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1991 年 10 月 10 日，成立「100 行動聯盟運動」的中研院院士李鎮源與台大教授林山田、陳師孟等人，發起「反閱兵、廢惡法」行動，要求廢除刑法 100 條，釋放所有政治犯，並陪著受難家屬請願抗爭。



1993 年 11 月，工人立法行動委員會發動秋鬥遊行，包圍勞委會抗議。



1988 年，在台北發動 514 反核運動。



1990 年 5 月 29 日，郝柏村組閣案交付立委行使同意權，反軍人干政聯盟包圍立法院，於來來飯店外爆發警民衝突。



1993 年 2 月 28 日，在台北舉辦的「228 疼台灣、重建、再生大遊行」，遊行隊伍在被視為二二八事件導火線的緝煙事件現場，大稻埕天馬茶房前演出行動劇。



1988 年，蔣經國逝世，出殯當天家屬跪地拜別。



台灣自 1949 年 5 月 20 日起全境實施戒嚴，直到 1987 年 7 月 15 日，故總統蔣經國宣布解嚴為止，戒嚴共持續 38 年又 56 天，成為全世界戒嚴最久的國家。



1986 年 11 月 30 日，為了迎接「黑名單」許信良的闖關返鄉，上萬人前往桃園機場接機。國民黨動用軍警鎮暴部隊，封鎖機場道路，出動鎮暴裝甲車來回不停穿梭，並以紅色水柱和催淚瓦斯對付接機群眾，稱為桃園機場事件。



1990 年，李登輝當選第八任中華民國總統，提名軍人郝柏村組閣，引起民間反彈，由「知識界反政治迫害聯盟」發起主辦的「五二〇大遊行」萬人示威。



1990 年 5 月 29 日，郝柏村組閣案交付立委行使同意權，反軍人干政聯盟包圍立法院，於來來飯店外爆發警民衝突。



1986 年 11 月 30 日，桃園機場事件。



1992 年，「419 大遊行」佔領忠孝西路過了好幾夜，雖然最後也被強制驅離，但在四年後成功促成台灣的總統直選。



1990 年 5 月 29 日，郝柏村組閣案交付立委行使同意權，反軍人干政聯盟包圍立法院，爆發警民衝突。帶著「黑名單」面具的民眾，被警察打傷送醫，染血面具遺留在拒馬上。



1988 年 8 月 26 日，陳翠玉的治喪委員會在告別禮拜之後，決定讓送葬隊伍遊行總統府，以示對國民黨政權的海外「黑名單」政策，做最大的抗議。



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On October 10, 1991, Lee Chen-yuan, academician of the Academia Sinica, Lin Shan-tien, National Taiwan University professor and Chen Shi-meng, founders of the “100 Action Alliance”, launched a movement to oppose the holding of military parades and to abolish draconian laws. They demanded the abolition of Article 100 of the Criminal Code and the release of all political prisoners, and accompanied the victims’ families in petitions and protests.



In November, 1993, the Committee for Action of Labor Legislation organized its Autumn Struggle march, and surrounded the Council for Labor Affairs in protest.



In 1988, the May 14 Anti-nuclear movement was launched in Taipei.



On May 29, 1990, Hau Pei-tsun's cabinet proposal was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for approval. The Alliance Against Military Rule surrounded the Legislative Yuan and clashed with the police outside the Sheraton Hotel.



On February 28, 1993, the February 28 March for the Rebirth of Taiwan was held in Taipei. Participants performed street theatre in front of the Tianma Tea House, the scene of the confiscation of contraband cigarettes that triggered off the February 28 Incident.



In 1988, Chiang Ching-kuo passed away. His family members kneeled down to say goodbye on the day of the funeral.



From the declaration of martial law on May 20, 1949 to July 15, 1987, when the late President Chiang Ching-kuo announced its end, Taiwan had been under martial law for a total of 38 years and 56 days, the longest record in the world.



On November 30, 1986, more than ten thousand people went to the Taoyuan airport to meet the “blacklisted” Hsu Hsin-liang attempting to return from exile. The KMT deployed the military police and riot police to block the roads to the airport. Anti-riot armoured vehicles patrolled to and fro and red water cannons and teargas were used to disperse the welcoming crowds. This was known as the Taoyuan Airport Incident.



In 1990, Lee Teng-hui was elected the eighth president of the Republic of China. His nomination of military man Hau Pei-tsun to form a cabinet met with opposition from the public. The Intellectual Alliance Against Political Oppression organized the May 20 march with ten thousand participants.



On May 29, 1990, Hau Pei-tsun's cabinet proposal was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for approval. The Alliance Against Military Rule surrounded the Legislative Yuan and clashed with the police outside the Sheraton Hotel.



The Taoyuan Airport Incident on November 30, 1986.



In 1992, participants in the April 19 march occupied Zhongxiao West Road for a few nights. Even though they were dispersed by force in the end, this incident prompted direct presidential elections four years later.



On May 29, 1990, Hau Pei-tsun's cabinet proposal was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for approval. The Alliance Against Military Rule surrounded the Legislative Yuan and clashed with the police. After being beaten and injured by the police, protesters wearing "Black List" masks were taken to the hospital, while a bloodstained mask was left on the barricade.



On August 26, 1988, after the memorial service of Chen Cui-yu, the funeral committee decided to let the funeral procession go round the Office of the President to protest against the “black list” policy of the ruling KMT.