



Professor Chen-Yuan Lee Monogram  
李鎮源教授紀念集



9 / 22 / 2012

In Memory of NATMA'S Friend and Mentor  
Celebrating His Political Conviction: "One Taiwan, One China"



NATMA Cleveland, Welcome Drs. Lee, Chang-Chien and Chou in Aug. 1993



NATMA Annual Meeting, Aug., 1993, in Chicago

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## Editorial — Dennis H. Chen, M.D.

In celebration of Chen-Yuan Lee, M.D., Ph.D., a pioneer in Taiwan's medical profession, NATMA founder and Charter President, Samuel S. M. Chou, M.D., Ph.D., has chosen public health in Taiwan as the theme of this year's Professor Chen-Yuan Lee Memorial Symposium.

I am honored to be appointed by Dr. Chao Hsiung Hsu, National President of NATMA, and the Board as this year's editor. I want to thank Dr. Samuel S. M. Chou for his precious paintings, photos and articles. I truly believe that this monogram, with this English version, will offer second generation Taiwanese Americans a clear picture of the struggles and goals of the Taiwanese people, and to build a closer relationship with them in order to be involved with and protect the future of Taiwan.

NATMA 創會會長周焯明教授，爲了紀念台灣醫學界的巨人---李鎮源教授---特別在今年 NATMA 的年會，籌備舉辦李鎮源紀念講座，以台灣的公共衛生爲主題。NATMA 會長許昭雄及理事會，授意由我主編這本紀念冊，深感榮幸。謝謝周焯明醫師提供了珍貴的圖畫及照片，及很多寶貴的紀念文章，相信這本紀念冊，因爲全部以英文呈現，（除了特選李教授一篇自己寫的爲漢文），必能增進台美人第二代對台灣人奮鬥目標的瞭解，建立更親密的關係，繼續關心愛護台灣的前途。（謝謝黃文谷醫師譯爲英文，勞力）（陳惠亭）



**The 28th Annual Convention of  
North American Taiwanese Medical Association  
in Memory of  
Professor Chen-Yuan Lee 李鎮源教授  
Progress of Public Health During the Past Century**

**Recognition of Recent Achievements by Taiwanese-American  
and Taiwanese in Arena of Public Health**

**Location: Pacific Palms Hotel and Conference Center  
One Industry Hill Parkway, City of Industry, CA 91744**

**Date: September 22, 2012 (Saturday)**

**PROGRAMS**

**Session I**

**Moderator: Sze-ya Yeh, M.D.**

Symposium Co-Chair

9:00 - 9:10 am

**Welcome**

**Chao-Hsiung Hsu, M.D.**

2012-13 NATMA President

9:10 - 9:40 am

**Medical History of Early Taiwan, Its Authenticity**

**Jen-Yih Albert Chu, M.D., Ph.D.**

Professor Emeritus, Department of Pediatrics

St. Louis University School of Medicine and Cardinal Glennon

Children's Medical Center, St. Louis, Missouri

9:40 - 10:10 am

**Early Taiwan History Via Its Hygienic State by Takaki Report**

**Samuel M. Chou, M.D., Ph.D.**

Founder of NATMA

Symposium Chair

Professor Emeritus, Department of Pathology, Neurology & Neurosurgery

West Virginia University School of Medicine

Former Head of Neuropathology Section, Cleveland Clinic

10:10 - 10:40 am

**The Second Lifetime of Prof. Chen-Yuan Lee - His Contributions to Taiwan  
Independence and Democratization Movement**

**Sebo Koh, M.D.**

Cardiologist, Retired

Ohio Permanente Medical Group, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio

10:40 - 11:00 am

**Break**

**Session II Moderator: Julin Tang, M.D.**

Symposium Co-Chair

- 11:00 – 11:30 am **Professor Chen-Yuan Lee and the Research of Snake Venom**  
**Shiow-Shih Tang, Ph.D.**  
 Assistant Professor of Medicine  
 Harvard University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts
- 11:30 – 12:00 noon **a-Bungarotoxin (aBuTx) and Myasthenia Gravis (MG)**  
**Leslie H. Lee, M.D.**  
 Clinical Associate Professor of Neurology & Neurological Sciences  
 Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, California
- 12:00 – 12:30 pm **Harnessing the Environment: From Bungarotoxin to Botulinum**  
**Jennifer Y. Lin, M.D.**  
 Assistant Professor of Dermatology  
 Harvard University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts
- 12:30 – 1:30 pm **Lunch, NATMA General Membership Meeting (by Dr. Simon Lin)**  
**Chao-Hsiung Hsu, M.D., 2012-13 NATMA President**  
 (Simultaneous Slide Show of Professor Chen-Yuan Lee)

**Session III Moderator: Tun-Hou Lee, D.Sc.**

Symposium Co-Chair

- 1:30 – 2:00 pm **Update on HIV Vaccine Research**  
**Otto Yang, M.D.**  
 Associate Chief of Infectious Diseases  
 Professor of Medicine  
 Professor of Microbiology, Immunology, and Molecular Genetics  
 Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los Angeles, California
- 2:00 – 2:30 pm **Discovery of Human Retroviruses**  
**Tun-Hou Lee, D.Sc.**  
 Professor of Virology, Department of Immunology and Infectious Diseases  
 Harvard University School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts
- 2:30 – 2:50 pm **Break**
- 2:50 – 3:20 pm **Discovery of Human Polyomavirus**  
**Julin Tang, M.D.**  
 Professor of Clinical Anesthesia  
 Department of Anesthesia and Perioperative Care  
 University of California San Francisco School of Medicine, San Francisco, California
- 3:20 – 3:50 pm **Opium Addiction in Taiwan: Opium Policy in Japan**  
**Jen-Yih Albert Chu, M.D., Ph.D.**  
 Professor Emeritus, Department of Pediatrics  
 St. Louis University School of Medicine and Cardinal Glennon  
 Children's Medical Center, St. Louis, Missouri
- 3:50 – 4:10 pm **Questions and Answers**
- 4:10 – 4:20 pm **Concluding Remarks and Farewell**  
**Samuel M. Chou, M.D., Ph.D.**

## Special Presentation from the Department of Health, Taiwan

4:20 – 5:10 pm

**Recent Development of the Healthcare System in Taiwan**

**Chou-Yan Lin, M.D.**

Deputy Chief

Department of Health, Taiwan

## Scientific Program Participants

### Symposium Coordinators

#### Symposium Chair

**Samuel Shih-Ming Chou, M.D., Ph.D.**

Founder and the First President of the North American Taiwanese Medical Association

Neuropathologist Cleveland Clinic, Retired

Research Director, ALS and Neuromuscular Research, San Francisco, California

#### Symposium Co-chairs

**Julin Tang, M.D.**

Professor of Clinical Anesthesia

Department of Anesthesia and Perioperative Care

University of California San Francisco School of Medicine, San Francisco, California

**Sze-ya Yeh, M.D.**

Chairman Emeritus, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology

Albert Einstein Medical Center

Honorary Professor of Obstetrics & Gynecology

Thomas Jefferson University Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

### Abstracts of Presentations

#### 1) **Medical History of Early Taiwan, Its Authenticity (Jen-Yih Albert Chu, M.D., Ph.D.)**

Modern medicine in Taiwan started in June 1865 when Dr. James Maxwell arrived in Tainan. The famous tropical medicine researcher Dr. Patrick Manson came to Takao the year after that. Arrival of Rev. Mackay in Northern Taiwan also started modern medicine there. However, there were many mistakes in books, U-tube, TV programs and other media about the history of early medicine in Taiwan. We will discuss and point out those mistakes in this presentation.

