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14

November 8, 1980

Elections — a tale of two countries

Comparing the United States

Whatever one's feelings about the candidates and issues in the recently concluded American elections, one can say that the system works: if a majority of the voting populace is dissatisfied with a particular candidate or party, then this dissatisfaction can be expressed by a vote for the opposition party or for an opposition candidate. A person who has sufficient financial and/or organizational backing can declare his or her candidacy for a particular position and launch a campaign in an attempt to unseat the incumbent.

In these political campaigns heated verbal exchanges are not uncommon, but, by and large, the candidates follow certain rules in the conduct of their campaign. Furthermore, the candidates and their aides are free to speak their mind without fear of intimidation by a secret police or other organizations under the control of the incumbent. In this process the press plays an important role: most illegalities or improper practices are generally quickly exposed.

....with Taiwan

We contrast the situation described above with the conditions in Taiwan, where elections are coming up in the beginning of December 1980. Some persons argue that it is unfair to compare Taiwan with the United States: they say that the political climate in Taiwan is "relatively open" — if one compares it with that of China or of other closed political systems. Our response to that argument is twofold: first, it is always possible to find a "worse condition" somewhere in the world, but if one wants to make progress, one should compare the existing political system (in this case of Taiwan) with what it *could* be. Secondly, if it concerns *anything but* political freedom, the Taiwan authorities are always more than eager to compare the situation in Taiwan with that of the Western industrialized countries. So, why not compare Taiwan with the West too, when it concerns freedom of expression, freedom of the press, and political participation?

Several observations may be made:

1. The upcoming elections in Taiwan are only partial elections: the Nationalist Chinese authorities still cling to the fiction that they are the government of all of China, and they maintain in place several executive and legislative bodies which purportedly represent the population of all of China's provinces. Even if we could assume that the legislators to be elected in the upcoming elections would be representative of Taiwan's populace, then these legislative bodies as a whole would still be under the complete control of the Nationalist Chinese old guard, as the following figures show:

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

	Surviving members of those elected in 1947	To be elected in 1980	Total
National Assembly	1153	76	1229
Legislative Yuan	323	96	419
Control Yuan	43	32	75

2. A second factor which severely reduces the responsiveness of the Taiwan government to popular desires lies in the unbalanced division of power between the legislative branch, the executive branch, and the military/security apparatus. The legislative bodies fulfill a rubber-stamp function: most Power is centered in the Executive Yuan, which maintains its influence by balancing the various competing security agencies against each other.

The President (Chiang Ching-kuo) — who is positioned above the five Yuans — is duly “reelected” by the National Assembly every six years. In fact, the re-election of the President is the only responsibility of the National Assembly delegates: for this they receive US\$ 500.- per month, and a US\$ 3000.- bonus each time they participate in what was characterized by the **Far Eastern Economic Review** (March 31, 1978, pp. 13-14) as a “ritual task.”

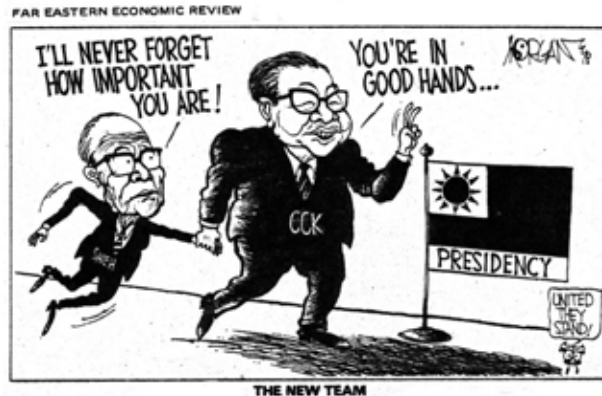
3. The third criticism which may be raised against the political system in Taiwan is that the Nationalist Chinese Kuomintang does not allow opposition parties to function. On paper there are two other parties, but these have only a few delegates, and are under the total control of the Kuomintang. In fact, they get their operating budget paid by the Kuomintang. The true opposition to the Kuomintang is formed by a loose coalition of “non-KMT” persons. These persons — who have their power base mainly in the native Taiwanese population — have attempted to pressure the government to move towards formation of a truly representative political system in Taiwan. These attempts have been harshly repressed, particularly by the military and the secret police agencies (which are under the complete control of Chinese mainlanders). Many prominent non-KMT opposition leaders are now serving long prison sentences.

