

# Quarterly YAM

OCTOBER • NOVEMBER DECEMBER • FALL ISSUE 2009

## Taiwanese American Community Center Grand Opening celebration



(From Left) TACC Director Ted Fan, TAFSD President Kun-Mu Chen & Steven Hadley conduct ribbon cutting ceremony

The grand opening of the Taiwanese American Community Center of San Diego permanent site was held in the afternoon of September 19th, Saturday, over 300 people attended this momentous event. KFMB TV news anchor woman Marcella Lee and TAFSD young professional group leader Walter Chung were co-MC of the ceremony. At 2 PM, in front of the building, the exuberant drumbeats of Taiwan Center's Naruwan Taiko Club

kicked off the celebration. After the lively drumming performance, TAFSD president Professor Kun-Mu Chen delivered a welcoming speech. The outdoor ceremony was concluded with the ribbon cutting conducted jointly by President Chen, TACC executive director Ted Fan and Council woman Donna Frye's chief of staff Steven Hadley.

Inside the center, people toured the facility and enjoyed sumptuous food. At 3:30 PM, Indoor ceremony started with a welcoming speech by Director Ted Fan. It was followed by the presentation of a plaque to Dr. Ming Wu and Dr. Winston Lue for their tremendous effort in the remodeling of the building. Two outstanding Taiwanese American musicians, pianist Julie Wong and soprano Irene Lee gave stellar performances for the grand opening special concert.

Vol. 11 No. 3

**Publisher:** TAFSD

**Editor-in-Chief:** Ted Fan,

**Executive Editor:** Evelyn Chang

**English Editor:** Ching-Chih Chen,

**Contributing Writers:**

Ching-Chih Chen, Ted Fan

Marian Liang, Yinghui Feng,

Charles C-Y Shih

For free subscription, please contact TACC:

7838 Wilkerson Court,  
San Diego, CA 92111

Tel: 858-560-8884

Fax: 858-560-9276

Website: [www.taiwancenter.com](http://www.taiwancenter.com)

E-mail: [taiwancenter@gmail.com](mailto:taiwancenter@gmail.com)



KFMBTV, Channel 8 News anchor  
Marcella Lee (Left) & Young  
Professional Group Leader Walter  
Chung co-MC the Ceremony



Sumptuous Reception



Grand Opening Special  
Music Performance



Painting Exhibition  
11/7-12/31

## TACC Special Seminar

**History of Taiwan 101**

Date: 11/1, 11/8, 11/15, 12/6 (Sun) 2PM

Subject: History of Taiwan 101

Textbook: Fast Read History of Taiwan in  
60 Minutes, by Lee Hsiao-feng

Lecturer: Ching-Chih Chen



Ching-Chih was born in Taoyuan, Taiwan. He graduated from Tunghai University with a B.A. in Political Science. Later studied at Harvard University where he earned his M.A. in East Asian Studies and Ph.D. in History. He was a history professor at Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville for 32 years. Since his retirement, he has been a freelance writer. Many of his opinion pieces have been carried by Taipei Times.

.....

History of Taiwan for easy understanding is written by Hsiao-feng Lee. Professor Lee's book sees and interprets Taiwan history from Taiwanese perspective. Including charts, drawings and pictures, the book is easy to read. The following is the gist of the book.

Archaeological findings prove that Homo sapiens reached and existed along the southeastern coast of Taiwan as early as 50,000 years ago. People of this early period gathered food, hunted and fished. And, more significant settlement of Taiwan began no later than 4300 B.C. when islanders started growing rice.

For some time, Japanese as well as Chinese had known the existence of the island of Taiwan and had visited and even used it as their temporary base of operations. In 1544, the Portuguese sailing in the western Pacific "discovered" Taiwan, and called it "Ilha Formosa", the beautiful island. From then on till World War II, Taiwan was known as "Formosa" to the Westerners. Once known to Europeans as well as East Asians, Taiwan quickly became a prize in the international competition for territorial expansion. As a result, Taiwan and its people had tragically come under one alien rule after another in the modern centuries.