- 2) **Early Taiwan History Via Its Hygienic State by Takaki Report (Samuel M. Chou, M.D., Ph.D.)**  
Approximately 100 years ago, Professor T. Takaki was the Dean of Taihoku Medical School for 12 years. For his German medical Doktor's thesis, he wrote a report (234pages, in 28 chapters) on the public health of the Formosan Island. During this presentation, this report will be reviewed.
- 3) **The Second Lifetime of Prof. Chen-Yuan Lee – His Contribution to Taiwan Independence and Democratization Movement (Sebo Koh, M.D.)**  
After completed his first lifetime by attaining the highest achievement as a teacher and scientist, Professor Lee began his second lifetime by bravely contributing to the cause of Taiwan Independence and Democratization. This presentation will try to capture his mind set, determination and dedication in his second lifetime as an activist in the Taiwan Independence Movement.
- 4) **Professor Chen-Yuan Lee and the Research of Snake Venom (Shiow-Shih Tang, Ph.D.)**  
Dr. Chen-Yuan Lee is internationally recognized for his groundbreaking snake venom research that led to significant advancements in neuroscience, medical science, and pharmacology. He is perhaps best known for his pivotal roles in isolating a-Bungarotoxin (a-BGT) from snake venom and identifying the acetylcholine receptor at the neuromuscular junction. Dr. Lee's life-long snake venom research and his scientific contributions will be discussed in this presentation.
- 5) **a-Bungarotoxin (aBuTx) and Myasthenia Gravis (MG) (Leslie H. Lee, M.D.)**  
“The significance of alpha-bungarotoxin to the concept of myasthenia gravis: Pathophysiology and clinical correlation.”  
The discovery of alpha-bungarotoxin by Dr. Lee in 1963 was of critical importance to understanding the pathophysiology of myasthenia gravis, a disorder affecting the neuromuscular junction. This revelation established a new era of research investigating the nature of acetylcholine receptor proteins, which in turn contributed to an experimental autoimmune model of myasthenia gravis.  
This challenging path towards elucidating the autoimmune etiology of myasthenia gravis and its application to the clinical scenario will be emphasized in this discussion. In addition, current diagnostic methods and treatment options for myasthenia gravis will be summarized.
- 6) **Harnessing the Environment: From Bungarotoxin to Botulinum (Jennifer Y. Lin, M.D.)**  
Alpha-bungarotoxin (a-BTX) was originally isolated from the elapid snake Taiwanese banded krait (*Bungarus Multicinctus*). This is an 8 kDa a-neurotoxin that binds as a competitive antagonist to nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (NACHRs). As this toxin binds irreversibly and competitively to the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, it can cause paralysis, respiratory failure, and ultimately death. Dr. Lee's work was critical to the understanding the function of the NACHRs.  
Dr. Lee's legacy continues in this concept of using what is potentially harmful, such as botulinum toxin, which in nature causes paralysis. Paralyzing muscles temporarily has proven to be useful for tension headaches and ultimately for even cosmetic uses. There continues to be great potential to understand the uses of nature's molecules, even if they were previously perceived as being deadly.

7) **Update on HIV Vaccine Research (Otto Yang, M.D.)**

The worldwide toll of HIV infection continues. Although antiretroviral therapies have been remarkable in their impact on morbidity and mortality, prevention of infection remains the most viable option for stemming the pandemic. Vaccines have been the most effective prevention strategy for other pandemics, but a successful vaccine against HIV remains elusive. We will review the general concepts and theories behind HIV vaccine development efforts, and examine potential barriers to vaccine development. The results of a recent vaccine trial reporting a 31% protection rate from HIV infection will be examined in this context.

8) **Discovery of Human Retroviruses (Tun-Hou Lee, D.Sc.)**

The question of whether Human Retroviruses exist was once hotly debated. The first class of Human Retrovirus, Human T-cell Leukemia/Lymphoma Virus type I (HTLV-I), was identified in 1979. The second class of Human Retrovirus, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) was discovered in 1983. An etiological link between HIV and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was established and accepted by most in 1984.

During the past few decades, tremendous progresses have been made on HIV virology. The entire sequence of the HIV was determined, the proteins encoded by HIV were identified, and the life cycle of HIV was extensively characterized. Such efforts have facilitated the development of diagnostic tools that help to identify HIV infection or quantify viral load in infected patients. Similarly, they have facilitated the development of many effective anti-retroviral drugs that have drastically improved the morbidity and mortality of HIV infection.

It is well-established that HIV is a diverse family of virus with many genetic subtypes. This is one of the reasons that make designing an efficacious HIV vaccine challenging. In Taiwan, the more “Traditional” subtype B is prevalent among homosexual men which account for about 40% of people living with HIV. Recombinant HIV subtypes of B and C are found in intravenous drug users, which account for about 30% of HIV carriers in Taiwan. Heterosexual transmission accounts for the remaining 30% of HIV infection.

9) **Discovery of Human Polyomavirus (Julin Tang, M.D.)**

Our founding NATMA president, Shi-Ming Samuel Chou, M.D., Ph.D., is an internationally well-known neuropathologist. In his early research life, the most memorable discovery was the virus-like particles resembling papova virions in ultrathin sections in glial nuclei from a deceased patient’s degenerated brain tissue. In 1965, he and his professor from Wisconsin published an article in the most prestigious Science journal named “Articles Resembling Papova Viruses in Human Cerebral Demyelinating Disease”. It has made a remarkable scientific contribution for subsequent laboratory research of linking polyomavirus genus with progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML). This amazing discovery would not have been possible without Dr. Chou’s ingenious contributions, and I am truly honored to have the opportunity to make this presentation on his behalf.

10) **Opium Addiction in Taiwan: Opium Policy in Japan (Jen-Yih Albert Chu, M.D., Ph.D.)**

The booklet “Opium Policy in Japan” written by former Civil Governor Sagataro Kaku (1874-1949) in 1924 during the Geneva Opium conference (1924-25) played a very significant role in the eradication of opium in Taiwan. The booklet was written as propaganda and changed the international opinion of Japanese opium policy. It also elicited a series of actions which eventually helped the eradication of opium in Taiwan. Interested stories about the booklet and the opium policy of Japan in Taiwan will be discussed.

# A letter to Albert Lee, in memory of his father Lee Chen-Yuan

By Grace S. Wu Chou, M.D. & Samuel M. Chou, M.D., Ph.D.

## *Dear Albert,*

What began as a letter of condolence, and somehow, has turned into a rather lengthy article describing what we have come to know about your father. We would like to remember him quietly, after having eulogized him in public, on November 17, 2001 in Los Angeles. In this letter we wish to commemorate his last public appearance at the gathering on October 21, 2001, for the 10th anniversary of the **100 Action Alliance**; to pay tribute to his great contributions in both academic and political arenas and to celebrate his glorious 86 years; to reflect and evaluate the impact of the **100 Action Alliance** 10 years later; and to share his legacy and message of **One Taiwan One China** in English with you and young Taiwanese Americans, in hope that his torch be carried by somebody like yourself, a Taiwanese-American physician.

## *What is Article 100 of the Penal Code*

Legal interpretation as to why Article 100 must be repealed is complex. It was one of many unjust laws abused by the Kuomintang (KMT) regime as its convenient license for suppression of intellectuals' human rights and freedom of thought, speech, and gathering. The law was enacted during the so-called war time or communist rebellion period. With this double-barrel shotgun loaded with martial law and anti-communism, the KMT regime freely and continuously abused those unjust laws to suppress freedom, especially, of intellectuals' speech. People's freedoms were conveniently oppressed for 40 years with potent threats of the death penalty on the pretense of sedition or treason that was governed by

Article 100. Hence, even after the official lifting of the 39-year long martial law in 1987, and the 49-year long Temporary Provisions Period on the ground of anti-communist measures in 1991, the white terror continued in Taiwan. The prisons remained full of political prisoners who advocated independence for Taiwan. That was precisely the key point of focus by the 100 Action Alliance, since the tragic death of the publisher of the weekly Freedom Time, Mr. Nylon Tseng (鄭南榕), was still fresh in people's memories. He burned himself to death in April 1989 as a proud publisher guarding his most precious human right - Total freedom of speech.