A History of Repression

Repression of the political opposition is not a new phenomenon in Taiwan: in 1947 between 15,000 and 20,000 Taiwanese were brutally murdered by Chiang Kai-shek’s troops in the so-called “February 28 incident” (see the account by U.S. embassy officer George Kerr: **Formosa Betrayed**. Boston’ Iloughton & Mifflin’ 1965). When in 1960 prominent mainlander intellectual Lei Chen proposed the formation of an opposition party, he was arrested and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. Every year numerous publications which do not follow the government’s “recover the mainland” line are confiscated or banned.

In short, the Taiwan authorities are continuing to pretend that Taiwan is “Free China”, while at the same time preventing the native Taiwanese from participating in the political system.

This brings us to the question of the native Taiwanese vs. Chinese mainlander dichotomy. Apologists for the KMT point to the fact that several native Taiwanese hold high positions in the government of Taiwan. Vice-President Hsieh T'ung-ming () and Governor Lin Yang-k'ang () are often mentioned in this context. Our response is that none of these Taiwanese were elected to their positions. Any repressive regime can find some local collaborators to make it appear as if it had local support: the Vichy government in Nazi-occupied France and the present "Afghan" government in Afghanistan are prime examples.



It has also been argued that the "native Taiwanese" vs. "Chinese mainlander" differences have diminished over the years since Taiwan was first occupied by the Nationalist Chinese. This assessment may have been accurate before last year's Kaohsiung incident. However, the subsequent arrest and reported torture of the native Taiwanese opposition leaders have sharply increased the differences between the two groups.

The most important component of the differences relates to the ultimate goals of the two groups: the Nationalist Chinese generally still see the recovery of the mainland as their goal. All other objectives are considered subordinate to this one. Of course they have made preparations, just in case their objective is not reached: many high-level government and military officials have a U.S. "Green Card" or have actually become U.S. citizens and have acquired extensive property here.

The imprisoned opposition leaders, as well as most native Taiwanese want to work towards the establishment of a democratic political-system in Taiwan. They believe that Taiwan is a viable economic and political entity, and argue that the decision on the future status of the island should be made by the Taiwanese themselves. They perceive that many mainlanders have a "hotel" and "toothbrush" mentality: such mainlanders consider Taiwan a temporary residence from which they will either "recover the mainland" or — in the worst case — pack their toothbrush (everything else is in the United States already) and flee to the comfort of their home in California or on Long Island.

Restrictions on Campaigning

The upcoming elections must thus be seen against the background of the points outlined above. Already there are some indications that Kuomintang officials intend to make it difficult for opposition candidates to run for office. The Far Eastern Economic Review (October 24, 1980, p. 19) compares the coming elections to a sports match between one competitor and an umpire: the umpire sets the rules, plays the game, and makes the calls.

The election law, which was passed last spring, stipulates that candidates may not buy radio or TV time, or purchase advertisements in newspapers. However, the law does not prevent the KMT-controlled media from fully covering the campaigns of the KMT candidates and paying no attention to the opposition candidates.

The new law also says that the candidates may only campaign for fifteen days prior to the December 6, 1980 election date. During the first half of this period the candidates may organize public election appearances, but

must notify a KMT election committee of the time and place of these appearances at least three days in advance., Any candidate who violates this rule, or any other one on the books, forfeits his/her election and is subject to a maximum of two years imprisonment. There is no appeal possible against the decision of the election tribunal.

