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## Character Introduction

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Chiang Wei-shui



Tsai Pei-huo



Lin Yu-chun



Chen Feng-yuan



Shih Huan-chang



Tsai Shih-ku



Cheng Sung-yun



Wang Min-chuan



Tsai Nien-heng



Lin Tu-hsun



Lin Po-ting



Shih Hsi-hsun



Tsai Hsien-yu



Wu Ching-po



Wu Hai-shui



Han Shih-chuan



Lin Cheng-lu



Tsai Hui-ju

# Character Introduction

## Prosecutor



Miyoshi Kazuya



Kamiuchi Tsunesaburo

## Judge



Ogata Kiyotsugu



Hotta Masaru



Tomono Kishirou



Aihara Sukeya

## Lawyer



Nagao  
Kagenori



Hanai  
Takuzo



Kyose  
Ichiro



Yeh  
Ching-yao



Watanabe  
Yaoku



Nagayama  
Seujiro



Watanabe  
Tororu



Wakai  
Kotaro



Kuniyama  
Kentoku

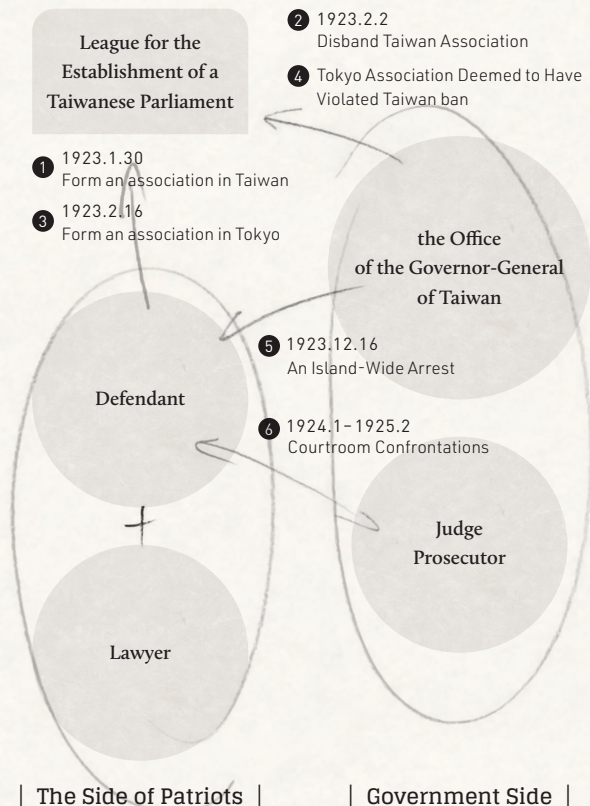


Kishi  
Shuu

※ Watanabe Yaoku, Wakai Kotaro,  
and Kishi Shuu are based on the literature.



# Character Diagram



2023 新文化運動月

# 治警事件百年紀念展

The Public Order and Police Act Incident



LION-HUNTING  
AND LION-ROARING

# 獵獅與獅吼

2023年10月1日(日) — 2024年8月11日(日)

臺灣新文化運動紀念館 2樓 (臺北市大同區寧夏路 87號) 開放時間 | 二-日 9:30-17:30

主辦單位 | 臺北市文化局

臺灣新文化運動紀念館

執行單位 |



BANK OF CULTURE

# Lion-Hunting and Lion-Roaring :

## The Public Order and Police Act Incident

On December 16, 1923, the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan launched an island-wide arrest against those involved in the "League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament". It shocked the society on the island of Taiwan and was called "The Public Order and Police Act Incident".

After the arrests of Chiang Wei-shui, Tsai Pei-huo and others, news of the arrests came to light, making the trial a major concern for the islanders. This ideological and legal tug-of-war reveals the antagonism between the colonial government and political and social movements. The focus of the debate in court was on the controversy over the association forming of the "League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament".

These jailed "noble-minded patriot" became the "heroes" of the Taiwanese. In their poems, one can see their experiences, their emotions, and the public's perceptions and actions. After the incident, the "Petition Movement for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament" also entered a new stage. What are the thoughts and actions of the petitioners and the co-operating parliament members?

The exhibition uses the form of media coverage and AI imaging algorithms to simulate some of the historical figures and scenes, creating a historical atmosphere close to the time and allowing you to immerse yourself in it.

