

Opening Hours

- ▶ 9:00-17:00, Sunday to Saturday
- ▶ The museum is closed on Mondays from October to April.

Guided Tours

▶ Group Tours

Groups of more than 10 persons may reserve a guided tour a week in advance.

For reservation: 089-671-095 ext. 66

Business Hours: 9:00-12:00 / 13:30-17:00

▶ Guided Tour Schedule

Daily: 10:00 - 15:00

May to September Special: 9:30、13:30

(Should there be any changes, please refer to the Human Rights Museum website.)



How to get here

▶ Plane

Daily Air offers service from Taitung to Green Island and flight time is 10 to 15 minutes.

However, flights may be cancelled due to bad weather.

▶ Ferry

Several ferries shuttle operate from Taitung City to Green Island. Usually 50 min. The schedule and sailing time may alter due to bad weather or changing tides.

▶ To Green Island White Terror Memorial Park

Ride a motorcycle or drive along the Ring Road for about 15 minutes to reach the entrance.



Green Island White Terror Memorial Park



Related Events and Legal Basis of Taiwan's Authoritarian Rule

World War II ended. On Sep 1 Taiwan Provincial Garrison Command was organized in Chungking, with administrative chief Chen Yi served as commander. The ROC took over Taiwan and the Penghu on Oct.25	1945	1935 Promulgation of Criminal Code Article 100, without putting it into practice.
February 28 Incident broke out.	1947	1946 Constitution of the Republic of China was ratified on Dec. 25 and promulgated on Jan. 1, 1947.
Apr. 6 Incident arrests at National Taiwan University and Normal College (today National Taiwan Normal University) campuses. ROC government moved to Taiwan on Dec. 7.	1949	1947 National Mobilization Order passed on Jul. 4.
Chiang Kai-shek back in office on Mar. 1.	1950	1948 Temporary Provisions Effective During the Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion passed on Apr.18.
On May 15, four agencies were disbanded, and Taiwan Garrison Command formed.	1958	1949 Martial Law in Taiwan promulgated by Taiwan Garrison Command on May 19 and effective on the following day. Statutes for the Punishment of Rebellion passed on May 24, effective on Jun. 21.
Free China magazine was banned on Sep. 4 with Lei Chen Fu Cheng and other involved parties under arrest.	1960	1950 Statutes for the Detection and Eradication of Spies During the Period of Communist Rebellion Act passed on May 23, effective Jun. 13. Criminal Code Article 100 (Offences against Internal Security) also put into practice.
Sep. 20 drafters of <i>A Declaration of Formosan Self-salvation</i> , Peng Ming-min, Wei Ting-chao Ting-chao and Hsich Tsung-min arrested.	1964	
Dissident political magazines— <i>The Intellectual</i> , <i>Taiwan Political Review</i> , appear one after another in the 1970s.	1970	
Kaohsiung Incident mass gathering and riot, broke out on Dec. 10.	1979	
First trial open to the public for Kaohsiung Incident defendants on Mar. 18.	1980	
Wild Lily Student Movement took place on Mar. 15.	1990	1987 On Jul. 15, Emergency Decree in Taiwan and the Penghu revoked and new political parties allowed. National Security Act became effective.
Taiwan Independence Association arrests on May 9.	1991	1988 Assembly and parade Act passed on Jan. 11.
Sep. 21, "100 Action Alliance" formed, aiming to repeal Criminal Code Article 100.		
Taiwan Provincial Garrison Command disbanded on Jul. 31 and replaced by Coastal Patrol Command on the following day. Measures for Civil Affairs Military Government in Quemoy and Matsu revoked on Nov. 5.	1992	1991 On Apr. 22, Temporary Provisions Effective During the Period of communist Rebellion revoked and was promulgated on May 1. Statutes for the Punishment of Rebellion revoked on May 17, effective on May 22. Statutes for the Detection and Eradication of Spies During the Period of Communist Rebellion revoked on May 24.
Redress of Reputation granted to political prisoners on Aug. 2.	2003	1992 Criminal Code Article 100 amendment passed on May 15 and promulgated on the following day. White Terror officially ended.
National Human Rights Museum Preparatory Office inaugurated and operations launched on Dec. 10.	2011	
National Human Rights Museum inaugurated on Mar. 15.	2018	1995 The February 28 Incident Disposition and Compensation Act passed on Mar. 23 and promulgated on Apr. 7.
		1998 Regulations for Compensation for Improper Verdicts on Sedition and Communist Espionage Cases during the Martial Law Period promulgated on Jun.17.
		2017 Act for Promotion of Transitional Justice passed by the Legislative Yuan on Dec. 5.


