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1989 年 5 月，台灣新竹縣新埔鎮的遠東化纖罷工事件始於 5 月 15 日，期間資方派出保全人員，政府則出動了鎮暴警察與水車強力鎮壓。至 5 月 25 日，工廠全面復工，事件遂以工会的失敗告終。

註：台灣新竹縣新埔鎮的遠東化纖罷工事件是一起非經濟性的罷工事件，發動者為當時台灣自主工運界的龍頭工會——遠東化纖產業工會，導火線是工會領導幹部徐正琨遭到調職。徐正焜、羅美文與曾國煤三位重要幹部遭解僱，羅美文等九人事後因「煽動罷工」，依《非常時期農礦工商管理條例》遭到起訴。



1992 年 4 月，黃信介帶領民進黨國代，到總統府前要求總統直選。（攝影／黃子明）



1991 年 4 月，台灣學生教授制憲聯盟成員在台大校門口絕食抗議國民黨一黨修憲。



1988 年 5 月 20 日，農民到台北抗議政府漠視農民權益，在立法院與警察發生嚴重衝突，抗爭一直延續到隔天清晨。



1988 年 5 月 20 日，農民請願運動。



1989 年，新竹遠東化纖罷工事件。





1988 年 6 月，環保團體到林務局前呼籲停止濫伐森林。



1989 年初，國民黨政府制定「動員戡亂時期人民團體組織法」，規定人民團體不得違背反共國策，不得主張分裂國土，社團名稱不得冠上「台灣」二字，以種種不合理的條文在解嚴後繼續限制憲法賦予人民的結社權。1989 年 9 月 26 日，三十幾個因名稱有「台灣」二字而無法申請許可的社團，扛著大牢籠上街抗議，要求廢除這種惡法，還給人民結社自由。



1988 年 5 月 20 日，農民請願運動。



1988 年，農民北上立法院抗議。



1989 年，抗議人團法制定，民眾在立法院前模仿  
老立委表決法案。



1991 年 4 月，台灣學生教授制憲聯盟成員在台大校門口絕食抗議國民黨一黨修憲。



1990年3月18日，民進黨在中正紀念堂舉辦（除老賊，解國難）誓師大會。



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In 1989, the Far Eastern Synthetic Fiber worker strike in Xindu township, Hsinchu county started on May 15. The employer sent out security guards, while the government deployed anti-riot police and water cannons. On May 25, the factory resumed work, and the strike ended with the failure of the trade union.

Note The Far Eastern Synthetic Fiber worker strike in Xindu township, Hsinchu county was a non-economic strike. It was initiated by a major independent trade union, Far Eastern Synthetic Fiber Trade Union, and was sparked off by the transfer of Xu Zheng-kun, a senior cadre of the union. Three key cadres Xu Zheng-kun, Luo Mei-wen and Zeng Guo-mei were dismissed, while Luo Mei-wen and nine others were later prosecuted for “inciting a strike” according to the “Regulations on the Management of Agriculture and Mining during Critical Periods”.



In April 1992, Huang Hsin-chieh led a group of DPP National Assembly members to demand direct presidential elections in front of the Office of the President. (photograph/Huang Tzu-ming)



In April 1991, the Alliance of Students and Professors to Draft the Constitution went on a hunger strike at the entrance of National Taiwan University to protest against the KMT's unilateral amendment of the constitution.



On May 20, 1988, farmers went to Taipei to protest against the government's neglect of peasants' rights, and had violent clashes with the police at the Legislative Yuan. The clashes went on until early morning the next day.



The peasants' petition on May 20, 1988.



The Far Eastern Synthetic Fiber worker strike in Hsinchu county in 1989.



In June 1988, environmental protection groups went to the Forestry Bureau to call for an end to excessive deforestation.



In early 1989, the KMT government enacted the “Civil Associations Act”, which stipulated that civil associations might not advocate communism, advocate for the division of the national territory or carry the word “Taiwan” in their names. These articles placed unreasonable restrictions on the right of assembly granted to the people under the constitution. On September 26, members of some 30 associations that failed to be registered because their names carried the word “Taiwan” protested in the streets carrying a big cage. They demanded the abolition of this law and the freedom of assembly for the people.





The peasants' petition on May 20, 1988.



In 1988, farmers went north to protest at the Legislative Yuan.



In 1989, in protest against the enactment of the Civil Associations Act, people imitated how the old legislators voted on motions in front of the Legislative Yuan.



In April 1991, the Alliance of Students and Professors to Draft the Constitution went on a hunger strike at the entrance of National Taiwan University to protest against the KMT's unilateral amendment of the constitution.



On March 18, 1990, the DPP held an oath-taking rally at the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall to “eliminate the old guards and save the country”.