,讓主的靈從眾多信徒中興起祂特別挑選的精英,以成就祂特派的任命!³

二 今日華人宣教訓練的課程該是「神學院系 內的宣教學位課程」?還是「宣教訓練中 心的非學位課程」?

神學院宣教系/差傳系/跨文化系所開設的學位課程,被評為重於學術理論,至少花上兩年或以上時間和金

³ 滕張佳音編:《短宣運動 32 (1986-2018) 華人信徒宣教運動》(香港:國際短宣使團・2018),頁 13。「國宣從 1993-2017 年 5 月間共差出 133 隊短宣隊,到世界各地超過 40 個工場,配搭當地華人教會或宣教士共 1,871 天,動員 1,153 人次的人力,密集地訓練當地信徒,一同遍傳福音,戰果櫐櫐。經過短宣隊而受感委身,進入神學院受裝備,繼續終身傳道的越來越多。而由各區短宣中心全時間受訓三個月至兩年的本地短期宣教士中,今天已成了傳道人的,單是香港短宣中心(截至 2016 年 8 月)已有 149 人,其中 30 人更成了外地長期的宣教士,感謝讚美主!求主繼續用祂的十架大愛感召各地華人信徒投軍,成為本地短宣、外地短宣、本地傳道人、海外宣教士。求主使『短宣運動』成為孕育更多華人宣教士的搖驚!

錢,卻未必能訓練出刻苦耐勞的前線宣教士來;而宣教訓練中心的非學位訓練課程,則被評為過於速成,偏重實戰技能,卻未能有較全面的裝備以應對瞬息萬變的宣教挑戰。雙方均各有道理,莫衷一是!然而,今天我們既已進入了終身學習的時代,人類壽命亦普遍較長,無論是從哪裏起步,其實一生尚有許多學習及增值的空間。

宣教課程在神學訓練中,被歸類於「實踐神學」(Practical Theology) 範疇,顯示宣教課程不單需要具備聖經、神學及歷史的知識基礎,亦相當注重其應用性,在不同的宣教處境裏,繼續探究其實用性、策略性,及應對時代的有效性。

宣教課程設計,無論在神學院或訓練中心,無論有否頒授學位,都盼能努力兼備以下三個向度而整合設計:宣教人的模造(Being)、宣教知識裝備(Knowing)、宣教事工行動(Doing)。各神學院或訓練中心會以其課程重點設計而分配必修科、選修科及非學分訓練。

宣教訓練課程究竟包括甚麼?以下是以建道神學院跨越文化研究系 ICS 主修課程為例,其中含有:正規學分科目(Formal Education)及*非學分的宣教教育安排(Informal or Nonformal Education)。

(一) 宣教人的模造 (Being)

宣教士的跨越文化生活與工作 (Missionary Cross-Cultural Life and Work)

- * 宣教成長營(三日):跨越文化適應取向(Cross-Cultural Adaptability Inventory, CCAI)包括:自我評估、認識、成長計劃等
- * 宣教周(Mission Week):一年一度全院性、用早會、用 講座、用小組、用個別輔導進行
- * 宣教團契(Mission Fellowship):全時間及兼讀 ICS 同學 分別有其「宣教團契」、定期聚會、邀請宣教士校友等 分享、激勵心志; ICS 畢業生亦組成「宣教學會」、長 期聯緊
- * 短期駐院宣教士(Missionary in Residency):本院歡迎述職宣教士於非暑假/寒假期間,申請免費入住校本部宿舍一至三個月,與本院同學一同生活交流,與個別或小組有志宣教同學分享宣教經驗
- * 學生佈道團(Student Evangelistic Band):建道學生佈道 團由全體校本部學生自發組成及每周分隊傳福音,至今 已有 105 年歷史

(二) 宣教知識裝備(Knowing)

宣教學概論 (Introduction to Missions)
聖經宣教神學 (Biblical Theology of Mission)
近代宣教神學 (Contemporary Theology of Mission)
保羅的宣教神學觀 (Pauline Theology of Mission)
使徒行傳與差傳 (Acts of the Apostles and Mission)

基督教宣教史 (History of Christian Missions)

福音與文化 (Gospel and Culture)

宣教文化人類學 (Mission Cultural Anthropology)

跨越文化傳理學 (Intercultural Communication)

華人教會與宣教趨勢和策略 (Mission Trends and Strategies of the Chinese Church)

工場探討與研究 (Field Research Methods)

回教與基督教 (Islam and Christianity)

基督教別異宗教研究 (Heresiology or A Study of Heresies in Christianity)

民間宗教 (Folk Religions)

靈界事物 (Spiritual Phenomena)

城市宣教 (Urban Missions)

佈道學 (Evangelism)

佈道、植堂與教會增長 (Evangelism, Church Planting and Church Growth)

教會增長與領袖動力 (Church Growth and Leadership Dynamics) 佈道模式與策略 (Evangelistic Models and Strategies)

(三) 宣教事工行動(Doing)

跨越文化實習(Cross-Cultural Field Internship)全時間三年道學碩士學位主修 ICS 課程中,要求八周海外跨越文化實習與生活;學院亦提供全時間四年道學碩士學位主修 ICS

課程,其中的九個月安排海外跨越文化實習與生活;其他各兼讀學位主修 ICS 課程中,亦要求四周海外跨越文化實習與生活

(下列科目的實習設計可以在課堂上,或在課後的作業要求內)

本地跨文化宣教與實踐(Local Cross-cultural Missions and Practicum)

本色化門徒訓練 (Contextualized Discipleship Training)

職場宣教與實踐 (Marketplace Missions and Practicum)

城市宣教——青少年事工 (Urban Missions among Youth)

城市宣教——男士事工 (Urban Missions among Men)

城市宣教——弱勢羣體與實踐 (Urban Missions: Vulnerable

People Groups and Practicum)

佈道宣講訓練 (Evangelistic Preaching)

多元化佈道法的運用與評估(Utilizing and Reviewing Evangelistic Methods)

啟發式福音性小組查經(Enhancing Leaders for Evangelistic Bible Study)

在此必須指出,一般神學院所開設的學位課程,像 ICS 主修課程內,除了有 ICS 必修及選修相關的宣教知識裝備 科目以外,尚會因應學生修讀的學位,另須修讀多於主修 課程一至三倍學分的各類科目, ⁴包括:聖經研究、神學及歷史、實踐神學(如:牧會、講道、基教門訓、輔導、個人成長、靈修)等科目,以滿足整個學位的全面要求,因此所需的時間較長(普遍兩年或以上),但所學的亦較全面。

宣教訓練中心的非學位課程,因無需滿足學位的學術要求,可以較集中宣教工場所需的原則策略、生存技能等宣教事工行動上的實務訓練。又因宣教訓練中心多採軍訓式練兵方法來安排學生的集體生活,在宣教人的模造上嚴格要求:與神關係、讀經操練、個人品格、人際相處、團隊建立、受苦心志、拓荒精神、僕人事奉態度及紀律等。雖然受訓時間較短(一般少於兩年),但普遍都鍛練出持久耐力,能熬過宣教工場上種種艱難!只要願意終身學習,按

⁴ 請參建道神學院開辦相關的高等學位課程:

基督教研究學士及道學碩士結合課程主修跨越文化研究 (2020年7月21日下載)。 道學碩士(三年制)主修跨越文化研究 https://www.abs.edu/%E5%BB%BA%E9%81%93%E8%AA%B2%E7%A8%8B/%E9%81%93%E5%AD%B8%E7%A2%A9%E5%A3%AB-%E4%B8%89%E5%B9%B4%E5%88%B6/ > (2020年7月21日下載)。

道學碩士(四年制)主修跨越文化研究 (2020年7月21日下載)。

階段進入正規學制(學術訓練其實也是一種紀律〔academic discipline〕)、更新裝備、增進新知、檢視過去、整合經驗、開展未來,可望蒙恩邁進宣教新領域。

綜觀今天神學院的學位課程一般是以大學成人教育模式,看待入讀神學的學生已是成熟的成人,該在個人靈命、與神關係、聖經基礎、教會事奉、福音心志、自理能力、人際溝通等各方面,均已達到一定水平,故神學院多採原則性指引方式,期望學生自律地獨立追求。又因知識性裝備佔據了神學生大部分時間,可能在宣教人的模造上出現參差的程度,個別畢業生在工場上的耐力面對不少考驗!然而,若能靠主堅守歷煉,在宣教工場上累積寶貴實戰經驗,把昔日從神學院所接受的宣教基礎知識轉化應用為工場上的宣教行動,不斷自我修正更新,假以時日,有潛質可望成為宣教師資人才,就是在普世宣教上多方進深探究,5有日能在華人神學院及教會中,成為知識與實戰兼備的宣教教育工作者,參與培育新一代的宣教士!

⁵ 請參建道神學院開辦相關的高等學位課程:

神學碩士主修跨越文化研究 <https://www.abs.edu/%E5%BB%BA%E9%81%93%E8%AA%B2%E7%A8%8B/%E7%A5%9E%E5%AD%B8-%E5%A3%AB/ > (2020 年 7 月 21 日下載)。

宣教學 / 跨越文化研究博士課程 (2020 年 7 月 21 日下載)。

筆者於本書〈自序:對宣教教育我仍然有夢〉一文中 提及,華人宣教教育師資長期短缺的困局,現階段在未及 等待有足夠實戰及學術兼備的人才,仍可以「團隊教學」 (Team Teaching, Co-teaching)模式突破限制,讓神學院具 宣教相關學術訓練的師資(負責學科設計、內容時數及作業 要求等安排);與工場實戰的宣教士(負責學生應用實習、 文化適應及人際關係等督導),只要雙方緊密搭配,各盡所 長,相信仍可伙伴培育出優秀的宣教士來!

三「宣教界説」對今日華人宣教訓練的影響

隨着全球化 (Globalization) 及城市化 (Urbanization) 的大趨勢,改變了傳統宣教的版塊,今天的宣教士未必像前兩個世紀的西方宣教士越洋過江到「萬邦」(All Nations,路二十四 47) 宣教,而是全方位地進到任何不同文化的未得之「萬民」(All Peoples,太二十八 19;可十六15) 當中傳揚福音。今日的華人宣教訓練有必要對宣教分類重新理解: 6

⁶ 有關「宣教界説」這段部分內容筆者亦曾發表於〈全方位宣教〉、《宣訊》第 89期(2007年5月)一文中。

Dion Forster, "Missionaries from Everywhere to Everywhere," The Third Lausanne Congress on World Evangelization (Cape Town, 25 October 2010). https://www.lausanne.org/about/blog/missionaries-from-everywhere-to-everywhere (accessed 21 July 2020).

(一) 同文化宣教 (M1/E1/P1) ⁷

「……並要在耶路撒冷,猶太全地……」(徒一8)

初期教會在耶路撒冷(徒一至七章)、在猶太全地(徒八 1)到處宣揚福音,也遇到操各地不同鄉談的猶太人(徒二 5~12),也有因操希伯來話與希臘話的猶太人有次文化的 差異而產生問題(徒六1),需要面對及解決。

我們的「耶路撒冷」代表了向自己「相同文化的羣體」宣教(本地同文化福音工作一般被稱為「佈道」),像香港人向香港人傳福音;我們的「猶太全地」代表了向自己「次文化的羣體」宣教,像操廣東話、寫繁體字、資本主義背景的香港人,向操普通話、寫簡體字、社會主義背景的華人同胞宣教。連同海外華人,全球華人共約十五億,約佔全球人口的19%,⁸操着不同方言或移居地的語言,是不容忽視的龐大禾場。

(accessed 21 July 2020).

⁷ M: Mission 宣教、強調文化使命 Cultural Mandate;E: Evangelism 佈道、強調救贖使命 Redemptive Mandate;P: Peoples 羣體、強調羣體使命 People Group Mandate。

⁸ Worldometer: https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/china-population/ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Overseas_Chinese

故此,無論我們怎樣把這些同文化及次文化的宣教 工作歸類為「佈道事工」,在主耶穌的大使命中,仍是被 納入「耶路撒冷,猶太全地」的宣教範疇。事實上,「佈 道」(Evangelism) 把「宣教」(Mission) 的「救贖使命」 (Redemptive Mandate) 更鮮明化。

(二) 近文化宣教 (M2/E2/P2)

「……和撒瑪利亞……」(徒一8)

初期教會不單有執事腓利親身跑到撒瑪利亞宣講基 督(徒八4~13), 受逼拍分散的門徒也跑到周邊的居 比路、古利奈、安提阿等地向當地人宣教(徒十一19~ 20);而彼得由約帕走到該撒利亞向羅馬百夫長哥尼流及 其親屬密友分享福音(徒十),已屬於本地向近文化的羣體 官教了(對猶太人來說,羅馬人是異族人,但因猶太人早 於主前 63 年已在羅馬人統治下,故勉強可稱為近文化的 官教工作)。

我們的「撒瑪利亞」代表了向與我們「相近的文化羣 體 | 宣教,像香港人向亞洲人宣教。

(三) 跨文化宣教 (M3/E3/P3)

[……直到地極……] (徒一8)

初期教會已有腓利向埃提阿伯人(舊約稱古實人,今天稱為埃塞俄比亞人)宣教的美好榜樣。(徒八 26 ~ 40)大使命的主更呼召保羅成為外邦人的使徒(羅十一 13),把福音由安提阿拓展到歐洲(徒十三至二十八章)。

我們的「地極」代表了向與我們有「相當差異的文化 羣體」宣教,像香港人向非洲人宣教。

總的來說:主耶穌在使徒行傳一章 8 節中用的連接 詞「……並要在耶路撒冷、猶太全地和撒瑪利亞,直到地 極……」原有並進(both...and)之意,使我們更明白大使命 中主的心意是要我們把同文化、近文化、跨文化各類宣教 工作同步並進地努力發展,無論不同的教會或差會怎樣用不 同詞彙把宣教分類(如:佈道、宣教、差傳;同文化、近文 化、跨文化等),我們都不該在資源分配或行政支援上輕此 重彼,使原來全方位的大使命(All Dimensional Missions)變 得肢離破碎,削弱了相輔相成的力量。

神學院是為教會培訓工人、神學院的佈道/宣教/差傳/跨文化課程更是為神國預備佈道人才/宣教士/差傳 領袖、相應的課程設計是值得不斷調整更新的。

四 「宣教士多元化」

對今日華人宣教訓練的影響

隨着愈來愈少國家正式簽發「宣教士」簽證,⁹今天宣教士的身分角色、工作種類變得愈來愈多元化亦是大勢所趨,無法避免。然而,當我們回到新約聖經,發現這多元化現象早已存在,¹⁰今日的宣教訓練亦當相應地造就適切時代需要的宣教工人。

讓我們回顧一下新約時代的宣教工人角色,他們沒有 「宣教士」職銜,卻正執行「宣教士」的工作:

(一) 長期宣教與短期宣教

主耶穌在地上傳道時,親自設立長期宣教 (Long-term Missions) 的十二個使徒 (路九 $1 \sim 6$),但因莊稼多,作工的人少,也同時差派七十個門徒到處宣揚福音 (路十 $1 \sim 20$)。

^{9 &}quot;A Closer Look at How Religious Restrictions Have Risen Around the World: Tenth annual report dives deeper into the ways government restrictions on religion and social hostilities involving religion have changed, from 2007 to 2017." Pew Research Center, July 15, 2019. https://www.pewforum.org/2019/07/15/a-closer-look-at-how-religious-restrictions-have-risen-around-the-world/ (accessed 21 July 2020).

¹⁰ 有關「宣教士多元化」這段部分內容筆者亦曾發表於〈全方位宣教〉,《宣 記》第89期(2007年5月)一文中。

Allen Yeh, "The Future of Mission is from Everyone to Everywhere: A Look at Polycentric Missiology." Lausanne Global Analysis, Volume 7 Issue 1, January 2018. https://www.lausanne.org/content/lga/2018-01/future-mission-everywhere (accessed 21 July 2020).

