Po Yang is still under their control. For the sake of his safety, even I suggest that we withhold the publication of this article.

I arranged for Po Yang to see ________, and I translated. I was quite moved by Po Yang's story. I fear that ________ was too tired to properly absorb it. Po Yang frankly attributes his release to Jimmy Carter's human rights campaign. I will write an article on Po Yang, and the best time to have it strike the American public is about the beginning of the campaigning. But in brief, you can publish:

Pen name Po Yang, real name Kuo I-Tung, born 1920, joined the military at age of 18 in patriotic response to the Japanese invasion, soon after joined the Kuomintang, the Three Peoples' Principles Youth Section. Graduated from Tung Pei University. Had written over 10 novels. Came to Taiwan with the KMT's retreating forces, was prominent in the Chiu Kuo Tuan (Save the Nation Youth Group) for many years, and was a favorite of Chiang Ching-Kuo then. 1955, taught in Chinese literature Dept. of Chengkung University, Tainan. 1957, moved back to Taipei, taught at the Fanchiao Art School, and began writing a column for the Independent Evening News (Tzu Li Wan Bao).

"I came to Taiwan with the Party. I had seen what happened on the mainland. On the mainland, if the KMT failed in one place, it could move on to another, the place is so big. But I knew that after we came to Taiwan, we would have to prove the principles of Sun Yat-Sen right here. And because I was in the Party for so long, nearly thirty years, I knew its problems, its corruption and selfishness. But I didn't know it was so evil and poisonous until I was arrested. I always thought that if the problems were exposed, the Party would try to correct them. So I wrote for many years, and told about what I knew. For four or five years I was watched, and my friends in the Party, many who were connected with the security organs, told me to be careful. But I wasn't afraid; I had been a loyal party member for so many years, I didn't believe I would be harmed for speaking out sincerely." (Better not quote directly; say authoritative sources know his opinion.)

But as is well known, Po Yang was arrested on March 7, 1968 for his translation of a Popeye cartoon in the China Times. Popeye and son were running for election on a tiny island on which the two were st ___ —
said unintentionally, the terms for addressing the nation used by Chiang Kai-Shek in translating Popeye's campaign speech. He says this was just an excuse for arresting him.

For five days he was very politely questioned: "We are all Party members. We act by principle and reason, with love. Please cooperate with us". He was asked to write an autobiography, and was questioned closely on the parts of it. Then on the fifth day, in such a polite discourse, the interrogator suddenly hit him in the face with a ruler. After that real torture began. He was made to sit on ice until he answered the question put to him positively, i.e., 'Were you trained by the communists in Shenyang?' also thrown down in a dark empty and kicked and trampled by men in heavy boots. He pulled up his trousers to show the mashed kneecap of his right leg, but when asked how it was done his eyes turned red, he trembled, and he was unable to answer. "They don't treat you like a human, they play with you as if you were a cat or a dog. You are left no human dignity." The agency that arrested and interrogated him was the Bureau of Investigation (Diao Tsa Chü), and the location was a detention site at Liu Chang Li at the end of Hoping East Road, Taipei. Po Yang was tortured for about one month, and held for three months before trial. Based on his confession extracted under torture, he was charged with eight crimes, the main one being receiving three days training in Shenyang under a named communist organization (Po Yang was in communist territory for a short time when the communists advanced, some of his classmate at Tungpei later became communists, and he was charged with receiving instructions from them), travelling to Peiping on a communist mission, participating in United Front organizations, coming to Taiwan under communist orders to spread propaganda against the government, putting an advertisement in the newspaper to contact other underground communist agents, etc.

Po Yang was particularly indignant about this because he had served the Kuomintang for so many decades, especially in the literature activities of the Chiu Kuo Tuan, and his novels had even been broadcast to the mainland as ROC propaganda. "I knew the Party was corrupt, but I didn't know it was malevolent and poisonous."