During the second week of the election campaign only the government can sponsor campaign activities. It will thus be very easy for the government to manipulate the campaign and prevent native Taiwanese candidates from reaching their constituencies.

Further restrictions are that campaign aides are allowed to work only for one candidate, and that a candidate's staff may only work within the candidate's own district. A major strategy of the opposition's Campaign Coalition of the aborted 1978 election was to have opposition candidates and their campaign aides crisscross the island and speak in support of several candidates at the same time. The new restrictions are thus clearly aimed at the opposition candidates.

Still, in spite of the many hurdles and of the threat of two years imprisonment at the slightest real or imaginary campaign infraction, a number of members of the democratic opposition are planning to run for office. Several wives and lawyers of the imprisoned opposition leaders are among them. We wish them well.

ICHRT Newsletter becomes ...

Taiwan Communiqué



Starting December 1, 1980 our Newsletter will have a new name: **Taiwan Communiqué**, and the name of our organization will be shortened to International Committee for Human Rights in Taiwan (ICHRT). These are, if anything, more elegant names, easier to pronounce, and easier to remember.

The new logo symbolizes our hope that during the coming years Taiwan can move from the darkness of medieval repression to the light of a democratic future. We will gradually expand Taiwan Communiqué to a 16-page format, and we will also cover economic and social issues.

Subscriptions to the ICDHRT-Newsletter will carry over to **Taiwan Communiqué**. Readers who have not yet paid a subscription fee are urged to do so: our computer has informed us that it will gradually phase out non-payers from the mailing list.

We are open to suggestions on the format and contents of our publication. We also welcome brief articles and comments on recent developments in Taiwan for publication in **Taiwan Communiqué**.

Kaohsiung Tapes

In the first issue of Taiwan Communiqué we will hopefully be able to publish excerpts from a transcript of tapes made during the Kaohsiung incident. The transcript is presently being translated into English and prepared for publication.

Congressman Jim Leach (R-IO), who personally reviewed the transcript, stated that he found "...no credible evidence for the Government's claim that those arrested (the opposition leaders) advocated sedition or violent overthrow of the Government. Repeatedly speakers appealed for calm."

Prison report

1. Lin Hung-hsuan's condition worsens. In the Prison Report of our Newsletter #13 (September 8, 1980) we briefly mentioned the precarious physical condition of Presbyterian theologian Lin Hung-hsuan, one of the "Kaohsiung Eight", who is serving a twelve years' sentence in the Taiwan Garrison Command prison near Taipei.



Lin Hung-hsuan
(林弘宣)

We have recently learned that Mr. Lin is now also suffering from an ear infection, severe back pains, and a urinary tract infection. Mr. Lin's family has repeatedly appealed to the authorities for medical treatment for Mr. Lin, but all these requests were turned down.

We urge our readers to appeal to the Taiwan authorities to allow Mr. Lin to receive medical treatment in a civilian hospital.

2. Shih Ming-teh's hunger strike. In our September Newsletter we also reported on the hunger strike of Mr. Shih on Green Island. Apparently two or three days after Mr. Shih started the hunger strike (on September 1, 1980) the conditions under which he was being held were relaxed: he was allowed some reading material and was given some exercise time outside his cell. However, when it became known in Taiwan that Mr. Shih's wife Linda had started a hunger strike in front of Ronald Reagan's campaign headquarters in Los Angeles, the just granted "privileges" were removed again. We do not know what Mr. Shih's present condition is.

Linda Arrigo continued her hunger strike until September 13, and received coverage in the Los Angeles Times ("Taiwan Regime Protested, Couple a World Apart Are United by Hunger" September 10, 1980).

3. Long-term Prisoners on Green Island. Recently we received some information on three long-term political prisoners, who are being detained on Green Island:

- a. **Chuang Hsin-nan** (), 50 years old. Mr. Chuang was one of the Green Island prisoners who talked to a visiting Amnesty International delegation in the beginning of this year. Up until that time he had

been allowed to move relatively freely within the prison compound. After he talked to the Amnesty delegation he was mistreated, put into solitary confinement, and his feet were locked in chains.