主給他們一樣宣教所需的能力權柄,兩個兩個出隊的宣教組合,進入各城各鄉各家各戶的外展宣教策略,面對被拒的宣教結果時的應有心態等。聖經沒有記載這七十個人的名字,或交代他們後來是否終身全職傳道,但至少在這段時間,他們就像使徒一樣的形態去參與宣教,這是最好的短宣模式(Short-term Missions)。¹¹

(二) 全職/專職與帶職/雙職

使徒保羅先接受安提阿這宣教教會的差派(徒十三1~3)成為全職/專職宣教士(Full-time/Vocational Missionary),巡迴佈道,建立教會。後又差派工人提摩太、革勒士、提多、路加、馬可、推基古、亞提馬、西納、亞波羅等(提後四9~12;多三12~14)形成差會模式,調兵遣將,拓展神國。其間保羅因宣教經費的需要而以織造帳棚為業(Tent-making;徒十八2~3),自給自足(帖後三7~8),成為帶職/雙職宣教士(Tent-maker/Bi-vocational Missionary)。今天在許多不容許宣教士身分入境的限傳/創啟地區(Restricted Areas/Creative Access Nations, CAN),宣教工作者正好以帶職/雙職的角色,按當地的需要,以愛心服侍該地未得之民。

¹¹ 今天的「短宣」性質、功能與模式已有多種類的發展,其中有兩年以內的「短期宣教士」,有數星期的「短宣隊員」;「短宣」亦有探訪關懷性的、專項事工性的、生活支援性的等等,在此不作贅述。

(三) 宣教學者與宣教牧者

路加自特羅亞加入保羅的宣教隊伍後(徒十六8~10),一直以醫生身分跟隨(西四14),就算保羅坐監,路加也被保羅稱為同工(門24),直至保羅殉道前,人人均離保羅而去,獨有路加仍跟隨到底(提後四11),把初期教會歷史清楚記載而著成使徒行傳。故此,路加是帶着醫生專業的雙職宣教士,又是宣教歷史學者(Missiological Historian)及文字宣教士,寫成路加福音向提阿非羅大人傳教,至終引領這位高高在上的大人(路一1~4),成為可以直呼其名的弟兄(徒一1~2)。

以巴弗該是歌羅西教會的傳道人,被教會差派到保羅那裏作同工(西一7~8),常為教會代禱,也參與了堅固老底嘉及希拉波立教會的工作(西四12~13),後來還與保羅一同坐監(門23)。故此,這位胸懷宣教的堂會牧者(Missionary Pastor)以巴弗,不單可以在後方關心宣教士,也願意被調派參與前方的宣教工作,與前線宣教士(Frontier Missionary)並肩作戰,亦為主同受牢獄之苦。

(四) 信徒宣教與支援性宣教

司提反、福徒拿都、亞該古屬服待性、關懷性、支援 性的短宣(林前十六 17)被教會差派關懷前線宣教士。

以巴弗提是腓立比教會差去將教會餽送帶給前線宣教

士保羅的 (腓四 18),也來代教會服侍保羅,只是因病重被 打發回去 (腓二 25 \sim 30),故此以巴弗提也屬於關懷性及支 援性的短宣 (Caring and Supportive Short-term Missions)。

推基古被保羅打發將保羅在前線的情況,向後方的教會報告,又激發教會(弗六21~22;西四7~8),也代保羅陪伴阿尼西母回教會(西四9)。看來,推基古是熱心信徒(Laymen Missions),參與短宣作傳消息的信差,同樣屬於支援性質的短宣工作。

可見保羅的宣教成就,不是一己之力所能包攬,乃是 與宣教同工、教會牧者及信徒,形成緊密的宣教團隊/網絡/伙伴(Mission Team Work/Mission Networking/Mission Partnership)所產生的宣教協同力(Mission Synergy)所致。

今日華人的宣教訓練若能應對宣教士多元化的角色, 設計適切的宣教課程,以訓練長宣/短宣、專職/帶職、 前線/後方、直接/間接……以建立更強大的宣教團隊, 以迎接瞬息萬變世代的挑戰!

五 今日中國教會需要的宣教訓練

(一) 研究簡報

通過筆者對中國教會(2011, 2013-2019 八年) 一項有關「佈道/宣教、異端」問卷統計研究簡報(數據內容請參相關附件)顯示:

八年來、遵行大使命的基督徒在中國各區的教會所佔 比例不高(約一至三成),經常向人傳福音/經常個人佈道 的行動並不普及。「曾參與跨越文化宣教工作的教會」只 有三成半,而差派前去宣教的地區主要是在亞洲,且以中 國本土宣教為數最多,佔七成半;前去中國以外地區宣教 的教會,八年來只有180人(次)、佔回卷率不足二成半、 可見「福音出中華」仍須加倍努力、中國由「宣教禾塲」 (mission field) 邁向「宣教基地」(mission force) 尚有許多 未得之地!

八年來逾七成教會沒有差出宣教士,其餘能差出一及兩個宣教士的教會均不足一成。全國七區教會總共差派 1,422 人(次)宣教士,卻只有約兩成(326 人次回卷者)能回答差出宣教士的平均年齡,顯出他們對於教會宣教事工及宣教士的關心和了解顯然十分薄弱!約四成中國教會全年的宣教經費是零;另近六成回卷者的教會支持每位宣教士每月生活費亦是零;有支持每位宣教士每月生活費的,全國七區八年來總計就只有 335 人次的教會,數據反映中國教會普遍並未看重宣教,並未願意把資源投放在宣教人才及宣教聖工上!

然而、逾八成半中國教會卻表示其所屬地區有眾多別異 教派及神學爭議侵擾,各區教會正忙於分辨真偽正邪,抵禦 外敵入侵,能看守著羊羣不被仇敵擄掠已經不易;對於突破 重圍、踐行神國大使命,明顯疲弱乏力,致使中國教會在佈 道/宣教工作上,長期(至少過去八年)處於低潮,甚至停頓狀態,急待醒起,惡補直追,願主憐憫復興加力!

(二) 訓練建議

筆者基於此項研究所呈現的實況,建議中國教會所需的宣教士訓練,基本該由個人佈道、生活見證(包括家庭與職場)、護教/衛道作開始;佈道/宣教不僅在於技巧與策略層次上的改進,中國宣教士更重要是在聖經神學、教義神學(包括福音神學)、護教/衛道學(包括宗教比較、異端研究、生命倫理)等範疇上作嚴謹的裝備,以確保所持守及所傳揚的是純正救人的福音!

深盼普世基督身體均能積極用禱告求智慧,作出適切 的關心與支援!「在人這是不能,在神凡事都能!」(太十九 26 和修本)宣教的主必施恩憐憫中國教會,復甦我們,賜力 量給我們!

六 結語

編撰此書時,正值新冠病毒(Covid-19)肆虐全球已 逾半載,世界一切都在急速變化中,人生有太多的不確定 性!然而我們卻深信,上帝的寶座安定在天,「天地都會消 滅,你卻長存;天地都會像衣服漸漸舊了;你要將天地捲 起來,像捲一件外衣,天地像衣服都會改變。你卻永不改 變;你的年數沒有窮盡。」(來一11~12,和修本)

宣教訓練模式及策略雖然也會隨着時代、文化、生活 等變化而有所調整,惟福音真理的內容千古不變,「唯有主 的道永遠常存,這話就是傳給你們的福音。|(彼前一25, 和修本) 我們一生的努力正是為了傳揚這天國的福音!

附: 中國教會(2011, 2013-2019 八年) 有關「佈道/宣教、異端」 問卷統計簡報

滕張佳音

前言

透過《生命季刊》「於 2011 年在香港亞洲博覽館舉行的「中國福音大會」² 及於 2013-2019 年每年在香港舉辦的「傳 道人培訓會」,³ 筆者蒙大會允准在這八年的聚會中,派發及

^{1 《}生命季刊》異象:呼籲教會回歸聖經,傳揚「耶穌基督並祂釘十字架」, 並 推 動「回 歸 十 字 架」 的 信 仰 運 動。https://www.cclifefl.org/View/Article/1342(2020 年 8 月 15 日下載)。

^{2 〈}十字架:永遠的主題 ——中國福音大會 2011 報告〉、《生命季刊》第 60 期 (2011 年 12 月),https://www.cclifefl.org/View/Article/2842(2020 年 8 月 15 日下載)。

^{3 〈}傳道人培訓2019〉,簡訊2019/5/22,<https://www.cclifefl.org/View/ Article/7515>(2020年8月15日下載)。 《生命季刊》「傳道人培訓會」自 2009年已在香港開辦,筆者於 2009及 2010所發的問卷中,因沒有收集回卷者所屬省份,故本簡報並未包括 2009及 2010的數據。

收集有關「佈道/宣教、異端」的11條開放性問題(雖不 合量性研究規格,但較貼近與會者文化,盼增加回卷),以 不記名、自願填寫方式作回應。

表列一 顯示這八年的聚會合共出席的 10.615 人(次) 中, 4 有 3.528 人(次) 願意填交了回卷, 回卷率佔總出席人 (次)逾三成(33.2%),以下數據只反映曾出席有關聚會的 3.528人(次)的意見,僅供讀者參考。

筆者在此特別要致謝 Andy Wong、Jenny Suen、Quebeca Yu、Grace Ling 四位肢體在設計程式、輸入整理、數據分 析等方面花上不少時間義務協助,才能使這問卷統計得以 完成。

表列一

年份	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	合共人 (次)
出席人 (次)	5,000	850	906	948	870	865	492	684	10,615
回卷人 (次)	2,052	224	158	376	263	206	65	184	3,528
回卷 百分比	41.0%	26.4%	17.4%	39.7%	30.2%	23.8%	13.2%	26.9%	33.2%

⁴ 因在八次聚會中,均可能有重複的出席者,故採用人(次)為統計數據。

對中國教會有關「佈道/宣教、異端」問卷全部共 11 條 問題:

- 1. 請問您的教會屬於中國那個省份/地區?
- 您自己的屬靈需要是甚麼?應該如何解決?你認為教會中主要的問題/需要是甚麼?海外教會可以如何幫助您們?
- 3. 您在教會中,估計有多少是遵行大使命的基督徒(經常向人傳福音/經常個人佈道)?佔全會眾的百分之多少?
- 4. 您的教會中,有多少肢體能夠在工作單位也會積極為主作見證?估計佔全會眾的在職人數的百分比?
- 5. 過去一年中,您的教會運用最多的佈道/宣教模式與策略是甚麼?請分地域列出(包括在本地區、在國內其它地區、在國外)。
- 6. 過去一年中,您的教會是否參與了跨越文化的宣教工作?請列出您們前去宣教的地區、省份及國家名稱,及您們去宣教的少數民族的名稱、或是國外異族的名稱。
- 7. 過去一年中,您的教會差派出多少位宣教士?男女數目?平均年齡?並請列出多少人是在哪些少數民族/地區宣教,多少人是在國外異族中宣教。

- 8. 過去一年中,您們教會用於宣教工作的經費是多少?佔 教會全年經費的比例是多少?教會平均每月支持每一位 宣教士多少生活費?
- 您的教會在佈道/宣教事工上尚有甚麼缺欠?海外教會可以在哪些方面支持、幫助?
- 10. 您們地區是否有異端邪教出沒?請按其活躍情況及影響的嚴重程度排列其名字。
- 11. 這些異端邪教對您們的教會是否有攪擾?請簡單敘述。

本簡報暫先處理了問卷其中六題的回應數據,並如實 反映過去八年部分中國教會有關「佈道/宣教、異端」等 問題的實况現象,本簡報未作深度評論或成因探究;而完 整十題的詳盡問卷統計報告將於半年後在《生命季刊》發 表,敬請垂注。

問題 1. 請問您的教會屬於中國那個省份/地區?

為方便讀者用較宏觀視覺掌握所收集的數據結果、筆者刻意把回卷者所屬省份歸入「中國七大地理分區」作闡述。

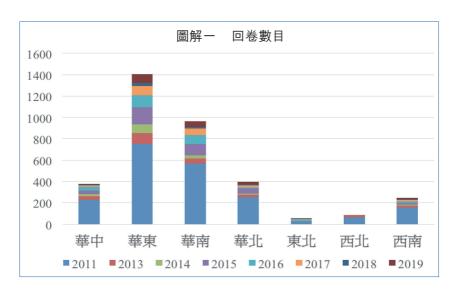
表列二:中國七大地理分區5

地區		省/自治區/直轄市/特別行政區									
華中	河南省	湖北省	湖南省								
華東	上海市	江蘇省	浙江省	安徽省	江西省	山東省	福建省	台灣			
華南	廣東省	廣西省	海南省	香港 特別 行政區	澳門 特別 行政區						
華北	北京市	天津市	河北省	山西省	內蒙古 自治區						
東北	遼寧省	吉林省	黑龍江省								
西北	陝西省	甘肅省	青海省	寧夏 回族 自治區	新疆 維吾爾 自治區						
西南	四川省	重慶市	雲南省	貴州省	西藏自 治區						

根據八年來所收集的回卷總人(次)分七區計算(圖解一, 表列三),以華東地區回卷最多(1,404人,佔39.8%),依次為華南地區(964人,27.3%)、華北地區(397人,11.3%)、華中

^{5 〈}中國分為七大地理區,看看你家鄉在哪個地區?〉、《每日頭條》,2018 年 5 月 22 日,<https://kknews.cc/news/28oe29e.html>(2020 年 8 月 15 日下載)。 「目前中國有 34 個省級行政區,包括 23 個省、5 個自治區、4 個直轄市、2 個特別行政區。」《中國政府門戶網站》2013。<http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/test/2005-06/15/content_18253.htm>(下載日期 2020/8/15)。 「內蒙古自治區」被列入「華北」地理區,<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%8D%8E%E5%8C%97%E5%9C%B0%E5%8C%BA>(2020 年 8 月 15 日下載)。

地區(379人,10.7%)、西南地區(244人,6.9%)、西北地區 (85人,2.4%),最少為東北地區(55人,1.6%)。



表列三:七區八年回卷數目

年份 地區	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	回卷合共	總回卷率
華中	229	34	15	34	34	17	7	9	379	10.7%
華東	751	100	82	161	113	89	26	82	1404	39.8%
華南	568	47	30	108	82	62	16	51	964	27.3%
華北	252	21	12	46	12	18	9	27	397	11.3%
東北	32	0	8	9	2	2	0	2	55	1.6%
西北	64	6	0	5	2	3	3	2	85	2.4%
西南	156	16	11	13	18	15	4	11	244	6.9%
合共	2052	224	158	376	263	206	65	184	3528	100%

問題 3. 您在教會中,估計有多少是遵行大使命的基督徒 (經常向人傳福音/經常個人佈道)? 佔全會眾的百 分之多少?

3.1 您在教會中,估計有多少是遵行大使命的基督徒(經常 向人傳福音/經常個人佈道)?