When he came to trial he asked the judge to compare the charges against the records of the Department of Defense. This showed that there was no such organization as the one he was charged with participating in in Shenyang, and that during the period he was in the United Front, it was the policy of the KMT and permissible for KMT members to do so. Also, no advertisements could be found in Taiwan newspapers that could be attributed to him contacting communist agents. Seven charges were dismissed, but he was convicted of receiving three days training from "some communist organization", name ungiven. This gave him a sentence of twelve years. Later this was reduced to eight years, under the general amnesty after Chiang Kai-Shek died.

Po Yang was held for the last over four years of his sentence on Green Island. He does not mention any events within this time. But on the last day of the eight years he received a paper with a "ran ching" (soft prohibition) detention order. This was a crushing blow to him—a detention order is an executive order, issued by any of several agencies in Taiwan, that does not go through any sort of law, even military, and is indefinite. "If they forget about you in their bureaucratic shuffle, you will remain in detention forever. There is nothing you can do about it. You will stay there until you die." He was transferred to a military base on Green Island. There his living environment was a little better, but he was confined to the small courtyard and one building.
During his detention many of his previous friends, ranking military officers and high Party officials, came to see him on Green Island. He always asked them if there wasn't something they could do for him, if they couldn't put in a word for him so he wouldn't be left in detention forever. Each one said "You know, your detention order came from the top (guess who that is) there is nothing we can do." This more than anything else shows to me the hypocrisy of the whole KMT establishment. The propaganda they put out about fighting to the death for freedom doesn't include risking your neck for your friends who have been wronged, even.

But Po Yang had a small group of supporters in the United States who had been keeping his case before the public eye ever since his arrest, especially a Chinese-American manager at Westinghouse who read his novels long before his arrest, and who incidentally had helped install the nuclear reactor at Chien-Shia University in Taiwan. This person, family name Sun, had even written four letters to Chiang Ching-Kuo on his behalf. Finally Po Yang's case was brought up during Jimmy Carter's campaign for President, when he spoke on human rights. "If Jimmy Carter hadn't been elected, I'd still be on Green Island." After the election, the American Embassy made a brief mention of his case. The ROC Foreign Ministry hinted that foreign interference in their internal matters would be rejected. But all the same Po Yang was released on April 1, 1977, after 9 years, 26 days in detention.

After release he was given a "holding" job, as is so often given to mainland, well-known political prisoners, doing research on the mainland at the Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Hall (the huge yellow-tent-roof monstrosity near Keelung Road and Chung Haisiao East Road). He makes about NT$12,000 a month, a middling wage; but of course the point is just to keep him in hand. His novels are still being sold, but no newspaper articles are allowed to appear with his pen-name on them. He didn't say what happened to his first wife. He is now married to a rather pretty younger woman, also a writer; she says that he often had nightmares and kicks in his sleep and screams in his sleep. They live in Hainan, not too far from me. Phone: 911-1845 Address: Third Floor, No. 6, Lane 57, Peishin Road (North New Road), Section 2. Peishin Road is an extension of Roosevelt Road to the south. He has only told his story to Diane Ying of the New York Times, but she didn't write a very incisive story, and to me and . . . . I have written this all up for you because I don't think got it all, and it should be spread. I think Po Yang would tell it again to a well-credentialed foreign correspondent who would really make use of it, he was not well pleased with Diane Ying's article; but he is still not far from the trauma of the torture and prison experience, and he is aghast at losing his job. You can attribute the above information to "people who knew Po Yang well in prison". He was a friend of Nori's in jail.

"ABDUCTION OF TSAI PING-SHAN"

A detailed Chinese account of this has been prepared, should be inclosed with this letter. In brief, Yu Chen Yushing and Huang Yu Haiu-Ruian, and their driver Chen Chin-Ch'ang, a man of forty who has assisted Yu Teng-Fa and Huang Yu-Ruian in elections, and who himself has run for election, serving as representative to the Kaohsiung county assembly, three years ago. Chen C.C. was a primary school classmate of TPS, and his home town is the same village, which means his house is within two blocks of TPS's. They went at midnight in order to evade the Garrison watch on TPS. Tsai was not abducted—they sent a message to him to come by way of CCC's brother, and after a discussion with him, Tsai went home to change into his suit, tie, and leather-