## *The Downfall of the KMT Regime*

During the very last decade of the 20th century, Taiwan was full of political turbulence, as was the rest of the world. That period corresponded with the end of the dictatorial regimes and the dawn of democratization, along with economic prosperity. It also coincided with political and economic globalization of the world owing to a swift advancement in information technology and the internet economy. Its beginning was marked by the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the collapse of communist Russia, and the downfall of Chiang's dynasty (after the death of Chiang Chin-Kuo (蔣經國) in 1988). The inevitable arrival of political globalization and democratization in Taiwan initiated the uprising of a new political party, the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) in September 1986, while the Ex-President (陳水扁), Mr. A-bian was still in jail. It compelled the KMT regime to change the dictatorial one-party system to a democratic system. As

college students in Taiwan became politically active, so did your father. In September 1991, he took a few faculty members of the Medical College to visit political prisoners, one of them was Medical College graduate Dr. Lee Ing-Yuen (李應元), then vice president of the World United Formosans for Independence (WUFI), and stirred up strong turbulence. Never before had a highly-respected intellectual, let alone a dean or a member of Academia Sinica openly visited political prisoners. Such an act alone might have been punishable for the intent of treason in Article 100. Indeed, this small outing became the crucial factor for Professor Shi-mum Chen (陳師孟) to recruit your father as the spiritual leader of the **100 Action Alliance**, the milestone of his political activities.

### ***The 100 Action Alliance, 10 years Ago***

At the gathering, the videotape of the **100 Action Alliance** on the early morning of October 10, 1991, was played back. It illustrated the shocking cruelty and violence of the police and military forces against unarmed students. Initially, approximately 400 brave college students, teachers, pastors, physicians, and many other professionals sat there peacefully. Their two major goals were clear-cut - to peacefully halt the military parade and to protest unjust laws. Their arms were tied together, forming a four to five layer human barricade around your father, as if to protect him. Skirmishes between the students, the police, and armed forces finally broke out as your father predicted. He continued to film the scenes with his beloved video camera for evidence of police brutality, while serious injuries steadily increased, and the number of students dwindled, as many students were carried out or dragged away from the entrance zone of the building. Yet, it was the first symbolic incidence of defiance with dignity in the history of the nation by intellectuals. The message of "Stand up and be counted," was loud and clear to the elite and intellectuals of Taiwan - they had the responsibility to voice their dissent and to protest, especially when their human rights were at stake.

As the very last circle of the human barricade (wearing white lab coats) around your father appeared to have collapsed, the skirmishes suddenly halted. This last layer remained intact, less than 20 volunteer physicians, who were there to protect the well-being of the 76-year old scholar. Apparently they stopped the arrests for fear of harming the internationally renowned scholar, a national treasure. We were indeed touched by the scene of our former teacher, whose strong will and courage to fight for righteousness--supported by his students, medical residents, and staff members. Luckily your father was unharmed.

### ***Bond Among Taiwanese***

His strong conviction for the **One Taiwan One China** Doctrine, was personally witnessed as far back as 35 years ago. As the result of our refusal to sign an affidavit not to join any anti-KMT government activities, a typical form of white-terror harassment, we lost valid passports in 1964. Sam was involved in the campus study group **Formosan Affairs** and later chaired the United Formosans for Independence in America (UFAI), from 1966-1971. As a result of white-terror efforts, only a few friends from Taiwan, not to mention teachers, would dare visit us in Madison, Wisconsin. It was in 1966 that your father came to see us there. He joined us for dinner and surprised us with what he knew of our extracurricular activities. He presented us with a brush painting scroll depicting Taiwanese farmland with water buffaloes as a gift and encouraged us to continue to work hard in the name of Taiwan - it was the support that we needed. At that time, we resided in the United States, as stateless citizens with no country in which to return. Your father knew this and that was one of the reasons that compelled him to visit us. In December, 1992, we enjoyed the privilege of joining your father on a cross-island trip promoting and campaigning for the **One Taiwan One China** (台中一中) policy (photo #1). In Taipei, we also attended some street protests with him on a few occasions. On February 28,



(#1) With this banner of "One Taiwan One China: Dr. C.Y. Lee led a group of people for the cross-island campaign. The campaign stopped at the most of major cities in the island and took one week. The Photo was taken in front of the Chung-hwa city hall, with the Governor C.Y. Chou and Dr. I. Y. Lee to the left of Dr. C.Y. Lee and Dr. Grace Chou to his right, on Dec. 2, 1992.



(#2) The rally for urging the government for "reprimand the 228 Incidence." That was our first-street demonstration in Taipei, on Feb. 28, 1993, with uneasy feelings, since we were used to American street demonstrations, (since 1964). In the U.S., the policemen always escort and protect demonstrators. As the freedom of speech is highly respected.

1993, he invited us along with MPAT from the U.S., to participate in evaluating the state of medical education in Taiwan. During our stay we join in demonstrations to "Reprimand the 228 Massacre," in the streets of Taipei (photo #2). In September, 1998, we marched together during rain showers in the Taiwanese overseas plea to Define the Statehood of Taiwan (photo #3), urging the government to use the name Taiwan instead of Republic of China (ROC). We joined a hunger strike to discuss the Public Plebiscite Act in the courtyard of the Legislature Building in April 1999 (photo #4). We were told that your father participated in the hunger strike every morning for over 10 days, while we, visiting from overseas, participated only on the first day as an act of moral support. The mere fact of his presence in political activities strengthened our resolve, we knew that we were doing something enormously important.



(#3) With Dr. C.Y. Lee, we participated the street demonstration for urging the government to define "One China Policy," "Nationhood for Taiwan" and "Abolish the Unification Act" on Taipei streets. We chanted together "Independence for Taiwan" and "One China One Taiwan," at the right side of Dr. C.Y. Lee. Soon we all were drenched with heavy afternoon shower, in Sept 9, 1998.



(#4) For moral support for protesting the government by the hungerstrike, overseer Taiwanese joined with Prof. C.Y. Lee and the group of 18 people who decided to proceed with a long-term hunger strike risking their own lives. Urging the legislature for discussing and passing the Public Plebicide Act, to iron out the fixation of the KMT regime. On April 10, 1999, the first day on hungerstrike.

### **A Man with a Kind and Warm Heart**

On another personal note, we saw your father in 1987 after a long hiatus of nearly 21 years (since his visit to Madison). He had just retired from his long tenure of six years as the dean of our alma mater medical college. We were still blacklisted then, but were somehow invited back to deliver a keynote speech at the 80th anniversary of the Formosan Medical Association, perhaps because Sam serving as the Vice President of the American Neuropathology Society that year. That was the first time, after nearly 30 years, that we had the chance to return to Taiwan under white terror. In fact, we were only permitted to return after lengthy negotiations via then Vice President T-H Lee (李登輝). We were allowed special permission to enter Taiwan with temporary visas for a one-week stay. Following my keynote talk on the Neuropathy of AIDS (photo #5), I received a standing ovation after explaining the reason that we were blacklisted. Your father then treated us to a lunch of our favorite Taiwanese dish - hogs feet (豬腳麵) in noodles. It has since come to

symbolize our triumphant homecoming. His warmth and thoughtfulness (hidden under his ostensibly stern and rigid exterior) became apparent, he overwhelmed and touched us both. After that visit, we were invited back on several occasions and were given the opportunity to actively participate in Taiwan's medical programs, mostly sponsored by MPAT under the guidance of your father.



(#5) A keynote scientific presentation, "An Neuropathology of AIDS," was given by then the vice president of the American Neuropathology Society, a blacklisted scholar. DR C.Y. Lee sit in the front row, listened to his speech at the 80th annual meeting of the Formosa Medical Association. At the NTU Medical College Auditorium on Nov. 6, 1987, at his transient home coming.

