

各種選舉或多或少都有抹黑造謠、買票賄選等作弊情形，但值得注意的是執政黨為了保持政權所發動的大規模或結構性的競選舞弊事件。其中，1977年11月中壠事件被認為是臺灣民眾第一次自發性地上街頭抗議選舉舞弊，開啟爾後黨外人士「街頭運動」序幕。

While every election may entail a certain degree of foul play in the form of mudslinging, false accusations, and vote buying, a far more pressing matter is large-scale or systemic election fraud committed by a ruling party in order to hold onto power. In November 1977, an event known as the Zhongli Incident became the first popular protest against election fraud, paving the way for future street demonstrations in Taiwan.

片名：中壠事件  
片長：05分50秒

Title: Zhongli Incident  
Runtime: 05:50

片名：高雄事件遊行路線與警民衝突  
片長：06分20秒

Title: Kaohsiung Incident: Demonstrations and  
Civilian-Police Clashes  
Runtime: 06:20

片名：美麗島軍法大審  
片長：05分40秒

Title: Court-Martial Trials after the Formosa Magazine Incident  
Runtime: 05:40

(上圖) 中壠事件影像  
(國家發展委員會檔案管理局提供)  
Images from the Zhongli Incident



(右圖) 重大歷史事件沉浸式劇場  
Immersive theater

1950年代無黨無派的候選人開始透過選舉挑戰國民黨，其運動方式同時包括體制內的選舉競爭，和體制外的集體抗爭等大規模群眾運動，兩者都進行以本土人士為主的族群動員。其中，美麗島事件是1979年12月10日於高雄市發生的重大衝突事件，為臺灣自二二八事件後規模最大的一場警民衝突事件。

In the 1950s, candidates with no party affiliation started to challenge the KMT in local elections. They sought to gain political power in two ways: Standing in government-held elections and organizing large-scale popular protests. Both ways involved mobilizing Taiwan-born people, instead of those who moved to Taiwan from China after the Chinese Civil War. The Kaohsiung Incident was a major clash between protestors and the police that took place on December 10, 1979. The event escalated into a violent clash, the biggest of such confrontations in Taiwan since the February 28 Incident in 1947.



1980年3月18日美麗島軍法大審，七名被告(左起)：張俊宏、黃信介、陳菊、姚嘉文、施明德、呂秀蓮、林弘宣。  
(財團法人中央通訊社提供)

On March 18, 1980, seven defendants charged in relation to the Kaohsiung Incident were tried in a military court: (from left) Chang Chun-hung, Huang Hsin-chieh, Chen Chu, Yao Chia-wen, Shih Ming-teh, Annette Lu, and Lin Hung-hsuan.



## 民主化時期

### Democratization

在解嚴後進入民主化時期，臺灣選舉的發展趨向便普遍化了，我們的一票從不可以選什麼人，到可以選某些人，再到可以選很多人。並且也多元化了，我們的一票從不可以爭取哪些權利，到可以爭取某些權利，再到可以爭取很多權利。適可彰顯臺灣選舉史的特色，即民主化、本土化、公平化。

The martial law was finally lifted in 1987. Taiwan entered a period of democratization during which elections evolved in the following two ways. First, there was a move towards greater number of elected offices: From no such positions in the beginning through a process of gradually opening up, to the present situation where most positions are electable on the basis of public vote. Second, the issues which politicians campaign on became more diverse. At first, when elections were highly restricted, candidates felt no need to solicit public support by promising new rights to the people, but as Taiwan underwent democratization, it became increasingly important to meet voter expectations, so a variety of rights issues took center stage in successive election campaigns.



(左圖) 1996年首次總統直選，中國國民黨候選人李登輝、連戰當選中華民國第九任總統副總統。是中華民國史上第一次由人民直接選出正副總統。  
(典藏號：007-030207-00072-001)

In 1996, KMT candidates Lee Teng-hui and Lien Chan were elected the ninth president and vice president. This was the first time in the history of the Republic of China that the people had voted directly to choose their head of state.

(右圖) 2000年民主進步黨陳水扁、呂秀蓮當選中華民國第十任總統副總統，首度政黨輪替，政權交接過程未出現嚴重衝突，在臺灣民主化的過程中具重大意義。  
(典藏號：010-030203-00003-335)

An evening event celebrating the election of the DPP's Chen Shui-bian and Annette Lu as tenth president and vice president.



