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關於我們

About us

國家人權博物館是亞洲第一座結合歷史遺址、闡述威權統治侵害人權歷史的博物館，亦是見證臺灣人權的發展的紀念地景，以國家高度促進臺灣社會面對人權受害的歷史，管轄空間包括白色恐怖景美紀念園區、白色恐怖綠島紀念園區及安康接待室。

人權館保存許多政治受難者的傷痕記憶；推動威權統治時期文物典藏、檔案研究、展示、教育推廣及國際交流；協助推廣不義遺址；並支持當代人權議題和實踐人權理念的組織，展現臺灣落實民主、自由、公義等普世價值。

The National Human Rights Museum is the first museum in Asia to be set within historical sites associated with human rights abuses in a way that powerfully brings to life the history of human rights violations during Taiwan's martial law period. It stands as a memorial site that commemorates the development of human rights in Taiwan, and serves as a venue where the nation can confront its history of human rights abuses. The museum's jurisdiction encompasses Jingmei White Terror Memorial Park, Green Island White Terror Memorial Park, and the AnKang Reception House.

The Human Rights Museum preserves the poignant memories of Taiwan's many political victims and promotes the conservation, archival research, exhibits, educational outreach, and international network of artifacts dating from the martial law period. It also aids in the promotion of historical sites of injustice, and supports organizations that are dedicated to tackling contemporary human rights issues and realizing human rights principles. Through these endeavors, the museum showcases Taiwan's commitment to the universal values of democracy, freedom, and justice.



白色恐怖 景美紀念園區

Jingmei White Terror Memorial Park

位於新北市新店區，1967年起臺灣警備總司令部軍法處、國防部軍法局遷入園區，直至1992年臺灣警備總司令部裁撤，是威權統治時期羈押、起訴、審判與代監執行的場域。

園區內保存政治受難者受審的「軍事法庭」及羈押的「仁愛樓看守所」空間；見證臺灣民主化重要進程「美麗島事件」軍法大審的發生地「第一法庭」；涉入「江南案」被判無期徒刑的汪希苓，則監禁在園區一隅的「汪希苓特區」。



Located in Xindian District, New Taipei City, Jingmei White Terror Memorial Park served as a site for the detention, prosecution, trial, and execution of political prisoners during the martial law period. In 1967, the Military Law Bureau of the Taiwan Garrison Command and the Military Law section of the Ministry of National Defense were relocated to the park, and this continued to be the case until the dissolution of the Taiwan Garrison Command in 1992.

Within the park, spaces such as the Military Court, where political victims were tried, and the Ren-Ai Detention Center, where they were held, are preserved. The park also includes the site of a significant moment in the process of Taiwan's democratization, the First Court, where the military trial of the Kaohsiung Eight was held after the Formosa Incident. Another area within the park, known as the "Special Quarters for Wang Hsi-Ling," marks the space where the director of the Military Intelligence Bureau Wang Hsi-ling was held after being sentenced to life imprisonment in connection with the Jiangnan Case.



白色恐怖 綠島紀念園區

Green Island White Terror Memorial Park

位於綠島東北角，園區內保留「新生訓導處」、國防部綠島感訓監獄（俗稱「綠洲山莊」）遺址，為重大人權侵害發生地。「新生訓導處」成立於1951年，數以千計的政治犯在此接受勞動與思想改造，為1950~60年代監禁政治犯最大型的集中營；1970年「泰源事件」發生後，國防部於1972年在綠島新建立綠島感訓監獄，關押眾多政治犯，為典型高牆封閉式監獄。

園區除為見證政治犯的監獄外；另有「人權紀念公園」、埋葬意外身亡的受難者及獄方人員的「十三中隊」公墓。



Located on the northeastern corner of Green Island, Green Island White Terror Memorial Park contains the so-called New Life Correction Center and the Ministry of National Defense-run Green Island Correctional Prison (sometimes given the moniker "Oasis Villa"). This haunting memorial was the site of major human rights violations. The New Life Correction Center was established in 1951 and housed thousands of political prisoners who were subjected to hard labor and ideological reform. It was Taiwan's largest concentration camp for political prisoners in the 1950s and 1960s. As a result of the Taiyuan Incident of 1970, the Ministry of National Defense constructed Green Island Correctional Prison, a typical high-security closed prison with high walls, where political prisoners were incarcerated from 1972 onwards.

In addition to the actual prisons that held political prisoners, the park also contains the Human Rights Memorial Park and the 13th Squadron Cemetery, where victims of accidental death were buried.