### **Table I: Decade of Political and Social Activities Led by Professor C. Y. Lee**

- 1) Prison visit with political prisoners, a former Medical College student, (9/1991)
- 2) Founder, 100 Action Alliance, (10/1991)
- 3) Founder, Medical Professionals Alliance (MPAT), (1/1992)
- 4) Prime Mover: One Taiwan One China Movement, (10/1992)
- 5) Prime Mover: Impeachment of the Dean of the Medical College, NTU, (1993)
- 6) Leader, Anti-nuclear energy, and Anti-building #4

- Electric Furnace Movement, (1994)
- 7) Prime Mover: Education Reform Movement, (1994)
- 8) Prime Mover: Join WHO with the name Taiwan, (1995)
- 9) Prime Mover: International Anti-Nuclear Part (1995)
- 10) President and Founder, Taiwan Independence party (TAIP), (1996)
- 11) Honorary Representative: Taiwan for WHO Alliance Campaign, (1997)
- 12) Honorary Commander: Define Nation Statehood for Taiwan rally, (1998)
- 13) Honorary Commander: Hunger Strike for Debate of Public Plebiscite Act Rally, (1999)

**The Medical Professionals Alliance in Taiwan (MPAT)**

In March 1992, your father finally succeeded in organizing the Medical professionals Alliance in Taiwan (MPAT). The idea allegedly came to him during the sit-in protest for the **100 Action Alliance**. Your father discussed this issue with the staff of the Alliance, he concluded that a larger critical mass was needed to effectively bargain with the government on important issues. He knew that he could mobilize medical professionals in Taiwan, though it was not an easy task to persuade many intellectuals after the long-time restriction on the freedoms of assembly and speech. It took, however, only three months from its inception. Your father was extremely pleased when MPAT was established, since he often lamented that during the period of Japanese occupation, there were several outstanding political leaders who were also physicians. Such medical/political leaders had not been nurtured and many disappeared under the KMT reign of white terror. As expected, he was elected to be the first president of MPAT. The organization has since sponsored numerous programs concerning healthcare systems and medical education in Taiwan. The MPAT is comprised of members from the medical, dental, pharmaceutical, nursing, social work, and medico-technological community, with about 500 registered members. In addition to a high-quality journal (HOPE) to cover all medical professionals, MPAT promoted many educational, social, and political

movements. They included the General Election for President, A Health Insurance System for All, the One Taiwan One China movement, and more. Without your father's determination and influence, these movements would have never happened in Taiwan.

**Campaign for Taiwan for WHO Alliance**

In May 1995, he and his colleagues at MPAT launched a campaign to join the WHO using the name of "Taiwan" (not the "ROC"). They collected over 3,000 signatures to urge the issue with the government. In May, 1997, the North American Taiwanese Association (NATMA) echoed their campaign and agreed to join together and organize the Taiwan for WHO Alliance. They went to Geneva (photo #6a) with one condition, that the government agree to use the name "Taiwan" to enter WHO. It was confirmed before we left the U.S., then sadly the government insisted on using the name "ROC" and we lost as expected, even to obtain observer status. We did, however, have the chance to become more acquainted with your father, as we traveled together to Switzerland. In speaking with diplomatic officers from many nations, we



(#6a) MPAT (Medical Professionals Alliance in Taiwan) and NATMA (North American Taiwanese Medical Association) went to Geneva, together with their president, Dr. C.Y. Lee to campaign for Taiwan to attain the observer status in WHO. May 5, 1997, the attempt failed because of insistence of the government for using the name ROC instead of Taiwan.

discovered that the majority of them only had the slightest idea of the whereabouts of ROC/Taiwan. At the press conference (photo #6b) only one journalist continued to ask us very intelligent and, often penetrating questions - he happened to be Mr. H. Aida, the Head of the Japanese UP Office in Geneva. The day before the conference, we invited him to dine with us at a Japanese restaurant (photo 6c). It allowed us the opportunity to brief him on the unfortunate fate and history of Taiwan and WHO, as well as the reason for attending the conference. After lunch, on our way back to our hotel, we did some casual shopping where your father purchased a necklace for your mother - a token of his affection and respect, she was undoubtedly the source of his courage and inspiration.



(#6b) At the International Press Conference for the "Taiwan for WHO Alliance" held at the intercontinental Hotel on, May 7th 1997, in Geneva, Switzerland. From the left to right: Drs. M. S. Ho, F. H. Shen, P. Y. Chang, C.Y. Lee, S. M. Chou, C. T. Lee, and S. M. Wu for the panel of commentators for the Alliance.

**Table II: Academic and Professional Achievements of Professor C. Y. Lee**

- 1) M.D., Taihoku Imperial University, Medical School, (1940) (台北帝國大學醫學部)
- 2) Ph.D., Taihoku Imperial University, Medical School, (1945)

- 3) Assistant Professor, Pharmacology, Imperial University Medical School, (1945)
- 4) Associate Professor, Pharmacology, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University, (1945)
- 5) Professor, Pharmacology, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University, (1949-86)
- 6) Head, Department of Research Institute of Pharmacology, NTU, (1955-72)
- 7) Member: Academia Sinica, (1970)
- 8) Fogarty Visiting Scholar, NIH, U.S.A., (1976-77)
- 9) Dean, Medical College, National Taiwan University, (1972-78)
- 10) President: First & Second, National Pharmacological Society, ROC, (1982-85)
- 11) President, International Union of Toxicology, (1985-88)
- 12) Winner of Redi Award, International Union of Toxicology, (1976)



(#6c) Grass-root campignn we did together with Dr. C.Y. Lee to a Japanese Journalist, Mr. H. Aida, the Japan Geneva Bureau Chief, by briefing him the history and objectives of our campaign for WHO, at a Geneva Japanese restaurant one day before the press conference.

### Academic Bond Via Snake Venom

Your father visited my research lab in San Francisco (photo #7) twice and we finally had the chance to discuss the relationship of his a-BT research and my own research. It comes as no surprise that in a few textbooks on Neuromuscular Diseases, which I co-authored, I proudly cited my teacher's work. Without purified a-BT, the



(#7) We were honored to have Dr. C.Y. Lee come to visit us twice at the Norris ALS Research Center of the California Pacific Medical Center in San Francisco. This photo was taken in front of the portrait of late Dr. Forbes Norris, an internationally renowned scholar on ALS (Lou Gherig's Disease), in 1996.

disease process of myasthenia gravis would still be unknown. The research that he and his colleagues did on this and other snake venom toxins won him the prestigious Redi Award in 1976. The intricate biological system at the junction of nerve and muscle fibers as demonstrated by a -BT, as distinct separation in morphology and function was again proved. Analogous to that demonstrated by the morphological studies by Ramon Y. Cajal who defeated the unified (reticular) theory and proved the independent (neuron) and won him a Nobel Prize in 1904.

His contributions from the discovery, characterization and purification of this deadly Taiwanese snake venom, a- & B-Bungarotoxin (BT) were enormous. At the junction of nerve and muscle, the receptors clearly separate the nerve endings (presynaptic membrane) with a-BT from muscle fibers (postsynaptic membrane) with B-BT, thus

provided us with a lucid explanation and clear understanding of the disease process and treatment of neuromuscular diseases.

The analogy of this system to globalization is astounding. Many functional and sovereign nations must unite to compose the globe, yet each of these nations must have their sovereignty and independence preserved to function and contribute toward globalization. Fine independent divisions and functional coordination are essential for functional neurons. This must be the essence of the doctrine **One Taiwan One China** that may be derived from this universal truth in both biological and political arenas. To achieve long-lasting peace in Taiwan, the healthy and independent nations on either side of the straight are the ultimate solution, not their unification.

### Teacher and Teacher's Teacher

We were both privileged and fortunate enough to attend classes in pharmacology taught by two internationally renowned scholars, your father and his mentor, Professor Tu Tsung-Ming (杜聰明) -- the founding father of medicine in Taiwan and the only Taiwanese full professor at Taihoku Imperial University Medical School during the Japanese occupation. Professor Tu's research was already famous but equally famous was his serious, stoic, and disciplined lifestyle, which was applied to his scientific endeavors and made him such an outstanding scholar. Doubtless, your father followed and inherited Professor Tu's demeanor and wisdom - his respect for his mentor was evident when you arrived at the Pharmacology department (photo #8). To excel in any field of science, one must take advantage of its commonality and immediate applicability in his or her native problems. Both your father and Professor Tu believed in this concept and succeeded in their medical research in both fields, snake venom and opium; the problems were rampant in Taiwan. We knew him as our teacher in pharmacology for 37 years, as the department head for 17 years, and as the most respected dean for 6 years, at our alma mater. Martial law was lifted around the time he began his retirement at the age of 75 and he was recruited to be the



(#8) To pay our respect, we visited Drs. C.Y. Lee and S. Y. Lee, at the first home coming, 30 years after we left Taiwan, in November of 1987. In front of our mutual mentor's, Prof. Tu's bust, the symbol for pursuit of excellence at the entrance of the Department of Pharmacology, in the basic medical science building of NTU Medical College.

spiritual leader of the conscientious protesters and concerned intellectuals of Taiwan.