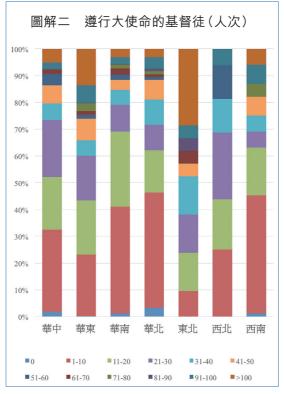
圖解二顯示每個地區內導行大使命基督徒人(次)的比 例。

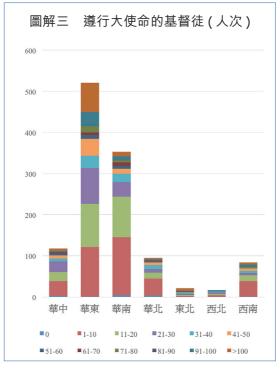
圖解三顯示七區、每區實在遵行大使命的基督徒有多 少人(次)。

表列四顯示七區每區內導行大使命基督徒人(次)的數 據。

對比七區的數據、除了東北地區、六區的教會導行大 使命的基督徒均以1-10人為最多,其次是11-20人。

若以七區回卷總數計算、教會遵行大使命的基督徒 亦以1-10人為最多,其次是11-20人,再其次是 21-30人。





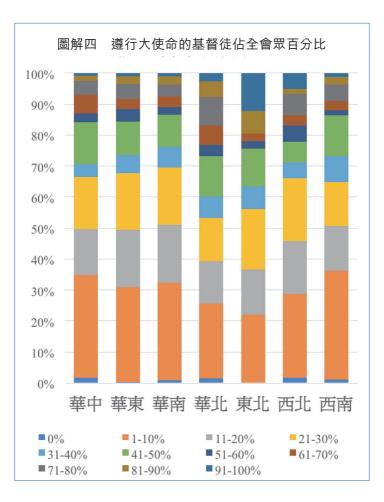
表列四 遵行大使命的基督徒(人次)

地區	年份	0	1- 10	11- 20	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	51- 60	61- 70	71- 80	81- 90	91- 100	>100	回卷
	2011	0	9	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	20
	2013	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	2014	0	4	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	10
華中	2015	1	8	6	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	24
華中	2016	1	7	7	6	3	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	31
	2017	0	2	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	2018	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	2019	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
華中	合共	2	36	23	25	7	8	5	2	0	0	3	6	117
	2011	0	19	13	7	1	10	1	1	0	0	3	7	62
	2013	0	3	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	18
	2014	1	9	14	11	2	6	1	0	2	0	4	9	59
華東	2015	0	26	18	26	7	2	3	2	5	1	11	28	129
	2016 2017	0	20	18 23	17	3	6	0	3	2	0	8	12 7	89
	2017	0	14 7	5	13 5	10	10	0	0	0	0	3	1	81 23
	2018	0	22	9	5	4	7	2	0	4	0	3	4	60
華東	合共	1	120	105	87	30	42	8	7	15	1	34	71	521
T->	2011	0	30	14	6	3	3	1	1	0	1	3	0	62
	2013	0	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
	2014	0	12	5	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	27
**	2015	2	32	20	10	2	3	4	0	0	0	3	4	80
華南	2016	1	24	24	3	3	2	2	5	3	0	0	2	69
	2017	0	21	15	5	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
	2018	1	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	2019	0	12	10	4	5	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	39
華南	合共	4	141	99	35	20	13	7	8	5	1	9	11	353
	2011	0	7	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	15
	2013	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2014	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
華北	2015	1	12	10	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	34
	2016	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
	2017 2018	1	7 2	0	1	0	2 2	1	1 0	0	0	0	0	13 7
	2018	0	9	0 2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	2019	U	7	2	1	1		U	U	U	U	U	U	13
華北	合共	3	41	15	9	9	7	1	1	1	1	4	3	95

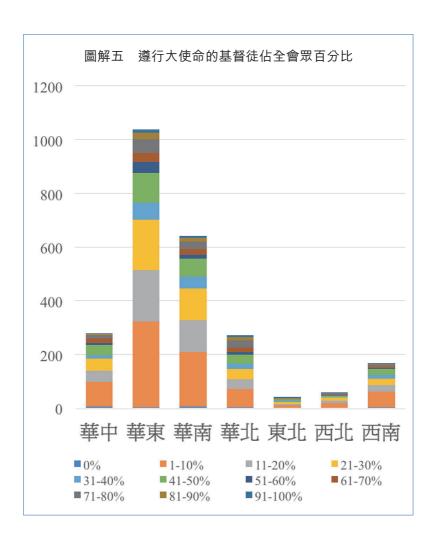
地區	年份	0	1- 10	11- 20	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	51- 60	61- 70	71- 80	81- 90	91- 100	>100	回卷
	2011	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
東北	2015	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	8
> C+ C	2016	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2017	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
東北	合共	0	2	3	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	6	21
	2011	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	2013	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
西北	2015	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
- · O	2016	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2017	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2018	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
27	2019	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
西北	合共	0	4	3	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	16
	2011	0	5	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
	2013	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	2014	0	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
西南	2015	0	3	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	11
	2016	0	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	16
	2017	1	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	14
	2018	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
-m^-d-	2019	0	6	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
西南	合共	1	37	15	5	5	6	0	0	4	0	6	5	84
七區	總計	11	381	263	168	76	77	23	19	25	4	58	102	1207

3.2 您在教會中,估計有遵行大使命的基督徒(經常向人傳福音/經常個人佈道)佔全會眾的百分之多少?

雖然此問題並未問及回卷者教會的全會眾人數,因各 自對自己教會全會眾人數可能有不同計算的定義(例如: 自己經常參與的家庭聚會,或自己教會區域內各聚會點總 數,或自己教會在全國性的總數等),故只以比例發問。



對比七區的數據結果(圖解四、圖解五、表列五),每 區的教會,或七區總數計算,遵行大使命的基督徒佔全會 眾百分比以 1-10% 為最多,其次是 11-20% 及 21-30%,甚 至 21-30% 稍多。



表列五 遵行大使命的基督徒佔全會眾百分比

地區	年份	0	1- 10	11- 20	21- 30	41- 50	51- 60	61- 70	71- 80	81- 90	91- 100	>100	回卷
	2011	3	56	21	15	3	22	3	8	10	3	0	144
	2013	0	9	6	7	1	4	1	3	0	1	0	32
	2014	0	3	2	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	14
華中	2015	1	13	1	6	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	28
辛中	2016	1	4	7	5	2	6	0	4	2	0	2	33
	2017	0	2	3	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
	2018	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	7
	2019	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
華中	合共	5	92	41	47	11	38	8	17	12	5	2	278
	2011	3	153	73	95	24	50	18	19	20	11	8	474
	2013	0	22	21	7	8	14	0	1	2	5	2	82
	2014	1	19	11	10	5	11	3	1	2	6	0	69
華東	2015	0	42	27	19	11	19	9	6	8	0	0	141
1 214	2016	0	30	25	16	4	6	5	1	14	0	0	101
	2017	0	22	23	15	5	5	5	1	3	2	1	82
	2018	0	10	3	5	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	24
-110 -1-1	2019	0	20	8	22	4	5	0	5	0	1	0	65
華東	合共	4	318	191	189	62	112	41	35	50	25	11	1038
	2011	4	96	52	61	22	35	7	9	10	7	5	308
	2013	0	13	10	5	2	4	1	2	1	0	1	39
	2014	0	7	8	4	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	26
華南	2015	1	31	15	17	2	14	1	4	5	1	0	91
	2016	1	20	17	11	4	3	2	4	3	4	1	70
	2017	0	15	12	5	8	6	2	1 1	1	2	0	52
	2018 2019	0	6 14	2 4	12	1 3	1	0 2	1	0 4	0	0	14 42
華南	合共	6	202	120	118	43	67	16	22	25	16	7	642
平田	2011	1	38	17	28	9	14	9	11	12	12	5	156
	2011	0	4	3	0	1	1	1	2	8	1	0	21
	2013	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	8
	2015	0	7	12	5	4	3	0	2	1	1	1	36
華北	2016	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	6
	2017	1	2	1	3	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	16
	2018	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
	2019	1	8	3	0	1	6	0	1	2	0	0	22
華北	合共	4	66	37	38	19	35	10	17	25	14	7	272

地區	年份	0	1- 10	11- 20	21- 30	41- 50	51- 60	61- 70	71- 80	81- 90	91- 100	>100	回卷
	2011	0	5	1	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	5	21
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
東北	2015	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	8
7640	2016	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2017	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
東北	合共	0	9	6	8	3	5	1	1	0	3	5	41
	2011	1	13	9	8	3	1	3	2	1	1	0	42
	2013	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
西北	2015	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
1110	2016	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	2017	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2018	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
西北	合共	1	16	10	12	3	4	3	2	4	1	3	59
	2011	1	30	11	15	6	9	2	4	8	3	1	90
	2013	0	5	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	15
	2014	0	4	2	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	11
西南	2015	0	4	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	12
H 114	2016	0	8	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	16
	2017	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	12
	2018	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	2019	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	9
西南	合共	2	59	24	24	14	22	3	5	9	4	2	168
七區	總計	22	762	429	436	155	283	82	99	125	68	37	2498

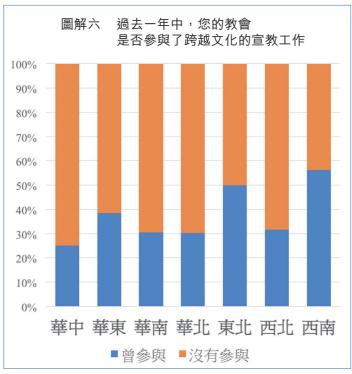
小結

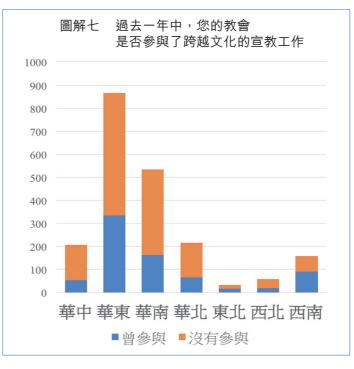
本問卷統計研究顯示:無論從人(次)看,或從全會眾 百分比看,遵行大使命的基督徒在中國各區的教會所佔比 例不高(約一至三成),經常向人傳福音/經常個人佈道的行 動並不普及。

- 問題 6. 過去一年中,您的教會是否參與了跨越文化的宣教 工作? 請列出您們前去宣教的地區、省份及國家名 稱,及您們去宣教的少數民族的名稱,或是國外異 族的名稱。
- 6.1 過去一年中,您的教會是否參與了跨越文化的宣教工 作?

對比七區的數據(圖解六、圖解七、表列六),過去一 年中,只有西南地區回卷的教會曾參與了跨越文化的盲教 工作多於沒有參與的;東北地區則一半一半;其他五個地 區均是沒有參與的多於參與的。

若以全國七區總數計算(表列六),過夫一年中,曾參 與了跨越文化宣教工作的有 733 人(次)的教會,佔這條問 題的回卷率 35.4%。沒有參與的有 1.336 人 (次)的教會,佔 回卷率 64.6%。





表列六 過去一年中,您的教會是否參與了跨越文化的宣教工作

地區	年份	曾參與	沒有參與	回卷
<u> </u>				
	2011	18	91	109
	2013	7	23	30
	2014	2	8	10
華中	2015	3	13	16
	2016	7	14	21
	2017	4	4	8
	2018	5 5	1	6 6
華中	2019	51	155	206
半中				
	2011	139	266	405
	2013	22	61	83
	2014 2015	23 40	38 54	61 94
華東	2015	32	54 47	94 79
	2016	43	35	79 78
	2017	9	4	13
	2018	25	28	53
	2019	23	20	33
益市	△ #		E 2 2	
華東	合共	333	533	866
華東	2011	333 76	175	866 251
華東	2011 2013	333 76 10	175 29	866 251 39
	2011 2013 2014	333 76 10 5	175 29 18	866 251 39 23
華東	2011 2013 2014 2015	333 76 10 5 22	175 29 18 51	866 251 39 23 73
	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016	333 76 10 5 22 26	175 29 18 51 31	866 251 39 23 73 57
	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017	333 76 10 5 22 26 13	175 29 18 51 31	866 251 39 23 73 57 52
	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018	333 76 10 5 22 26 13 3	175 29 18 51 31 39 7	866 251 39 23 73 57 52
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	333 76 10 5 22 26 13 3 8	175 29 18 51 31 39 7 22	866 251 39 23 73 57 52 10 30
	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共	333 76 10 5 22 26 13 3 8 163	175 29 18 51 31 39 7 22 372	866 251 39 23 73 57 52 10 30 535
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共 2011	333 76 10 5 22 26 13 3 8 163	175 29 18 51 31 39 7 22 372	866 251 39 23 73 57 52 10 30 535
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共 2011 2013	333 76 10 5 22 26 13 3 8 163 43 5	175 29 18 51 31 39 7 22 372 79	866 251 39 23 73 57 52 10 30 535 122 15
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共 2011 2013 2014	333 76 10 5 22 26 13 3 8 163	175 29 18 51 31 39 7 22 372 79 10 3	866 251 39 23 73 57 52 10 30 535 122 15 7
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共 2011 2013	333 76 10 5 22 26 13 3 8 163 43 5 4 7	175 29 18 51 31 39 7 22 372 79 10 3 23	866 251 39 23 73 57 52 10 30 535 122 15 7 30
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共 2011 2013 2014 2015	333 76 10 5 22 26 13 3 8 163 43 5 4	175 29 18 51 31 39 7 22 372 79 10 3 23 6	866 251 39 23 73 57 52 10 30 535 122 15 7
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共 2011 2013 2014 2015 2016	333 76 10 5 22 26 13 3 8 163 43 5 4 7 2	175 29 18 51 31 39 7 22 372 79 10 3 23	866 251 39 23 73 57 52 10 30 535 122 15 7 30 8
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共 2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017	333 76 10 5 22 26 13 3 8 163 43 5 4 7 2 1	175 29 18 51 31 39 7 22 372 79 10 3 23 6 9	866 251 39 23 73 57 52 10 30 535 122 15 7 30 8 10

地區	年份	曾參與	沒有參與	回卷
東北	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	10 0 1 2 2 2 0 0	4 0 4 6 0 1 0	14 0 5 8 2 1 0
東北	合共	16	16	32
西北	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	14 1 0 2 1 0 0	24 5 0 2 0 3 3 2	38 6 0 4 1 3 3 2
西北	合共	18	39	57
西南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	54 9 4 4 5 3 2 7	31 5 5 6 9 9 2 3	85 14 9 10 14 12 4 10
西南	合共	88	70	158
七區	總計	733	1336	2069
回卷译	百分比	35.4%	64.6%	100%

6.2 過去一年中,您的教會前去宣教的地區、省份及國家 名稱?

全球七大洲,包括:亞洲、歐洲、北美洲、南美洲、非 洲、大洋洲、南極洲。6

亞洲按地理分為六個地區:東亞、東南亞、南亞、西亞、 中亞、北亞。7

表列七

亞洲六區	國家	合共 (個)
東亞地區	中國、日本、朝鮮、韓國、蒙古國。	5
南亞地區	尼泊爾、不丹,印度、巴基斯坦、孟加拉,斯里蘭卡、 馬爾代夫。	7
中亞地區	哈薩克斯坦、吉爾吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、烏茲別克斯 坦、土庫曼斯坦。	5
東南亞地區	越南、老撾、柬埔寨、泰國、緬甸、馬來西亞、新加 坡、印度尼西亞、汶萊、菲律賓、東帝汶。	11
西亞 (中東) 地區	土耳其、塞浦路斯、黎巴嫩、敘利亞、巴勒斯坦、以色列、約旦、伊拉克、沙特阿拉伯、也門、阿曼、科威特、巴林、卡塔爾、阿阿拉伯聯合酋長國(阿聯酋)、伊朗、阿富汗、格魯吉亞、亞美尼亞、阿塞拜疆。	20
北亞地區	俄羅斯(本文把俄羅斯歸入東歐計算)8	1

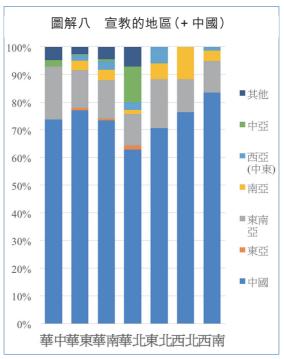
^{6 〈}全球國家與人口知識〉、《每日頭條》, 2018 年 7 月 1 日, <https://kknews. cc/zh-hk/science/m6a59pp.html>(2020年8月22日下載)。

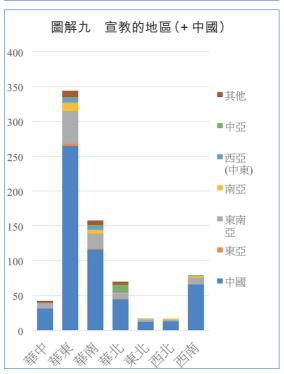
^{7 〈}亞洲的分區及各分區的國家〉、《每日頭條》、2017年4月21日、https:// kknews.cc/zh-hk/world/gvlbaee.html>(2020年8月19日下載)。

^{8 〈}俄羅斯領土橫跨歐亞大陸,為何它屬於歐洲國家卻不屬於亞洲國家〉, 《每日頭條》, 2018年9月16日, https://kknews.cc/world/e4ojjz4.html (2020年8月22日下載)。

按本研究的回卷數據顯示(圖解八、圖解九、表列 八),中國全國七區教會差派前去宣教的地區最主要是在亞 洲五地區,以東亞地區最多(552人次,佔此問題的回卷率 75.9%), 其次為東南亞地區(99人次, 佔回卷率 13.6%), 再其次為南亞地區(25人次,佔回卷率3.4%),再其次為西 亞(中東) 地區(16 人次, 佔回卷率 2.2%), 最少為中亞地 區 12 人次, 佔回卷率 1.7%); 前夫亞洲以外地區的數目很 少,故都被歸入「其他」(23人次,佔回卷率3.2%)。

東亞地區雖然最多,其實仍在中國本土的宣教為數 最多(547人次,佔回卷率75.2%),故本文將「中國 | 從 「東亞地區」中抽出獨立顯示其數據;「中國」以外的「東 亞地區」只佔5人次(佔回卷率0.7%)。





表列八 過去一年中,您的教會前去宣教的地區、省份及國家名稱?