安康接待室

The AnKang Reception House

位於新北市新店區，1974年正式啟用，為1970至1980年代法務部調查局對重大政治案件之偵辦場所，為現今保留最完整白色恐怖偵訊空間。被偵訊者在此空間被施以監控、關禁閉、疲勞訊問，嚴重侵害人權。

全區由「工作區」（包含偵訊室、會議空間，以及辦公室）、「休養區」（押房）、「生活區」和「宿舍區」四個配合地勢起伏的建物以及通道組成，被拘禁者容易混淆時間與空間的感知。



Located in Xindian District, New Taipei City, the AnKang Reception House was officially established in 1974. It was the primary center for the investigation of major political cases by the Ministry of Justice's Investigation Bureau during the 1970s and 1980s, and its relatively recent date makes it the most well-preserved space associated with the White Terror period. Individuals subjected to investigation in this space endured severe human rights violations including surveillance, confinement, exhaustive interrogations.

The complex consists of four buildings with interconnecting passages that follow the undulating terrain: the "Work Area" (interrogation rooms, meeting spaces, and offices), the "Rest Area" (detention cells), the "Living Area," and the "Dormitory Area." The space was intentionally designed to blur the perception of time and space for detainees, further adding to the psychological strain they endured.

政治檔案研究

Political Archives Research

威權統治時期國家暴力侵害人權，甚至造成眾多生命消失，基於政治受難者團體、學界，以及社會各界的敦促，人權館攜手國內外人權機構、博物館以及政治受難者，透過檔案史料等相關研究，釐清威權統治的體制、發掘侵害人權的證據，進而在追尋歷史真相的道路上持續前進，讓歷史傷痕成為一面後照鏡，對話過去，同時看向更為光明的未來。

During the martial law period, the state perpetrated violent human rights abuses that led to the loss of untold numbers of lives. With the support of groups representing political victims, the academic community, and others, the Human Rights Museum collaborates with domestic and international human rights organizations, museums, and the political victims themselves to research archival records and historical materials in order to better understand the structure of authoritarian rule, uncover evidence of human rights violations, and continue moving forward in the pursuit of historical truth.

The result of these efforts has been to transform historical wounds into a reflective mirror through which we can engage in a dialogue with the past while simultaneously looking forward to a brighter future.



口述歷史

Oral History

讓苦難的記憶不再是文件、檔案上冰冷的文字與統計，而能夠透過感官親身接觸，人權館以「口述歷史」記錄政治受難者的生命故事，呈現國家暴力體制對人權的侵害；協助建立受難者以及受難家屬陳述記憶的主體性，解構威權統治詮釋歷史的權威性，進而補足白恐歷史的真相，轉換成臺灣的公共記憶。

One goal of the Human Rights Museum is to transform the painful memories recorded in dry words and statistics in documents and files into tangible, sensory experiences. By recording oral histories, the museum brings the stories of political victims to life, giving the reader a firsthand connection with these testimonies. These stories vividly portray the impact of the state-sponsored violence on human rights. The fact that the victims and their families have narrated their own stories lends them an acute emotional resonance, deconstructs the interpretation of history that was given during the martial law period, and fills in the gaps in the official history of the White Terror. This approach has resulted in the creation of a collective memory for Taiwan, one in which the nation's history of suffering has been transformed into collective memories.