As his opinions of current affairs were always logical, straight forward, and focused, he gained the confidence of intellectuals and was begged to be the head of several political actions, the first of which was the **100 Action Alliance** in 1991. Soon that was followed by the MPAT in 1992, the Taiwan International Medical Alliance (TIMA) in 1993, the Anti-nuclear Energy party, etc, as listed in Table I. Not satisfied with the lukewarm and submissive policies of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), he joined a new political party, the Taiwan Independence Party (TAIP) (建國黨). The primary objective of this party was nation building for Taiwan in order to become a sovereign country with dignity and its own culture. He was asked to be its first party chairman in October, 1996. He visited us in Portland in July, 1997 as the president of TAIP (photo #9) and explained why he could not join the DPP.

### His Last Public Appearance

During the evening when I asked him to comment,

Miss Lin Chia-Sun (林世嘉), the moderator of the evening, informed me of the arrival of the presidential entourage. Your father appeared on stage with an oxygen canister, wrapped up in a blanket, wearing a mask, aided by your mother, in a wheel chair being pushed by President A-bian himself (10 years ago as a legislator he actually helped the **100 Action Alliance**). Indeed, they were comrades. Just the presence of the President himself at the anniversary was a sufficient endorsement and the message of the **100 Action Alliance** to the intellectuals was apparent. Perhaps your father knew that this would be



(#9) On the occasion of Prof. C.Y. Lee's official visit to Portland, Oregon, as the President of the Taiwan Independence Party (TAIP) at the welcome party for him at the Sheraton Hotel, Portland with Dr. K. C. Lin's and Dr. S. M. Chou's couples in July 1997.

his last public appearance as he slowly waved his right hand, (photo #10) assisted by your mother, he insisted on making a greeting for the tenth Anniversary and perhaps a farewell to the audience. His voice was feeble but the words were clearly understood, despite the oxygen tubing in his nostrils, and once again, for the last time, we listened very carefully to the voice of courage and sincerity. His voice for **One Taiwan One China** with which we were all so familiar, from his lectures, his speeches during the election campaign, or at street demonstrations and ceremonies. We still remember his articulate oration and his strong voice at the establishment of the Taiwan Independence Party (TAIP). Seven months prior, he was diagnosed with myelodysplastic syndrome.



*(#10) President Chen and his staff appeared on the stage, pushing the wheelchaired Dr. C.Y. Lee for the tenth anniversary of the "100 Action Alliance," held at the same spot for the action 10 years ago, on October 9th, 1991. At this last public appearance, Dr. Lee feebly waved his right hand, helped by Mrs. Lee, then took off the mask and bid farewell to the audience, 3 weeks before his death on July 7.*

The voice of justice and pride was almost gone that night, three weeks after this last public appearance on November 1, 2001, he passed away (one month short of his 86th birthday). His conviction shall always remain with us, even after Taiwan is recognized as an independent country with sovereignty.

### **Tenth Anniversary of the 100 Action Alliance**

The major strategists and designers of the 100 Action Alliance, included three professors; Lin San-tien (professor of law, NTU), Liao Wen-ih (associate professor of applied mathematics, Chong-Shin University), and Chen-Shi-mum (professor of economics, NTU) and one student activist, Lo Wen-chi. Each delivered a somber message after the opening remarks by Dr. Wu Shu-min, who represented the sponsor of the evening (MPAT), commented that during the past ten years we often heard "bloodless transfer of power" or "Successful parties turnover," however we needed to remind ourselves that it may not have been true and there there had been hidden insidious bleeding that could easily be overlooked or

neglected. The slow and hidden bleeding was clearly exposed in the battle for the repeal of the Article 100 Action. We had come a long way and this was the kind of occasion we needed to reflect on the many unsung heroes and the people who bled seriously to attain today's achievements.

### **Speeches by Three Professors**

How was Professor C. Y. Lee recruited to be the leader of the Alliance? Professor Chen recalled it was because your father was brave enough to visit political prisoners, the potential casualties of Article 100, at Tu-Tseng Prison. He remembered how all of the organizers, including two professors (Professor Liao Chung-san and Chang Chung-ton), were thrilled that your father agreed to be the spiritual leader of the Alliance. Soon, his speech became bitter as he commented on his experience in registering non-native Taiwanese for the Association of Taiwan's Independence, to the Ministries of the Interior and of Education during the past eight years. The application for registering it as a non-profit political organization was rejected because it was seen as an organization that violated the constitution. The term "Independence" was still taboo and interpreted as splitting the sacred land of China, therefore it was subversive and unlawful, potentially punishable for treason while Article 100 was in existence. It was rejected each of three times they applied. He thought that things would have changed when the KMT was no longer in power, but that was not the case. He was appalled by the uncivilized logic of the officials who were still ruling as though still in the era of white terror. Clearly the freedom of speech that we fought for and gained was not guaranteed.

Professor Liao observed that after the suppressive law, Article 100, was lifted the Taiwanese populace became more docile, lost their self-respect, self-identity, and their fighting spirit. Internally, people appeared to be more subdued and submissive to China and were still bound to the fictional political entity, ROC, and chanted loudly "Long Live ROC" routinely; externally they submitted themselves to China and let Taiwan become another Hong Kong. They seem to deem investment in China and



economic power far more important than nation building.

Professor Lin's speech was more pessimistic, he commented that Taiwan had been in limbo for the past 40 years, since the 2.28 incident in 1947 (the infamous massive massacre of Taiwanese leaders by the KMT army). People were used to living without freedom, they forgot how precious that right is. We thought that in order to discuss nation building, we first had to repeal Article 100 and regain freedom of speech. When that was finally accomplished, people then became quiet and stopped debating the topic of nation building, they felt that they were already "Independent." The election and the economy had become high priorities in daily political discussion, there was no conversation of principles, the constitution, or the importance of nation building. The situation has worsened since 1990, when the doors were partially opened to trade and investment in China, so-called "China Fever." More than 600,000 Taiwanese business people and their families are now living in mainland China, with inevitable confusion about their national identity. Proud Taiwanese with the backbone to fight have become rare and soon will become extinct. Obviously, a grave mistake has been made in the nation's priorities. After Article 100 was repealed, people lost interest in the nation building cause for which the Alliance had fought. After Professor Lin's eloquent speech the audience was understandably quiet.

### In Closing

Ten years after the 100 Action, the outcome as summed up by the three professors was not very exciting. Article 100 however, was amended and the prime culprit for peace time treason was eliminated on May 15, 1992. Nonetheless, it was the epoch-making incidents, led by your father that accelerated the democratization of Taiwan. Democracy in Taiwan, a part of the democracy around the globe, has been nurtured and has matured at the turn of the century. At the first general election in 1996, Lee Tun-Huei, (李登輝) native Taiwanese, was elected president of the nation. The arrival of political and economic globalization in Taiwan was palpable, the

country had established relationships with the United Nations and other international organizations such as APEX, GATT, WTO, WHO, UNESCO, and more. At this critical turning point however, the responsibilities of the intellectuals is grave. One may have easily been misled to believe that globalization mitigates nationalism, self-determination, and even sovereignty. On the contrary, it is increasingly critical that member nations possess self-identity, integrity and jurisdiction for joining world organizations. We see the analogy in specialized cells of which the brain is composed, without its individually, specialized and independent nerve cells, the brain ceases to function.

In May 1997, as mentioned, the members of NATMA, along with your father and MPAT members traveled to Geneva to campaign for WHO membership for Taiwan. Humiliation of the highest degree was experienced by all of us - the delegates who carried the passport of ROC, were not allowed to enter the WHO building and stood outside in windy, cold rain. We still remember vividly how your father, at the age of 80, stood shivering outside of the gate of the WHO building, while we with American passports, watched him from indoors and tried to obtain permission for his entry. That bitter insult must have been the reason that your father was so adamant about nation building as Taiwan's first priority. That was exactly why he joined and led the TAIP, your sister Marion's active participation helped to strengthen his conviction of One Taiwan One China. He came to Portland shortly after he assumed the presidency of TAIP (kennkouphoto #9) and really enjoyed seeing the Columbia River, its gorge with 77 waterfalls, Mt. Hood, and its lakes. So Albert, please visit and you will see why your father was so fond of Portland.

