



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	Promulgation of Criminal Code Article 100, without putting it into practice.	1935
February 28 Incident broke out	1947	Constitution of the Republic of China was ratified on Dec. 25 and promulgated on Jan. 1, 1947.	1946
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.	1949	National Mobilization Order passed on Jul. 4.	1947
Chiang Kai-shek back in office on Mar. 1.	1950	Temporary Provisions Effective During the Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion passed on Apr.18.	1948
On May 15, four agencies were disbanded, and Taiwan Garrison Command formed.	1958	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
Free China magazine was banned on Sep. 4 with Lei Chen, Fu Cheng and other involved parties under arrest.	1960	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.	1950
Sep. 20, drafters of A Declaration of Formosan Self-salvation, Peng Ming-min, Wei Ting-chao Ting-chao and Hsich Tsung-min arrested.	1964		
Dissident political magazines—The Intellectual, Taiwan Political Review, appear one after another in the 1970s.	1970	Temporary Provisions Effective During the Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion amended and passed on Mar. 17.	1972
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	On Jul. 15, Emergency Decree in Taiwan and the Penghu revoked and new political parties allowed. National Security Act became effective.	1987
Wild Lily Student Movement took place on Mar. 15.	1990	Assembly and parade Act passed on Jan. 11.	1988
Taiwan Independence Association arrests on May 9. Sep. 21, "100 Action Alliance" formed, aiming to repeal Criminal Code Article 100.	1991		
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	Criminal Code Article 100 amendment passed on May 15 and promulgated on the following day. White Terror officially ended.	1992
Redress of Reputation granted to political prisoners on Aug. 2.	2003	The February 28 Incident Disposition and Compensation Act passed on Mar. 23 and promulgated on Apr. 7.	1995
National Human Rights Museum Preparatory Office inaugurated and operations launched on Dec. 10.	2011	Regulations for Compensation for Improper Verdicts on Sedition and Communist Espionage Cases during the Martial Law Period promulgated on Jun.17.	1998
National Human Rights Museum inaugurated on Mar. 15.	2018	Act for Promotion of Transitional Justice passed by the Legislative Yuan on Dec. 5.	2017



Unfolding 40 Years of Authoritarian Rule From White Terror Site to Human Rights Museum

White Terror Period

1945, Republic of China took the control of Taiwan after Japan's defeat. In 1947, February 28 Incident broke out due to the misadministration of government. Two years later, the regime 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.



Introduction

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.



Read and Listen to History in the National Human Rights Museum

▶▶ Be in The Scene and See for Yourself

With help of interactive films, miniatures, and regular and special exhibitions, one can experience and witness political prisoners' lives during the White Terror period in the original buildings.

▶▶ Real-Person Library Political Prisoners as Your Guides

Former political prisoners are invited to guide tourists through the scenes from those years.

You can make a reservation to experience the real person accounts.

▶▶ Academic Collection and Audio-Visual Services

National Human Rights Museum has a comprehensive collection of White Terror-related books, archives, research results and oral history AV records along with Human Rights Education Center and several reading rooms. The museum also organizes human rights related speeches and workshops.

Introduction

Walking down Memory Lane Jing-Mei White Terror Memorial Park

The National Human Rights Museum was established on March 15th, 2018, and its two divisions are Jing-Mei as well as Green Island Memorial Park. Jingmei White Terror Memorial Park Memorial Park is located in Xindian District, New Taipei City, once was the Taiwan Garrison Command Martial Law Bureau (1968-1992), witnessed national violence against human rights during the period of authoritarian rule.

The Jingmei White Terror Memorial Park was officially inaugurated on May 18th, 2018, in charge of collecting and exhibiting human rights files, historical documents, and historical objects. The park is also dedicated to the promotion of human rights education as well as the preservation of the injustice site, giving it a new life.