走過長夜

生命故事
悲鳴

走過長夜

政治受難者的生命故事
「輯二」在逆風中奮起



國家人權博物館
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MUSEUM

走過長夜

政治受難者的生命故事
「輯三」喚不回的青春



國家人權博物館
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MUSEUM

走過長夜

政治受難者的生命故事
「輯二」看到陽光的時候



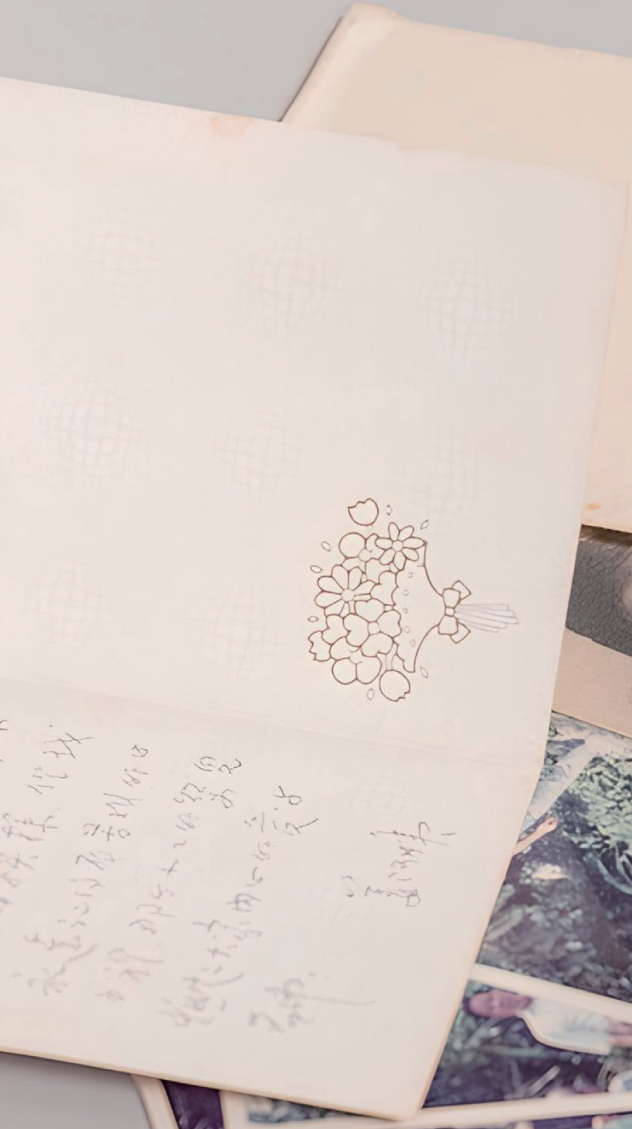
國家人權博物館
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MUSEUM

走過長夜

政治受難者的生命故事
「輯一」秋蟬的悲鳴



國家人權博物館
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MUSEUM



永念... 永念... 永念...
永念... 永念... 永念...
永念... 永念... 永念...
永念... 永念... 永念...

永念...
永念...
永念...



人權文物

Human Rights Artifacts

受難者受到長時間監禁，相關文物產生在被社會孤立的生活下，留存艱難，因而更顯珍稀，每一件文物乘載著歷史傷痕，述說著獨有的獄中經歷和獄後生命故事。非一般博物館、美術館著重年代久遠或藝術價值，由受難者捐贈的文物，提供人權受侵害的證據，也為當代社會保存時代記憶，人權館藉由典藏人權文物，連結起多樣的生命經驗，建構由平民角度述說的時代歷史。

Due to the prolonged periods of confinement endured by victims and their complete isolation from the rest of society, few artifacts from their lives at the time remain. These artifacts have endured adversity, making them all the more precious. Each item carries the scars of history and tells of unique experiences during the victims' incarceration and their life stories after their release. Unlike a typical museum or art gallery that is focused on antiquity or artistic value, the artifacts donated by the victims provide evidence of human rights violations and serve to preserve the memory of the era for contemporary society.

By collecting and preserving these human rights artifacts, the Human Rights Museum makes connections between a diverse range of life experiences and constructs a historical narrative told from the perspective of ordinary individuals.

展覽

Exhibits

臺灣在時代浪潮中逐步走向民主，而歷史長河裡有著多少記憶，緊緊著過往與當代，置身其中的我們應當如何回望歷史的傷痕、回應當代，進而展望未來？完整保存戒嚴時期從偵訊、羈押、審判到執行等遺址空間的人權館，透過展覽邀請臺灣社會置身歷史現場，與年輕世代共同探索、見證這段苦難歷史；亦策辦當代人權議題的展覽，促進思辨與實踐人權理念。

As Taiwan gradually strides towards democracy amidst the currents of time, the river of history holds countless memories that intimately link the past with the present. As we find ourselves within this flow, how should we look back at the scars of history, respond to the present, envision the future? The Human Rights Museum, which meticulously preserves the spaces associated with the martial law period – from interrogation and detention rooms to military courtrooms and imprisoning chambers – invites Taiwanese society to immerse itself in these historical settings through the museum's exhibits. It beckons the younger generations to explore and bear witness to the island's history of suffering.

The museum also organizes exhibitions on contemporary human rights issues to encourage the contemplation of human rights principles and their application in practice.