- b. **Tai Hua-kuang** (), age unknown. Mr. Tai has also been locked in chains several times, each time for approximately three months. Mr. Tai's family has been prevented from visiting him since early this year, after he told one of his visiting relatives that approximately twenty other detainees were also locked in chains.
- c. **Wans Ching-hsiung** (), a Chinese mainlander, who is approximately 50 years old. He served in the Nationalist Chinese military as a company commander. He subsequently studied philosophy at National Taiwan University, received a Master's degree, and taught at the Chinese Culture Academy in Taipei. In 1973 he was arrested for "left-wing activities" (e.g. reading an article about China in TIME magazine), and sentenced to ten years imprisonment on Green Island.

In 1975 Mr. Wang's sentence was reduced to six years and eight months, but when the prison term had been completed in January 1980, he was returned to Green Island for unexplained reasons.

- 4. **Minor detainees moved.** Three persons who were arrested in connection with hiding Shih Ming-teh were recently moved from the Taiwan Garrison Command Detention Center. Ms. Lin Wen-chen (), principal of Calvin Theological College for Women; Ms. Chang Wen-ying () dental technician from Taichung; and Lutheran Minister Wu Wen () are now being detained at the Panchiao "Experimental Institute for Production Education", where they are allowed to receive family visits daily.

Dr. Chai Trong-rong Addresses Congressional Seminar

On August 7, 1980 Dr. Trong R. Chai, professor of political- science at Medgar Evers College of the City University of New York, and representative of the Formosan Association for Human Rights, addressed a congressional seminar in Washington D.C.

Professor Chai started by presenting a brief historical perspective of the developments in Taiwan; he discussed the Kaohsiung incident, and the subsequent arrest and torture of opposition leaders, and then stated:

"These harsh measures will no doubt make the Taiwanese people feel that Chiang's regime is no less oppressive than the Communist Party of China and it makes little difference if the KMT or the CPC governs them. The spirit and the determination of Taiwanese to resist Chinese aggression will, therefore, be greatly weakened. If their will to freedom is lost, the lesson learned from the war in South Vietnam shows, Taiwan will perish, even though the United States provides the KMT with a large quantity of sophisticated weapons.

Current educational and economic development in Taiwan simply do not allow dictatorship. Only when differences between the KMT and the Taiwanese people are resolved in a peaceful, democratic manner, will political stability in Taiwan be realized. High-handed suppression by the KMT will only escalate popular resistance, and an unstable Taiwan will give China an excuse to "liberate" Taiwanese from the KMT's oppression.

Events in Iran and Afghanistan demonstrate that the best way to deal with a crisis is to prevent it from occurring, not wait until it occurs. The United States can prevent a crisis in Taiwan — even strengthen Taiwan’s defense — if Congress decides to take the following actions:

1. intensify its investigation of violations of human rights by the Taipei authorities by sending delegations to Taiwan and holding Congressional hearings at home;
2. pass a resolution to express its concern over the current human rights situation in Taiwan, as the Canadian Parliament has done recently, and to urge the KMT to lift its martial law;
3. ban the sale to Taiwan of any kind of military goods and services until martial law has been lifted and violations of human rights have been corrected — in particular, until all people recently arrested in connection with the Kaohsiung Incident have been freed.

In fact, such actions by the Congress are mandated by the Taiwan Relations Act of April 10, 1979, which clearly states: ‘Nothing contained in this act shall contravene the interest of the United States in human rights, especially with respect to the human rights of all the approximately eighteen million inhabitants of Taiwan. The preservation and enhancement of the human rights of all the people on Taiwan are hereby reaffirmed as objectives of the United States.’”

The full text of Professor Chai’s statement was entered into the Congressional Record by Senator Edward M. Kennedy (September 10, 1980).