We sincerely invite you to join us at New Culture Newspaper to examine the scene of the incident and to explore the introspection and outlook brought by history from the perspective of a budding journalist.



The Taiwanese youth in Tokyo established "Shinminkai" on January 11st, 1920.

Source: Lin Hsien-Tang Museum

## The Public Order and Police Act Incident: A Turning Point for Taiwan Petitions

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Under the influence of world trends and the international situation, Taiwanese gradually shifted to non-armed resistance to the Japanese, organized associations and rallies, and emphasized the promotion of cultural upliftment and the fight for political rights. In Japan, there was the Shinminkai, a organization of Taiwanese students, while in colonial Taiwan, organizations such as the Taiwan Dōkakai and the Taiwan Cultural Association emerged, and political and social movements on various fronts began to sprout in Taiwan. One of the routes was the Constitution-complying and legitimate "Petition Movement for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament", which was implemented by Shinminkai's resolution at the end of 1920. However, the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan used the Public Security Preservation Law to arrest the members of the "League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament" at the end of 1923 and brought them to trial for legal action. Known as "the Public Order and Police Act Incident," it was the turning point of the largest political and social movement of the Japanese colonial period.

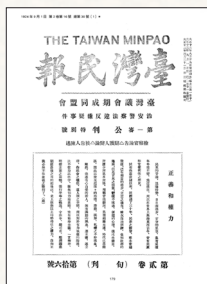


## The Turbulent Times (1910s – 1920s)

In the 1910s near the end of World War I, ideas of democracy, freedom, and national self-determination were all the rage internationally. Taiwan, located in the southernmost part of the Japanese Empire, was also affected by this wave and began to oscillate between "autonomy" and "assimilation". After much debate, the Taiwanese started the "Petition Movement for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament" in the 1920s to fight for the protection of the Constitution of the Japanese Empire while maintaining Taiwan's special status.

## The True Meaning of Lions

The Japanese pronunciation of lion, shi shi, is the same as the Japanese word for "noble-minded patriot (志士)", so Chiang Wei-shui used "hunting of lions" as an analogy for the arrest of the patriots by the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan. We, on the other hand, liken the counterattack of those patriots to the "lion's roar".



◀ Taiwan Minpao published the "Public Order and Police Act Incident: The First Instance Trial and Public Sentence Special Issue" on September 1, 1924

Source: National Museum of Taiwan History Modern Taiwan Newspaper Database



## Journalists Wanted: Uncovering the Truth About the Public Order and Police Act Incident

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New Culture Newspaper has set up a special investigation team to find out more intel on the Public Order and Police Act Incident. No matter where you come from, as long as you have a heart for truth and justice, you will have the opportunity to work as part of the team. As a journalist, the first task is to go to the scene of the incident and investigate all kinds of information in depth. The New Culture Newspaper expects you to act as the decoder of the event with an independent and objective attitude, and provide the public with true, fair and prompt reports.

The team has produced an exclusive "Reporter's Handbook", which includes an outline of the investigation, interviews, and shreds of evidence, that will help you and your passionate colleagues to complete the key reports of the incident.

Now let's start the investigation and interview to reveal the truth of "Public Order and Police Act Incident"!

**New Culture Newspaper  
Public Order and Police Act Incident Truth-Finding Team**

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You new journalists are invited to go to the scene of the Public Order and Police Act Incident with this "Reporter's Handbook"!



## Shocker in Tokyo! Taiwan students unveiled the unfairness of "Six Three Law".

### ■ The Taiwanese youth calls for the abolition of "Six Three Law"

In November 1920, Taiwanese students in Japan who wanted to reform Taiwanese politics organized "Shinminkai". They advocated the abolition of the "Six Three Law", which gave the Governor-General great power, and initiated "the Six Three Law Abolition Movement", so that Taiwanese could also enjoy the rights and interests guaranteed by the Japanese Constitution.

## New solution to the Six Three Law issue: Setting up the Taiwanese Parliament!

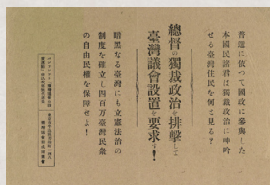
### ■ Lin Cheng-lu proposed a new strategy to address Taiwan's special situation.