地區	年份	東亞 (中國)	東亞	東南亞	南亞	西亞 (中東)	中亞	其他	回卷
	2011	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
	2013	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
	2014	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
華中	2015	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
+·1.	2016	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	8
	2017	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
	2018	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
	2019	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
華中	合共	31	0	8	0	0	1	2	42
	2011	109	0	14	5	1	0	0	129
	2013	14	2	2	1	3	0	1	23
	2014	21	0	2	0	0	0	0	23
華東	2015	37	0	4	0	0	0	0	41
1 214	2016	25	1	6	0	1	0	0	33
	2017	27	0	15	0	2	1	8	53
	2018	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	2019	23	0	4	6	0	0	0	33
華東	合共	265	3	47	12	7	1	9	344
	2011	47	0	10	1	0	0	5	63
	2013	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
	2014	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	7
華南	2015	19	0	3	0	1	0	0	23
	2016	24	0	3	1	0	0	0	28
	2017	8	0	4	2	1	1	1	17
	2018	3	0	0	0 2	0	0	0	3
恭去	2019	6	1	1		2	0	0	12
華南	合共	116	1	22	6	5	1	7	158
	2011	32	0	5	0	2	7	1	47
	2013	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
	2014	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
華北	2015 2016	5 1	0 1	1 1	0	0	0	1 1	7 4
	2016	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	2017	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2018	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
華北	合共	44	1	8	1	2	9	5	70

地區	年份	東亞 (中國)	東亞	東南亞	南亞	西亞 (中東)	中亞	其他	回卷
	2011	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	10
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
東北	2015	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
水石	2016	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
東北	合共	12	0	3	1	1	0	0	17
	2011	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
	2013	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
西北	2015	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
H10	2016	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
西北	合共	13	0	2	2	0	0	0	17
	2011	37	0	6	2	1	0	0	46
	2013	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	2014	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
西南	2015	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
H 114	2016	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	2017	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
	2018	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2019	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
西南	合共	66	0	9	3	1	0	0	79
七區	八年	547	5	99	25	16	12	23	727
回卷音	百分比	75.2%	0.7%	13.6%	3.4%	2.2%	1.7%	3.2%	100%

6.3 過去一年中,您的教會前去宣教的少數民族的名稱、 或是國外異族的名稱?

有關少數民族、或國外異族的統計數據將於《生命季 刊》詳細報告中才發表。

小結

本問卷統計研究顯示:中國七區總數計算,八年來「曾參與跨越文化宣教工作的教會」是三成半,「沒有參與的教會」是六成半之比;而「曾參與跨越文化宣教工作的教會」差派前去宣教的地區主要是在亞洲,且以中國本土宣教為數最多,佔七成半。中國本土宣教可能是指跨區或/及跨族羣的宣教。

踏入 2020 年,中國人口已突破十四億,⁹中國基督徒 仍屬小數,¹⁰國內 55 個小數民族均為跨越文化宣教不容忽

^{9 「}國家統計局 2020 年 1 月 17 日發佈資料顯示,2019 年末,中國大陸總人口(包括 31 個省、自治區、直轄市和中國人民解放軍現役軍人,不包括香港、澳門特別行政區和臺灣省以及海外華僑人數)140,005 萬人。」《新華網》,2020/1/17, < http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2020-01/17/c_1125474664.htm>(2020 年 8 月 29 日下載)。

^{10 「}用中國家庭追蹤調查三輪資料(2012 年、2014 年、2016 年),估計我國大約有 2,829 萬名 "公開的基督 徒"和近 1,167 萬名 "隱藏的基督徒",因此可以認為,2016 年我國基督徒大約有 3,997 萬人。」盧雲峰、吳越、張春泥:〈中國到底有多少基督徒?——基於中國家庭追蹤調查的估計〉,《開放時代》 2019 年 第 1 期,http://www.opentimes.cn/html/Abstract/20491.html (下載日期 2020/8/29)。

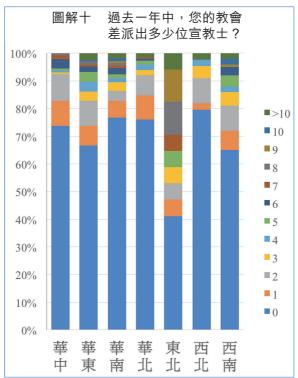
視的族羣。11

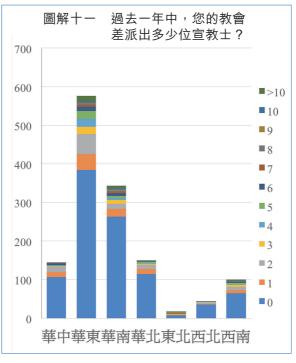
此項研究亦顯示,前去中國以外地區宣教的教會,八 年來只有 180 人(次), 佔回卷率不足二成半(24.8%), 可 見「福音出中華 | 仍須加倍努力,中國由「盲教禾塲 | (mission field) 邁向「宣教基地」(mission force) 尚有許多 未得之地呢!

- 問題 7. 過去一年中,您的教會差派出多少位官教士?男女 數目?平均年齡? 並請列出多少人是在哪些少數民 族/地區盲教,多少人是在國外異族中盲教。
- 7.1 過去一年中,您的教會差派出多少位宣教士?男女數 目?平均年龄?

全國七區(圖解十、圖解十一、表列九)逾七成 (70.9%)教會沒有差出宣教士,其餘能差出1個及2個宣教 十的教會均不足一成(7.1%, 7.5%)。

^{11 「}根據 2010 年第六次人口普查資料,全國總人口 133,281,09 萬。其中漢 族人口 122.084.45 萬,所占比例為 91.60%;少數民族人口 11.196.63 萬, 所占比例為 8.40%。」李建新、劉梅:〈我國少數民族人口現狀及變化特 點〉,《西北民族研究》2019年第4期,<http://cssn.cn/mzx/shwh/202001/ t20200120 5081504.shtml>(下載日期 2020/8/29)。





表列九 過去一年中,您的教會差派出多少位宣教士?

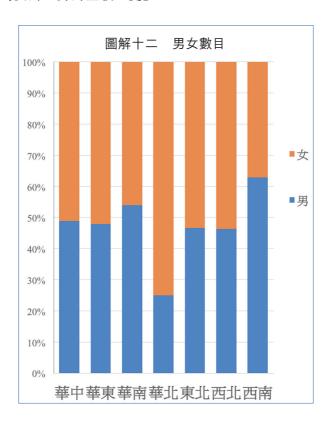
地區	年份	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	>10	回卷
華中	2011	80	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	86
	2013	15	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
	2014	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
	2015	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	2016	5	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	14
	2017	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	2018	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
	2019	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
華中	合共	107	13	14	1	1	1	5	2	1	0	0	0	145
	2011	231	17	18	8	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	6	289
	2013	58	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	66
	2014	15	3	7	1	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	35
華東	2015	24	6	9	7	6	5	4	0	1	0	0	2	64
	2016	12	6	7	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	31
	2017	27	6	4	2	6	0	1	3	1	0	3	1	54
	2018	3	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
	2019	14	1	4	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	26
華東	合共	384	41	52	19	21	20	11	5	5	1	3	14	576
	2011	134	9	3	8	1	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	168
	2013	30	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	34
	2014	9	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15
華南	2015	30	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	43
	2016	17	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	28
	2017	24	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	31
	2018	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
	2019	15	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
華南	合共	263	21	12	11	5	5	8	3	3	2	4	6	343
	2011	74	8	6	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	95
華北	2013	10	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	2014	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
	2015	13	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
	2016	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	2017	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	2018	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2019	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
華北	合共	114	13	11	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	150

地區	年份	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	>10	回卷
東北	2011	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	11
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	2017	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
東北	合共	7	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	17
西北	2011	25	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
	2013	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	2016	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2017	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2018	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	2019	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
西北	合共	35	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	44
	2011	38	3	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	54
西南	2013	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	2014	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	2015	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	2016	6	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	13
	2017	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
	2018	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2019	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
西南	合共	65	7	9	5	2	4	3	0	0	1	2	2	100
七區	總計	975	97	103	42	33	33	28	12	11	6	9	26	1375
回卷百分比		70.9%	7.1%	7.5%	3.1%	2.4%	2.4%	2.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.9%	100%

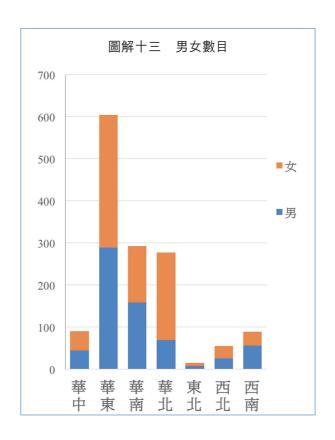
7.2 過去一年中,您的教會差派出宣教士的男女數目?

全國七區教會(圖解十二、圖解十三、表列十)總共 差派 1,422 人(次) 12 宣教士,男的 648 (佔 45.6%),女的 774 (54.4%),男女比例相差不足一成,不算嚴重。

只有華南及西南兩地區, 男的比女的宣教士多, 其餘 五區均女的比男的宣教士更多。



¹² 注明人(次)是因可能有相同教會的回卷者。



表列十 男女數目

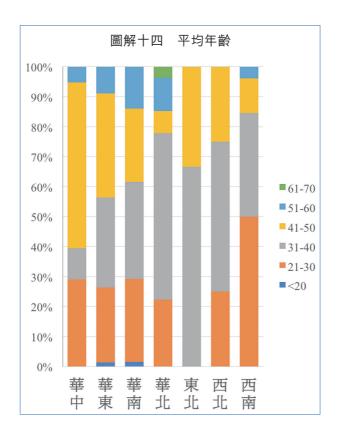
地區	年份	男	女	合共(人次)
	2011	7	6	13
	2013	4	8	12
	2014	7	5	12
華中	2015	3	6	9
辛 中	2016	14	13	27
	2017	3	3	6
	2018	5	3	8
	2019	1	2	3
華中	合共	44	46	90
	2011	59	59	118
	2013	8	8	16
	2014	34	58	92
華東	2015	77	57	134
+**	2016	34	45	79
	2017	39	36	75
	2018	16	28	44
	2019	22	24	46
華東	合共	289	315	604
	2011	52	28	80
	2013	5	9	14
	2014	35	31	66
華南	2015	19	20	39
III	2016	21	26	47
	2017	13	7	20
	2018	8	6	14
	2019	5	8	13
華南	合共	158	135	293
	2011	50	192	242
	2013	7	4	11
	2014	4	5	9
華北	2015	6	6	12
7.70	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	1	1
	2018	0	0	0
	2019	2	0	2
華北	合共	69	208	277

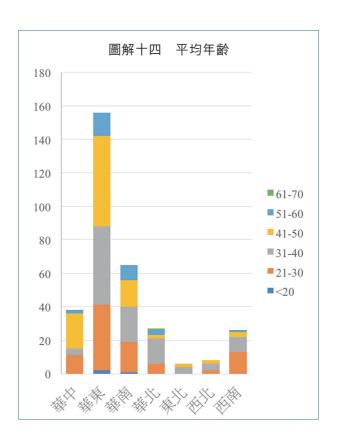
地區	年份	男	女	合共(人次)
	2011	4	4	8
	2013	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0
東北	2015	0	0	0
水和	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0
	2019	3	4	7
東北	合共	7	8	15
	2011	4	5	9
	2013	1	2	3
	2014	0	0	0
西北	2015	19	21	40
1110	2016	1	1	2
	2017	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
西北	合共	25	29	54
	2011	16	19	35
	2013	7	1	8
	2014	1	1	2
西南	2015	0	0	0
H IN	2016	19	5	24
	2017	3	2	5
	2018	3	2	5
	2019	7	3	10
西南	合共	56	33	89
七區	總計	648	774	1422
百亿	分比	45.6%	54.4%	100%

7.3 過去一年中,您的教會差派出宣教士的平均年齡?

全國七區教會(圖解十四、圖解十五、表列十一)總共 差派 1.422 人(次)宣教士,卻只有 326 (佔 22.9%)回答差 出的宣教士平均年齡。

七區回答此問題總計326回卷中顯示,其教會差出的 宣教士平均年齡以31-40歲為最多(104,佔31.9%),相 約為 41-50 歲 (100, 佔 30.7%), 其次為 21-30歲 (89, 佔 27.3%) •





表列十一 平均年齡

地區	年份	<20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	回卷
	2011	0	4	2	1	0	0	7
	2013	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
	2014	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
華中	2015	0	1	0	3	1	0	5
	2016	0	0	1	8	0	0	9
	2017	0	1	0	4	0	0	5
	2018	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
-H4. L.	2019	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
華中	合共	0	11	4	21	2	0	38
	2011	0	7	9	14	3	0	33
	2013	0	1	1	2	0	0	4
	2014	1	1	12	4	1	0	19
華東	2015	0	16	8	11	5	0	40
	2016	0	7	3	7	1	0	18
	2017	0	6	10	5 7	2	0	23
	2018	1 0	0 1	0 4	4	0 2	0	8 11
華東	2019	2					0	
学 术	2011	0	39 5	47	54	14	0	156 20
	2011	0	0	7 0	6 2	2 1	0	3
	2013	0	1	4	1	0	0	6
	2014	1	5	4	1	2	0	13
華南	2016	0	2	3	4	2	0	11
	2017	0	5	2	0	0	0	7
	2018	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	2019	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
華南	合共	1	18	21	16	9	0	65
	2011	0	1	9	1	1	0	12
	2013	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
	2014	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
華北	2015	0	3	2	0	1	0	6
NO	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
華北	合共	0	6	15	2	3	1	27

地區	年份	<20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	回卷
	2011	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
東北	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
不和	2016	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
東北	合共	0	0	4	2	0	0	6
	2011	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
	2013	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
西北	2015	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
HAL	2016	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
西北	合共	0	2	4	2	0	0	8
	2011	0	2	2	2	1	0	7
	2013	0	4	1	0	0	0	5
	2014	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
西南	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ы п	2016	0	3	3	1	0	0	7
	2017	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	2018	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	2019	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
西南	合共	0	13	9	3	1	0	26
七區	總計	3	89	104	100	29	1	326
回卷译	百分比	0.9%	27.3%	31.9%	30.7%	8.9%	0.3%	100%

7.4 過去一年中,您的教會差派出多少位宣教士在哪些少數民族/地區宣教,多少人是在國外異族中宣教?