Reagan and Taiwan

With regard to Taiwan, President-elect Reagan has more than a handful of challenges ahead of him. There is not only China’s insistence that “Taiwan is part of China” but there is also the Nationalist Chinese persistence that “we will recover the mainland.” To keep these two from going at each other’s throat is one problem. Another question, with which Mr. Reagan has not grappled yet, is the native Taiwanese insistence that they themselves should determine the future status of the island.

The Nationalist Chinese authorities were overjoyed by Reagan’s election victory. They see it as a grand opportunity to shore up their prestige, which had fallen to dangerously low levels after U.S. de-recognition. However, the native Taiwanese greet Reagan’s impending ascent to power with mixed feelings: they are concerned that Mr. Reagan will disregard the issues of political freedom and human rights in Taiwan.

Dr. C.C. Sun, Director, Pacific Region, of the Taiwanese Association of America, recently stated: “If Mr. Reagan were truly concerned with the well-being of Taiwan’s people, then he would convince the Nationalist Chinese to allow opposition parties to function. If he is sincerely interested in a free Taiwan, then he should urge the Kuomintang to end martial law (in force since 1949, the longest in modern history - Ed.) and to release imprisoned opposition leaders. The best defense against communism is still democracy, and not the Kuomintang’s police-repression.”

Much will thus depend on how Mr. Reagan approaches the Taiwan authorities. If he is blindly supportive of them, and disregards the pattern of persistent violations against the basic human and political rights of the native Taiwanese, then the Taiwanese may develop a hatred for the United States similar to that which evolved in Iran during the years when the U.S. government was supportive of the Shah and disregarded the repressive practices of the SAVAK.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Reagan is willing to attempt to convince the Taiwan authorities to end martial law, release the imprisoned opposition leaders, and to move towards a multi-party political system which really represents the people on Taiwan, then the outlook for the future relations between the United States and Taiwan is relatively rosy. Mr. Reagan is in a much better position to deal with the Taiwan authorities than Mr. Carter was. We hope he takes advantage of this opportunity.

Having said this, we must state that Mr. Reagan's choice of foreign policy advisers does not encourage us to be optimistic. Mr. Richard Allen's case has been sufficiently discussed by the Wall Street Journal (October 28, 1980). Two other top-level aides, Messrs. Michael Deaver and Peter Hannaford served for several years as paid agents for the Taiwan government in this country ("Two Reagan Advisors on Payroll of the Government of Taiwan", Washington Post, June 6, 1980). A fourth person, Ray Cline — who is also often mentioned as a Reagan adviser — professes to be an academician, but at the same time runs a latter-day China lobby out of his Georgetown University Office. Mr. Cline is even reported to be lobbying against the interests of the native Taiwanese ("A Friend of Taiwan", Washington Post, June 29, 1980).

We hope that Mr. Reagan will look beyond the abovementioned foursome for advice on Taiwan. Certainly there are highly qualified Republicans such as Congressmen Jim Leach (IO) and Joel Pritchard (WA), who can give Mr. Reagan much better advice than he got from the abovementioned four during the election campaign.

A Comment

Another Taiwanese reaction to Mr. Reagan's statements about upgrading relations between the United States and the Nationalist Chinese regime on Taiwan was the one by Mr. David Shaw. We reprint Mr. Shaw's article below:

REAGAN AND TAIWAN

In view of Ronald Reagan's recent call for "official U.S. recognition" of the Nationalist Chinese regime on Taiwan and his support of the full implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act, it is hard to believe that an American Presidential candidate could be unaware of the severe human rights violations which have been continuously committed by the so called "the free Republic of China," supported by Reagan.

Since the Kaohsiung incident last December, 52 intellectuals (please note that all of them are Taiwanese, not Chinese) including congressmen, lawyers, editors, writers and clergymen have been imprisoned for their belief in democracy. Many of them, such as Mr. Lin Yi-hsiung, a prominent lawyer, were inhumanely tortured.