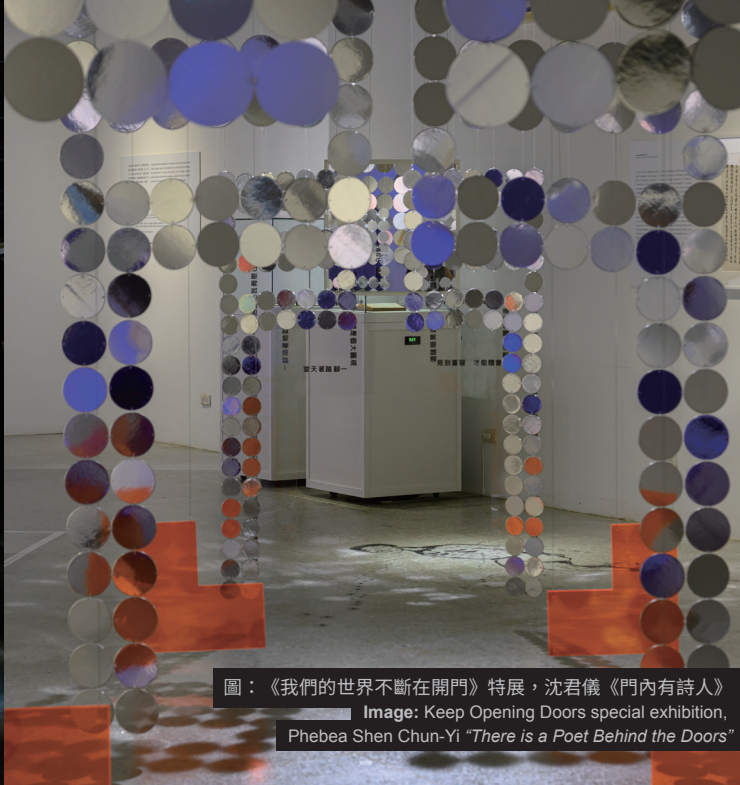
圖：白色恐怖景美紀念園區主題展

Image: Exhibition at Jingmei White Terror Memorial Park.



圖：2023綠島人權藝術季，
彭科萌、蔡宛璇〈十一歲的手記〉

Image: 2023 Green Island Human Rights Art Festival,
Lysianassa DAUBY、TSAI Wan-Shuen
"Note from an Eleven-Year Old"



圖：《我們的世界不斷在開門》特展，沈君儀《門內有詩人》

Image: Keep Opening Doors special exhibition, Phebea Shen Chun-Yi "There is a Poet Behind the Doors"



圖：綠島園區新生訓導處全區模型館《死亡行徑》

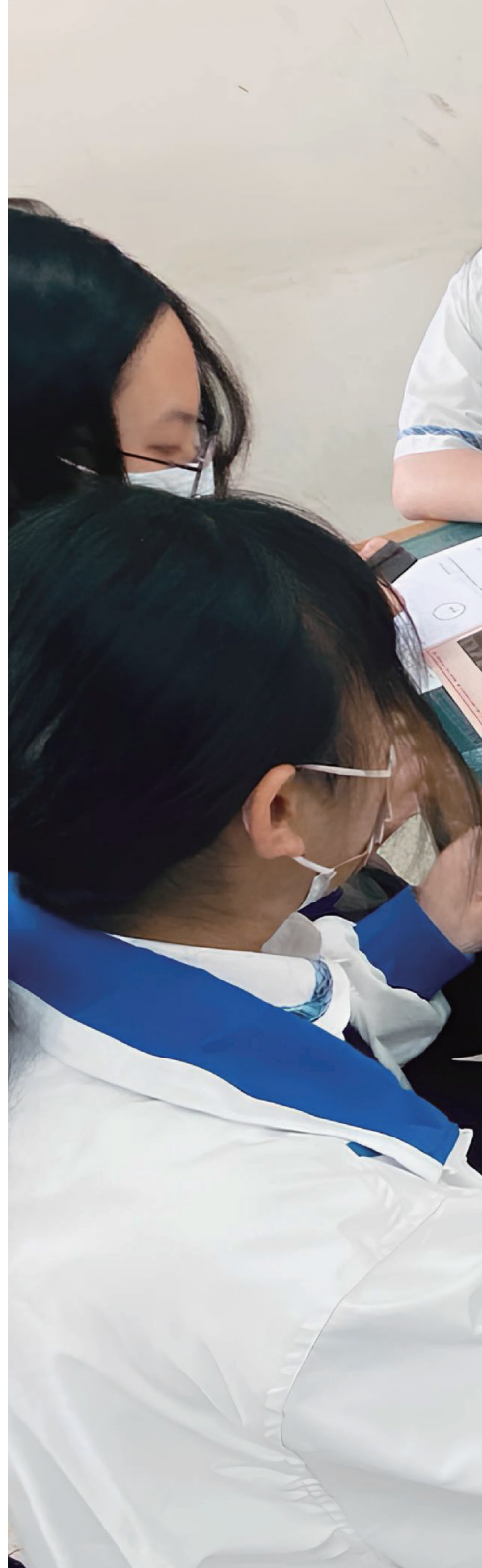
Image: Path of Death exhibition* at Green Island Whole Site Miniature Exhibition Room.