 Authoritarian Rule Period
 Martial Law Period
 White Terror Period
 Criminal Code Article 100-Implementation Period

Unfolding 40 Years of Authoritarian Rule

From White Terror Site to Human Rights Museum

White Terror Period

1945, Republic of China received Taiwan after Japan's defeat, and in 1947, the February 28 Incident broke out due to the misadministration of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT). Two years later, KMT was defeated by the Communists and moved the central government to Taiwan. To tackle internal and external crises and consolidate its authoritarian rule, the government promulgated the Temporary Provisions Effective during the Period of the Communists Rebellion in 1948, then Martial Law the following year in Taiwan. Statutes for the Detection and Eradication of Spies During the Period of Communist Rebellion, Statutes for the Punishment of Rebellion were imposed in succession. Those who violated the acts were arrested, interrogated, charged, tried, imprisoned and even executed by intelligence agencies, causing many wrongful convictions. This four-decade period of repressive rule, 1949-1992, is known as the White Terror period.

Regulations for Compensation for Improper Verdicts on Sedition and Communist Espionage Cases during the Martial Law Period Foundation statistics show that, up to 8 Mar. 2014, 10,067 applications for compensation had been received. Of these 7,965 was granted, 2,036 rejected, and 64 needed only redressing of reputation. Being labeled as communist spies and Taiwan Independence activists was the most frequent used excuse by KMT to convict dissidents. It is believed that actual victims far exceed the number of families that have applied for compensation.

The White Terror period scarred the victims and their families, and cast a profound impact on people being silent and apathetic towards political and social issues.



Forming National Human Rights Museum

The Taiwan Provincial Security Commands' New Life Correction Center, the Defense Ministry's Green Island Correction Prison and the Xindian Er-Shih-Chang Jing-Mei Military Detention Center, where suspects were charged, tried and detained, have been transformed into the White Terror Memorial Parks after several years of renovation (Green Island Human Rights Memorial Park and Jing-Mei Human Rights Cultural Park were opened in 2002 and 2007 respectively, and the National Human Rights Museum Preparatory Office was founded in 2011). The Preparatory Office completed preliminary collection of victims' artifacts and historical materials and started human rights education after six years of preparation. The two parks have since been transformed into White Terror memorial parks, witnessing Taiwan's human rights development and forming an indispensable part of national memory.

The National Human Rights Museum Organization Bill was presented to the Legislative Yuan in Oct. 2017. The Legislative Yuan approved the bill on Nov. 28 and the President promulgat-

ed the law on Dec. 13, which took effect on Mar. 15, 2018. The inauguration of the National Human Rights Museum testifies that Taiwan has become a democratic, liberal society which safeguards human rights and has the courage to recognize past victims of political persecution.



Read and Listen to History on Burning Island

► Far-flung Green Island

Green Island, once known as Burning Island, is 33 kilometers to the main land of Taiwan and has an area of 16 square kilometers. It was inhabited over 4,000 years ago by prehistoric human, then renamed as Green Island in 1949, and administered by Taitung County. Chinese from Taiwan and Hsiao Liu Chiou Island settled some 200 years ago in succession, forming Kungkuan, Chungliao, Nanliao, Wenchuan and Liuma Gulley settlements.

► Prison Island Dangling Souls

Green Island hosted Burning Island Vagrants Shelter during Japanese rule, New Life Correction Center in the 1950's, Oasis Villa for political prisoners during Taiwan's authoritarian rule, and it was still a prison island after the end of martial law. Now it is a relic of history and site of Green Island White Terror Memorial Park. Walking into the historical sites and standing in the worn buildings, one's heart beats to the rhythm of the rising and falling waves...