I. The Dutch Era (1624-1661): Spaniards and Dutch struggled for the control of western Taiwan in the early 17th century. The Dutch ultimately emerged victorious as the sole colonial rulers of western Taiwan in 1642. Dutch colonial authorities encouraged ethnic Han Chinese from the other side of the Taiwan Strait to settle in western Taiwan plains and grow sugar canes and rice. Under the European rule, Taiwan served as a center of trading among Japan, China and Southeast Asia.

II. The Ming Cheng Era 1662-1683): In 1662 a Ming Chinese general Cheng Chen-kung or better known as Koxinga led about 25,000 followers to invade Taiwan and succeeded in expelling the Dutch from the island. Using Taiwan as their base of military operations, Koxinga and his successors resisted the Manchus, who had conquered China in 1644, until they were defeated by the Manchu forces in 1683.

III. The Manchu Ching Era (1683-1895): The Manchu rulers of China subsequently incorporated the island into their vast empire. In spite of real dangers involved in crossing the Taiwan

Strait and the initial Manchu imperial restrictions on emigration to Taiwan, people from southeastern China took the risk to reach Taiwan for opportunities of a better life. In the early years the vast majority of the immigrants were men and many of them subsequently married aboriginal women. As the Manchu court relaxed its emigration regulations, Han women and even children joined the migration waves from the mid-18th century on. By 1893-95, Taiwan's population had increased to about 2.5 million inhabitants. Due to the fact that from the beginning the Manchu government had adopted a passive policy toward the island and its people, Taiwan had remained very much a frontier society. There were much armed conflicts among the settlers and frequent rebellions against the corrupt and incompetent Manchu rule were. But this would change once Japan secured Taiwan as a result of its military victory over Manchu China in 1895.

IV. The Japanese Era (1895-1945): As the only non-Western colonial power, Japan was determined to make the administration of Taiwan, Japan's first colony, a success. The Japanese had to employ much brutal military force to suppress Taiwanese armed resistance. Having sacrificed tens and thousands of lives in their fight against the Japanese the thinking Taiwanese ultimately realized that it was futile fighting the preponderant modern Japanese military force. The struggle against the Japanese colonial ruler consequently became a non-violent political movement by the early 1920's. Some limited political gains were won but as Japan returned to militarism and imperialism in the 1930's, even the mild political form of resistance was brought to an end. On the other hand, in spite of Japanese colonial exploitation, much material progress was made on Taiwan. Public health standards were raised. Education for children was popularized. Transportation and communication network was established. Law and public order were maintained. Whatever progress made in Taiwan was a by-product of Japanese exploitation of Taiwan's human and natural resources for the benefit of Japan itself.

V. The Chinese Nationalist Era (1945-1987): Japan's defeat at the hands of the United States ended Japanese rule in 1945. The Republic of China was entrusted with authority over Formosa and the Pescadores based on the specifications of General Order No. 1 issued by General MacArthur on Sept. 2, 1945, the day of Japan's surrender. Pursuant to the San Francisco Peace Treaty of 1952, Japan renounced its sovereignty over Formosa and the Pescadores. However, no recipient country was specified. Hence, strictly speaking the legal status of Taiwan was and has remained undetermined.

What followed was the arrival of Nationalist Chinese military forces in Taiwan to take control of the island in late 1945. Initially the Taiwanese considered the Chinese as their liberators and welcomed them. Unfortunately rampant Chinese corruption and mis-rule turned many of the Taiwanese against their new rulers in the February 28, 1947 Incident during which tens and thousands of Taiwanese leaders were massacred. Defeated in the Chinese Civil War, Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Chinese Nationalist Party and his 1.5 million soldiers and other followers retreated to Taiwan. Chiang Kai-shek used Taiwan chiefly as a base for his anti-Chinese Communist campaign. To solidify its control over Taiwan and its people, the Chinese Nationalist

regime imposed martial law on Taiwan in 1949 and white terror prevailed for years thereafter. Development of Taiwan and welfare of the people were neglected until the late 1960's when it became clear that the Communist regime in China would be around for some time to come. The government subsequently began to pay attention on Taiwan's economic development. With the hard work of the people, Taiwan was ranked by the late 1980s as one of Asia's Four Newly Industrialized Countries.