人權教育

Human Rights Education

人權館不僅作為歷史的記憶與反思場域，更以積極豐沛的教學資源，落實人權教育與文化平權精神。為使負面歷史轉為正面的教育資源，人權館針對不同年齡層開發校園課程、行動展、教具箱、真人圖書等多元化人權教育推廣活動，期望啟發學生對人權議題的探索，進而鼓勵、帶動及培養在教學現場推動人權教育的永續發展。

The Human Rights Museum serves not only as a field for remembering and reflecting on history but also actively works to acquire a wealth of educational resources to promote human rights education and cultural accessibility. To transform negative historical experiences into positive educational resources, the museum has developed a wide range of human rights education initiatives tailored to various age groups, including school curricula, mobile exhibitions, teaching kits, and the human library. Through these endeavors, the museum inspires students to explore human rights issues, and encourages and nurtures the sustainable development of human rights education within educational settings.





藝術轉譯 人權歷史

Translating Human Rights History through the Arts

人權館除了致力追尋歷史真相，亦期許更多臺灣人看見政治受難者的故事，讓人權成為生活中不可或缺的議題。人權館透過以藝術為媒介，策劃「臺灣國際人權電影節」、「人權藝術生活節」、「綠島人權藝術季」等活動，發揮電影、表演藝術、當代藝術的渲染力，賦予下一代接近人權、探討人權，進而在日常生活中實踐人權。

In addition to its commitment to uncovering historical truth, the Human Rights Museum aspires for more Taiwanese people to become aware of the stories of political victims and to make the topic of human rights an indispensable part of their lives. Utilizing the arts as a medium, the museum organizes events such as the Taiwan International Human Rights Film Festival, the Human Rights Art Festival, and the Green Island Human Rights Art Festival. These initiatives harness the emotive power of film, the performing arts, and contemporary art to instill a consciousness of human rights into the younger generation, encourage them to engage with and discuss human rights issues, and ultimately incorporate the practice of human rights into their everyday lives.



圖：歌手巴奈·庫穗，《提燈上路》音樂會
Image: Singer Panai Kusui,
"Lantern-Lit Journey" Concert.



圖：2020人權藝術生活節開幕演出《極相林》

Image: The opening performance of the 2020 Human Rights Arts Festival, "Renaissance of its Ashes"



圖：洪瑋伶、辛佩宜〈K的房間_關於世界的創造與毀滅〉

Image: HUNG Wei-Ling、HSIN Pei-Yi

"K's room—the creation and destruction of the world"



出版 Publications

針對政治檔案研究、文學創作、博物館及人權議題等主題，規劃「人權檔案」、「人權文心」、「博物視野」、「人權思潮」四大出版書系，藉由出版延伸人權主題的研究、展覽、創作，持續發揮人權推廣的影響力。

The Human Rights Museum has developed four major book series that address topics such as political archival research, literary creation, human rights museums, and human rights issues: Human Rights Archives, Human Rights Literature and Culture, Museum Perspectives, and Human Rights Trends. In these publications, the museum extensively explores human rights themes in research, museum curation and exhibitions, and creative works, ensuring a continuing impact in its promotion of human rights.

兒童人權

Children's Rights

為推動人權教育向下扎根，打造兒童學習人權的場域，除響應「國際兒童人權日」舉辦繪本講座、電影、兒童劇場放映等主題活動，亦每年策辦繪本創作工作坊，透過系統性的培育，在臺灣本土繪本創作的社群形塑人權繪本的創作能量。

In order to establish a foundation for human rights education among children and create a space for children to learn about human rights, the Human Rights Museum organizes events such as picture book lectures, film screenings, and children's theater performances in celebration of World Children's Day, and also holds annual picture book creation workshops. Through these systematic educational efforts, the museum helps shape the creative potential of human rights-themed picture books within the community of local picture book creators in Taiwan.





國際交流

International Network

作為亞太地區第一間國家級的人權議題博物館，人權館致力於與國際夥伴共享人權推動的經驗與資源，不但是「國際良知遺址聯盟 (ICSC)」的會員之一，2019年「國際人權博物館聯盟 (FIHRM)」也於人權館成立亞太分會 (FIHRM-AP)。FIHRM-AP從臺灣人權奮鬥歷史出發，推動永續發展的人權價值，傳達臺灣與國際社會共同守護自由民主制度及實踐人權理念的決心。



As the first national human rights museum in the Asia-Pacific region, the Human Rights Museum is committed to sharing its experience and resources used to promote human rights with international partners. It is a member of the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience (ICSC) and, in 2019, the International Federation for Human Rights Museums (FIHRM) established its Asia-Pacific branch (FIHRM-AP) at the museum. FIHRM-AP utilizes Taiwan's history of human rights struggles to promote the sustainable development of human rights values by conveying Taiwan's determination to uphold the principles of freedom, democracy, and human rights in collaboration with the international community.