► Preserve Relics Human Rights Tour

Green Island White Terror Memorial Park used to be a prison for political prisoners. This past makes it a "negative tourism" site that induces reflection on human values. Visiting this park, people from home and abroad enjoy its natural setting, but witness Taiwan's hard road to democracy as well.



Former political prisoners guiding the park

Walking down Memory Lane

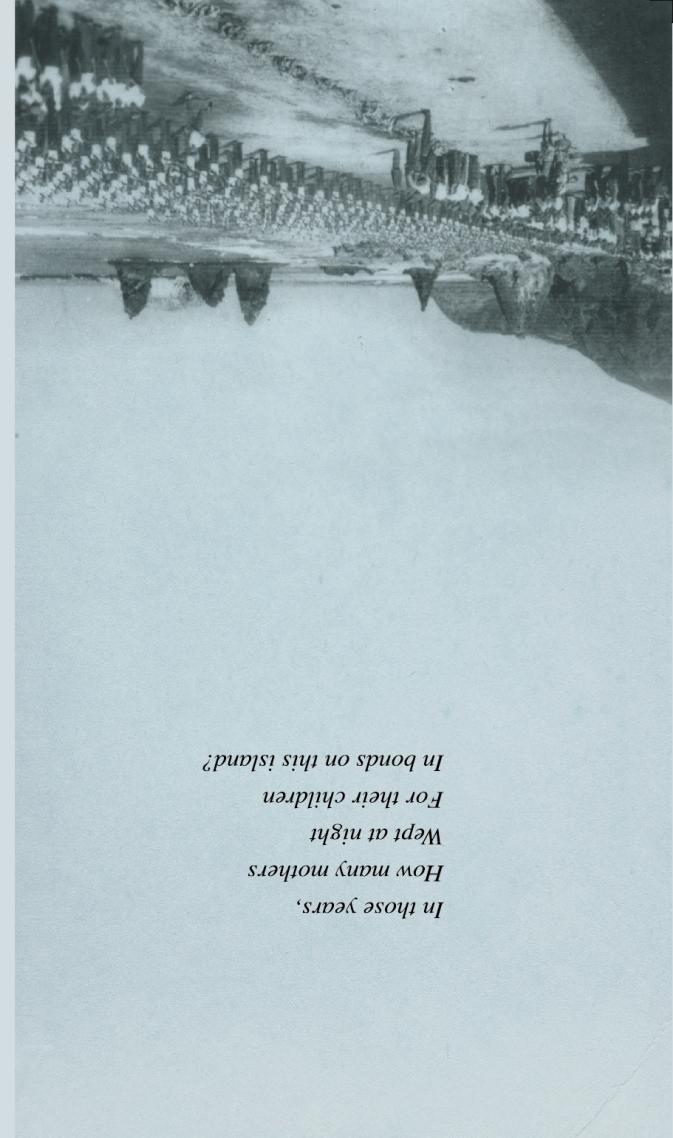
Green Island White Terror Memorial Park

- 1911 From 1911 to 1919, the Japanese Governor-General's Office built Burning Island Vagrants Shelter.
- 1951 Taiwan Provincial Security Command set up New Life Correction Center (Chuang Ching Camp) for ideological reform of political prisoners. The Taiwan Provincial Garrison Command requisitioned land to the east at Liuma Gulley to accommodate gangsters put into the Third Vocational Training Regiment (Tsu Chiang Camp).
- 1965 Political prisoners in the New Life Correction Center were transferred to the Ministry of National Defense Taitung Taiyuan Correction Prison in groups.
- 1970 After the Feb. 8 attempted prison breakout at Taiyuan, the Ministry of National Defense built the Green Island Re-education Prison (Oasis Villa).
- 1972 After Oasis Villa was completed, it held political prisoners from throughout Taiwan.
- 1987 When martial law was lifted, prisoners were transferred out in groups by The Ministry of National Defense. Those in the Third Vocational Training Regiment were sent to Taiyuan Prison. Oasis Villa was administered by Taiwan Green Island Prison, Ministry of Justice.
- 1991 The Third Vocational Training Regiment barracks were transformed into Green Island Vocational Training Center, and the National Military Moral Training Squad moved in temporarily.
- 1998 Shih Ming-teh, himself a former political prisoner, and 15 other legislators proposed to preserve the Oasis Villa. A year later a hearing was held and legislators recommended making it a memorial or museum.
- 1999 Dec. 10, Green Island Human Rights Monument was completed.
- 2000 Nov. 24, Oasis Villa was handed over to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to be transformed into a history museum or a memorial.
- 2001 In May, Tourism Bureau initiated planning of Green Island Human Rights Memorial Park.
