ニニハ 特別演講 228 Special Lecture 02.28.2021(Sun.)1PM



高龍榮博士(Dr. Mark Kao)

「228事件」及「白色恐怖」簡史 - 對第一代台美人的影響 The Brief History of "228 Incident" and "White Terror"- How They Impact 1st Generation Taiwanese Americans

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出生於台北的高龍榮博士在1979年留美攻讀博士學位,取得North Carolina State University 的毒物學博士。研究生時期就積極參與推動台灣民主人權 活動,並成立台灣學生社。由於這些行動被國民黨政權列入黑名單十四年之 久無法返台。

高博士活躍於美國台美人社區積極為台灣發聲。曾任職於國際知名大藥廠、 Ithaca, Kansas City and New Jersey 台灣同鄉會會長、陳文成基金會理事 長、FAPA總會長及台美藥劑協會會長。目前擔任台美生技協會會長及FAPR 會 長。

Mark (Long-Rong) Kao is currently the President of Taiwanese American Association of Biotechnology (TAAB) and the President of Formosan Association for Public Relations (FAPR). Mark was also the President of FAPA (Formosan Association for Public Affairs) in 2011-2015. FAPA and FAPR are both nonprofit advocacy organizations that seeks to build worldwide support for Taiwan's democracy, human rights and free from China's coercion and annexation.



Taiwanese American Foundation of San Diego Taiwanese American Community Center 聖地牙哥台美基金會 台灣中心

THE BRIEF HISTORY OF "228 INCIDENT" AND "WHITE TERROR" - HOW THEY IMPACT 1ST GENERATION TAIWANESE AMERICANS

Abstract

When I was a child, my parents told me "children have ears but no mouths" – in other words we are only allowed to listen but not to speak. I did not know why. In 1979, the day I was about to come to US for my graduate study, my mother told me at the airport "Do not involve in politics". My parents' warnings were not unique or unfounded. Since 1947 until 1992, generations of Taiwanese were afraid of talking about "228 Incident" or participating in political activities.

On February 28, 1947, some Nationalist Chinese officials tried to confiscate "unauthorized" foreign cigarettes sold by an old lady, Ms. Lin Jiang-Mai. The by-standers argued with the officers and the skirmish followed resulted in the killing of a Taiwanese young man by the officers. From there, Taiwanese rebellion rapidly spread across the island like a wildfire. The root cause of the Taiwanese rebellion was due to a deep dissatisfaction after two years of Chinese annexation after the World War II. Taiwanese citizens were fed up with the corruption, the looting of Taiwanese resources and the dictatorship rule imposed by the Chinese authorities.

Thousands more Taiwanese and some Chinese, who oppose Chiang Kai-shek, were killed or jailed years after "228 Incident" during the "White Terror" years - when martial law was implemented two years after the "228 Incident". In all, Taiwanese citizens in Taiwan lived under "White Terror" for 45 years.

Many Taiwanese Americans believe Taiwanese deserved the rights of freedom of expression. Their determination and actions successfully changed the article 100 of the criminal law in 1992 – to allow freedom of expression in Taiwan. More than 20 Taiwanese Americans sacrificed their freedom and lives because of their convictions to the freedom of expression in Taiwan. These jailed heroes include Dr. Kuo Pei-hong, and Dr. Lee Ying-Yun, Dr. Chang Chan-Hong and Dr. Wang Kung-Lu, who eventually sacrificed his life to fight for a free and democratic Taiwan.



Dr. Mark (Long-Rong) Kao is currently the President of Taiwanese American Association of Biotechnology (TAAB) and the President of Formosan Association for Public Relations (FAPR). Mark was also the President of FAPA (Formosan Association for Public Affairs) in 2011-2015. FAPA and FAPR are both nonprofit advocacy organizations that seeks to build worldwide support for Taiwan's

democracy, human rights and free from China's coercion and annexation. Mark was born in Taipei, Taiwan after "228 Incident". In 1979 he came to US to study at North Carolina State University, where he earned his Ph.D. in Toxicology. While in graduate school he joined Taiwanese Student Association on campus and started his involvement in the student movement to promote democracy and human rights in Taiwan. He later became the founding Director of the "Taiwanese collegian", a US based Taiwanese student organization which established an alliance with several US Taiwanese student organizations for promoting democracy and human rights in Taiwan. Because of those activities he was banned from returning Taiwan for 14 years. He also served as the President of Taiwanese Associations in Ithaca, Kansas City and New Jersey, and the Chairman of the Board of Chen Wen-Chen Memorial Foundation from 1995-2010.