國際交流地圖

International Network Map



合作協議

Cooperation Agreements and Memorandum of Understanding



南韓 518紀念基金會

South Korea | The May 18
Memorial Foundation

韓國民主化運動紀念事業會
South Korea | Korea
Democracy Foundation, KDF



智利 智利記憶與人權博物館

Chile | Museo de la Memoria
y los Derechos Humanos



美國 西蒙·維森塔爾中心

United States |
Simon Wiesenthal Center

風險藝術家援助組織

United States |
Artists at Risk Connection



波蘭 華沙大學華沙社會科學
與人文科學學院

Poland | SWPS University of
Social Sciences
and Humanities, Warsaw



德國 德國聯邦專責處理

前東德國安檔案卷特使

Germany | Der Bundesbeauftragte
für die Stasi-Unterlagen, BStU



法國 法國在台協會

France |
Bureau Français de Taipei, BFT

參與國際人權組織

International Human Rights Organizations



英國 國際人權博物館聯盟

United Kingdom | Federation of
International Human Rights
Museums (FIHRM)

博物館社會正義聯盟

United Kingdom | Social Justice
Alliance of Museums (SJAM)



法國 國際博物館協會

France | International Council of
Museums (ICOM)



美國 國際良知遺址聯盟

United States | International Coalition
of Sites of Conscience (ICSC)



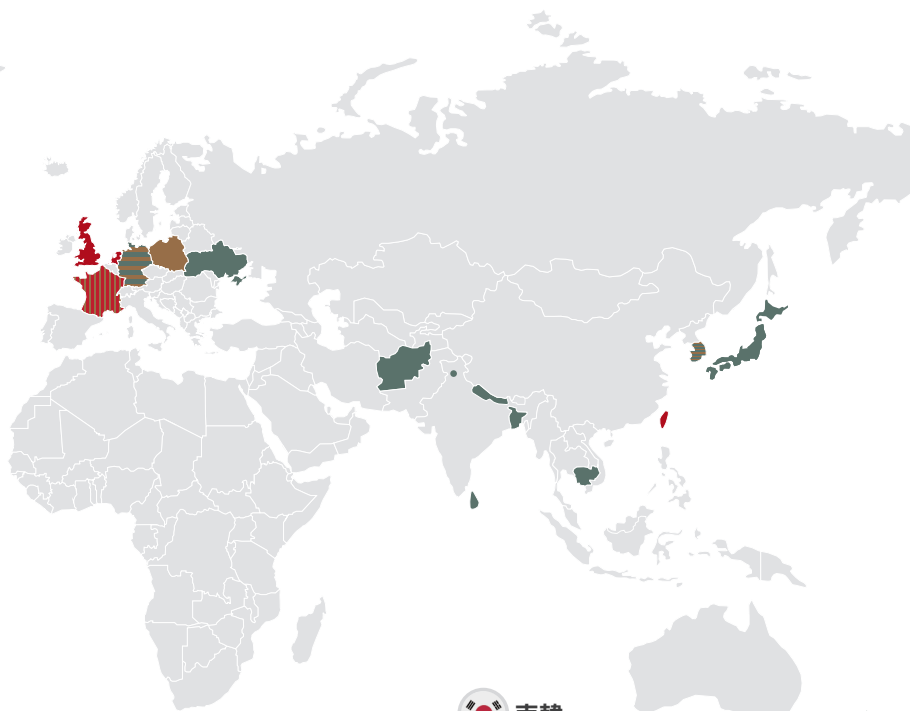
臺灣 國際人權博物館聯盟-亞太分會

Taiwan | Federation of International
Human Rights Museums –
Asia Pacific (FIHRM-AP)



荷蘭 國際和平博物館網絡

Netherlands | International
Network of Museums
for Peace (INMP)



合作展覽

Collaborative Exhibitions



阿富汗、圖博、柬埔寨、孟加拉、
斯里蘭卡、尼泊爾

國際良知遺址聯盟亞洲網絡成員
Afghanistan, Tibet, Cambodia, Bangladesh,
Sri Lanka, and Nepal |
ICSC Member in Asia