Abolition of Six Three Law will have the problem of "Assimilation". The new strategy of Shinminkai member Lin Cheng-lu was to demand that Japan set up a "Taiwanese Parliament" that would take into account the "special situation" of Taiwan. After much discussion, Lin Hsien-Tang, chief of Shinminkai, resolved to implement the "Petition Movement for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament" to fight for the freedom and equality of Taiwanese people within the system.

## The petition for establishing a Taiwanese Parliament was blocked for the third time but they went on.

■ Gaining sympathy from the public,  
the petition delegation went to Tokyo again.

"Petitions" are required by law to be introduced by members of the House of Representatives and the House of Peers, and then considered by a committee, but the petitions for establishing a Taiwanese Parliament were rejected. However, the petitioners did not give up, and there was even a case in which a pilot, Hsieh Wen-Ta, flew a plane to Tokyo to distribute flyers. The Governor-General of Taiwan could only persuade people to give up petitions but could not stop them forcibly because they were the legitimate rights of the people.



❁ Did you get the flyer yet? ❁

◀ Hsieh Wen-Ta

Source: "Taiwan Memory"  
of the National Central Library

**Eight Pioneers Incident! The leaders of the petition delegation met with Governor-General and were rumored to have gone rogue.**

- The establishment of the Taiwanese Parliament would challenge the policy of governing Taiwan, and Governor-General Den Kenjirō issued a serious warning.

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On September 29, 1922, Governor-General Den Kenjirō met with eight petitioners, including Lin Hsien-Tang, and specifically warned Lin Hsien-Tang that establishing a Taiwanese Parliament was an attempt at rebellion, and that they should rather focus on cultural endeavors. After the meeting, there were rumors that Lin Hsien-Tang had exchanged terms with the government, and after being criticized by the public, Lin Hsien-Tang could only temporarily withdraw from the petition, which was called "Eight Pioneers Incident".

## Exploring the Governor-General's Diary

■ The truth surfaces!  
There is only one truth!

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In the wake of the Eight Pioneers Incident, New Culture Newspaper has gained exclusive access to the Governor-General's diary in order to unveil the truth of the incident, and we will continue to follow the story as it unfolds.



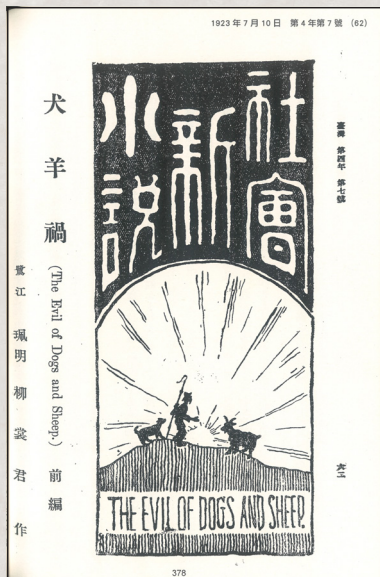
Scan the QR code  
for more



## Lin Hsien-Tang in "Scourge of Dogs and Sheep" controversy

### ■ Temporarily leaving the front line of the petition.

Lin Hsien-Tang decided to temporarily withdraw from the petition movement because he was under pressure from the government and his comrades due to the Eight Pioneers Incident, and some people even wrote a novel "Scourge of Dogs and Sheep" to satirize him.



◀ The novel satirized Lin Hsien-Tang, prompting his decision to withdraw from the petition delegation.  
Source: National Museum of Taiwan History



Chiang, Tsai and others called for unity and solidarity, defying authority and organizing the League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament.

■ **【Newsflash】** Applying for a new League to organize the petition, and choosing Chiangshan Building to celebrate.

After the Eight Pioneers Incident, Chiang Wei-shui and others decided to organize the "League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament" with Shih Huan-chang as the person in charge and applied to the Taihoku North Police Department. Originally, the founding assembly was to be held at the Chiangshan Building, but the league was banned under the Public Order and Police Act.



▲ Scheduled site for the founding assembly — Chiangshan Building  
Source: National Museum of Taiwan History

## Association forming is banned!

League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament  
was prohibited by the Public Order and Police Act

- Violation of Rights! Associations in Taiwan under the “Public Order and Police Act” had no administrative relief available.

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The Public Order and Police Act, passed by Japan in 1900, was implemented in Taiwan in 1923. The “League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament” was applied in accordance with the law, but was prohibited by the Public Order and Police Act. Furthermore, there was no administrative court in Taiwan to provide relief.