- 2002 Dec. 10, Oasis Villa hosted the exhibition preview and opening ceremony.
- 2004 Apr. 29, the Executive Yuan decided to expand the area of the park.
- 2005 Oasis Villa was listed as a historic building by Taitung County.
- 2006 Management handed over to Council for Cultural Affairs, Executive Yuan, and renamed "Green Island Cultural Park".
- 2008 The Park was handed over to National Taitung Living Art Center.
- 2009 In Jun., it was renamed as Green Island Human Rights Cultural Park.
- 2011 National Human Rights Museum Preparatory Office was founded, which administered Jing-Mei and Green Island White Terror Memorial Parks.
- 2014 Jan. 17, it was listed as cultural landscape heritage.
- 2018 Mar. 15, National Human Rights Museum inaugurated. On May 17, Green Island White Terror Memorial Park signs posted.

Reflections on the Past: Learn the history of human rights violations

Lesson Learned: Never repeat Human rights violations and freedom deprivation

Looking Ahead: Support human rights issues, promote human rights ideals, and realize universal values to safeguard democracy and human rights



In bonds on this island?
For their children
Wept at night
How many mothers
In those years,

Sticker here



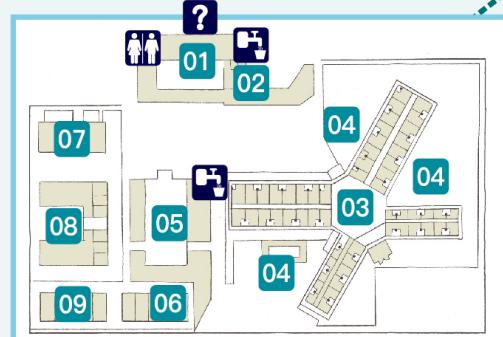
Exploring with the map

Walking into the Memory of White Terror

*Setting foot on Burning Island,
and listen to the whispering waves,
Try to understand the feeling of isolation,
the confinement of body and soul.*

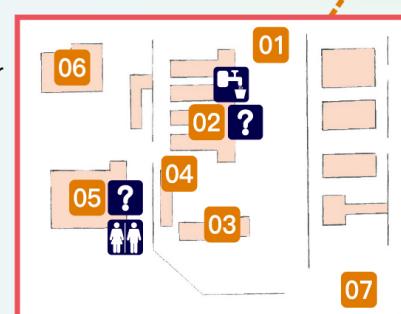
The 32-hectare plot in the northeast corner of the Green Island, isolated on the sea, was Vagrants Shelter during Japanese colonial rule; and it became a major prison in the White Terror period immediately after the ROC government moved to Taiwan in 1949. New Life Correction Center and Oasis Villa were set to confine political prisoners. When martial law was lifted, it was became Green Island Prison under the Ministry of Justice and then the military's moral training center for offenders.

Wax figures in the New Life Correction Center vividly retell the lives of the victims. Oasis Villa, with the eight-sided building (watching four corridors) in the center, was a concentration camp-style prison. This 50:1 model gives visitors an idea of the victims' hard labor and re-education.



