

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.



國家人權博物館
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MUSEUM

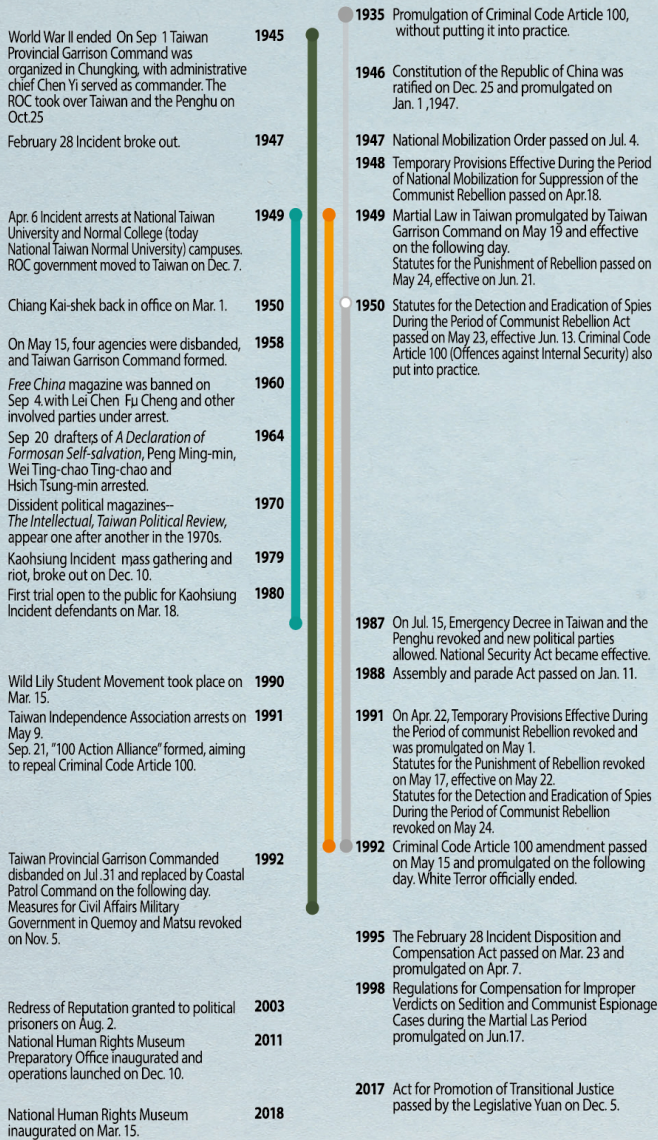
Green Island White Terror Memorial Park



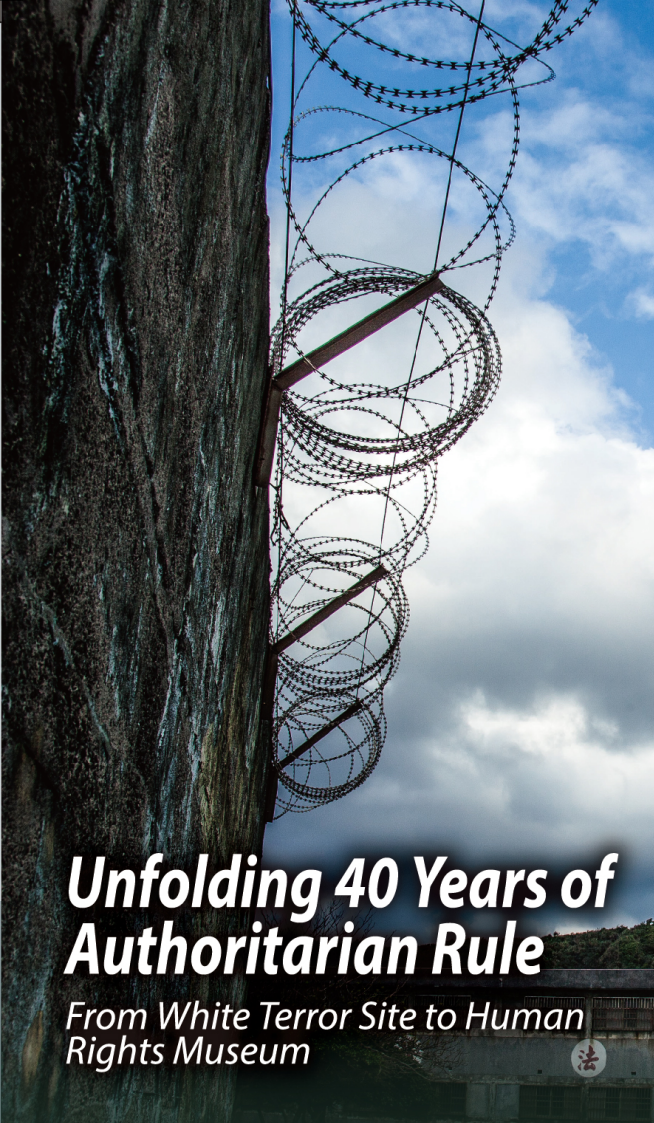
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Related Events and Legal Basis of Taiwan's Authoritarian Rule