## Comparison of the regulations between Taiwan and Japan

	Japan	Taiwan
Administrative Litigation	As an administrative relief when the dissolution of an association results in the impairment of rights.	Since there was no administrative court in Taiwan, so there was no administrative relief against the Governor-General's banning of association forming, and it became the sole discretion of the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan.
Association forming	It is sufficient to file a report three days after the forming of an association.	A report must be filed 14 days prior, and 3 days after to an association was formed.
Assembly	It is sufficient to file a report 3 hours prior to an assembly.	A report must be filed 6 hours prior to an assembly, and the topic of the speech must also be submitted.

## Shifting of application venue! The League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament was successfully formed in Tokyo.

- To break away from the legal ban in Taiwan, the application was shifted from the police headquarters of Taihoku Prefecture to the Waseda Police Station.

Since the "League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament" was banned in Taiwan, Chiang Wei-shui and others took advantage of the third Petition Movement for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament to apply to the Waseda Police Station for the establishment of the association with Lin Cheng-lu as the person in charge, and the League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament was successfully established.



▲ Tokyo Station (1930s)  
Source: The National Diet Library (NDL)

## Tension! The Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan secretly launched an island-wide arrest campaign!

■ League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament was suspected to be in serious violation of the Public Order and Police Act.

On December 16, 1923, the Police Bureau of the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan launched an island-wide arrest on the grounds that the "League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament" had violated the Public Order and Police Act. As many as 99 people were summoned, interrogated, or detained, the social situation on the island was tense

► Governor-General  
of Taiwan Uchida Kakichi (1866–1933)  
Source: National Taiwan University Library Old  
Taiwan Photos Archive





Incident got exposed! Yeh broke through the police network and forced the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan to act according to the law.

■ Public Order and Police Act Incident was open to the public!  
Bicycles were the difference!

Lin Hsien-Tang asked Yeh Jung-Chung to try to travel north to avoid police surveillance and expose Public Order and Police Act Incident to the Japanese public. As a result, the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan had to act in accordance with the law and release some of the arrested persons, while 18 persons were named as the accused and entered into trial proceedings.





※ The circle is the proportion of the number of people who are arrested



On December 16, 1923, the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan launched an island-wide arrest campaign.

Source: National Museum of Taiwan History

## Patriots' testimonies at the scene of detention!

### ■ Panic across the island! Island-wide arrest documented!

The Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan launched an island-wide arrest at dawn, so that many patriots were escorted away from their homes and detained. However, knowing the penalties under The Public Order and Police Act, the patriots calmly followed the police to the car after reassuring their families



.....When the police came to search my home, they reported to their superiors that I had clothes worth \$300 and books worth \$300, so my property was \$600 at that time, but I do not know how much it has increased to date. But I recall that my name has not been entered in the registration office so far. — Tsai Pei-huo

Although I do not know the reason for the arrest, I have prepared myself mentally long ago, and I am fortunate to be able to keep calm. — Han Shih-chuan



Maybe ancient poems are more esoteric, so Japanese people can't understand them, so it's less likely for me to get into trouble when I write poems and express myself. .... My true thoughts are expressed in my poems. — Chen Feng-yuan

I think it's not just in Taipei, but rather an island-wide sweep. It must be the hunting of lions in Taiwan.  
— Chiang Wei-shui



The Patriots went to court to fight for their rights with the laws. Will this be Taiwan's first-ever political verdict?

■ The Code of Criminal Procedure came into force.

The pre-trial system protected the rights of the accused.

Pre-trial Judge Ogata Kiyotsugu ruled a dismissal judgment for Tsai Hui-ju, Tsai Shih-ku, Wang Min-chuan, and Tsai Hsien-yu, but it was vacated on the demurrer of Prosecutor Miyoshi Kazuya and they joined the other accused and were sent to first instance. Can this case maintain judicial independence from administrative interference?



Prison release memorial group photo taken on February 18, 1924

Source: Chiang Wei-shui's Cultural Foundation



## Courtroom Debate: A Crossfire of Thoughts on Legal Discourse

The first public trial consists of nine hearings.