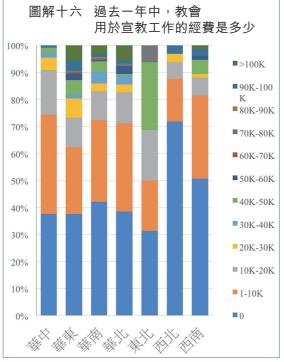
有關七區教會差派出多少位宣教士在哪些少數民族/ 地區、或國外異族中宣教的統計數據將於《生命季刊》詳細報告中才發表。

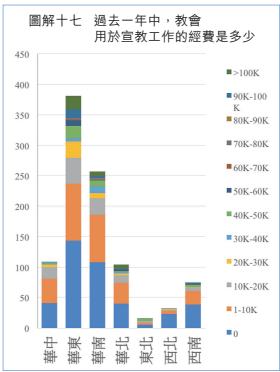
小結

本問卷統計研究顯示:中國七區總數計算,八年來逾七成教會沒有差出宣教士,其餘能差出一個及兩個宣教士的教會均不足一成。全國七區教會總共差派 1,422 人(次)宣教士,卻只有約兩成 (326 人次)能回答差出的宣教士平均年齡,關心了解教會宣教事工及宣教士顯然十分薄弱!

- 問題 8. 過去一年中,您們教會用於宣教工作的經費是多少? 佔教會全年經費的比例是多少? 教會平均每月 支持每一位宣教士多少生活費?
- 8.1 過去一年中,您們教會用於宣教工作的經費是多少?

全國七區八年來(圖解十六、圖解十七、表列十二)逾四成(398人次,佔回卷率40.9%)的教會,均沒有用於宣教工作的經費,一年用一至一萬元人民幣的教會不足三成(277人次,佔回卷率28.4%),一年用一至兩萬元人民幣的教會約一成(109人次,佔回卷率11.2%)。





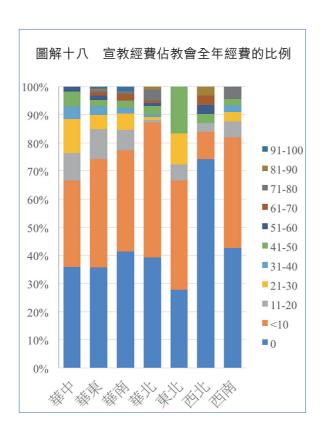
表列十二 過去一年中,您們教會用於宣教工作的經費是多少?

地區	年份	0	1- 10K	10K- 20K	20K- 30K	30K- 40K	40K- 50K	50K- 60K	60K- 70K	70K- 80K	80K- 90K	90K- 100K	>100K	回卷
	2011	32	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	43
	2013	5	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	2014	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
華中	2015	1	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
+1.	2016	3	9	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
	2017	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	2018	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	2019	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
華中	合共	41	40	18	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	109
	2011	90	28	14	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	3	4	148
	2013	23	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	33
	2014	8	10	6	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	34
華東	2015	10	22	16	4	0	0	6	0	1	0	6	2	67
	2016	3	16	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	28
	2017	6	9	0	4	1	16	1	0	0	0	0	6	43
	2018	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	7 21
**	2019	2	6	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	
華東	合共	143	94	42	27	6	20	9	2	2	0	14	22	381
	2011	52	20	8	0	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	89
	2013	10	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	24
	2014 2015	5	4 18	1 7	0	1 0	0	0	0	0	0	1 0	0 4	12
華南	2015	14 8	15	5	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	47 37
	2010	9	11	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	27
	2017	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	2019	8	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
華南	合共	108	78	27	8	11	10	1	1	1	1	3	8	257
-T-114	2011	21	10	7	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	49
	2011	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
-11. 17	2015	3	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
華北	2016	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	2017	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	2018	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2019	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
華北	合共	40	34	12	3	3	1	3	0	1	0	1	6	104
華北	合共	40	34	12	3	3	1	3	0	1	0	1	6	10

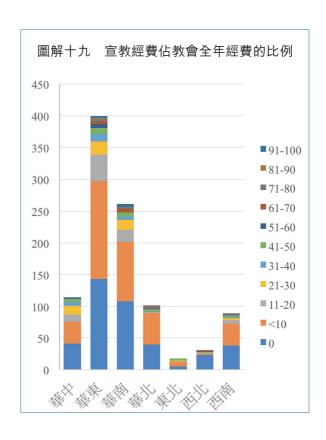
地區	年份	0	1- 10K	10K- 20K	20K- 30K	30K- 40K	40K- 50K	50K- 60K	60K- 70K	70K- 80K	80K- 90K	90K- 100K	>100K	回卷
	2011	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
東北	2015	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
> 44 6	2016	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2017	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
東北	合共	5	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	16
	2011	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	2013	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
西北	2015	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
	2016	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2017	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2018	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
-m^ 11.	2019	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
西北	合共	23	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	32
	2011	16	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
	2013	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
	2014	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
西南	2015	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	2016 2017	6 5	5 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 0	0	12 10
	2017	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2018	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
西南	合共	38	23	5	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	2	1	75
七區	總計	398	277	109	45	22	41	14	3	5	1	22	37	974
回卷百	百分比	40.9%	28.4%	11.2%	4.6%	2.3%	4.2%	1.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	2.3%	3.8%	100%

8.2 過去一年中,您們教會用於宣教工作的經費佔教會全 年經費的比例是多少?

與第3題問題一樣,未問及回卷者教會的全年經費 多少,因各自對自己教會大小或全會眾人數的計算定義 (例如:自己經常參與的家庭聚會,或自己教會區域內各 聚會點總數,或自己教會在全國性的總數等),故只以比 例發問。



全國七區八年來(圖解十八、圖解十九、表列十三)近 四成 (398 人次, 佔回卷率 39.2%) 的教會, 用於宣教工作的 經費佔教會全年經費的比例均是零,用少於10%全年經費 的教會逾三成半(377人次, 佔回卷率 37.1%), 用 11-20% 的教會少於一成(80人次,佔回卷率7.9%)。



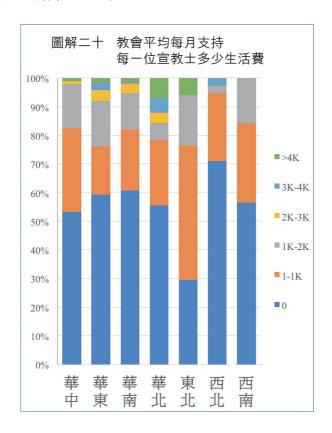
表列十三 宣教經費佔教會全年經費的比例

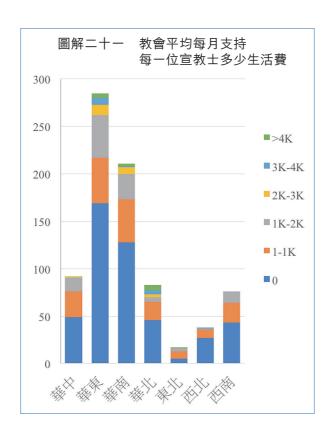
地區	年份	0	<10	11- 20	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	51- 60	61- 70	71- 80	81- 90	91- 100	回卷
	2011	32	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
	2013	5	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
	2014	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
華中	2015	1	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
±.1.	2016	3	4	2	2	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	21
	2017	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	2018	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	2019	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
華中	合共	41	35	11	14	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	114
	2011	90	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175
	2013	23	6	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	37
	2014	8	14	4	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	33
華東	2015	10	23	15	6	7	3	0	0	0	2	1	67
	2016	3	9	4	3	0	3	1	1	2	0	0	26
	2017	6	7	10	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	32
	2018	1 2	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
** #	2019		9	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	24
華東	合共	143	154	42	21	12	9	6	5	3	2	3	400
	2011	52	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
	2013	10 5	7 4	2	4	0	1 0	0	1 1	0	0	0	25 12
	2014 2015	14	8	9	1 2	3	4	0	1	2	0	0	44
華南	2013	8	9	3	6	1	2	0	2	0	0	3	34
	2017	9	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
	2017	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
	2019	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
華南	合共	108	94	19	15	5	7	0	6	3	0	4	261
	2011	21	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
	2013	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	13
	2014	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
華北	2015	3	10	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	20
幸れ	2016	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
	2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	2018	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2019	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
華北	合共	40	49	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	0	102

地區	年份	0	<10	11- 20	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	51- 60	61- 70	71- 80	81- 90	91- 100	回卷
	2011	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
東北	2015	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
7/4/16	2016	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2017	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
東北	合共	5	7	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	18
	2011	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	2013	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
西北	2015	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
1176	2016	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2017	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2018	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
	2019	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
西北	合共	23	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	31
	2011	16	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
	2013	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	2014	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
西南	2015	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
	2016	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	11
	2017	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	2018	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
-m^_L	2019	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
西南	合共	38	35	5	3	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	89
七區	總計	398	377	80	56	25	31	10	13	14	4	7	1015
回卷百	万 比	39.2%	37.1%	7.9%	5.5%	2.5%	3.1%	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	0.4%	0.7%	100%

8.3 過去一年中,您們教會平均每月支持每一位宣教士多少生活費?

全國七區總計(圖解二十、圖解二十一、表列十四)近 六成回卷者(467人次,58.2%)的教會支持每位宣教士每月 生活費是零的,逾兩成(177人次,佔回卷率22.1%)的教會 支持每位宣教士每月平均一至一萬元人民幣生活費,逾一 成(107人次,佔回卷率13.3%)的教會支持每位宣教士每月 平均一至兩萬元人民幣。





表列十四 教會平均每月支持每一位宣教士多少生活費?

地區	年份	0	1-1K	1K-2K	2K-3K	3K-4K	>4K	回卷
	2011	33	4	6	0	0	0	43
	2013	6	4	2	0	0	0	12
	2014	1	4	0	0	0	0	5
華中	2015	2	4	1	0	0	0	7
+1	2016	6	7	2	0	0	1	16
	2017	1	1	3	1	0	0	6
	2018	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	2019	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
華中	合共	49	27	14	1	0	1	92
	2011	90	15	7	2	0	1	115
	2013	23	5	4	1	0	0	33
	2014	10	8	6	0	0	0	24
華東	2015	20	9	11	0	2	2	44
	2016	10	4	4	0	1	0	19
	2017	9	4	7	2	3	1	26
	2018	2	0	1	3	0	0	6
-H: -I-	2019	5	3	5	3	1	1	18
華東	合共	169	48	45	11	7	5	285
	2011	53	17	4	3	0	1	78
	2013	10	5	5 2	0	0	1	21
	2014	7	2 8		1	0	0	12
華南	2015 2016	20 15	8 6	10 1	0 2	0	0 1	38 26
	2016	11	4	5	0	0	0	20
	2017	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
	2019	8	1	0	1	0	0	10
華南	合共	128	45	27	7	1	3	211
	2011	21	7	4	3	2	4	41
	2013	6	2	0	0	1	0	9
	2014	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
-11: 11.	2015	9	4	0	0	0	0	13
華北	2016	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
	2017	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
	2018	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2019	4	3	1	0	0	0	8
華北	合共	46	19	5	3	4	6	83

地區	年份	0	1-1K	1K-2K	2K-3K	3K-4K	>4K	回卷
	2011	3	4	0	0	0	0	7
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
東北	2015	1	2	1	0	0	1	5
7000	2016	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	2017	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
東北	合共	5	8	3	0	0	1	17
	2011	16	7	0	0	0	0	23
	2013	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
西北	2015	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
H16	2016	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	2017	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2018	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	2019	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
西北	合共	27	9	1	0	1	0	38
	2011	16	9	3	0	0	0	28
	2013	6	3	1	0	0	0	10
	2014	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
西南	2015	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
	2016	6	2	4	0	0	0	12
	2017	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
	2018	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2019	1	3	3	0	0	0	7
西南	合共	43	21	12	0	0	0	76
七區	總計	467	177	107	22	13	16	802
回卷百	百分比	58.2%	22.1%	13.3%	2.7%	1.6%	2.1%	100%

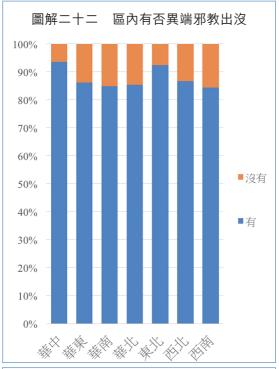
小結

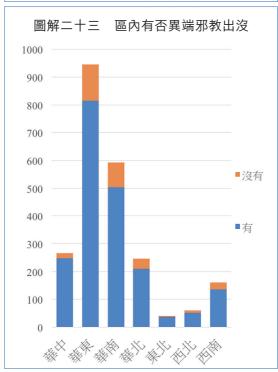
此項研究顯示,全國七區八年來總計,約四成中國教會全年的宣教經費是零;另近六成回卷者的教會支持每位宣教士每月生活費亦是零;有支持每位宣教士每月生活費的,全國七區八年來總計就只有335人次的教會,數據反映中國教會普遍並未看重宣教,並未願意把資源投放在宣教人才及宣教聖工上!

問題 10. 您們地區是否有異端邪教出沒? 請按其活躍情況 及影響的嚴重程度排列其名字。

10.1 您們地區是否有異端邪教出沒?

全國七區總計(圖解二十二、圖解二十三、表列 十五),八年共3,528人(次)回卷中,有2,311人(次)回答 了這條問題,當中逾八成半(2003人次,佔回卷率86.7%) 表示其所屬地區有異端邪教出沒。





表列十五 區內有否異端邪教出沒?