展示地點：國史館1樓(臺北市長沙街一段二號)

時遞·光域  
智慧展示大平台



# 臺灣歷史上的選舉

## Elections in Taiwan: Past and Present

選舉，是人民藉由手中的一票，獲得參與並影響政治的機會。這樣公平、公正、公開的投票制度，正是民主政體的基石。然而，民主與自由並非颯大風吹來，是先人們透過無數次血汗經驗的積累爭取而來。

臺灣自 1935 年開辦第一場選舉，歷經二次戰後的政權移轉、2000 年的政黨輪替，這跨越 70 年以上的政治歷程，與其說是選舉制度的轉變，倒不如說是人民追尋民主與自由的歷程。如何從象徵性的投票到現今能由人民決定國家未來的一票，正是本展示想呈現的，同時也提醒我們今日手中的選票得來不易，務必選賢與能，才不愧於過去為此流血流汗爭取的先人。

Voting enables citizens to participate in politics and play a role in shaping public policy. A fair, just, and transparent electoral system is the cornerstone of a democracy. However, democracy and freedom are not always guaranteed: Our predecessors had to fight long and hard for the rights we enjoy today.

Taiwan saw its first election in 1935, a transfer of sovereignty in 1945 after the end of the Second World War, and the first transfer of power from one party to another in 2000. In those seven decades of political development we saw not just changes in the electoral system but, more important, a constant search for freedom and democracy. This exhibition shows how elections in Taiwan were transformed from mere window dressings into opportunities for the people to determine their own future. It is also a sober reminder of the fact that the ballot we hold in our hands today was earned with enormous difficulty and at great cost, and that we must cast it wisely so as not to dishonor the efforts of those who struggled and bled for it in the past.



# 日治時期・戰後初期

## Japanese Colonial Period · Early Post-war Period

臺灣總督府於 1935 年實施「臺灣地方自治改正案」，將街庄協議會、市會部分開放民選，因而 1935 年 11 月 22 日有了臺灣歷史上第一場的選舉。

In 1935, the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan enacted the *Reform Act for Local Autonomy in Taiwan*, which allowed elections to be held for certain seats on town, village, and city councils. As a result, Taiwan held its first ever election on November 22 of that year.



選舉歷程遊戲 (國立臺灣歷史博物館提供)  
A board game about the electoral process



1939 年 11 月 22 日第 2 次街庄協議會市會選舉海報「後方的大團結」(國立臺灣歷史博物館提供)  
Poster reading, "Be united on the home front. The second election."

戰後，政府接收臺灣，1946 年展開各級民意代表選舉，此時相較於日治時期，不論在選民或被選舉人上都有極顯著的進展。以選民來說，不分性別、年滿 20 歲以上，並完成公民宣誓即可取得投票權。被選舉人方面，雖仍是間接選舉，但層級上由原先縣市層級擴充至省與中央；名額上，由原先的半數民選到全部民選。

After taking over Taiwan, the Republic of China (ROC) government held elections in 1946 for councilors of different levels. Comparing to the Japanese colonial government, the ROC government held elections at more levels and granted broader suffrage: All male and female residents aged 20 or older were eligible for the ballot once they had taken an oath of citizenship. Direct elections were held for all seats on city/county and township councils. Indirect elections were held for provincial and national level representatives.



(左) 大坑公民證  
(國立臺灣歷史博物館提供)  
Certificate of Citizenship issued in Dakeng

(右) 臺灣省新竹區等地選舉權證  
林于昉先生提供 (國立臺灣歷史博物館協助提供)  
Certificate of Suffrage issued in Hsinchu Area



# 戒嚴時期

## Under Martial law

1949 年 12 月，中華民國政府遷臺，以國家處於內戰的緊急危難狀態為理由，實施動員戡亂暨戒嚴的臨時體制，限縮了憲法的正常效力。自進入動員戡亂暨戒嚴體制後，關於國家元首和中央民意代表的選舉方式便遭到扭曲，更形成中央權力封閉、中國國民黨一黨獨大的局面。

In December 1949, the Republic of China government relocated to Taiwan, where, citing the civil war as justification, it enacted the *Temporary Provisions Effective During the Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion*. Together with martial law, the *Temporary Provisions* curtailed the functioning of the constitutional system and distorted the presidential and parliamentary electoral process, thereby establishing a de facto one-party state where the KMT enjoyed long-standing dominance.



(左) 1946 年 12 月 25 日制憲國民大會主席吳稚暉將《中華民國憲法》交給國民政府主席蔣中正。  
(典藏號：008-030800-00012-023)

On December 25, 1946, Speaker Wu Zhihui of the National Constituent Assembly presented Chairman Chiang Kai-shek of the National Government with the Constitution of the Republic of China.

(右) 戒嚴令 (民國 38 年 5 月 19 日中央日報)  
*Declaration of Martial Law*