The court of first instance focused on the issues of "whether the association continued in Japan in violation of the dissolution order issued by the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan" and "whether the persons involved disturbed the peace of the community with the intention of spreading harmful ideas". The defendants argued that "the re-establishment of the association in Japan after its dissolution in Taiwan was in compliance with the law" and that "the petition and promotion made by the defendants of the case for the sake of Taiwan society was



a right protected by the Constitution", and reiterated that the prosecutor's statement was a malicious accusation. In the end, the judge acquitted the defendants and Chiang Wei-shui and others walked out of the courtroom to cheers from the crowd.



❁ Public gallery ticket sticking area ❁

Scan this QR code to return to  
the first instance trial scene



**Adjudication of the Second and Third Instances:  
The verdict in the association-forming dispute  
was reversed.**

Thirteen defendants were convicted.

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Tagawa Daikichiro, a member of the House of Representatives in Japan, visited Taiwan on December 25, 1924, to offer condolences.

Source: Chiang Wei-shui's Cultural Foundation

.....





The main arguments in the court of the second instance focused on "whether the establishment of the Taiwan Parliament was unconstitutional" and "whether the Tokyo-based association members were guilty of detrimental to social order and hypocritical association in their activities in Taiwan". The defendants insisted that the Taiwan Parliament was not unconstitutional, arguing that although the associations in Taiwan and Tokyo had the same name, the Taiwan association was dissolved in compliance with the law and then reapplied in Japan. The court finally, on the ground of failing to dissolve the League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament, sentenced Chiang Wei-shui, Tsai Pei-huo to 4 months in prison; Chen Feng-yuan, Lin Cheng-lu, Shih Huan-chang, Lin Yu-chun, and Tsai Hui-ju to 3 months imprisonment; Lin Tuk-hsun, Lin Bo-ting, Tsai Nien-heng, Shih Hsi-hsun, Cheng Sung-yun, Tsai Shih-ku to a fine of 100 Yuan, while Han Shih-chuan, Wu Hai-shui, Wu Ching-po, Wang Min-chuan, and Tsai Hsien-yu were acquitted. In response to this judgment, the defendants and their attorneys decided to file an appeal, which was denied by the court of third instance and the judgment was upheld.

## The trial of Public Order and Police Act Incident is over! The defendants were all acquitted!

### Summary of the nine sessions in the first instance trial

Throughout the nine sessions of the first instance trial, Prosecutor Miyoshi Kazuya maintained that the League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament had violated the law by failing to comply with the order to dissolve and instead moved its activities to Tokyo. The defendants repeatedly emphasized that the "petition" was completely legal. In the end, the presiding judge Hotta Masaru acquitted the defendants on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence and that Japan and Taiwan are different legal jurisdictions.



▲ Group photo taken on August 6, 1924 after the seventh public first instance trial of the Public Order and Police Act Incident.

Source: Academic Institute of Taiwan History, Academia Sinica Archives

## The whole island is watching! The Court of Second The public gallery of the court was fully packed!

■ Accused acquitted in the first instance, and the prosecution appealed. Japanese lawyer went across the sea to defend the case.

Prosecutor Miyoshi Kazuya filed an appeal and the case went to the second instance trial. In addition to Yeh Ching-yao, a Taiwanese lawyer, there were also Japanese lawyers who resided in Taiwan as well as lawyers Watanabe, Wakai, and Kiyose, who came to Taiwan from Japan to defend the defendants. As in the first instance, people came early in the morning to buy the public gallery tickets to attend the trial, and even Lin Hsien-Tang, a key figure in the petition movement, came to attend to the trial.

## The lawyer Kyose, who denounced the miscarriage of justice, defended the defendants in tears!

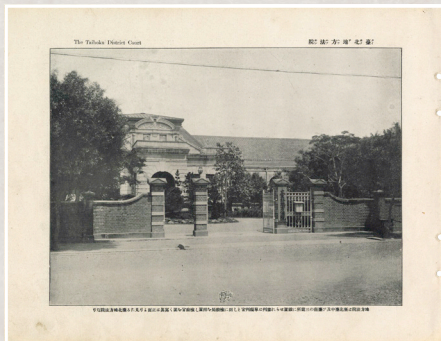
■ The petition is legitimate.  
The Japanese empire is not being reasonable in its rule.

Kyose Ichiro, a doctor of law who came to Taiwan to defend the accused, spent three and a half hours arguing against the prosecutor, and in the process he even burst into tears, touching the audience. Kyose emphasized again that the "petition" was a legal act and that Japanese people should support it. Meanwhile, the "League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament" established in Tokyo did not violate the dissolution order of the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan.