地區	年份	有	沒有	回卷
	2011 2013	138 32	11 1	149 33
	2013	10	0	10
	2015	20	1	21
華中	2016	26	0	26
	2017	12	1	13
	2018	6	1	7
	2019	5	2	7
華中	合共	249	17	266
	2011	402	73	475
	2013	84	9	93
	2014	59	3	62
華東	2015	90	16	106
1 214	2016	59	10	69
	2017	68	9	77
	2018	12	3	15
-141	2019	41	7	48
華東	合共	015	120	
1 214		815	130	945
1 214	2011	253	52	305
1 2/4	2011 2013	253 40	52 2	305 42
178	2011 2013 2014	253 40 25	52 2 0	305 42 25
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015	253 40 25 68	52 2 0 7	305 42 25 75
	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016	253 40 25 68 50	52 2 0 7 9	305 42 25 75 59
	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017	253 40 25 68 50 34	52 2 0 7 9	305 42 25 75 59 45
	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018	253 40 25 68 50 34 10	52 2 0 7 9 11 2	305 42 25 75 59 45
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	253 40 25 68 50 34	52 2 0 7 9	305 42 25 75 59 45
	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018	253 40 25 68 50 34 10 23 503	52 2 0 7 9 11 2 6	305 42 25 75 59 45 12 29
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共 2011	253 40 25 68 50 34 10 23	52 2 0 7 9 11 2 6	305 42 25 75 59 45 12 29
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共	253 40 25 68 50 34 10 23 503	52 2 0 7 9 11 2 6 89 23	305 42 25 75 59 45 12 29 592
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共 2011 2013	253 40 25 68 50 34 10 23 503 113	52 2 0 7 9 11 2 6 89 23 2	305 42 25 75 59 45 12 29 592 136
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共 2011 2013 2014	253 40 25 68 50 34 10 23 503 113 17	52 2 0 7 9 11 2 6 89 23 2 0	305 42 25 75 59 45 12 29 592 136 19
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共 2011 2013 2014 2015	253 40 25 68 50 34 10 23 503 113 17 10 33	52 2 0 7 9 11 2 6 89 23 2 0 4	305 42 25 75 59 45 12 29 592 136 19 10 37
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共 2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018	253 40 25 68 50 34 10 23 503 113 17 10 33 7 8	52 2 0 7 9 11 2 6 89 23 2 0 4 2 1	305 42 25 75 59 45 12 29 592 136 19 10 37 9 9 7
華南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 合共 2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017	253 40 25 68 50 34 10 23 503 113 17 10 33 7	52 2 0 7 9 11 2 6 89 23 2 0 4 2	305 42 25 75 59 45 12 29 592 136 19 10 37 9

地區	年份	有	沒有	回卷
東北	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	17 0 6 8 2 2 0	1 0 1 1 0 0 0	18 0 7 9 2 2 0 2
東北	合共	37	3	40
西北	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	36 6 0 5 1 1 2	7 0 0 0 0 0 0	43 6 0 5 1 1 3
西北	合共	52	8	60
西南	2011 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	76 15 8 7 10 10 4 6	9 1 1 5 5 3 0 1	85 16 9 12 15 13 4 7
西南	合共	136	25	161
七區	總計	2003	308	2311
回卷百分比		86.7%	13.3%	100%

10.2 請按您們地區的異端邪教活躍情況及影響的嚴重程度 排列其名字。

2,003 人(次) 回卷者填寫了許多他們認為屬於「異端 邪教」的名稱,有外來傳入的(例如:安息日會、耶證、 母親上帝等),亦有中國本土產生(例如:東閃、三贖、三 班僕人等);甚至有屬於異教的「法輪功」,亦有一些屬 教內神學爭議性議題(例如:「靈恩問題」、「成功神學」 等);故本文將以較闊的詞彙涵蓋為「別異教派及神學爭 議」統稱之。

又因篇幅所限,本簡報不在此交代回卷者所填寫的眾 多名稱是否「異端?邪教?新興宗教?異教?」; ¹³ 但無可 置疑地,這些教派及議題於至少於過去八年都在困擾着全 中國各區的教會。

(圖解二十四、圖解二十五、表列十七) 只能把最多 回卷提及的十個名稱呈現於圖表中,其餘則全歸納於「其 他 | 了。

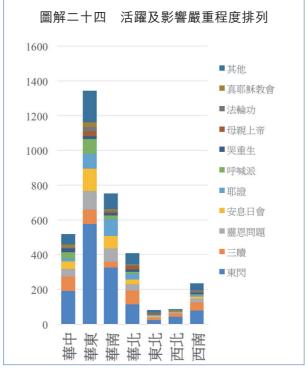
¹³ 滕張佳音:〈如何識別異端〉,2016年4月24日在「香港傳道人培訓聚會」中的專題大綱。《生命季刊》微信專稿,<https://www.cclifefl.org/View/Article/4562>(下載日期2020/8/31)。

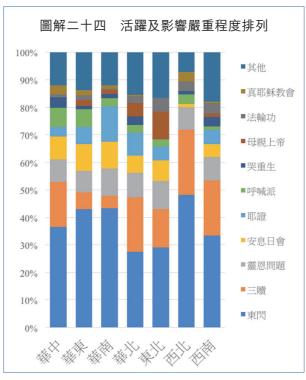
表列十六 曾填寫的「別異教派及神學爭議」名單及次數:

填寫次數	統稱	包 括
1346	東閃	全能神教會/東方閃電/女基督/七靈派/童女守望
359	三贖	三贖基督/門徒會/十二門徒會/二兩糧/蒙頭教/ 曠野教/曠野窄門教/蒙福會
295	靈恩問題	靈恩派 / 方言 / 醫病 / 權能 / 神跡奇事 / 拉法神水 / 預言 / 智慧言語 / 知識言語
290	安息日會	基督復臨安息日會/第七日安息日耶穌再臨教會/ 復臨會
250	耶證	耶和華見證人會/王國會館
163	呼喊派	李常受 / 常受主 / 呼喊派 / 恢復流 / 地方教會 / 召會
71	哭重生	重生派/懊悔派/全範圍教會/生命會
68	母親上帝	母親上帝教派 / 上帝的教會 / 安商洪教會 / 安商洪證 人會 / 安證會 / 世界福音宣教協會
61	法輪功	李洪志/真善忍/法輪大法/轉法輪
58	真耶穌教會	獨一神格五旬節派 (Oneness Pentecostal) / 靈恩 / 方言 / 靈浸 / 洗腳禮 / 安息日 (週六) 崇拜
53	成功神學	平約瑟/恩典福音/泛恩典主義/成功神學/健康財富福音
48	三班僕人	大小僕人
40	耶青	張大衛 / 張在亨 / 張大衛共同體 / 耶穌青年會
40	柳光洙	馬可樓/救贖派/救援派/尋迷羊/以馬內利教會/棚屋房傳道運動/東三教會
38	三自	三自教會 / 金牛三自
31	摩門教	耶穌基督後期聖徒教會/摩爾門教
29	萬民中央	李載禄/萬民中央教會

填寫次數	統稱	包括
20	靈靈會	靈靈會
17	新約使徒	左坤/耶穌基督血水聖靈/血水聖靈團/聖靈重建教會/全福音左坤使徒教會/使徒信心會/新約使徒教會/全備福音佈道團/全備的福音/江端儀(梅綺)/洪以利亞/新約教會
17	天主教	羅馬大公教
14	新天地	李萬熙 / 新天地教會 / 耶穌教證據帳幕聖殿教會 SCJ/ 安陽新天地教會 / 北京基督教神學院 / 北京望京和平 神學院 / 感恩神學院 / 錫安基督教神學院
10	威廉伯蘭罕	中國信息教會
<10	其他	主神教;好消息/樸玉洙/樸玉珠牧師好消息宣教會教會 GNM/救贖派/救援派/國際青少年聯合IYF;統一教/文鮮明/世界基督教統一神靈協/世界和平統一家庭聯合會;被立王;保羅 C. 瓊 (Paul C. Jong)/新生傳教會/水和聖靈的福音/五旬節教派;金基東牧師/漢城聖樂教會/庇哩亞教會;李礎石/耶路撒冷教會/地極耶穌傳道團;愛的家庭/天父的兒女 COG/天父的孩子/愛的家庭;國際基督教會 ICOC/基督教會 COC/香港基督教會/波士頓基督教會/(中國)赤龍;新紀元/新時代/默想、瑜伽結合的生命派/打坐/冥想/念力/超感/遙視/預知/通靈;基督教民間宗教化/混合主義;平羅得加州電臺 family radio 教會時代結束;(東羅馬)東正教/正教會/東方教會;撒旦教/撒旦教會;一次得救永遠得救?

總共 3,421





表列十七 按所屬地區的教派活躍情況及影響的嚴重程度排列

地區	年份	東閃	三贖	靈恩問題	安息日會	耶證	呼喊派	哭 重生	母親上帝	法輪功	真耶穌教會	其他	回卷
	2011	96	47	15	18	5	19	10	0	3	6	26	245
	2013	32	10	10	6	2	6	3	0	3	6	6	84
	2014	10	5	2	3	1	3	2	0	0	2	2	30
華中	2015	17	4	5	3	2	3	2	0	0	1	10	47
+1	2016	20	15	7	4	3	4	2	0	0	2	8	65
	2017	7	2	2	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	24
	2018	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	12
	2019	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	12
華中	合共	190	84	43	43	18	36	20	0	6	17	62	519
	2011	254	36	43	41	31	40	4	11	12	14	80	566
	2013	63	6	11	14	14	8	0	7	2	2	8	135
	2014	46	10	5	11	7	10	4	1	2	2	15	113
華東	2015	84	9	14	24	7	5	5	1	7	3	27	186
干水	2016	46	7	11	15	13	4	2	2	0	3	17	120
	2017	56	11	11	16	8	17	0	1	0	2	17	139
	2018	5	0	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	0	5	24
	2019	23	3	8	5	4	0	0	2	2	0	15	62
華東	合共	577	82	106	130	85	87	16	27	25	26	184	1345
	2011	138	17	38	30	33	11	4	2	2	3	41	319
	2013	36	3	3	6	13	0	2	0	0	1	3	67
	2014	22	2	2	3	7	2	2	3	0	0	4	47
華南	2015	54	6	7	13	17	1	2	1	1	0	11	113
- 1 113	2016	39	2	16	10	8	4	3	1	1	1	13	98
	2017	20	3	4	7	15	1	0	2	0	2	7	61
	2018	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	14
	2019	13	1	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	8	32
華南	合共	325	34	75	73	97	21	13	10	4	9	90	751
	2011	57	34	22	13	14	7	5	10	3	1	35	201
華北	2013	8	5	3	2	3	0	1	2	1	0	2	27
	2014	7	5	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	5	23
	2015	17	23	6	6	11	2	4	4	3	0	10	86
	2016	4	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	15
	2017	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	10
	2018	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	12
	2010	10	_	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	6	34
華北	2019	12	5	2	1				1	1	U	O	34

地區	年份	東閃	三贖	靈恩問題	安息日會	耶證	呼喊派	哭 重生	母親上帝	法輪功	真耶穌教會	其他	回卷
	2011	7	9	3	4	4	2	0	4	4	0	7	44
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	6
東北	2015	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	16
78-10	2016	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	2017	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
東北	合共	23	11	8	6	4	2	0	8	4	0	13	79
	2011	26	14	5	1	0	2	0	0	3	2	6	59
	2013	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
西北	2015	5	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
HAL	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2018	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	2019	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
西北	合共	41	20	7	1	0	3	1	0	3	3	6	85
	2011	41	26	7	5	7	1	4	0	3	0	20	114
	2013	5	6	5	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	6	28
	2014	5	6	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	20
西南	2015	7	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	5	23
EI III	2016	7	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	16
	2017	8	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	3	18
	2018	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
	2019	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	9
西南	合共	78	47	20	11	12	3	8	3	9	1	42	234
七區	總計	1346	359	295	290	250	163	71	68	61	58	460	3421
回卷百分比		39.3%	10.5%	8.6%	8.5%	7.3%	4.8%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	13.4%	100%

小結

眾多別異教派及神學爭議侵擾着中國教會,全國各 地區的教會正忙於分辨真偽正邪,抵禦外敵入侵,能看守 着羊羣不被仇敵擴掠已經不易;對於突破重圍,踐行神國 大使命,明顯疲弱乏力,至使中國教會在佈道/宣教工作 上,長期(至少過去八年)處於低潮,甚至停頓狀態,急待 醒起,惡補直追,願主憐憫復興加力!

附錄



1. 建道宣教異象和訓練的發展

曾景雯

翟輔民牧師(Rev. Robert A. Jaffray, 1873-1945)的生命顯然充滿「開荒、火熱、吃苦」的精神,他在廣西梧州的建道書院(建道神學院前身)兩次出任校長(1902-1906,1912-1917),可見他在教學和傳福音都以這精神和宣教異象感染學生。建道學生佈道團成立於1915年,學生都積極在本地熱心傳福音,領人歸信耶穌。雖然早期的建道書院沒有系統宣教訓練,不過翟輔民牧師以身作則的宣教教導,可說他是建道神學院跨文化宣教訓練的先鋒。

身為西方宣教士,他有遠見中國人未來會投身宣教, 因此他帶領學生到越南、老撾(寮國)、高棉(柬埔寨)、印 尼等地方作考察和短宣。跨文化處境的經歷擴展他們對世界

¹ 此文更新並轉載自建道神學院跨越文化研究系《ICS40 特刊》(非賣品)(香港:建道神學院跨越文化研究系,2017),頁9~13。

的認識和宣教視野,也深感到那裏的屬靈黑暗和逼切的福音需要。1921年,神引導校友朱醒魂牧師前往越南宣教,成為中國首位到海外的宣教士。翟輔民牧師再次於1927年往東南亞如婆羅洲和印尼考察,翌年他與黃原素牧師、朱醒魂牧師、林證耶牧師、趙柳塘牧師、王載牧師和練光臨牧師組成佈道隊,到南洋各地舉行佈道和培靈會。因那裏更逼切需要福音,朱醒魂牧師便從越南轉到印尼宣教。

為了拓展中國海外宣教工作,翟輔民牧師、黃原素牧師和林證耶牧師於1929年成立中國第一個海外宣教組織「南洋佈道團」,半年後易名「中華國外佈道團」,認為福音應臨到萬民。同年林證耶牧師和練光臨牧師往印尼開荒宣教,隨後不少建道校友也加入中華國外佈道團,到越南、印尼、馬來亞和東南亞地區宣教。²進而,翟輔民牧師於1931年從梧州轉到印尼宣教,3在馬卡薩(Makassa)創立聖經學院(今天的 Jaffray School of Theology),留下宣教的深厚影響。4

² 陳潤棠(R ev. Lukas Tjandra):《華人教會新突破》(Chinese Church New Breakthrough: Chinese Foreign Missionary Union—History of Chinese Missionary Pioneers in Southeast Asia)(香港:世界華人福音聯絡中心, 1998),頁9°.

³ Enoch Wan and Yee-Chong Wan, "Foresights of the Founder of C&MA – Albert B. Simpson and Forerunner in China Ministry – Dr. Rev. Robert A. Jaffray," in *Global Missiology* (July 2010):14.

⁴ 馬卡薩聖經學院(Makassar Bible School)是 Jaffray School of Theology 的 前身,此學院也着重普世宣教取向。

一 宣教訓練的發展

滕近輝牧師於 1975 至 1980 年在香港建道神學院出任首位華人院長, ⁵ 他積極推動宣教課程,自己與滕傅忠愛師母以身作則前往印尼宣教一年 (1977-1978)。當時華人神學院對宣教課程還是初步開始,他向西方神學院學習,便邀請美國奈亞宣道會神學院 (Nyack Alliance Theological Seminary) 差傳研究院主任謝志可博士夫婦 (Jack Shepherd) 到建道作客座教授 (1976-1978),設立神學士差傳系並教授差傳課程。温以諾博士接任差傳系主任 (1978-1981) 時,領導差傳系漸上軌道。翌年學生宣教團契成立,學生彼此鼓勵和分享,強化他們的宣教心志和異象,關注宣教事工和各地方的福音需要。不少差傳系的學士畢業生都到海外宣教,如台灣、泰國、非洲等。

張慕皚牧師接任院長⁶ (1980-2000, 2003-2005) 時,有 異象加強學院的宣教訓練,但他覺得學士生應先有神學基 礎的訓練,然後才進修宣教課程。因而,建道於 1986 年停 辦學士差傳系,改為碩士宣教學課程。他邀請曾景雯博士擔 任宣教學系主任 (1985-2009),設計宣教佈道學碩士課程。⁷

⁵ 建道神學院:〈建道簡史〉, <https://www.abs.edu/about-abs/ 建道簡史 />。

⁶ 建道神學院:〈建道簡史〉, < https://www.abs.edu/about-abs/ 建道簡史 />。

^{7 1992} 年又開辦道學碩士主修宣教學課程,而佈道學碩士課程於 1997 年改 為基督教研究主修宣教學課程;宣教學系於 2006 年易名為跨越文化研究 系,兩課程也改為主修跨越文化研究。

二 跨文化宣教訓練的挑戰

一般華人神學院注重裝備神學生牧會,缺乏差傳/宣教課程,主要在本地傳福音,建立和擴展教會。所以很多教會牧者對差傳/宣教的認識或理解不足,覺得這與教會沒有直接關係。但聖經顯明神從歷代是差遺的神,祂主動差派士師、先知和耶穌來宣告祂的信息,要祂的救恩臨到萬民。聖經指明神的宣教心意,以色列民在舊約時代成為神的宣教子民,隨後耶穌託付祂的宣教使命給整個教會,教會也是神的宣教子民。⁸ 神學教育需要裝備神學生能建立有宣教志向的教會,與神合作關注祂的宣教事工,除了向同胞傳福音,也需要差派宣教士到本地和海外跨文化羣體、接觸不同文化的福音未得之民。差傳/宣教課程幫助神學生更了解教會在神的宣教事工上的重要角色。