VI. The Taiwanese Democratic Era (1987- 2000): Political reforms on Taiwan came much slowly in Taiwan. They came about only because of rising Taiwanese consciousness as well as expanding middle classes' demand for freedom and democracy. After decades of struggles, pro-democracy activists finally formed the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) in 1986. In the late 1987, the KMT regime finally lifted martial law, which had been in existence for nearly 40 years. More rapid democratic progress came about once the first native-born President

Lee Teng-hui came to power in 1988 after the death of Chiang Ching-kuo. In the next decade and half Taiwan's voters directly elect the president, lawmakers, and all other elected offices. The KMT lost control of the executive branch of the government in 2000 when DPP presidential candidate Chen Shui-bian won the presidential election. Human rights organization Freedom House in its 2000-2001 report listed Taiwan as "Free Country" in the same class together with countries such as Japan, United Kingdom, France and Germany. On the other hand, China was rated as "Un-free Country" in the same category together with Rwanda and Cameroon.

In the last decade of the 20th century, as Taiwan became more democratic, the movement for de jure independence became intensified. More people identified themselves as Taiwanese instead of Chinese and there were efforts made for Taiwan to join the United Nations as a new nation. However due to China's determined opposition, Taiwan unfortunately has remained outside of the UN.

**Art Exhibiton**

**Animal, Still life ,& Nature**

Date and Time: 11/07/09 ~ 12/31/09  
Reception: 11/14/09 (Sat) 3PM



Yinghui Feng



Marian Liang

**Marian Liang**

Mrs. Liang received her BA in French from Tam Kang University in Taiwan prior to moving to the United States in 1979. She received her MA in arts in 1998 from SUNY Stony Brook on Long Island, NY. Mrs. Marian Liang was inspired by Cezanne and Matisse's mastery of color, and the richness that it brought forth out of ordinary scenes. Mrs. Liang has developed a particular interest in using charcoal, pastel, pencil and watercolor, combining impressionist and cubist styles.

**Yinghui Feng**

Yinghui Feng graduated from Texas State University with double majors in advertising graphic design and fine art. Her artwork includes designs, watercolors and oil paintings. She has received numerous awards in U.S. and Japan. In addition, Yinghui has had over 15 years of teaching experience in graphics, web designs and fine art. Her artistic styles were influenced by Impressionism, Cubism and Surrealism. She enjoys doing advertising graphics and web designs. With her creativity and imaginations, she loves to experiment and to learn by using different media in her artwork.

**Hiking Club**

Time: 10/03/09 (Sat) 8AM  
Place: Los Penasquitos Canyon Preserve  
(East Approach)  
Gathering place: Canyonside Community Park & Recreation Center

Time: 10/17/09 (Sat) 8AM  
Place: Carlsbad Beach  
Gathering place: Carlsbad Beach Parking Lot

Time: 11/07/09 (Sat) 8AM  
Place: Lake Hodges  
Gathering place: Lake Dr. Parking Lot  
Time: 11/21/09 (Sat) 8AM  
Place: Rancho Carrillo Trail (Carsbad)  
Gathering place: Carrillo Elementary School Parking Lot Drive

Time: 12/05/09 (Sat) 8AM  
Place: Iron Mountain (Poway)  
Gathering place: Road side parking at Iron Mountain trailhead

Time: 12/19/09 (Sat) 8AM  
Place: Torrey Pine State Reserve  
Gathering place: State Park parking lot