■ 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

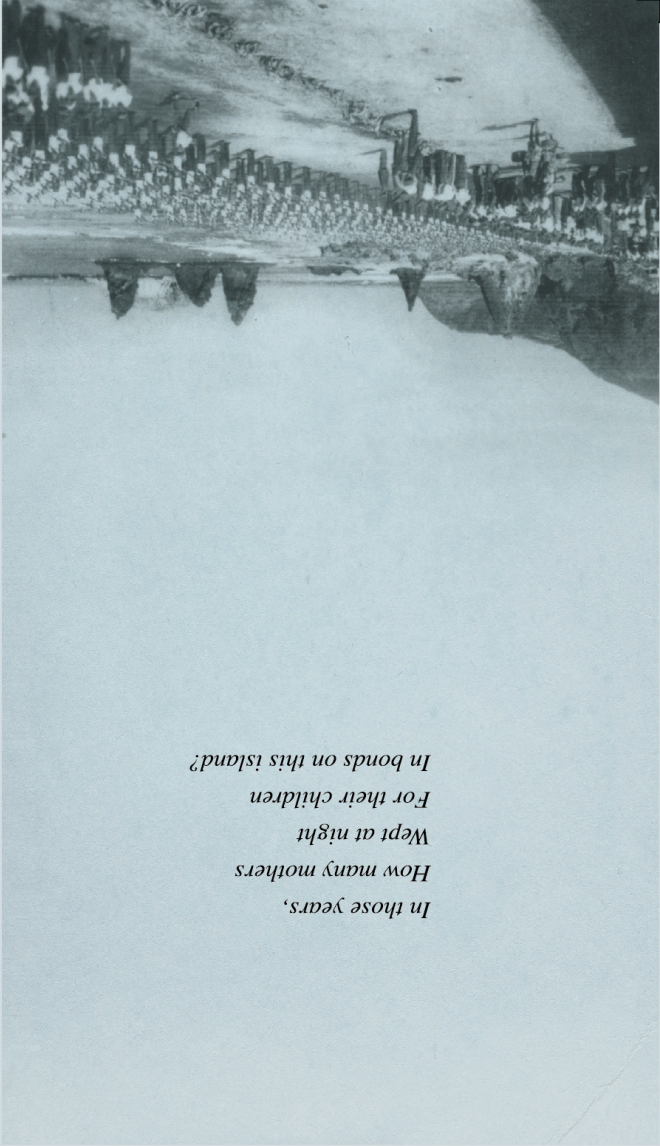
Green Island White Terror Memorial Park

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

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.



Eight-Sided Building



Restored cells



Yard



New Life Correction Center Years Whole Site Miniature Exhibition Room



Human Rights Memorial Park



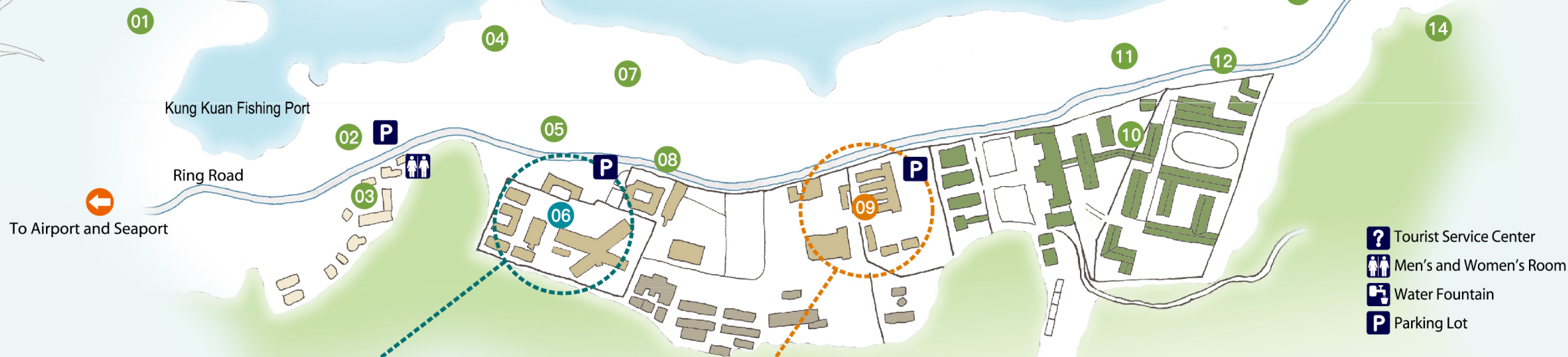
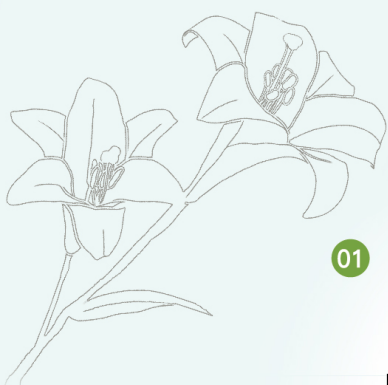
13th Squadron



Rock-breaking Area

Touring the Park

- 01 Kung Kuan Point
- 02 Human Rights Memorial Park
- 03 Coast Guard Dormitory
- 04 Three-Peak Rock, Generals Rock
- 05 Elephant Trunk Rock (Devil's Gate Pass)
- 06 Green Island Re-education Prison (Oasis Villa)
- 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
- 13 Rock-breaking Area
- 14 13th Squadron
- 15 Swallow Cave



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



Coral Rock Cabin Relic



New Life Correction Center Years Whole Site Miniature Exhibition Room



3rd Battalion during New Life Correction Center Years (1)



Shop Relic



3rd Battalion during New Life Correction Center Years (2)