We apologize that this letter of remembrance is so long but this is just the tip of the iceberg, your father was a warm iceberg that never melted. He was tough, but kind, with a will of iron, and also a special teacher who always led us on the right track. We will forever miss him.

Yours respectfully,  
Grace & Sam



## List of Donors for Auctioned Sam Chou's Paintings to NATMA Foundation

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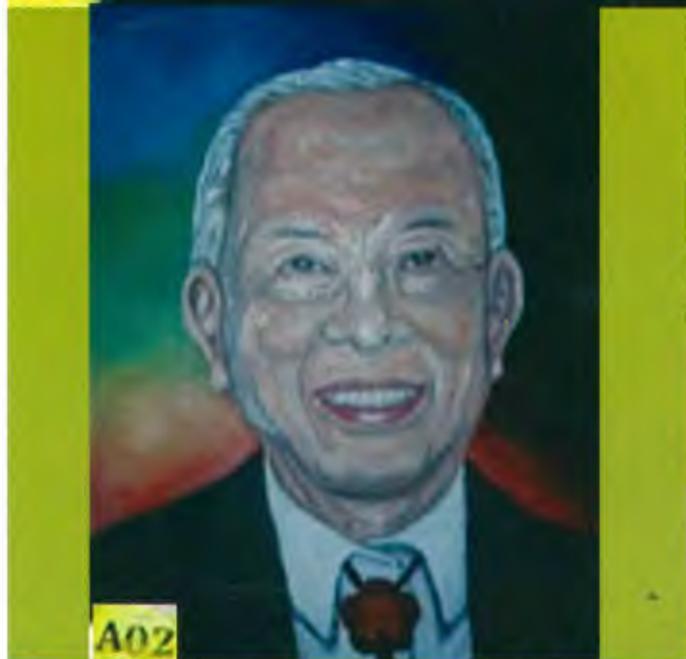
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A03





A14



A13



A15



A12



A16



# A Great Taiwanese Leader of the 20th Century

## Professor Chen-Yuan Lee

By Chin-Chu Lin M.D.



後排左起吳樹民醫師，林榮松醫師，林麗華，林郁子，蘇淑英，陳麗英，蕭幸鳴醫師，陳幸子醫師。

前排左起：許世模醫師，吳秀惠醫師，游祥修醫師，李鎮源教授，周斌明教授，李青泰醫師，林衡哲醫師。

My teacher, Dr. Chen-Yuan Lee (李鎮源) was a scholar, an educator and a freedom fighter. He passed away on November 1st, 2001, more than ten years ago. Today, his contributions and his influential impact to Taiwanese people still remain strong in their minds and hearts. It is especially true among his students, research followers, medical communities, social movement workers, and freedom fighters for the democracy and human rights in Taiwan.

Dr. C.Y. Lee was born in the city of Tainan, Taiwan, in 1915. He graduated from the medical school, Empirical University during the Japanese occupancy of Taiwan. He then studied under professor Chong-Ming Tu (杜聰明), in the field of Pharmacology. At that time, Dr. Tu was the only Taiwanese, among all the Japanese faculty members in the medical school. Dr. Tu's research activities were focused on the two most important issues in Taiwan at that time, opium and snake venom. Dr. Lee successfully analyzed the toxin of snake venom which can paralyze the human nervous system, known as alpha-bungarotoxin, A-BuTX. This toxin causes irreversible binding to nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, nAChR. The chemical structure of nAChR was still a puzzle for many international researchers at that time. This important discovery of Dr.

Lee established a solid base for the future studies of various neuro-transmitters. Hence, Dr. Lee became internationally famous for his research. In 1976, he received the REDI award from the International Society of Toxicology. In 1979 he published a book called "Snake Venom", in the field of Experimental Pharmacology, which is a world authority, or so called Bible, for international studies on snake venom. His highly honorable achievements included, twice being selected as the Fogarty Scholar of USA. In 1977, he was elected as an honorable member of the US Pharmacological Society and Experimental Therapeutic Society. In that same year he was also elected to become a member of Academia Sinica, the highest academic institution in Taiwan. In 1987, professor Chen-Yen Wu (吳政彥) and I served as reviewers for the Science and Technology Award of Taiwanese American Foundation (台美基金會). Some people regard this award as the Taiwanese equivalent of the Nobel Prize, and we selected professor C.Y. Lee and professor Tsung-Yi Lin (林宗義) to be the award winners from four candidates. Around 1990, the National Taiwan University Medical College (NTUMC) Alumni Association of North America also gave high awards to two distinguished teachers; professor C.Y. Lee and

professor Juei-Law Sung (宋瑞樓). Dr. Lee served as the chairman of the Department of Pharmacology (1954-1972) and the chairman of the Institute of Pharmacological Research (1972-1978) at the National Taiwan University. His followers, such as, Dr. Ouyang (歐陽兆和), Dr. Lee (李復禮) and Dr. Chang (張傳炯), all have become famous scholars of Pharmacology. Dr. Chang was also elected as a member of Academic Sinica. The tradition of Dr. C.Y. Lee's research spirit inspires many high achieving scholars, even today.

Dr. C.Y. Lee served as the Dean of Medical College, National Taiwan University (NTUMC) for six years (1972-1978). During his deanship, he established many important guidelines for the development of medical education. He encouraged all the faculty members, in basic medicine, as well as, clinical medicine, to emphasize great effort in teaching and research. He encouraged faculty members to become role models for students. In 1973, he set up a regulation that any full time clinical faculty members, should give up their private practices in order to concentrate their time and energy on teaching and research. Compensation money was given to each clinical faculty member. This new system has largely improved teaching and research activities.

In 1990, I served as the president of the North American Taiwanese Professors' Association (NATPA), and held an annual meeting in Taiwan for academic discussion between overseas scholars and scholars in Taiwan. At that time, KMT government was headed by Tung-Huei Lee (李登輝) and Premier Por-Chung Hou (郝柏村). Despite the lifting of Martial Law in Taiwan, the blacklist of overseas Taiwanese still existed and was in effect. After various efforts of some NATPA members, some invited speakers for the meeting, who were on the blacklist, were reduced from 18 to 3. Those three were central committee members of the World United Formosan Independence (WUFI, 台獨聯盟). One of them, Dr. Ying-Yuan Lee (李應元) secretly slipped into Taiwan without going through customs' check point. He had hidden away from police inside Taiwan for over a year but was finally arrested. Dr. Ying-Yuan Lee was an alumnus of

Department of Public Health, Medical College at National Taiwan University. Dr. C.Y. Lee led a group of medical school teachers and students to visit Dr. Y. Y. Lee in jail to show their sympathetic, enthusiastic support for him. That action under such circumstance had touched and moved many of the Taiwanese silent majority.

At a younger age, Dr. C.Y. Lee had experienced a tragic event of the infamous 228 incident in Taiwan in 1947. Many of his close friends and colleagues were either murdered or put in prison at an offshore island for long jail terms. Forty years later, he decided to walk out of "the ivory tower" of academic institutions and led many social and political revolutionary movements. Among his many concerns were social justice, people's quality of life, democracy, human rights and the future of Taiwan. Dr. Lee, Dr. Shuh-ming Wu (吳樹民) and many others had organized the Taiwanese League of Medical Community (醫界聯盟), urging medical doctors in Taiwan to serve people more and to earn back old traditions of high respect from the people.

In October of 1991, Dr. C.Y. Lee, Dr. San-Tein Lin (林山田), a professor of Law School and many others organized the Action League of Criminal Law #100 (一百行動聯盟) which was to abolish KMT government's Criminal Law #100 which sentenced a very severe punishment to those people who had expressed opposition of ideas or different thoughts without carrying out any action. On October 10th, 1991, KMT government held a big gathering in front of the Presidential Hall to celebrate the National Birthday, called Double Ten Celebration (雙十節慶典). The location of Medical College, National Taiwan University, was right across the street from the Presidential Hall. Dr. Lee led a group called Advocators for Abolishing Criminal Law #100 to sit down for demonstration on the campus of Medical College. For the purpose of protesting such a specific unjust law, they sat day and night, despite being threatened to be arrested and forced to leave by the police. Dr. Lee's persistent expression for justice, finally won the resolution of lifting that #100 Criminal Law. He had made Taiwan a land of more democracy and higher respect of human rights.