The lawyers are amazing! The public audience screamed in disbelief! Defendant Lin Cheng-lu vigorously argued against the prosecutor.

■ Defending calmly and backing his claims up with legal reasoning.

The Defendant Lin Cheng-lu utilized his legal expertise and experience in handling petition documents to emphasize that the "League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament" was legally established in Tokyo, and that the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan was infringing Japan's domestic jurisdiction. Moreover, their publicity and publication activities in Tokyo were totally different from what the prosecutor has alleged. Lin Cheng-lu's logical and well-organized presentation was very impressive.



▲ District court of Taihoku Prefecture  
Source: National Museum of Taiwan History

Thirteen defendants in the Public Order and Police Act Incident trial were convicted, and the defendants pleaded not guilty and appealed.

■ The court found that the association did exist and that there was no room for ambiguity.

Presiding judge Tomono Kishirou announced the verdict, sentencing Chiang Wei-shui and Tsai Pei-huo to four months' imprisonment, Tsai Hui-ju, Lin Yu-chun, Lin Cheng-lu, Shih Huan-chang, and Chen Feng-yuan to three months' imprisonment, and Lin Tu-hsun, Lin Bertin, Tsai Nien-heng, Shih Hsi-musn, Cheng Sung-yun, and Tsai Shih-ku were fined 100 yen. The remaining defendants, including Han Shih-chuan, Wu Hai-shui, Wu Ching-po, Wang Min-chuan, and Tsai Hsien-yu, were acquitted. The convicted defendants decided to appeal.



◀ Wang Min-chuan  
and Lin Cheng-lu

Source: National Taiwan  
Library Microforms Collection



## Jurist Hanai appealed but dismissed by the Hanai, the chief judge of the High Court.

■ Lawyers' appeals in vain, leading to a chaotic scene  
at the patriots' imprisonment.

Takuzo Hanai, a leading figure in the Japanese legal profession, joined the appeal. In his appeal document, he emphasized the protection of freedom of association forming and that the order prohibiting association could not cross the border between Taiwan and Japan. However, the presiding judge Aihara Sukeya dismissed the appeal in court and upheld the second instance judgment. After the verdict of the third instance trial was announced, Chiang Wei-shui and other defendants were sent to prison in various places, but there were many comrades and members of the public to see them off, which aroused the tension of the police!



◀ The sixth round of petition received overwhelming response from the public.  
Source: Academic Institute of Taiwan History, Academia Sinica Archives

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## The Impact of the Public Order and Police Act Incident at that time and in the future

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After the verdict of the court of third instance, the seven defendants, including Chiang Wei-shui, Tsai Pei-huo, Tsai Hui-ju, Lin Yu-chun, Lin Cheng-lu, Shih Huan-chang, and Chen Feng-yuan, were sent to prison to serve their sentences. Many people accompanied them and set off firecrackers along the way, causing the police to step in to control the order. While in prison, the defendants used poems and writing to express their feelings, and those works were published in newspapers and books such as Taiwan Minpao. The content of these works depicted their political ideals, thoughts of comrades and family, and criticism of colonial rule. The Public Order and Police Act Incident, which has attracted attention from all over the island of Taiwan, not only demonstrates the fight made by the defendants in the courtroom based on the "law", but also motivated more people to join in the fight for their own rights, which has made a deep mark in the history of Taiwan's anti-colonial movement.

## Islanders enthusiastically bid farewell to patriots on their way to prisons!

### ■ The Roads to Prisons in Northern, Central, and Southern Taiwan

Scenes of people seeing the convicted patriots off were seen all over Taiwan. Chiang Wei-shui of Taipei rode a rickshaw and then a prison van into the Taihoku Prison amidst a light rain and the sound of firecrackers. Tsai Hui-ju in Taichung was greeted by many people at the Taichung Station, even attracting police officers on horseback to drive them away. After visiting Lin Yu-chun in the hospital, he went to Taichung Prison to serve his sentence. Lin Cheng-lu, who returned to Taiwan from Tokyo, was greeted by his comrades at Keelung Port. Police in Taipei deliberately delayed the train to avoid the chaos, so that the public could not see Lin Cheng-lu.



