

## MASTER'S THESIS

### 澳門「一二·三事件」的口述歷史與葡萄牙的殖民統治 李孝智

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澳門「一二·三事件」的口述歷史與葡萄牙的殖民統治

**The “12.3 Incident” and Portuguese Colonial Rule**  
**- An Oral Historical Approach**

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## 提要

澳門「一二·三事件」的開端是 1966 年 11 月 15 日發生在氹仔的一次警民衝突。接著示威活動不斷，到了 12 月 3 日殖民地當局宣佈戒嚴，出動了軍隊打死打傷澳門華人。事件觸動了整個澳門，民族主義逐漸主導了公共場域的論述，同時事件演化為華人反殖民主義的鬥爭。在中方的外交和解放軍包圍澳門的壓力下，剛上任不久的澳督嘉樂庇於 1967 年 1 月 29 日被迫簽署「答覆書/認罪書」，葡萄牙在澳門的殖民統治從此成為歷史陳跡。

事件後公共場域中的國族論述沉寂了二十年，直到 1987 年中葡聯合聲明簽署後，中葡雙方政府分別以文字和建博物館各自鋪陳其國族論述，爭取公共場域的論述空間。到了澳門回歸前夕，公共場域的國族論述更加熱鬧，不同形式的文化政治搞得鬧哄哄，嘗試對澳門未來的生活處境發揮更大的影響力。「一二·三事件」同時也被提出來，成為不斷強調國家主權的國族歷史一部份，為澳門回歸鋪橋搭路。

本文以澳門六十年代的生活處境和葡萄牙人在澳門的殖民統治作背景；「一二·三事件」事發期間傳媒建構的事件跟當事人的口述回顧作對照；三十多年後的今天公共場域的文化政治跟澳門街頭巷尾的口述作對比。從迂迴曲折的國族論述建構「一二·三事件」的過程，跟當事人豐富多彩的口述並置對照，可以找出民族主義和殖民主義的一些特質，增添我們對「一二·三事件」的歷史想像。

## Abstract

The beginning of the Macao "12.3 Incident" was a confrontation between the police and the Taipa neighborhood mass in 15<sup>th</sup> November 1966. Non-stopped demonstrations followed, and then the colonial government declared the martial law in 3<sup>rd</sup> December 1966, sent troops to sweep and killed Macao Chinese. The bloodshed lighted up the fire of anger among the Macao population, nationalism increasingly dominated the discourses in the public domain, and at the same time, the confrontation became the anti-colonialism struggle of the Chinese. Under the diplomatic and military pressure from the China side, the newly arrived governor Jose Nobre de Carvalho was forced to signed the "Letter of Reply / Admission of Guilt". Since then, Portuguese colonialism in Macao became a matter of history.

Afterwards, nationalism in the public domains remained silence for 20 years, until the Sino-Portuguese Declaration signed in 1987. The China and Portuguese government began to make statements in the public domains, in form of writing literal national History and building museum respectively. In the last years before Macao re-unification to China, nationalism and cultural politics becomes bustling in the public domain, each side of sovereignty power tried to affect the living situation of the future Macao as much as possible. The "12.3 Incident" is re-narrated at the same time, being framed as a part of national History which stress the most in sovereignty, paths the road for Macao re-unification to China.

Life situation of Macao in the 60's and Portuguese colonial rule in Macao both act as the background of this thesis. Media construction of the "12.3 Incident" and the oral description of the witnesses will make a contrast. In parallel, today's cultural politics in the public domain and daily oral discourses on the street of Macao will make a contrast. From the complicated process of nationalism discourse construct the "12.3 Incident", making contrast with the rich and colorful oral description of the witness, it makes possible to inquire on some properties of nationalism and colonialism, enriching our historical imagination on the "12.3 incident".

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