The trial of these human rights fighters, according to *Chicago Tribune* editorial, March 22, 1980, is "... less amusing than mad. As a model of prosperity and economic egalitarianism Taiwan is in a position to recover its lost support in a world that remains largely sympathetic to its unhappy political position. Instead, it shows an ugly, and untypical, face of repression."

The editorial also stated that ". . . [the Nationalist Chinese] leaders [on Taiwan] seem determined to make themselves an international laughingstock by going ahead with a sedition trial against eight advocates of Taiwanese independence. The charges read like a Gilbert and Sullivan plot to anybody who is not thoroughly steeped in the lost-cause mentality of the Kuomintang, the party that rules Taiwan and claims to rule all of China."

At this moment, a particular concern must be given to Mr. Shih Ming-teh, a highly respected general manager of the now banned *Formosa Magazine*. As a result of the life sentence handed down by the military court on April 19, 1980, Mr. Shih is currently being held in solitary confinement in Green Island Prison Camp, the most notorious political prison off the Southeast Coast of Taiwan.

According to the reports from Mr. Shih's family in Taiwan, he

is prohibited from reading, exercising, receiving mails and writing letters. Furthermore, he is not given any medical treatment for his back, which was severely injured during interrogation way back in 1962.

To protest against these inhumane treatments, Mr. Shih began a hunger strike on September 1, 1980. His wife Linda Arrigo, an American citizen, also started her hunger strike on September 2 in front of Reagan's campaign headquarters in Los Angeles.

Sources from the International Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Taiwan (ICDHRT), with its headquarters based in Seattle and Tokyo, reports that Linda Arrigo calls her hunger strike an act of solidarity with her husband and an act of protest against Reagan's insensitivity to the human rights violations in Taiwan. She says, according to ICDHRT, that Reagan has been supportive of the repressive Nationalist Chinese re-

gime on Taiwan, and has failed to speak out for freedom and democracy for the suppressed Taiwanese, who constitute 85 percent of the island's population.

The Taiwanese community around the country is urging U.S. Government officials, members of Congress, and American citizens to express their concerns over Mr. Shih's torturous prison sufferings to the Nationalist Chinese authorities of Taiwan. Please send letters to Ronald Reagan, (Republican Campaign Headquarters, 9841 Airport Blvd., Rm 1430, Los Angeles, CA 90045) requesting that Mr. Shih be given immediate medical attention and that he be allowed to exercise his fundamental rights guaranteed by the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

DAVID SHAW

Member of Amnesty
International
U.S. Group 8, Boulder, CO.

Articles & Publications

1. **Index on Censorship.** The upcoming issue of Index on Censorship (Volume 9, No. 6, December 1980, pp. 45-55) contains an excellent article on the lack of freedom of the press in Taiwan. The article, titled "Taiwan's dissidents", presents an informative overview of political developments in Taiwan, and focuses on the suppression of opposition-minded publications by the Taiwan authorities.

Index on Censorship is published by Writers and Scholars Educational Trust in London, and is available in the United States through the Fund For Free Expression, 205 E. 42nd, St., Rm. 1303, New York, N.Y., 10017.

2. **The Asian Center.** This New York-based organization just published (jointly with the Formosan Organization for Human Rights) a booklet titled "Repression in Taiwan; A Look at the Kaohsiung Rally and Trials." Available from: The Asian Center, 198 Broadway, New York, N.Y., 10038. 34 pages, \$ 2.25 (including postage).
3. **AMPO, Japan-Asia Quarterly Review.** The summer issue of AMPO (Volume 12, No. 2) published an article by Japanese journalist Ohashi Seiko, analyzing the political trends in Taiwan before and after "Kaohsiung." Available from: Pacific-Asia Resources Center, P.O. Box 5250, Tokyo International, Japan.