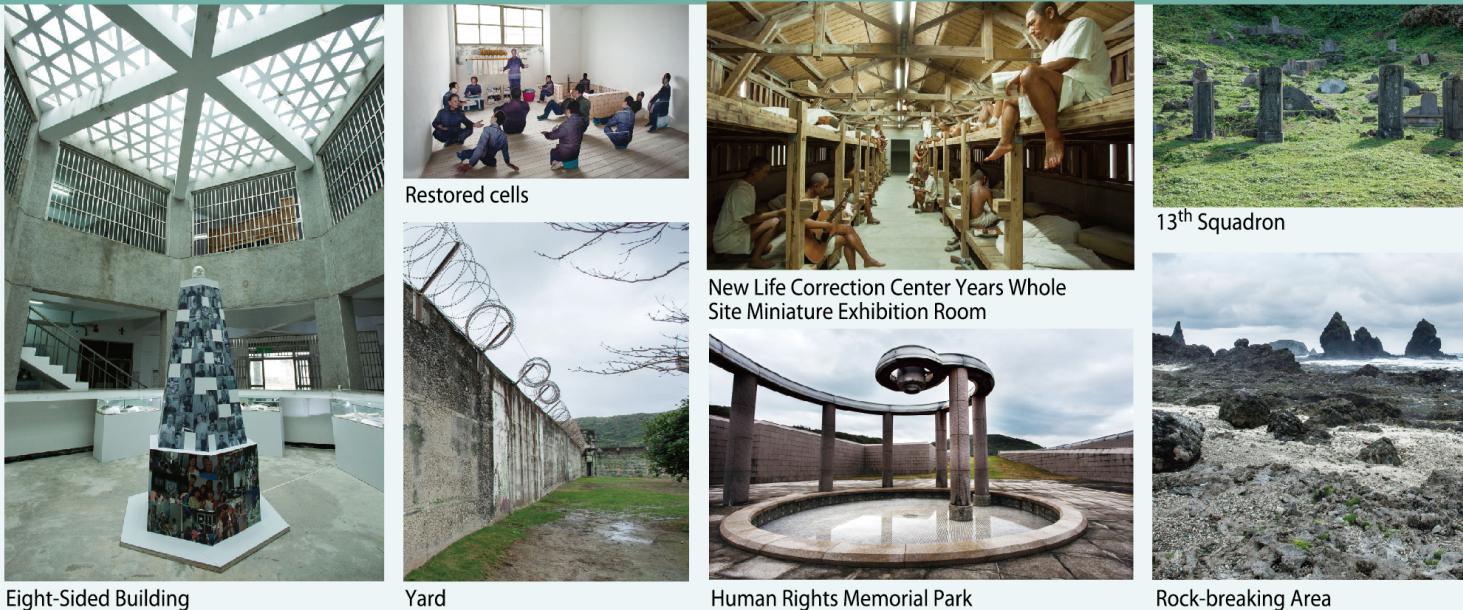
Oasis Villa

- 01 Tourist Service Center
- 02 Visiting Room
- 03 Eight-Sided Building
- 04 Yard
- 05 Auditorium
- 06 Storage (kitchen)
- 07 Special Observation and Medical Room
- 08 Solitary Confinement Cells
- 09 Storage (main kitchen)



New Life Correction Center

- 01 Entrance (New Life House)
- 02 3rd Battalion during New Life Correction Center Years
- 03 Kitchen of 2nd and 3rd Battalions
- 04 Coral Rock Cabin Relic
- 05 Whole Site Miniature Exhibition Room (originally Chung Cheng Hall)
- 06 Shop Relic
- 07 Beneath Szu Wei Peak



Touring the Park

- | | |
|---|--|
| 01 Kung Kuan Point | 10 Green Island Vocational Training Center (Green Island Marine Research Station, Academia Sinica) |
| 02 Human Rights Memorial Park | 11 Liuma Gulley |
| 03 Coast Guard Dormitory | 12 Forts |
| 04 Three-Peak Rock, Generals Rock | 13 Rock-breaking Area |
| 05 Elephant Trunk Rock (Devil's Gate Pass) | 14 13th Squadron |
| 06 Green Island Re-education Prison (Oasis Villa) | 15 Swallow Cave |
| 07 Rock-breaking Area | |
| 08 The Great Wall | |
| 09 New Life Correction Center | |

- 10 Green Island Vocational Training Center (Green Island Marine Research Station, Academia Sinica)
11 Liuma Gulley
12 Forts
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15 Swallow Cave