1955 Military Justice Personnel Training g Class of Ministry of National Defense (formerly located at No. 128, Chung Cheng Road, Taipei) moved to Er Shih Chang Road, Xindian. Reorganized to the Military Justice Academy after two years.

1967 Military Justice Academy merged into the Political Warfare Academy and relocated. Military Judicial Office of the Taiwan Provincial Garrison Command and the he Military Judicial Bureau o of the Ministry of National Defense formerly located on Qingdao East Road moved. In Oct, construction of Ren-Ai Building started, and completed a year later.

1980 Military Judicial Bureau moved to Kung Kuan.

1992 Taiwan Garrison Command reorganized into the Taiwan Reservists Command and the Coastal Patrol Command, and the detention center of the Military Judicial Office was put under their command.

1999 Ministry of National Defense North District Military Court, the Military High Court, the Military Supreme Court and Prosecutors Office, as w well as the detention center, moved to this location and the site was renamed the National Military Xindian Fuxing Camp.

2001 Vice President Annette Lu proposed preserving the site for historical memory.

2002 The conversion plan of the Ministry of National Defense was as stopped and the camp preserved, as it was to become the Memorial Park for Military Trials During the Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion.

2005 The Executive Yuan changed the name to the Memorial Park for Military Trials During the Martial Law Period on Nov. 3

2007 After military justice agencies were evacuated, the site was listed as historic buildings and renamed as Taiwan Human Rights Jing-Mei Park.

2008 Managed by an ad-hoc committee of the Council for Cultural Affairs and renamed Jing-Mei Cultural Park. On Jun. 24, Executive Yuan approved the name of Jing-Mei Human Rights and Cultural Park.

2011 National Human Rights Museum Preparatory Office became operational, with Jing-Mei and Green Island memorial parks under its jurisdiction.

2018 On Mar. 15, the National Human Rights Museum was inaugurated, and, the sign was hung for Jing-Mei White Terror Memorial Park on May 18.

Map

Opening Hours

9:00-17:00, Tuesday to Sunday; closed on Monday

How to get here

By Car

Freeway Number 3, exit at An Keng Interchange, take a left turn to Huanhe Road (northbound), drive on the right lane along Xiyuan Road and take a right turn at Fuxing Road to the entrance.

By Bus

Take Bus no. 290, 793, 796, 673, 905, 906, 909, 918, 930, G2, G3, G5, G6, or G8 to "Juang-Jing Vocational High School."
Take Bus no. 672 to "Zhongzheng HuanHe Intersection."

By MRT and Bus

1. Disembark at MRT Xindian Line Dapinglin Station and leave from Exit 1 → Ride on the opposite side 918 , G3 , G8 get off at "Zhuang Jing High School Station".
2. Disembark at MRT Xindian Line Dapinglin Station and leave from Exit 4 → Ride on 793, 796 get off at "Zhuang Jing High School Station".

By MRT and On Foot

1. Disembark at MRT Dapinglin Station and take Exit 1 → Minquan Rd → turn right to Jianguo Rd → Fuxing Road; turn left and walk for 10 minutes to reach the Park.
2. Disembark at MRT Shisizhang Station → turn right to Xiyuan Road → turn right to Minsheng Road → at the first forkroad, turn left to Minsheng Road and walk for 5 minutes to the side entrance of the Park.

Add 23150 No 131 Fuxing Road, Xindian, New Taipei City

Tel 02-2218-2438

Fax 02-2218-2436



Exploring with the map Walking into the Memory of White Terror

Let's examine, reveal and unlock the memories and scars on the exact spot.