4. **MONSOON.** The June issue of this Hong Kong-based, English-language publication contained a series of articles on Taiwan (Vol. 3, No. 5). Available from Monsoon Publishing Co., Box 1992, G.P.O., Hong Kong.
5. **Roanoke Times and World News.** On October 12, 1980 this Roanoke, VA newspaper published an excellent interview with a Taiwanese scholar living in the United States. Staff writer Michael Ollove presents an accurate picture of the developments in Taiwan as seen through the eyes of Taiwanese living in the United States.
6. **Far Eastern Economic Review.** During the past several months the REVIEW has carried several informative articles:
 - a. "Limiting political ambitions," by correspondent Phil Kurata (August 8, 1980, pp. 20-21).
 - b. "Silence, please, for the elections" in which Kurata describes the government's banning of three publications in preparations for the December elections. Kurata concludes: "Much of the political discussion of the upcoming elections will have to be whispered." (August 29, 1980, pg. 22).
 - c. "Taiwan remains the Touchstone", by David Bonavia, discussing the triangular relationship between Taiwan, the United States and China (October 24, 1980, pp. 17-18).
 - d. "Competitor and Umpire," in which Phil Kurata compares the upcoming elections in Taiwan to a sports match between one competitor and the umpire, who sets the rules, plays the game, and makes the calls (October 24, 1980, p. 19).

Action

Lin Hung-hsuan ().

In our Prison Report (page 5) we mentioned that Mr. Lin suffers from several ailments. The prison authorities have refused requests by Mr. Lin's family for medical treatment. We urge our readers to write to the persons mentioned below, and request that Mr. Lin be allowed to receive medical treatment in a civilian hospital.

Mr. Lin is a theologian. He graduated from Tainan Theological College and from 1977 to 1979 he did graduate work at Drew University, Madison, N.J. When he was here in the United States he was inspired by the democratic political system and the respect for human rights in this country. He decided to return to Taiwan to try to help the democratic movement in his country.

He joined the staff of Formosa Magazine, and became the manager of its Kaohsiung office. He was arrested following last December's Kaohsiung incident, and in March he was tried — along with seven other opposition leaders — by a military court on charges of "sedition." On April 18 he was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment.

Mr. Lin is married, and he and his wife have a small daughter.

Please write to your Senator/Congressman and bring Mr. Lin's case to their attention. Also write to:

President Chiang Ching-kuo
Office of the President
Chieh Shou Hall
Taipei TAIWAN

Chinese Association for
Human Rights
8th. Floor, 100 Hengyang Rd.
Taipei TAIWAN

Coordinating Council for
North American Affairs
attn. Konsin Shah
5161 River Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

President-elect Ronald Reagan
9841 Airport Boulevard, Rm. 1430
Los Angeles, CA, 90045

ICHRT 新聞信, 從 12 月開始新名稱為 TAIWAN COMMUNIQUE。
為了方便, 我們的組織名稱將縮短為 INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN TAIWAN, 簡稱 ICHRT。新名稱比舊名稱好唸也
好記。我們的新標誌(圖見第四頁)象徵台灣將從黑暗的極權
統治步入光明的民主前途。新聞信數頁將增加到 16 頁, 內容題
材將包括台灣的社会經濟問題。我們歡迎讀者來信批評指教,
使我們的新聞信樣式和內容更為完善。我們也舉音刊登讀者的短
稿和有關於台灣問題的評論。

緊急行動

林弘宣入獄以後, 一直患腸胃病, 最近他又患尿道炎, 中耳炎。林太太
屢次要求警總讓林弘宣外保就醫, 都被拒絕。我們非常擔心, 這麼多
疾病, 如遲久不治, 後果將不堪設想。我們希望讀者能為這位良心的
囚犯求援, 寫信連絡美國政府官員及各地的國會議員, 並寫信給國民
黨的官員抗議林弘宣的不人道待遇, 要求國民黨讓林弘宣外保就醫,
治療疾病。

ICHRT Newsletter

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The International Committee for Human Rights in Taiwan (ICHRT) campaigns for the release of political prisoners in Taiwan, and supports the establishment of a free and democratic political system on the island. Please support our activities with your contributions.

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