日本

日本代表處臺灣文化中心
Japan | Taiwan Cultural Center in Tokyo

日本臺灣教育旅行學者連線
Japan | SNET台灣

日本東京美術館
Japan | Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum



南韓

韓國民主化運動紀念事業會
South Korea | Korea
Democracy Foundation, KDF



烏克蘭

烏克蘭女性與性別歷史博物館
Ukraine | Museum of Women's and
Gender History



德國

聯邦處理東德獨裁政權基金會
Germany | Bundesstiftung zur Aufarbeitung
der SED- Diktatur



紐西蘭

紐西蘭商工辦事處
New Zealand | New Zealand Commerce
and Industry Office



加拿大

加拿大駐臺北貿易辦事處
Canada | Canadian Trade Office in Taipei



受難者關懷 Victims Support

有別於一般博物館，人權館肩負協助推動轉型正義、促進社會對話的公共平台角色，透過追思會、工作坊、紀念世界人權日等活動，將公共服務轉化為促使全民共同參與的人權反省運動，讓政治受難者、家屬與臺灣社會共築對話的基礎。



Unlike typical museums, the Human Rights Museum assumes the role of a public platform that aids in advancing transitional justice and fostering social dialogue. Through events such as memorial gatherings, workshops, and commemorations for Human Rights Day, the museum has transformed public service into a movement for collective human rights introspection. These endeavors have encouraged widespread participation and established a foundation for dialogue between political victims and their families and Taiwanese society.

白色恐怖景美紀念園區

1957

軍法學校成立，
後於1967年遷出

1967

警備總司令部
軍法處、國防
部軍法局遷入
園區

1980

國防部軍法局遷
出，仍保留法庭
及看守所

1992

警備總司令部
裁撤，改制為
軍管區司令部
暨海岸巡防司
令部

1999

國防部北部地方
軍事法院、高等
軍事法院與最高
軍事法院暨檢察
署等三院檢單位
進駐園區

白色恐怖綠島紀念園區

1951

臺灣省保安司
令部在綠島成
立新生訓導處

1958

臺灣省保安司令部
改制為臺灣警備總
司令部，新生訓導
處改隸臺灣警備總
司令部

1970

臺灣警備總司令部
新生訓導處改編為
綠島地區警備指揮
部，政治犯陸續移
至1962年成立的國
防部泰源感訓監獄

1972

1970年「泰源
事件」發生後，
國防部於新生訓
導處舊址西側建
立綠島感訓監獄
(綠洲山莊)

1987

解除臺灣省戒
嚴令，綠島感
訓監獄裁撤

年表 Timelines

2002 總統府人權諮詢小組
決議保存園區

2007 移交行政院文化建設
委員會管理

國家人權博物館

2011

國家人權博物館
籌備處於世界人
權日正式揭牌，
下轄綠島、景美
兩人權文化園區

2017

國家人權博物
館組織法經立
法院三讀通過

2018

國家人權博物
館正式開館，
下轄白色恐怖
景美紀念園區
與白色恐怖綠
島紀念園區

2019

成立國際人權
博物館聯盟亞
太分會

2022

原法務部調查局安
康接待室移撥文化
部國家人權博物館
管理

2006 移交行政院文化建設
委員會管理

2002 綠島人權紀念園區
正式啟用



Jingmei White Terror Memorial Park

1957

The Military Law School is established and later relocated in 1967.

1967

The Taiwan Garrison Command Martial Law Headquarters and the Military Jurisdiction Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense move to the park.

1980

The Military Law section of the Ministry of National Defense relocates, but the courtroom and detention center remain.

1992

The Taiwan Garrison Command is dissolved and restructured into the Military Administrative Regional Command and the Coast Guard Administration.

1999

The Northern Regional Military Court, the High Military Court, and the Supreme Military Court and Prosecutors' Office of the Ministry of National Defense set up units within the park.

Green Island White Terror Memorial Park

1951

The Taiwan Provincial Security Command establishes the New Life Correction Center on Green Island.

1958

The Taiwan Provincial Security Command is reorganized into the Taiwan Garrison Command, and the New Life Correction Center comes under the jurisdiction of the Taiwan Garrison Command.

1970

The Taiwan Garrison Command's New Life Correctional Center is restructured into the Green Island Regional Security Command. Political prisoners are gradually moved to the Ministry of National Defense's Taiyuan Correctional Prison, established in 1962.

1972

After the 1970 Taiyuan Incident, the Ministry of National Defense constructs the Green Island Correctional Prison (known as the "Oasis Villa") to the west of the former New Life Correctional Center site.

