

李敖

回憶錄

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著



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李敖，一九三五年生於哈爾濱，一九四九年到台灣。

李氏文筆自成一家，被喻為百年來中國人寫白話文之翹楚。發表著作上百餘種，以評論性文章最膾炙人口，

《胡適評傳》與《蔣介石研究集》為其代表作。

西方傳媒更奉為「中國近代最傑出的批評家」。

商業周刊人物 ③①

李敖回憶錄

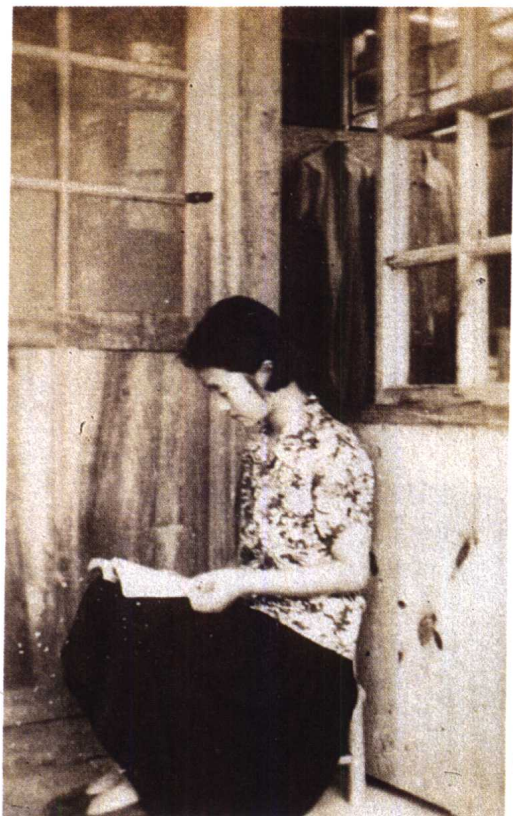
李敖 著



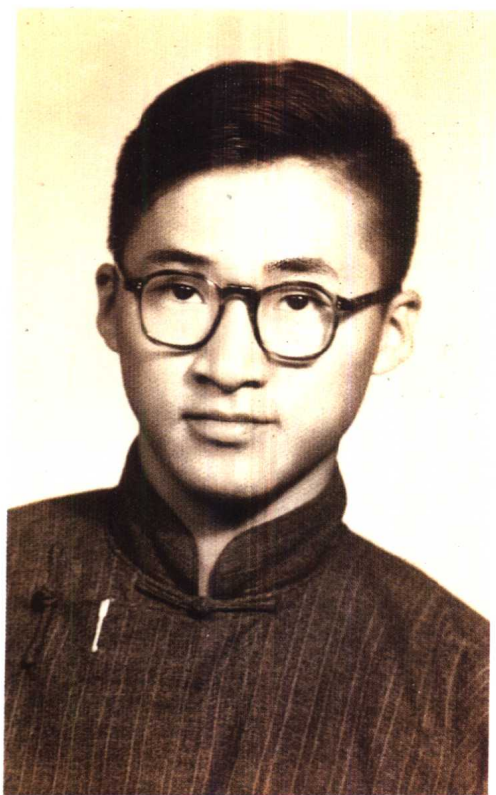
小時全家福。左起第一排四姐、二姐、三姐。
第二排老姨、三姨、大姐、外婆。第三排爸爸
、我、媽媽。