United News (聯合報), one of the popular newspapers in Taiwan, at that time, was a KMT government's tool of propaganda. It reported many rumors of plans of China's military impending attack of Taiwan that caused much social instability. Dr. Lee called for the boycotting of subscriptions of that newspaper.

Dr. Lee got to know personally many overseas members of World United Formosan Independence (台獨聯盟), when he traveled around the world. He had strongly supported their idea of building a new and independent nation, as early as 1960's. When the first opposition political party, Democratic Progressive Party (民主進步黨, DPP) was established, Dr. Lee was very happy. However, he became disappointed several years later, because DPP was not instrumentally strong enough to realize the dream of building a new and independent Taiwan nation. So in October 1996, Dr. Lee, Dr. Se-Kai Koh (許世楷), Dr Pan-Chen Cheng (鄭邦鎮) and many WUFI members created a new political party, named Taiwan Independence Party (台灣建國黨). Dr. Lee was elected to serve as the first president of that party. Since then, the concepts of an independent and sovereign Taiwan have been spreading over Taiwan. As described above, Dr. Lee had led many movements of Taiwanese in terms of democratization of Taiwan and the nation's freedom in human rights. His ideology has not only expressed in words, but also in actions. His contributions to the revolutionary changes of social and political status of Taiwan in 1990's, will be deeply remembered in people's minds, and will remain in historical records of Taiwan.

On a personal note, my direct contact with Dr. Lee mostly occurred at various meetings of two organizations. I was an initiating member of both North America Taiwanese Professors Association (NATPA) established in 1980 and North America Taiwanese Medical Association (NATMA) established in 1984. Dr. Lee had participated in many activities of both organizations during the 1980's and 1990's. He often served as an invited speaker and received awards as a role model for both associations. He

was a respected VIP person and an influential figure in Medical College of National Taiwan University. In 1993, I participated in the application for deanship for NTUMC. Twelve candidates at the level of professor, (six from NTUMC faculty and six from U.S. medical schools' faculties) were invited for this competition. The search committee selected five out of the twelve for a second run of campaign. The competition included; a policy presentation for deanship, a speech and a debate. I was the only one nominated from among all overseas candidates. The four other candidates for NTUMC were K. S. Hseih (Head of Pediatrics), Y. C. Chen (Neurologist and Vice Superintendant of NTU Hospital), S. H. Chu (Head of Surgery) and T. S. Lee (Surgeon, specialized in kidney transplant). Dr. Lee along with most senior faculty members, strongly supported T. S. Lee. Dr. C. Y. Lee call me at my home and told me, "Dr. Lin, you do not have any chance of winning because the final decision will be based on medical school of Taiwan University faculty members' voting. You do not need to have the trouble of traveling back to Taiwan from U. S." My reply was, "My dear teacher, if I do not go back, I will be a big disappointment to overseas alumni. My mission is not just to win the deanship, I also want to express my ideas of how to lead NTUMC to become a high level international medical educational institution." I did not accept his advice. However, I appreciated his honest expression.

In summary, Dr. Lee was a well respected teacher, a mentor, and a role model to his students. He was an outstanding scientific researcher and a devoted educator. He was a social reformer, a fighter for Taiwan's independence, democracy and human rights. He is intelligent, honest and enthusiastic for social justice and human rights. He was a great Taiwanese leader of the 20th century.

*This author graduated in 1961 from NTUMC. He retired as a life Emeritus Professor of the Univ. of Chicago. He resides in Concord, California.*

# 醫師的歷史角色與社會責任

## 一位學者走出象牙塔的心路歷程

李鎮源 醫師

摘自北美洲台灣人醫師協會南加州分會一九九八年年刊

### 醫學研究過程

一九四〇年台北帝大醫學部畢業後，本人和同班同學許燦煌到杜聰明教授的藥理學教室當助手開始做研究工作。當時台大醫學部台灣人只有一位杜教授，他很希望我們去幫他忙做他的助手。有很多人問我為什麼不去做臨床的醫生，其實我當初去讀醫學的理由有二個：第一、因為醫生是自由職業，其他科系畢業後還要受制於日本人，對台灣人有差別待遇。做醫生自己開業，而且醫生是很受大家尊敬，是濟世救人的，日治時代醫生與患者的關係是很好的，民眾對醫生非常尊敬，醫生對病人也很有愛心，很照顧他們，不會計較醫藥費，不會因為病人繳不出費用就不幫他看病，不像現在還有公立醫院的名醫，要找他看病還得送紅包。日治時代是沒有這種情形的，大學教授給病人開刀也沒聽過要收紅包的，和現在的醫療風氣比起來是好很多。第二個理由是我的哥哥、大姊還有一個妹妹都是在小時候得了傳染病而過逝，我的父親也是在三十九歲時因感染了虐疾，引發黑水病而過逝。所以我對醫學發生興趣，就是想藉由研究醫學，減少疾病造成的不幸，挽救更多的生命。就是有這樣的期望，我去讀了醫學院，我在學時便利用暑假到基礎醫學的教室去做研究工作，所以對基礎醫學很有興趣，畢業後才沒跑去臨床科系。

杜聰明教授是台灣人在日本拿到醫學博士的第一人，他回台灣後，在台北醫專時收研究生，這些研究生大都是已開業的醫生，他們利用時間到研究室去做研究工作，完成五、六篇的論文後，可經由日本的京

都大學或其他大學教授會審查通過，取得醫學博士的學位。台北帝大醫學部成立後，台北帝大便可自行審查論文。杜聰明教授是以鴉片、蛇毒及中藥為他的研究領域，所以他會叫他的研究生，最少要有一篇有關中藥的研究論文。我在他那裡做助手，完成一篇有關中藥「苦參子」的有效成份的研究。苦參子自古使用來治療赤痢，卻未知它的有效成份。我利用化學及藥理實驗發現苦參子有效成份是一種「糖甘類」成份，能殺死阿米巴蟲。

我的博士論文有關蛇毒的研究，杜教授要我做的鎖鏈蛇是屬於出血毒，但和印度的鎖鏈蛇不同，在動物實驗卻不出血，因此當時在台大血清研究所，有一位日本技師田中先生發表，可能是神經毒。但我用兔子、天竺鼠做實驗，將毒液注入靜脈，一、二分鐘就死，經解剖後發現靜脈內有凝血，但是否因為血管內血液凝固才致死？或是死後血液才凝固？我將預先注入一種抗血液凝固的Heparin，再注射致死量的毒液，結果實驗動物不會死，再將毒液量增十倍，結果動物也不會馬上死亡，需要二、三小時後才死亡。百步蛇的蛇毒會使血液不凝固，若先注射百步蛇的毒液不致死的量，再注射鎖鏈蛇的蛇毒，也證明不致死，這也可以說是「以毒攻毒」吧。至於另一死因為何在二、三小時後致死，是因為含有另一種抗熱性（80°C，三十分鐘加熱）的「酵素」產生血壓下降所致。以上是我的論文。

兩傘節與眼鏡蛇的毒性屬於神經毒，對呼吸造成麻痺。呼吸系統分成呼吸中樞和呼吸肌肉。我和生理學

彭明聰教授一起研究，發現這兩種蛇毒是作用於呼吸肌肉的而非作用於呼吸中樞。眼鏡蛇的蛇毒除了神經毒素外，我們還會發現含有心臟毒素，其含量比神經毒素更多，被咬後會腫、會爛、會痛。但被雨傘節咬後卻不腫、不痛。其後本人，繼續和台大化學系畢業的張傳炯共同研究，由雨傘節蛇毒中純代出來的 A-Bungarotoxin 證明可以和突觸後肌終板的乙醯膽鹼受體不可逆地結合，阻斷運動神經肌肉節傳遞作用，而引起呼吸麻痺。此毒素的發現奠定了乙醯膽鹼受體分子構造研究的基礎，繼而對臨床病症「重症肌無力」疾病的病因研究達成精確的了解，使神經生物學獲得大突破。這一發現曾被諾貝爾獎委員會提名過為候選人。

我們另外也分離另一種毒素，B-Bungarotoxin，作用於運動神經末梢，阻止乙醯膽鹼的釋放，產生不可逆性的神經肌傳導阻斷作用。前者神經毒素稱為突觸後毒素 (Postsynaptic toxin)，後者則稱為突觸前毒素 (Presynaptic toxin)。