面對全球化的時代和轉變,跨文化宣教訓練需要處境化,以學生導向設計課程,理論與實踐並重。理論是個重要的架構來具體思考不同的文化處境和語言,不同民族和羣體的世界觀、價值觀和需求,怎樣有效傳遞聖經的信息,使不同文化背景的聽眾能在他們環境明白聖經和神的真理,以及作回應。宣教不可忽略思考文化,因而宣教學

⁸ 范榮真(Charles Van Engen)著、鍾小文譯:《上帝宣教之民:再思地方教會的目的》(台北:中華福音神學院,2005)。

是跨學科(Interdisciplinary),包括聖經研究、神學、教會和宣教歷史、行為科學(如宣教文化人類學和心理學)、佈道和教會增長、基督教教育和門徒訓練、教會音樂等,成為綜合神學訓練。

雖然香港是國際都市,華人還是比較單元文化取向, 跨文化宣教課程不可缺少訓練學生理解文化概念,並親身體 驗跨文化。除了學院教室以外,社區也成為重要的課堂。 課程作業要求學生們到社區作實地考察和研究,與不同文 化背景的人接觸和交往,了解他們的文化處境和需求,才 思考有效的福音和建立教會的策略。為了擴展同學對世界 的認識和宣教視野,由 1989 年開始,校本部全時間跨文 化主修同學必須到海外陌生國家,連續八周跨文化工場實 習,經歷文化衝擊和適應,語言學習和跨文化體驗。近年 學生更可選擇一年的跨文化工場實習,有前線宣教士在工 場上的督導、幫助他們得到寶貴的宣教體驗,從而清楚神 如何肯定他們的宣教方向。

為了深化教學和幫助學生,跨文化研究系主任於 1992 開始也親自帶領他們往海外某些創啟地區的宣教工場進行 跨文化實習,一起生活,建立團隊精神,同時督導他們, 讓他們學習與當地基督徒交往和彼此合作。同時,跨文化 研究系老師們也在不同差會任董事,深人了解差會的架構 與運作,宣教士職前裝備、籌款、關顧等議題。於 2001 年 開始,同學們也必須在學院參加宣教成長營。從他們的心 理測試和跨文化適應能力量表的自我評估(Cross-Cultural Adaptability Inventory Self-Assessment),提高他們自我認識,並強化他們對自己的身心靈、文化智能、跨文化宣教訓練和神學訓練的裝備。

事實上,跨文化宣教課程不應該限於裝備專職和帶職 宣教士,也需要裝備差會同工和教牧同工,使神學院、教 會、差會和宣教士能成為有活力的宣教伙伴。這樣才有效 的使宣教伙伴彼此了解和合作,裝備宣教士,推動恩臨萬 邦活動,並發展更有效力的差傳/宣教事工和宣教士關顧。

三 市區校園的信徒跨文化宣教訓練

2000-2002 年,蕭壽華牧師任代院長時,他鼓勵設計信徒的跨文化宣教訓練課程。建道市區校園於 2002 年開辦跨越文化研究證書課程、跨越文化研究文憑課程和基督教研究碩士主修跨越文化研究課程,吸引不少信徒領袖修讀。這些學生其實有自己全時間職業,但他們也同樣需要參加宣教成長營,往海外陌生國家經歷連續四周跨文化宣教工場實習。不少學生有專業資格和宣教心志,可見這擴展的跨文化宣教裝備,讓近年更多這些畢業生前往不同國家和創啟地區作帶職宣教和專職宣教,如日本、東南亞和中東的穆斯林國家、東亞、非洲、歐亞等國家,甚至也在香港作本地跨文化宣教工作。也有些學生蒙神帶領申請轉到長洲校本部,修讀全時間跨越文化研究課程。

從而可見神使用不同學歷和背景的校友投身宣教,兼 讀信徒畢業後比全時間畢業生更快踏上宣教工場,帶着「開 荒、火熱、吃苦 | 的精神有效地在宣教工場發揮他們的恩賜。

結語:華人跨文化宣教訓練的前瞻 四

華人已累積多年的跨文化盲教經驗, 面對今天世界的 局勢,華人需要持續思考建立更好的宣教合作伙伴,了解 福音未得之民的不同文化背景和需求,加强華人的跨文化 官教訓練。以下是一些建議:

- 中文跨文化盲教訓練圖書不足,需要資深盲教十和盲 1 教學家著作書本的貢獻。
- 目前缺少跨文化研究課程並有盲教經驗的老師,華人 2. 神學院應有遠見裝備有資格的師資。
- 參與亞洲和國際宣教學及跨文化宣教訓練的學術交 3. 流,提高差傳/宣教事工的效力和宣教士關顧。
- 每一代要培養有潛質的宣教十成為跨文化宣教訓練教 4 師,如同保羅的原則(提後二2),在本地和宣教工場興 起下一代的盲教十和盲教伙伴。
- 根據國際口述網絡(International Orality Network),全球 5. 57 億人(佔80%世界人口)是屬口述羣體,9因而宣教

口述羣體包括文盲、半文盲、功能文盲、視覺及聽覺殘疾及口述取向羣, "Oral Learners: Who are They?" , http://legacy.orality.net/prayer_partners

訓練必須教導採用口述方式傳福音信息給口述羣體, 讓這些受眾能明白和作適當回應。也訓練低學歷的基 督徒互相配搭宣教工作,使更多羣體歸信耶穌,成為 祂的門徒。

- 6. 在創啟地區也許不可建立公開教會,更重要是本色化門徒訓練,使來自不同文化信仰背景的初信信徒能成為耶穌成熟的門徒,並向自己的同胞分享福音。
- 7. 華人神學院需要在所有不同學系課程 (programs) 提供基本的宣教學概論或導論,裝備神學生有宣教/差傳意識,使他們能建立有宣教取向的教會,成為有活力的宣教伙伴,一起合作履行神的宣教使命。

盼望華人神學院對跨文化宣教訓練有遠見和提高良好 的貢獻。

2. 建道宣教精神的承傳

滕張佳音

建道神學院由宣教士創立及歷任早期院長(高樂弼、翟輔民、劉福羣),學院徽號傳承宣道會「四重福音」(十字架、洗濯盆、油瓶及冠冕)的完備基督信仰,進而濃縮成「十架與冠冕」,²並且強調「開荒、吃苦、火熱」的宣教精神。

這些宣教士中,筆者特別欣賞翟輔民牧師(R. A. Jaffray)。他願意放棄承繼父親在加拿大的報業,帶着自幼多病的身軀,憑信心於1897年(24歲)來到中國,獻身中華47年。1900年中國爆發義和團之亂後,他仍願意兩度留守、出任院長(1902至1904年、1912至1917年),期間還努力發展文字宣教,創辦了「宣道書局」(今香港宣道出版社)和《聖經報》,積極以文載道。

¹ 此文載自建道神學院《建道通訊》第 185 期(2016 年 10 月),頁 20。

William C. Newbern, The Cross and the Crown: My View of the Alliance Bible Seminary (Hong Kong: The Alliance Press, 1973).

1899 年在廣西梧州協助高樂弼醫生創辦建道書院(後稱聖經學院、神學院)的前一年,翟牧師由廣西西陲進入法屬殖民地安南(今越南)以了解宣教需要,後多次考察,1929 年 3 月成立中國教會首個向海外宣教的差會「南洋佈道團」(後改稱「中華國外佈道團」Chinese Foreign Missionary Union)。他親自帶領學生拓荒南洋,差派畢業生(朱醒魂、鄭科林、韋郁良、黃植生、林證耶、練光臨等人)前往荷屬東印度羣島、婆羅洲和越南等地,向當地華人和土人宣教,堪稱推動華人跨地域、跨文化、福音出中華的先驅!3

建道神學院創校 117 年 (1899-2016),正是踏着這些宣教先賢的肩膀上走過來的,歷屆畢業生亦有不少跟隨他們佳美的腳蹤。自 1951 年遷至香港 (至 2016 年共計 65 年),4 共有 2,465 位 (平均每年 37.9 位)全時間課程的畢業生,5 當中 265 人成了宣教士,即佔全時間課程畢業生的 10.8% (平均每年有 4.1 位畢業生成為宣教士)。裏面男生 108 位 (40.8%)、女生 157 位 (59.2%);合共 165 位 (62.3%) 在自

^{3 1941} 年 12 月太平洋戰爭爆發,翟牧師一家正在菲律賓度假,他放棄了跟 隨美僑撤退回國的機會,直接返回印尼與眾宣教同工共渡時艱。翌年被 捕,輾轉被關在不同的日軍集中營受苦,至 1945 年 7 月 29 日晚病逝於印 尼集中營,終年 72 歲。

⁴ 院校在梧州時期共52年的學生數據資料已經不詳。

⁵ 不含兼讀的普通話課程畢業生。

由地區工作,100位(37.7%)在創啟地區用織帳棚方式(帶職/雙職)服侍。學院自1977年成立差傳系(1986年易名為宣教系、2006年正名為跨越文化研究系),全時間主修此系的有169位畢業生,顯示此系成立前後,亦有96位從不同學系的校友也至終踏上宣教路,可見這不單是一個學系的努力,也是建道神學院整體的特色!⁶

為裝備更多學生成為宣教信徒領袖、宣教牧者、宣教動員者、宣教教育者、長期宣教士等,跨越文化研究系設有全時間及兼讀的證書(Cert-ICS)、文憑(Dip-ICS)、學士(BTh-ICS)及碩士(MCS-ICS、MDiv-ICS)等課程,鼓勵有志宣教的信徒接受裝備。⁷除課堂教育,還有暑期海外跨文化工場實習(全時間學生8周、兼讀學生4周),甚至全時間碩士生在學兩年後、可以申請多一學年(九個月)作海外短期宣教,深入前線生活,體驗文化衝擊,緊密與人同工,向宣教士學習,認真考慮畢業後長期宣教。

本院校本部學生自發組織的「學生佈道團」自 1914年成立,至今 102年,每周有全院性外展佈道的操練;自 1993年每年全院性有「宣教周」;自 2001年每年有兩次「宣教成長營」,運用 Cross-Cultural Adaptability Inventory

⁶ 另有 39 位校友作宣教機構同工(其中有 12 位曾做宣教士,故算入 265 位宣教士校友數目中)。

^{7 2001} 至 2016 年另有 103 位兼讀主修宣教系/ 跨越文化研究系的畢業生。

(CCAI) 以處理同學們跨越文化嫡應與成長;自 1979 年 本系全時間學生自發組成「宣教團契」、2001年本系校友 組成「宣教學會」(ABS Society for Missions, ABSSFM)、 2008 年本系部分時間學生組成「宣教團契」(兼讀),隔 周至每季聚會祈禱、分享交流、彼此激勵。這些非學分活 動,為的是營造氛圍,務使宣教火種不至在數年神學生繁 忙的日程中熄滅。

宣教精神、薪火相傳、再續百年、直至主臨!祈求耶 和華軍隊的元帥繼續領導、呼召、培育、打發精兵、遍佈 全地、收祂的莊稼!

3. Missional Approach in Seminary Curriculum ¹

K.Y. Cheung Teng

Serving as the Associate Professor of Intercultural Studies (ICS), Alliance Bible Seminary (ABS), Hong Kong, I would like to share with you how ABS has been learning to develop the missional approach in seminary curriculum and to train students to be missionaries.

I. Missionary Legacies

Sent from North American Christian and Missionary Alliance (宣道會), Rev R. A. Jaffray, (翟輔民1873-1945) had been the Principal of the Alliance Bible Schoo

¹ This article was published in Asian Missions Advance 32 (August 2011): 6-8, https://www.amnosministries.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/AMA-32-TENG.pdf.

(now called Alliance Bible Seminary, ABS 建道神學院) in Wuzhou, Guangxi (廣西梧州) in China twice. At that time, not only did Rev. Jaffray bring students to Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia etc. to have the short-term missionary trips, he also influenced them by conveying the spirit of "trailblazing, zealous devotion and long-suffering", especially those 1917 graduates like Rev. Choe Sing Huen (朱醒魂) and Rev. Wang Yuan Su (黃原素). In 1921, Rev. Choe was sent to Vietnam and became the first overseas missionary. Later in 1928, Rev. Wang was sent to Saigon (Ho Chi-ming city), Phnom Penh, Thailand, Penang and Singapore to spread the gospel and build Christians' spiritual lives.

Then, in 1927, Rev. Jaffray went to conduct field trips in Southeast Asia, he found that there was spiritual darkness and an urgent need of the gospel. In 1928, Rev. Jaffray—with a number of his students like Rev. Choe Sing Huen, Rev. Wang Yuan Su, Pastor Lin Zhengye (林證耶), Pastor Wang Zai (王載), and Pastor Lien Guang Lin (練光臨)—made missionary trips in the Southern Seas. Later Rev. Choe left the Southern Seas and went to serve as a missionary in Indonesia. After some years' effort, this team decided to establish the "Nan-yang Missionary Union" (南洋佈道團) as the first Chinese overseas missionary institution. Half a year later, the members of the team believed that gospel should reach all people over the world, so they changed the institution's name to "Chinese Foreign Missionary Union" (中華國外佈道團).

Under the leadership and motivation of Rev. Jaffray, some graduates of Alliance Bible Seminary became dedicated to evangelism and missions, organized by "Chinese Foreign Missionary Union". They took the spirit of "Trailblazing, Zealous Devotion and Long-suffering" (開荒、火熱、吃苦) which has become the slogan of Alliance Bible Seminary.

II. The Development of Intercultural Studies

1. The Development of Formal Education

In 1976, Dr Jack Shepherd started mission courses in Bachelor of Theology (BTh) program. In the same year, ABS set up the Department of Mission, which had trained up a lot of students dedicated to serving God in different mission fields as trailblazers.

Coping with the changing world, the seminary offered the Master of Arts in Mission and Evangelism (MME) in 1986, which was later renamed to 'Master of Christian Studies in Mission' (MCS in Mission) in 1997. Also, in 1990, the seminary started to offer the Master of Divinity (MDiv) majoring in Missions.

ICS has gone through thirty-four years of development since 1976. In 2002, the seminary offered certificate, diploma, and Master of Christian Studies programs in intercultural studies (Cert.-ICS, Dip.-ICS & MCS-ICS) for off-campus lay leaders. And since 2007, the Urban Missions program has also

been launched. All these programs serve to equip Christians and church leaders to conduct tent-making missions, develop mission and evangelism ministries in churches, and provide training to equip workers of mission agencies and local evangelistic organizations.

Today, most countries do not welcome missionaries. Missionary training should be innovative to cope with the challenges and opportunities of the times. Therefore, to better respond to the needs of people in Creative Access Nations, in 2006, ABS-ICS was been renamed the Department of Intercultural Studies.