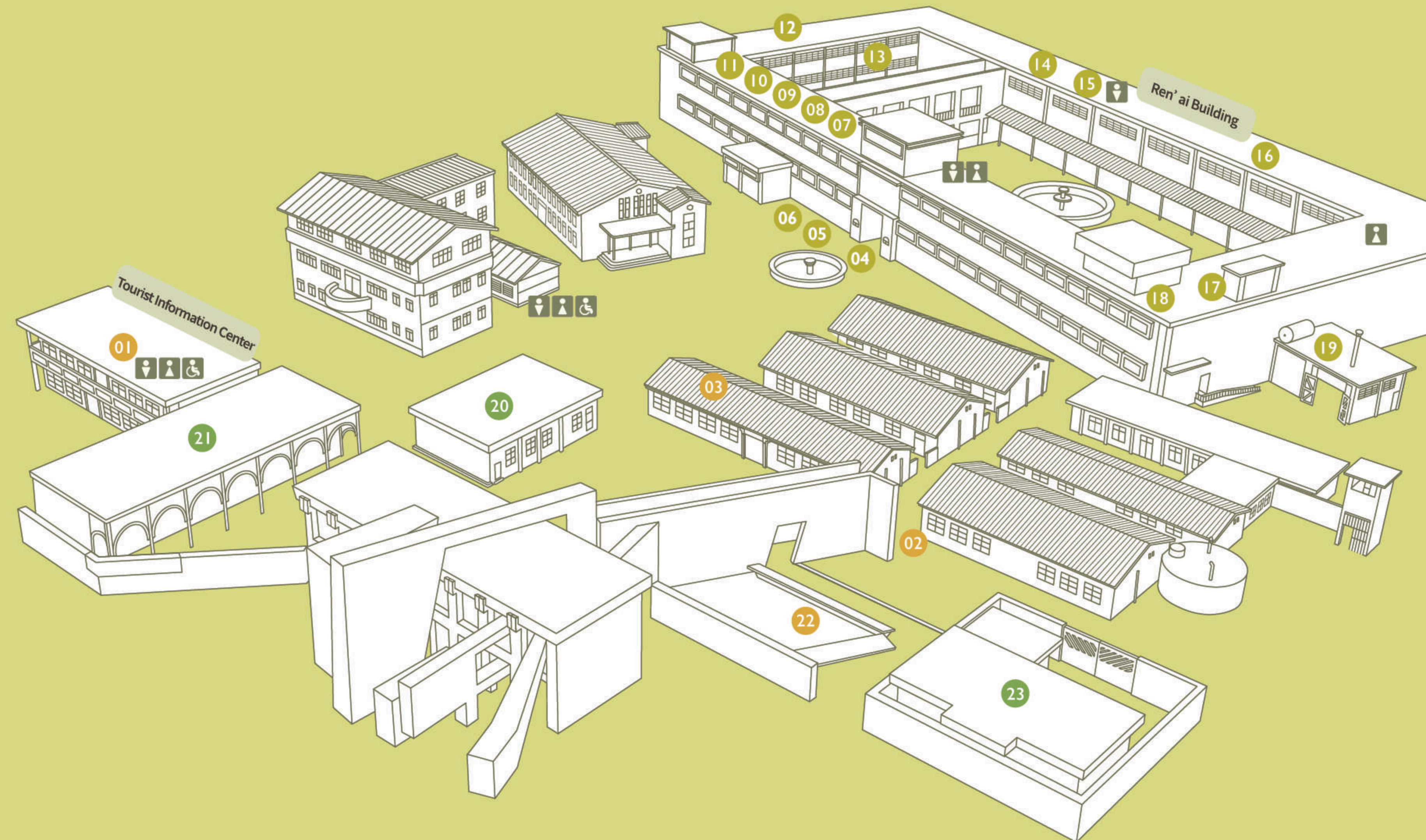
Next to Xiulang Bridge, Xindian, the site used to be the Military Justice Academy campus; and later became the location of security agencies and detention center of Taiwan Garrison Command and Ministry of National Defense. During the White Terror period, political prisoners were detained, prosecuted, tried and imprisoned here. The Formosa Magazine Incident trial of 1980 was held in the First Court.

