

兩種組織：三民主義青年團與中國青年反共救國團

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為強化對青年的掌控，國民黨於1938年成立了三民主義青年團 (SQT)。在1946年三青團團員總數達到150萬人，這也是它被倉促解散的前一年。雖然國民黨的原意是吸納十多歲的青年，但要職與領導幹部仍舊被年長者所把持。在整個抗日戰爭時期，年輕團員因為總是居於聽命行事的一方，與國民黨灌輸意識型態而常感沮喪，許多團員對三青團的宗旨感到疑慮。

國民黨在1952年成立另一個青年組織：中國青年反共救國團 (China Youth Corp, CYC)。救國團在臺灣設立許多青年活動中心。成立後的二十年間由蔣經國領導。中共可能的武力犯臺是1950年代的主要威脅，因此救國團帶領著青年男女們進行密集的軍事訓練，給予愛國軍事教育，也組織了各種體育，營隊，文藝等活動。救國團很快的成為一個組織完善，政府認可的育樂機構，為臺灣青年提供幾乎無償的交通和設施，廣受歡迎的休閒活動使救國團有別於三青團的乏味教條。這兩個組織的不同也反應出國民黨對學生與民族主義扮演角色的態度轉變，國民黨意識到必需建立一個以提供各種娛樂活動吸引青年們參加的組織，觸動年輕學子努力保衛臺灣免受共黨的攻擊。

Two Different Organizations: The Three People's Principles Youth Corps and the China Youth Corps

In 1952, the GMD founded another youth organization, the China Youth Corps (CYC), which set up activity centers throughout the island for teens. Chiang Ching-kuo led the corps during its first twenty years. The imminent threat of Communist invasion remained a grave concern in the 1950s, and as a result the CYC led boys and girls through intensive military drills. Along with this patriotic and military education,

the corps also organized sports, camping, and artistic activities. Soon, the CYC offered the best-organized, government-sanctioned recreation available on the island, providing transportation and facilities to Taiwan's youth at almost no cost. These popular leisure activities truly set the CYC apart from the mundane indoctrination of the SQT, yet the differences between the two organizations also exemplified important shifts in GMD attitudes about the role of students and nationalism; in Taiwan, the GMD realized it had to establish an organization that reached out to students in an endeavor to defend the island against imminent Communist attack, attracting teenagers by offering fun recreational activities for them to enjoy.

In its attempts to control young people, the Guomindang Party formed the Three People's Principles Youth Corps (Sanqingtuan or SQT) in 1938. In 1946, the SQT's membership peaked at 1.5 million people, just one year before it was quickly dismantled. Although the GMD designed the organization for teenagers, a large fraction of older people filled the membership and, significantly, occupied leadership positions. Throughout the War of Resistance years, young people often languished at the receiving end of directions and GMD ideological indoctrination, and many were profoundly confused about the SQT's fundamental purpose.

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