1987

With the lifting of martial law in Taiwan, the Green Island Prison is dissolved.

年表

Timelines

2002 The Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Group decides to preserve the park.

2007 Management of the park is transferred to the Council for Cultural Affairs under the Executive Yuan.

National Human Rights Museum

2011

The Preparatory Office for the National Human Rights Museum is officially established on Human Rights Day to oversee the development of two "Human Rights Culture Parks in Jingmei and Green Island.

2017

The Organizational Act of the National Human Rights Museum is passed after the third reading in the Legislative Yuan.

2018

The National Human Rights Museum officially opens; the museum is established at two sites: Jingmei White Terror Memorial Park and Green Island White Terror Memorial Park.

2019

The Federation of International Human Rights Museums – Asia-Pacific (FIHRM-AP) is established.

2022

Management of the AnKang Reception House, which was previously managed by the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, is transferred to the National Human Rights Museum under the Ministry of Culture.

2006 Management of the park is transferred to the Council for Cultural Affairs under the Executive Yuan.

2002 Green Island Human Rights Memorial Park is officially established.

線上資源 Online Resources

【官方網站】

Official Website



【線上展覽】

提供歷年特展、藝術季、以及環景網站等學習資源。



Online Exhibitions:

Learning resources from past special exhibitions, art seasons, and virtual reality websites.

【典藏文物】

收錄逾5千件人權文物藏品資料。

Artifact Collection:

A catalogue of over 5,000 human rights-related artifacts.



【典藏檔案】

收藏承接自1998年依據《戒嚴時期不當叛亂暨匪諜審判案件補償條例》成立的「財團法人戒嚴時期不當叛亂暨匪諜審判案件補償基金會」卷宗資料。

Archives:

A compendium of materials from the Compensation Foundation for Improper Trials and Retribution During the Martial Law Period, established in 1998 under the *Compensation Act for Wrongful Trials on Charges of Sedition and Espionage during the Martial Law Period*.



【數位影音】

蒐集政治受難者口述歷史、人權主題紀錄片、人權館活動紀錄等影像。

Digital Media:

A collection of oral histories from political victims, human rights documentaries, records of museum activities, and more.



【國家人權記憶庫】

以政治受難者作為核心主軸，串聯威權統治時期政治案件、空間、文物、史料與口述歷史，提供資料查詢及主題探索等功能，呈現威權統治政治當局、受難者及家屬、研究者等不同視角。

Taiwan Human Rights Memory Bank:

Centered on political victims, it connects political cases, historical sites, collections, archival materials, and oral histories all related to the authoritarian period. It provides functions such as data search and thematic exploration. It also presents multiple perspectives, including those of the authoritarian government, victims and their families, and researchers.



【不義遺址資料庫】

收錄威權統治時期侵害人權發生地—「不義遺址」，提供地理資訊、檔案史料、受難者證言，以及小旅行教案等資源。



Historical Sites of Injustice Archive:

Information on locations where human rights abuses were committed during the martial law period, known as Historical Sites of Injustice; includes geographical information, archival materials, victim testimonies, and resources for educational trips.

【白色恐怖文學目錄資料庫】

收錄威權統治時期書寫政治事件、白色恐怖等文學作品與憶述訪談的文本書目資料，便於查詢臺灣白色恐怖相關文學作品資訊。



White Terror Literature Catalog Database:

A collection of bibliographic data on literature, accounts, and interviews related to political events and the White Terror during the martial law period for convenient access to information on relevant literary works.

【臺灣人權故事教育館】

以一站式網站匯集了人權館長久累積的口述歷史影像、訪談紀錄、電子書、研究報告書等人權故事資料。



Taiwan Human Rights Story Education Hub:

A comprehensive website with the Human Rights Museum's accumulated oral history videos, interview records, e-books, research reports, and other human rights story materials.

【轉型正義資料庫】

提供各界瞭解威權統治時期政治受裁判者的處境，以「受裁判者」人名為基礎，整合「不當叛亂暨匪諜審判案件補償基金會」業務、國家發展委員會檔案管理局所藏政治檔案等資料，提供資料檢索、查閱及相關資訊之交叉統計功能。



Transitional Justice Database:

Provides insights into the circumstances of individuals who were subject to political trials during the martial law period; an integrated, name-based database that includes data from both the Compensation Foundation for Improper Trials and Retribution During the Martial Law Period and the National Archives Administration, National Development Council; provides cross-referencing for data retrieval, queries, etc.

地理資訊 Addresses