The complete tour takes about 120 minutes. Ren-Ai Building was where political prisoners were detained and the First Court and the Military Court were where they were tried. Exhibitions in the barracks can offer visitors a glimpse of life during the White Terror period, while to the right visitors can explore the states of mind of political prisoners with the help of different themes.

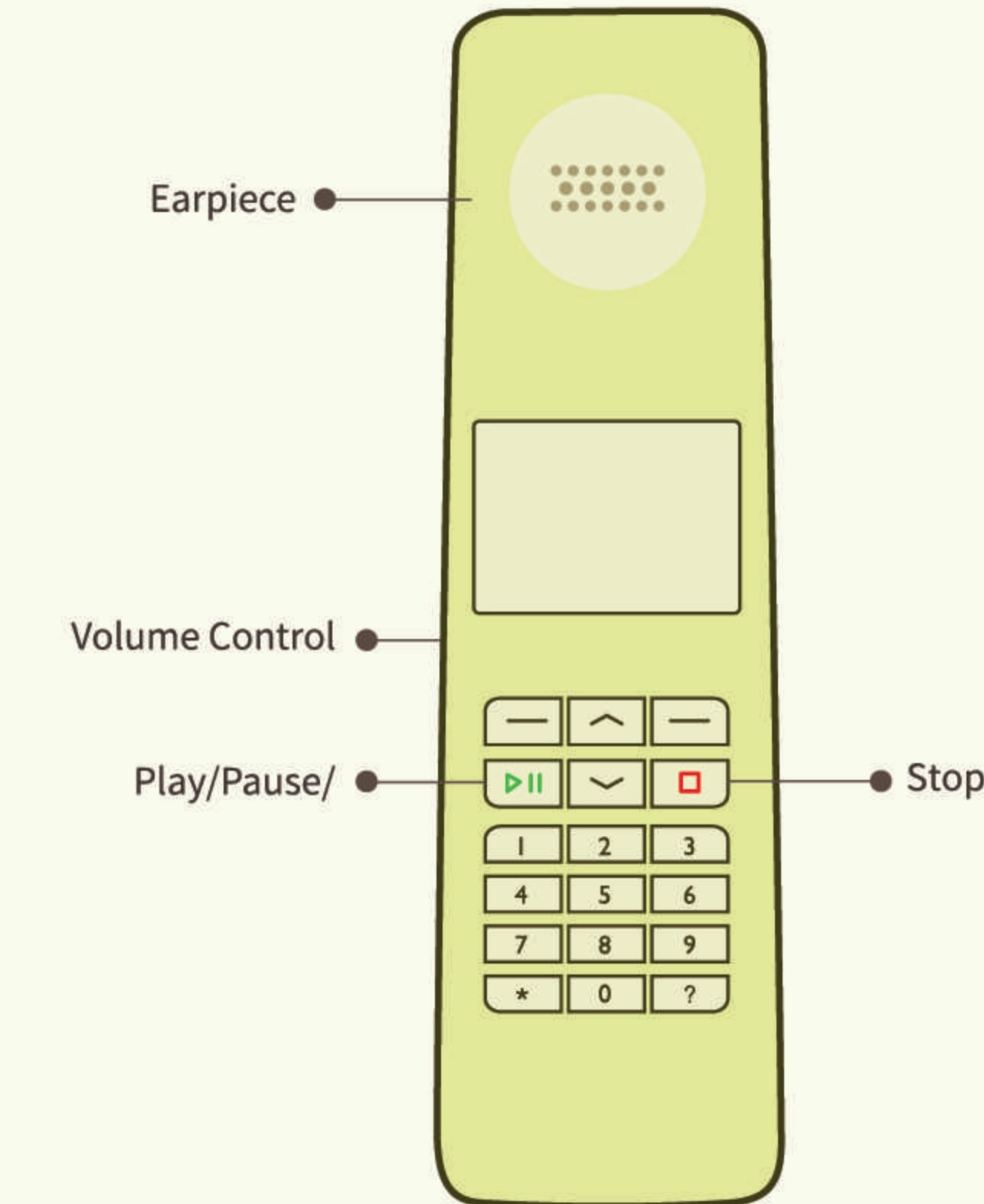
For a theme tour, it is suggested that you take one of the following tours according to the tour numbers.