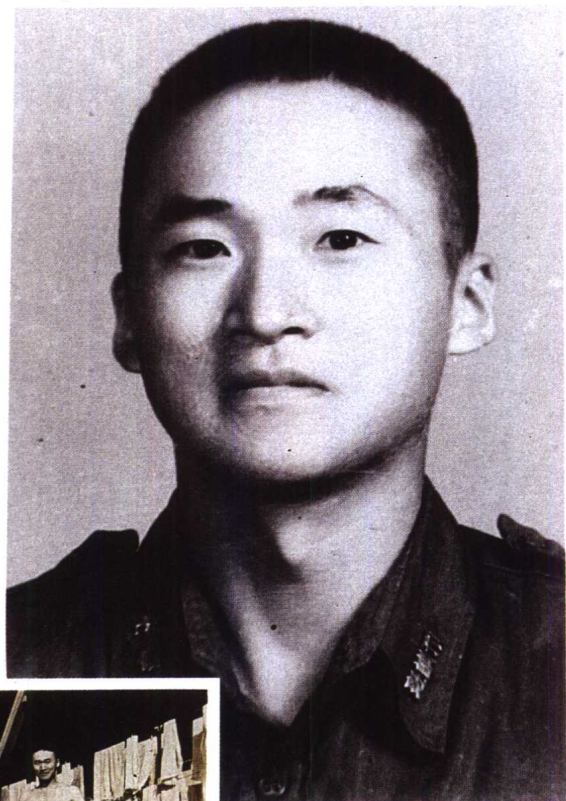
十二三歲時在大陸的一張舊照，憑它辦了到台灣
的「入境證」。



「羅」。



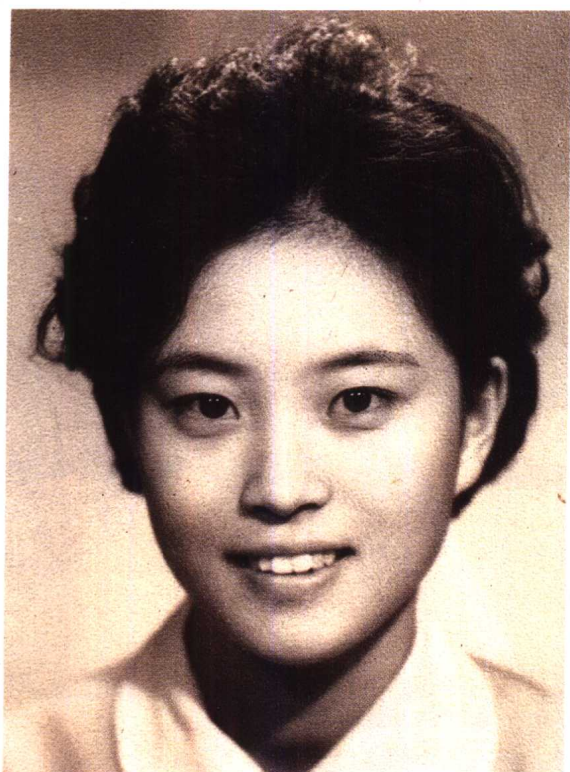
李敖二十歲生日。



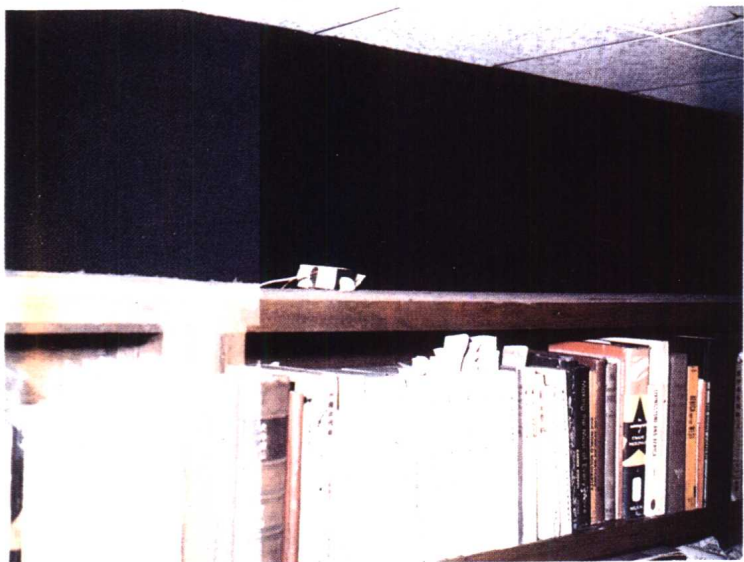
入伍訓練，袒裋相見，只有真我，沒有假面。



小蕾成爲小情人。



王尙勤。



警備總部倫在李敖的書架上裝竊聽器。

Diary Sent by Seized Taiwan Writer

By FRANK CHING

The diary of a popular young writer arrested last month by the political police in Taiwan has reached friends in the United States.

Apparently suspecting that he might one day be arrested, the writer, Li Ao, sent some manuscripts abroad last year, including parts of his diary. The 37-year-old writer is well known for his satirical essays, in which he pokes fun at individuals, institutions and society in general.

The diary, written in a humorous vein, describes the activities of the political police, who kept him under 24-hour surveillance for a year before his arrest, the intelligence agencies involved, and the questioning and arrest of his friends. It is now circulating privately and is being translated and edited for possible publication.

Friends of the writer are reluctant to make known details of the diary for fear that the publicity will be harmful to Mr. Li. However, they say that they will publish it if Mr. Li is not released soon.

The Government has not made known any charges against Mr. Li.

The political police, besides following him wherever he

went, are said to have planted a number of listening devices in his house. In a conversation last December with a visiting American, Mr. Li said he had removed one of the "bugs" and mailed it to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations.

The American, who met the writer for lunch, recalled that Mr. Li was followed by two men, who remained outside the restaurant.

Other friends of Mr. Li say he was watched constantly because of the Government's fear that he might escape from the country. They point out that the surveillance of Mr. Li was tightened immediately after a close friend, Prof. Peng Ming-min, escaped from Taiwan.

Anti-Government Pamphlet

Professor Peng, now a research associate at the University of Michigan, was convicted by a military court in 1964, along with two of his former students, Wei Ting-chao and Hsieh Tsung-min, of having prepared an anti-Government pamphlet judged to be seditious. The three men, all Taiwanese, were released several years ago by the Government of President Chiang Kaishek, which is dominated by mainland Chinese.

Last February, Mr. Wei and Mr. Hsieh, also close friends of Mr. Li, were again arrested, and

there is speculation that the arrest of Mr. Li and another mainland-born writer, Meng Hsiang-ko, may be related to that of the two Taiwanese.

However, a Chinese graduate student in California, though conceding that many of the writer's close friends may be involved in the Taiwan independence movement, said it was impossible for Mr. Li himself to be involved. "There is no way for mainlanders to get into the organization," he said. "It would be like a white man joining the Black Panthers."

There is a widespread belief among scholars and Chinese students that Mr. Li and other intellectuals are victims of a repressive political atmosphere generated by the nervousness of the Nationalist Government, which sees itself facing an uncertain future with the relaxation of tensions between the United States and Communist China.

With support for the Nationalist position declining in the United Nations, the Government, which claims it is the legal government of all China, is very sensitive to any criticism that can be interpreted as undermining its legitimacy.

The arrest of Mr. Li has aroused concern among certain China scholars and Chinese students in the United States, some of whom are planning to



The New York Times
Li Ao

write letters to the State Department and to Chinese Nationalist officials.

Among those who have voiced concern, though to differing degrees, are Prof. Michel C. Oksenberg of Columbia University and Prof. Mark Mancall of Stanford University. Professor Oksenberg said he hoped that the Nationalist Government "will not nervously overreact to the possibility of internal unrest by suppressing or intimidating legitimate dissent."

May 13, 1971
p 10.
New York Times

美國「紐約時報」一九七一年五月十三日刊出李敖照片並專文報導。



第一次政治犯出獄。



與胡茵夢婚前照。(陳文彬作品)



第二次政治犯出獄。