## Understanding Science Seminar Series (XI)

### Biotechnology & New Drug Development

Date: 11/22/09 (Sun) 2:00PM

Place: TACC Auditorium

Speaker: Charles C-Y Shih, PhD  
President and CEO, AndroScience Corporation



Since the founding of Genentech Inc.--the first start-up company based on "life science"--more than three decades ago, the word "biotechnology" ("biotech") has become a term representing the entrepreneurial spirit and pursuit of success. Biotech was once synonymous for Wall Street's most darling investment targets. Today, almost all developed industrial countries have infused huge resources into the biotech industry. Even developing countries, such as Taiwan, Singapore, China and India, are jumping on the bandwagon whose motto is: "Biotech--hope of 21st century". Today, a "biotech company" also represents companies that are developing tools for research, for diagnosis, for vaccine, or providing contract services for other biotechs. Therefore, the definition of biotechnology has broadened from mere drug development to the general pursuit of improving the health and quality of human life.

Biotech is often defined by its difference from the world of big pharmaceuticals. The stereotypical differences are superficial. One may find that people who work in small biotech company wear blue jeans while people who work for big pharmaceuticals wear ties and suits. Biotech companies tend to occupy second-hand warehouse buildings whereas big pharmaceuticals literally and figuratively loom in giant towers of steel and glass. These cosmetic differences represented underlying cultural and structural dichotomies. However, this picture of the chasm between the two realms is no longer accurate. Although the cosmetic differences may persist, they belie the shrinking of distance between these two worlds. In today's industry of drug development, these two types of companies co-exist as both competitors and partners depending on the situation. In the early stage of drug development, small biotechs are competing with big pharmaceuticals in developing new "drug leads" and are often superior to pharmaceuticals in this stage. However, in the late stage of drug development, almost all biotechs are seeking pharmaceuticals as partners -- for the resources that are needed for the late stage drug development.

In my presentation, I will provide some insights regarding the history of biotechnology and discuss some basic and important life science technologies that have impacted the success of today's biotech industry, emphasizing the importance of the success of small biotech to the future of big pharmaceuticals. Finally, I will use AndroScience Corporation--a San Diego-based biotech company--as a case study for exploring how new life science technologies, developed predominantly by the academy, are developed into therapeutic drugs--from the laboratory bench to the patient bedside. Sprinkled in will be smatterings of my personal experiences, both bitter and sweet, working in the biotech industry.

Dr. Shih was born in Chang-Hwa, Taiwan. He received his BS degree in Agronomy in 1970 from Chung-Hsing University, Taichung, a MS degree in Genetics in 1975 from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and a PhD degree in Immunology in 1984 from Marquette University, Milwaukee.

.....

Prior to moving to San Diego in 1991, Dr. Shih and his family lived in Wisconsin for 19 years, where he was an assistant professor at the Department of Pediatrics and a member of the Cancer Center, Medical College of Wisconsin (1986-1991). Dr. Shih academic career focused on transplantation immunology, hematopoietic cancers and bone marrow transplantation. In the summer of 1991, Dr. Shih was recruited by PharMingen Inc., a small San Diego-based biotech company (15 employees), to be its Director of R&D. In 1997, PharMingen was acquired by Becton-Dickinson and became BD-PharMingen; by then the company had become a world-leading research reagents company with 150 employees. He served as its Vice President of Immunology, and later as its Vice President of R&D.

In 2000, Dr. Shih and Dr. Chawnsiang Chang, George Whipple Professor, University of Rochester, NY, co-founded AndroScience Corporation (ASC), a biopharmaceutical (biotech) company in San Diego with goals set to discover and develop new drugs for the treatment of androgen (male hormone)-related disorders, including but not limited to prostate cancers. Dr. Shih has published more than 65 scientific papers in peer reviewed journals, including *Science*, *Immunity*, *Journal of Immunology*, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* and *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*. In addition, he has been granted several patents from the United States and other countries. His hobbies are reading, music, photography and golf. To know more about AndroScience Corporation or Dr. Shih, please visit the website: [www.androscience.com](http://www.androscience.com)

### Book Club

Time: 01/31/10 (Sun) 2PM

Speaker: Gloria Kuo

Book Title: Three Cups of Tea: One Man's Mission to Promote Peace...One School at a Time (Paperback, January 2007)

Authors: Greg Mortenson, David Oliver Relin