Tainan Prison

Source: The National Diet Library (NDL)

## Writing in Prison · Prison Literature

In the face of this unprepared island-wide "hunting of lions", some of the patriots who were hunted by the Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan expressed their feelings in the prison cells in writings and had them published in publications such as Taiwan Minpao. The themes of these works include political ideals, criticism of colonization, comradeship, and thoughts of family and friends, as well as life in prison. Every word is a true record of emotions, and this "Prison Literature" is an important chapter in the history of Taiwanese literature.



| Scan the QR code and listen to the chanting of Chinese poems |

**【 AI-based Mr. Chiang Wei-shui : Interview Notes 】**

Please interview Mr. Chiang Wei-shui, who is in prison,  
and record his views on "Public Order and Police Act Incident"!

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| There is only one truth? |

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## The Japanese police's "Parole" scheme?

There are a number of theories as to why the defendants were able to be paroled. One is Yeh Jung-Chung's thought that this is the police's plan to prevent the public from greeting the patriots. The second theory is that it was the grace given due to the silver wedding of Taishō Tennō. The third theory is based on Prosecutor Miyoshi Kazuya's newspaper statement that the defendants' paroles were granted only because of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides that an inmate may be paroled as long as he has served more than two-thirds of his sentence, coupled with good behavior.

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### Remembrance and Legacy:

## The sequel to the "Public Order and Police Act Incident"

The Public Order and Police Act Incident took place on December 16th, which later became a day of remembrance for the accused of the Incident and the comrades of the petition movement. They have organized "Prisoner's Meeting" dinners and memorial hikes, where those involved in the Incident and petitioning comrades could talk about what happened. The Office of the Governor-General of Taiwan wanted to suppress political social movements through the Public Order and Police Act Incident, but it turned out to be a medium for the patriots to unite with each other.



▲  
League for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament Headquarters  
Source: National Museum of Taiwan History Modern Taiwan Newspaper Database

## Rise and Fall: Petition Movement for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament

Because of the Public Order and Police Act Incident, Lin Hsien-Tang has once again become a petition representative, and the number of joint signers started to climb again, helping to turn around the sudden drop in the number of joint signers at the time of the Incident. After the Taiwan Cultural Association was split up in 1927, the petition was led by the "Taiwanese People's Party" and the "League for the Attainment of Local Self-Government in Taiwan". However, due to the increasing pressure of government interference and the decline in the number of participants, Lin Hsien-Tang and others decided to discontinue the "Petition Movement for the Establishment of a Taiwanese Parliament" in 1934.

## Memory and Re-emergence: Contemporary Narratives of the "Public Order and Police Act Incident"

Topics related to Public Order and Police Act Incident include historical, political, legal and literary aspects. Some of the descendants of the accused have also organized the memoirs and literary works of their fathers and grandfathers, and even curated exhibitions to provide the public with a microcosmic view of the Incident. Some scholars have also compared the Public Order and Police Act Incident with the 1979 "Kaohsiung Incident".

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| A Century of Memories in the Fight for Civil Rights |

## Milestones of Taiwan's Anti-colonial Movement

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"The Public Order and Police Act Incident, one of the first political adjudications in Taiwan's history, demonstrates the use of "law" as a weapon by protesters to make "legal" demands on the colonial government within the system. Records such as diaries, literary works, and news reports provide not only a glimpse of courtroom confrontations, but also insights into the experiences and emotions of the people involved, as well as media perspectives. The story of these patriots is a milestone in the anti-colonial movement, and it tells us that democracy and freedom are not gifts from the rulers, but the result of a united effort.

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## Contemporary Retrospect: Impacts and Echoes of the Public Order and Police Act Incident

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Having traveled past the scene of the Incident and back to the present day, what do you journalists think are the impacts of the Public Order and Police Act Incident on today's society?

After viewing the exhibition, you are invited to think about the three questions below based on what you know about these patriots and record your thoughts below:

- What do you think it means for Taiwan to fight for its own parliament during the Japanese colonial period?
- Should there be a difference between the laws of a colony and the laws of its mother country?
- Why do you think the intellectuals wanted to challenge the Public Order and Police Act?





臺灣新文化運動紀念館

TAIWAN NEW CULTURAL MOVEMENT MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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## Visitors' information

09:30-17:30 (Closed on Mondays / Free entry)

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02-2557-0087



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