- **An Introduction to the White Terror** — 20 minutes
01 ▶ 02 ▶ 03 ▶ 22
- **The Road for Political Prisoners and Their Family Members** — 60 minutes
04 ▶ 05 ▶ 06 ▶ 07 ▶ 08 ▶ 09 ▶ 10 ▶ 11
12 ▶ 13 ▶ 14 ▶ 15 ▶ 16 ▶ 17 ▶ 18 ▶ 19
- **The Trail and Significant Political Cases** 15 minutes
20 ▶ 21 ▶ 23

- 01 Introduction to the Memorial Park
- 02 Barracks No. 1-6
- 03 Exhibition Introduction
- 04 Xiezhi Fountain& Ren-Ai Building
- 05 The Road to Family Visitations
- 06 Emotional feelings of visiting family members
- 07 Guardhouse and Attorney Interview Room
- 08 Medical Clinic
- 09 Grocery Store
- 10 Visiting Room
- 11 Cells
- 12 Cells on the second floor
- 13 Exercise Yard
- 14 Mess Hall
- 15 Library
- 16 Art workshop and garment factory (Special Exhibition Hall)
- 17 Laundry Factory(Ironing Area)
- 18 Laundry Factory(Laundry Section)
- 19 Boiler Room
- 20 Military Court
- 21 The First Court
- 22 Human Rights Memorial
- 23 Special Jail Quarter for Wang Hsi- Ling



Audio guide instructions



- 01 Press tour number.
- 02 Press the green button to play.
- 03 Begin listening.
- 04 You can adjust volume by using the control knob on the left side of the device.
- 05 If you want to change to a different tour, press stop. Wait until the number returns to 0, then enter the number of the tour you wish to listen.

Tour Information

* Free Services

Audio Guides

Audio guides in Mandarin, English, Japanese, Taiwanese, Hakka, Korean, Indonesian, Vietnamese, and Thai.

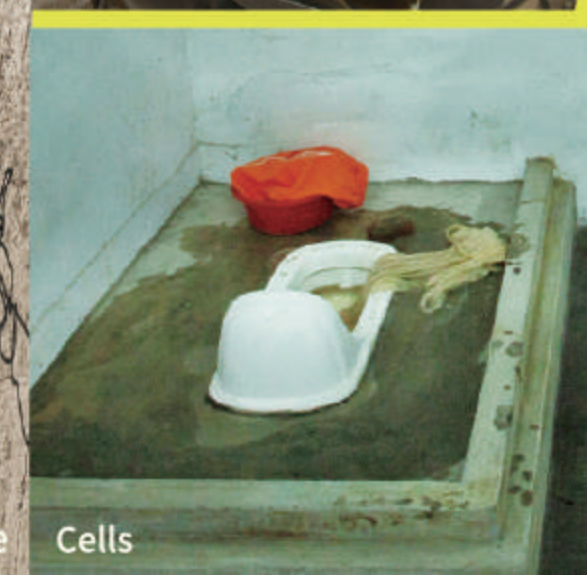
Guided Tours

Guided Tours of Ren' ai Building are offered from Tuesdays to Sundays at 10:30 and 14:30 in Mandarin. Available to walk-in visitors.

Group Tours

Group tours in Mandarin and English are available for groups of ten or more visitors. Please make reservations by phone or online.

>> 02-8219-2692



White Dove Square

Cells

Mess Hall

Laundry Factory (Laundry Section)

Laundry Factory (Laundry Section)

Visiting Room

Ren' ai Building

Medical Clinic

Human Rights Memorial