2. Course Names of Programs in Intercultural Studies and Urban Missions

The following courses are taught:

ME211 Introduction to Mission (3 credit units)

ME271/ ME540 Acts of the Apostles and Mission (3 credit units)

ME361 Gospel and Culture (3 credit units)

ME363/ME563 Utilizing and Reviewing Evangelistic Methods (3 credit units)

ME368/ ME558 Enhancing Leaders for Evangelistic Bible Study (3 credit units)

ME371/ ME571 Intercultural Communication (3 credit units)

ME375/ ME575 Evangelistic Models and Strategies (3 credit units)

- ME436-E/ME536-E Cross-Cultural Field Internship (3 credit units)
- ME443/ ME543 History of Christian Missions (3 credit units)
- ME447/ ME547 Mission Trends and Strategies of the Chinese Church (3 credit units)
 - ME451/ ME551 Urban Missions among Men (3 credit units)
- ME452/ ME552 Urban Missions among Women (3 credit units)
- ME453/ ME553 Urban Missions among Youth (3 credit units)
- ME454/ ME554 Urban Missions among the Elderly (3 credit units)
- ME455/ ME555 Urban Missions among Grassroots (3 credit units)
- ME456/ ME556 Urban Missions Practicum (3 credit units)
- ME459/ ME559 Urban Missions in the Marketplace (3 credit units)
- ME465/ ME565 Local Cross-cultural Missions and Practicum (3 credit units)
- ME471/ ME542 Evangelism, Church Planting and Church Growth (3 credit units)
- ME472/ ME544 Folk Religions (3 credit units)
- ME476/ ME574 Missionary Cross-Cultural Life and Work (3 credit units)
- ME482/ ME582 Islam and Christianity (3 credit units)
- ME483/ ME583 Spiritual Phenomena (3 credit units)

ME492/ ME592 Contextualized Discipleship Training (3 credit units)

ME534 Thesis Writing (6 Credits)

ME535 Cross-Cultural Field Internship (3 credit units)

ME541/ ME541-E Missionary Anthropology (3 credit units)

ME546/ ME546-E Biblical Theology of Mission (3 credit units)

- * ME557 Evangelistic Preaching (3 credit units)
- * ME561 Leaders and Leadership (3 credit units)
 ME562 Church Growth and Leadership Dynamics (3 credit units)

ME579 Field Research Methods (3 credit units)

ME584 Pauline Theology of Mission (3 credit units)

ME586 Contemporary Theology of Mission (3 credit units)

ME641/ ME641-E Urban Missions (3 credit units)

- * ME651 Advanced Urban Missions Practicum among Men (3 credit units)
- * ME652 Advanced Urban Missions Practicum among Women (3 credit units)
- * ME653 Advanced Urban Missions Practicum among Youth (3 credit units)
- * ME654 Advanced Urban Missions Practicum among the Elderly (3 credit units)
- * ME655 Advanced Urban Missions Practicum among Grassroots (3 credit units)
- * ME657 Advanced Evangelistic Preaching Practicum (3 credit units)

- * ME658 Advanced Evangelistic Bible Study Practicum (3 credit units)
- * ME659 Advanced Urban Missions Practicum in the Marketplace (3 credit units)
 - (* Note: Only those advanced diploma and master programs are eligible to take these courses)

3. The Development of Non-formal Education

Since missionary training must encompass both the theological teaching and practical expertise in a cross-cultural setting, students' missionary training has been extended to overseas field work practice in an intercultural context since 1988. With 8-week programs (for full-time ICS students) and 4-week programs (for part-time ICS students since 2004), fieldwork internships in a cross-cultural setting greatly facilitate students' ability to understand and adapt to different mission fields in different cultures, to learn how to deal with culture shocks, to become aware of their strengths and weaknesses, to enhance individual and spiritual growth, to learn team building, and to confirm God's will in their future participation in mission works.

Learning objectives for interns include basic language and culture learning for cross-cultural communication. This involves 1) being able to understand and deal constructively with the stress and tensions of culture shock experienced in cross-cultural living and working; 2) learning to observe local culture, such as the local customs and manners, worldview and value systems, relationship between genders, marriage and family system, including cultural artifacts, cultural knowledge and cultural behavior; gaining cross- cultural experience in connecting with and building relationships with the local people; (where applicable) team building: flexibility, adjustment, adaptability, co-operation, in-depth sharing, unity and diversity, building relationships through interaction, communication, leadership and discipleship, spiritual life, interpersonal skills, work relationships. The intern can be involved in local outreach and evangelism, preaching, teaching, and follow-up activities such as visitation, discipling, counseling, administration, etc. in order to broaden their perspectives and cross-cultural field experience.

Available locations for cross-cultural internships in the Free Countries include England, Germany, Spain, Brazil, Japan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, l'ile de la Réunion, Fuji, Panama, South Africa, and Russia. Further, there are locations for cross-cultural internships in Creative Access Nations in regions including West Africa, East Europe, Middle East, Euro-Asia, Central Asia, South Asia, East Asia, South-East Asia, etc.

4. The Development of Informal Education

Besides regular lessons, the seminary encourages students to equip themselves holistically. Since 1993, the seminary has hosted the Annual Mission Week to strengthen school students' awareness and participation in missions. Also, since 2001, the Annual Mission Growth Camp was established for full-time students, and since 2004, for part-time students. These camps are not only for ICS students before entering mission fields, but are open to all students enthusiastic about missions. The camps are aimed at training students to 1) be self-aware, especially about their own cultural background and growth process and 2) deal with cross-cultural adaptation. The Cross-Cultural Adaptability Inventory, CCAI, has been used as a tool in the camp.

The set up of the Mission Fellowship for full-time ICS students in 1979, and for part-time ICS students in 2008, effectively gathered students, reinforced their vision towards missions, and strengthened them in various ways. The Mission Fellowship is now led by students and is associated with the ABS Student Union and with ICS faculty members, who serve as advisors. Apart from its bi-weekly fellowship meetings for full-time ICS students or bi-quarterly for parttime ICS students, it coordinates with ICS in activities such as the Annual Mission Week, Missionary Growth Camps and Mission Day Retreat, plus other events from time to time. Its aims are to promote mission awareness, to foster concern and prayer for missions among students, to provide news and information on the gospel needs among different people groups worldwide, to enable students to clarify their mission vision as well as directing them in their future mission service,

to promote care, concern, and prayer for missionaries with focus on alumni missionaries, and to make contacts with different mission organizations in Hong Kong.

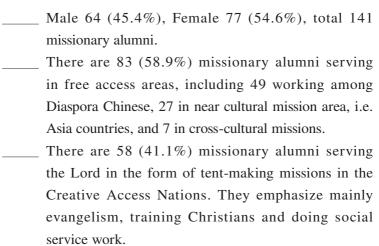
Similarly, the creation of the ABS Society for Missions (ABSSFM) for ICS graduates in 2001, is aimed at 1) linking up ICS students and alumni who have a heart for missions with those who are currently involved in missions, 2) providing support to alumni who are preparing for missionary service and to those serving in the mission fields, 3) motivating alumni and students to raise mission awareness and promote mission education in the local churches, 4) providing caring support to alumni who are serving as missionaries and to those who are preparing to go to the mission fields, 5) using internet access to provide members with news, any upcoming events, and opportunities for mutual communication, and 6) coordinating with the ICS Student's Mission Fellowship to conduct ICS, such as those mentioned above.

III. ABS Missionary Alumni

God used ABS to train up dedicated Christians to serve Him for 111 years since the establishment of the Bible School in Wuzhou, in 1899. God also let it keep the vision and mission of His Great Commission. Since then, there have been many dedicated students who are making disciples in different corners of the world and serving the Lord with their good testimonies.

According to the statistics from 1951 to 2009, since ABS moved to Hong Kong, there have been over 141 missionary alumni among 1,568 ABS graduates committed to missionary services (about 9% of the total graduates), comprising of missionaries in creative access areas, missionary agencies, and broadcasting institutions.

Further statistics:



IV. Response to Needs of our Times

1. Conduct Lectures in Putonghua

Starting from the academic year of 2007-8, Putonghua became the main medium of instruction in lessons of full-time ICS programs. Giving more opportunities for the Hong Kong Cantonese students to practice the use of Putonghua will help facilitate them in their missionary works in the future.

This would also provide a channel to the Putonghua-speaking Christians from China, Diaspora Chinese, and Putonghuaspeaking non-Chinese to receive intercultural studies across the globe.

2. Launching the Urban Mission Program

To cater to the gospel needs in the face of rapid change in cities like Hong Kong, ICS has designed a series of urban mission courses to provide continuing education for pastors and Christian lay leaders. This series of courses focuses on practical skills in evangelism and cross-cultural missions locally in cities. Accredited programs include the Urban Mission Certificate, Urban Mission Diploma, and Urban Mission Advanced Diploma.

3. A Series of Publication on ABS Missionary Alumni

In the period of 111 years since ABS was set up, numerous graduates have been trained and sent overseas to serve the Lord. In light of the tasks and contributions they have made, in 2009, ICS published the first volume of Mission Passion across the Centuries Series "Chinese Mission Pioneers: ABS Early Graduates as Mission Trailblazers in Southeast Asia, 1920s-1940s," in which about 30 alumni's missionary works have been recorded and reported. The second volume will be coming soon. Hopefully, this documentary series will serve as an encouragement to the next generation of Christians in the Chinese Church.

4. Modular Courses for Missionary Development

In response to the needs of missionary advancement, ICS liaised with some Chinese mission agencies to provide intensive courses starting in 2008. Courses such as Spiritual Encounter, Healthy Growth in Missionary Life and Work, Strategies in Business as Mission, and the like are popular subjects.

5. Researches on Chinese Missions

In face of the gospel needs all over the world, we certainly see that there is an imminent need among Chinese churches to foster leadership and qualified persons to undertake study in mission work. Training and advanced research study relating to mission work have therefore acquired a certain importance and is mandatory. ICS has commenced a series of research topics on Chinese missions since 2010. The launch of the mission research was carried out in the hope of training mission leaders as well as to enhancing the professional quality of missionaries and fostering Chinese mission scholars who can partner with international missiologists to undertake research studies.

There are insufficient lecturers in Chinese seminaries who have received advanced missiological training. It is also not uncommon that people furthering their education abroad often do not return home, given their long absence. In light of these circumstances, ICS is planning the next steps to starting a Doctor of Missiology (DMiss) or Doctor of Philosophy in Intercultural Studies (PhD in ICS) program that can meet the needs of Chinese mission work in the Asian context.

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早年畢業於香港理工學院,1980年神學畢業,在母會事奉。1992年由母會差派(並得另外兩間教會支持)加入威克理夫經翻譯會,後進入加拿大威克理夫聖經翻譯會在卑斯省西三一大學設立的加拿大語文研究所,修讀語言學,其後參與亞太區工作。自2002年9月,梁牧師被調派加入國際威克理夫聖經翻譯會(現今之威克理夫國際聯會),專責訓練與發展。自2012年,梁牧師亦參與亞太區領袖教練,也在亞洲的神學院講授宣教與文化、宣教歷史等課程。

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潘愛民

香港建道神學院在讀教牧學博士,馬來西亞浸信會神學院道學碩士;現任中道神學院教務長,中聖神學院延伸部主任,華光基督教牧區師訓部主任,甌越神學院及温聖學院客座講師;曾任温聖學院事務長;發表了《温州職場宣教》的研究論文,另有學術文章發表於中聖期刊。

康牧師

康牧師背景為工程師專業,隨後投身教會服侍於北美牧會。2006 年加入國際差會參與訓練及培育中國跨文化宣教士,並協助中國 教會實踐普世宣教。

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美國加州福樂神學院跨文化研究哲學博士和宣教學文學碩士;建 道神學院前跨越文化研究系主任和副教授;資深跨文化工作者。 著作英文版《在基督教事工的華人婦女》,學術文章於教牧期刊、 世界華福中心《今日華人教會》和、建道神學院通信和其他刊物。

恩光

1995年擔任雲南省基督教三自愛國會秘書長,2001年擔任省三 自副主席,負責雲南少數民族聖經翻譯事工、雲南省基督教社會 事工部(福音戒毒和愛滋病預防事工)。2013年退休。

2008年進入建道神學院第一批普通話教牧學碩士班學習,2011 年 6 月畢業; 2011 年底繼續修讀建道神學院普通話道學碩士,至 2015年6月畢業。

目前致力於國內宣教事工拓展。

建道神學院 跨越文化研究部簡介

神學與宣教訓練課程

建道神學院於 1899 年由美國宣道會來華的宣教士在中國梧州建校,秉持「開荒、吃苦、火熱」精神,著重宣教使命。1976 年學院開設差傳課程,1978 年設立差傳系,為有志作全職宣教的傳道人提供基本訓練。隨著宣教工場及教會的需要改變,本院在1986 年開辦宣教系及提供碩士課程,至 2006 年易名為跨越文化研究系,並廣招有志宣教的學生接受整全的神學與宣教裝備。在慶祝學系成立 40 年之際,學院將本系升格為學部。

本部課程宗旨為訓練學員有效地承擔及執行「使萬民作主的門徒」這項大使命,協助華人教會和差會在不同的宣教工場處境下(如創啟地區)傳揚福音及建立教會,作神學及宣教學的反思,並發展有效的宣教策略及事工。因課程是理論與實踐並重,學員需要進行跨越文化的實習。

為配合教會及信徒的時代需要,本部現分別在長洲校本部及信徒 領袖培訓部開設跨越文化研究/宣教訓練課程,提供全時間及部 分時間兼讀的證書、文憑、學士及碩士等課程。

全職宣教士課程

為蒙召作傳道及有志參與宣教事工者,本院提供完整的神學基礎訓練及宣教培訓課程,包括主修跨越文化研究的道學碩士

(M.Div.-ICS) 及教牧學碩士 (M.M.-ICS) 課程。為年輕及有志作海外宣教士者,本院新設道學碩士 (四年制主修跨越文化研究) 課程,同學會在頭兩年完成基礎訓練及教會實習工作,並於第三年前往海外宣教工場跟隨資深宣教士作全時間宣教實習一年,第四年回院完成最後一年的課程。

本部亦為已有道學碩士及同等學歷的宣教士及同工開設主修跨越 文化研究的神學碩士課程(Th.M.-ICS),目的是培訓華人宣教學 訓練者(mission trainers)及宣教學者(missiologists),亦為宣教同 工定期提供適切工場需要的密集課程,推行在職進修。

信徒宣教課程

未有大學學位的信徒可報讀跨越文化研究證書(Cert-ICS),而已有大學學歷的信徒,可報讀跨越文化研究文憑(DICS),及基督教研究碩士主修跨越文化研究課程(MCS-ICS)。文憑及碩士課程是為有志帶職宣教者、職場事奉者、差會同工和教會差傳部成員,提供基本聖經、神學、跨越文化研究和宣教訓練,協助教會和差會制定宣教策略。信徒宣教課程是為部分時間及晚間修讀者而設計,但同學亦可撰讀校本部的日間科目。

奉獻支持

https://www.abs.edu/departments/%E6%8B%93%E5%B1%95%E9%83%A 8/%E5%A5%89%E7%8D%BB%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95/?referer=search 本電子書二十六篇文章當中,有十五篇曾於 2017 年 ICS40「亞洲宣教會議」發表並加以內容更新,讓讀者可從亞洲教會、中國教會,及海外華人教會的不同視覺,交流過去各地宣教訓練的成敗得失,期盼這些寶貴心得經驗,能為未來神國的宣教事業帶來亮光啟迪。另新增十一篇文章作更全面的補充,其中附有中國教會(2011, 2013 ~ 2019 八年) 有關「佈道/宣教、異端」問卷統計研究首度簡報,甚具參考價值。本書保存了各作者發表時所使用的語文(中文或英文)以顯示亞洲地區早已邁進既全球化,亦本土化的狀態!

請容許我武斷地說:任何牧養、栽培、訓練、敬拜、社關等議題,若不是扣定在宣教的範疇內討論,便都是言不及義、胡説八道的。離開宣教的任何神學議題,都是不知所謂的……求主賜恩香港與普世華人教會,在宣教使命的實踐上,前仆後繼;在宣教使命的探索上,繼往開來。既努力整理已知的,又憑信邁入未知的。

梁家麟牧師/博士

建道神學院榮譽院長 及 傑出教授 / 劉福群教席教授

滕張佳音博士協助將「亞洲宣教會議」中發表的論文及紀錄編輯成書,貢獻給普世華人教會參考,這是莫大的恩典!……在感恩之餘,我們的禱告,乃是求主賜予智慧和勇氣,能夠明白祂的旨意,勇敢走出我們的安舒區,為主作更大的事!

曾錫華牧師/博士

建道神學院跨越文化研究部副教授 及 前主任

宣教訓練要從基礎做起,信徒的培訓需要有宣教視野的老師及有宣教 視野的教材,深願華人教會的牧者、領袖、出版機構、差會及神學院 能攜手同心為此範疇努力,相信在網絡發展與及廣泛使用多媒體的今 天,在此範疇有所突破是指日可待的。

張美薇牧師/博士

建道神學院副院長(行政)跨越文化研究部主任及副教授