一九七六年本人應邀擔任美國國立衛生研究院 (NIH) Fogarty 國際醫學中心學人，同年在哥斯大黎加召開的第五屆國際毒素學會，本人榮獲國際毒素研究的最高榮譽、雷理獎 (Redi Award)。次年本人被選為美國藥理學會榮譽會員，這也是不可多得的榮譽。

## 回歸「祖國」

一九四五年國民黨受聯軍麥帥的命令，來由美軍協助台接收台灣。我們那時候都想：以後不怕再有日本的殖民統治。所以大家都很高興，寫布條去基隆歡迎「國軍」的登陸。那時候我們看到我們的「國軍」挑扁擔、穿草鞋，實在和日本軍不能比，當時心裡還想：他們很辛苦要打遊擊才會這樣。但是經過沒多久，來台接收的文武官員都在貪污。陳儀十月廿五日接收台灣以後的政策，很明顯就是把台灣人當成二等公民，大陸人稍微認字的就當主管，沒一點專業知識，卻來管有專長的台灣人，由大陸回來的「半山」亦很髒，中山裝的口袋很大，利用權位到處要紅包。

這紅包文化是中國文化最精采的一項，「做官」就要發財。當時在大陸國民黨還在和共產黨內戰，台灣的米、糖、鹽都運去上海，補給他們的需要，造成台灣的物資缺乏，然後大量印製鈔票，造成四萬元舊台幣換一元新台幣的悲劇。這當然造成台灣人的不滿，才發生二二八事件，那時台灣人的領導精英，組「處理委員會」和陳儀談判，要求台灣自治。

## 二二八與白色恐怖

當時陳儀一方面答應要改革，一方面電請蔣介石派兵支援。軍隊一到就發佈戒嚴，處理委員會的人不是被抓、被殺死就是失蹤。青年學生包含中南部組成的抵抗軍，裝備差又武器不夠，打不贏國軍，很多人都被打死。基隆、汐止有很多人被用鐵線鑽手掌丟進海裡。中國人殘酷的行為，實在無法忍受。連赤手無抵抗的一般市民百姓，也無緣無故的被殺死很多。一九四九年蔣介石打輸共產黨跑來台灣，開始全面戒嚴，對政府若有批評，有共產思想或參加組織的，便亂抓亂殺，政府甚至公開的說：寧可錯殺九十九人，亦不可漏一。頒發給密告或抓人獎金每人一、二萬元，幾乎是現在的百萬元。

就這樣從二二八到白色恐怖，台灣的菁英被殺死了好幾萬人。台大醫院第三內科主任許強、眼科代主任胡鑫麟、第一內科主任曾廷俊、耳鼻喉科蘇文勝、反膚科胡兩神，他們都是有正義感的台灣菁英，想要救台灣，要改進台大醫院，所以經常集會討論。除了翁廷俊逃走（後來自首），許強被判死刑，其他被判了十年、十二年有期徒刑不等。有一位東京大學轉回台灣大學，並擔任學生會主席葉盛吉，畢業後去潮州瘡疾研究所服務，也遭到槍斃的命運。在長期的白色恐怖中，社會、學校、家庭均不敢談政治。我想若專心做研究工作，提昇台灣的學術地位，是唯一貢獻台灣的路。雖然心裡很不滿，但只能裝作沒看見。

## 一百行動聯盟

一直到一九九〇年學運、台獨會、公投會的遊行

活動很熱烈的展開。在緊張的街頭運動中，陳師孟建議要求廢除刑法一百條，釋放台獨案被關者，否則要在雙十節反閱兵。本人和台大醫學院及公共衛生學系幾位教授去土城，探望被關的李應元。陳師孟成立「一百行動聯盟」，請我做名譽召集人。當時刑法一百條的言論判亂罪，規定主謀者無期徒刑或死刑，限制人民言論自由及集會自由，是一個百分之百的惡法。

我們接著去立法院請願抗議，去國民黨中央黨部要求辯論，這些議題受到社會民衆的重視，參加的人越來越多。因此宋楚瑜（當時國民黨的秘書長）、馬英九等來和我們協調，答應修改刑法一百條「以武力判亂才判刑」，但不被當時任行政院院長郝伯村同意。後來李登輝派集思會的人士及清華大學的張昭鼎教授來，說郝院長會派軍隊鎮壓，會造成流血。我們的反閱兵是和平、非武力的，要送花給閱兵的軍隊，放氣球寫諷刺的字。後來改在台大醫學院門口靜坐，這麼和平的抗爭，卻在十月十日凌晨一點，靜坐的三、四百人卻一個一個被抬走，三更半夜被丟到郊外甚至新竹等很遠的地方。其中還有女性在內，國民黨這款無人性的做法，實在使人心痛。被抬剩下三、四十人，還有很多年紀大的，經醫學院陳維昭協調才停止強制搬離運走，所有靜坐的人被層層圍住，直到中午十二點閱兵結束。一九九二年五月，由於「一百行動聯盟」的活動以及社會的輿論壓力，在立法院，終於修改刑法一百條而廢除內亂罪。

## 台灣醫界傳統精神

台灣的醫學界，在日據時代就很關懷社會，對日本要求自治，提昇台灣文化。蔣渭水、賴和等並聯合林獻堂、蔡培火等人士成立「台灣文化協會」，這是台灣醫界優良的傳統，在一九九二年三月一日我們成立「台灣醫界聯盟」也是延續這種疼愛台灣的傳統要改善醫生患者的關係，提升台灣文化教育以及台灣環境的

保護，陸續我們也做了下列事情：一、青少年煙毒防治運動。二、舉辦醫學教育及倫理研討會。三、「全民健保」推動小組活動。四、反賄選活動。五、協辦反核四活動。六、台灣主權獨立，一台一中的宣揚。七、推動以台灣名義進入世界衛生組織等活動。

## 建國黨成立

在多數人民漸漸了解與支持台獨的時候，一個由台灣人長期支持的本土政黨－民進黨卻突然改變方向，爲了要執政、做官，與國民黨妥協認爲台灣已是一個主權獨立的國家，不必主張獨立，失去了原本的精神。因爲不滿民進黨領導階層向國民黨靠攏，於是一群支持民進黨的支持者，共同組成建國黨，以建立新而獨立的台灣共和國爲永不改變的最高宗旨，繼續推動台灣獨立建國的運動。一九九六年十月建國黨正式成立，本人受各方人士的邀請，擔任第一任主席，帶領建國黨朝向台灣獨立建國的目標前進。

一九九七年是台灣的危機年，面對著香港九七被中國收回，台灣有被香港化之虞，建國黨舉辦了一連串反中國併吞的活動，包括各種研究會、台灣國花選拔，與其他團體共同成立「台灣共和國申請加入聯合國聯盟」、發行台灣共和國護照、六二八台灣共和國申請加入聯合國靜坐、反對中國併吞台灣大遊行，以及十月本人和十數位建國黨員赴美國抗議「柯江會談」等。

建國黨成立一年多來，多從事建立台灣主體性的啓蒙運動，包括參與兩次地方選舉，傳播獨立建國的理念。雖然，地方選舉對剛成立的本黨不利，以及黑金政治的文化污染台灣選舉，但是建國黨的候選人堅持獨立建國理念以及乾淨參選，已獲普遍認同與肯定。

建國黨在今年五月重新改組，本人決定辭去主席的職位，由黨員直選許世楷博士擔任第二位主席，獨立建國的工程，由許主席繼續領導推行。

# The Second Generation Taiwanese: *The Last Link Between Taiwan and the United States*

Thomas C. Chen, M.D., Ph.D.

*Subtracted from North American Taiwanese Medical Association  
Southern California Chapter 1998 Year Book*

I am the bridge. Not a very good one, but still a link, between my Taiwanese heritage and that of my children, who were all born here. I represent the new generation of Taiwanese.

Children, now matured into young adults, who must face the decision of crossing the line into American integration or maintaining a link to the old country.

As a second generation Taiwanese. I face several issues that my parents did not encounter when they first came to this country. First, I am not sure who I am. My parents had very clear identity of themselves as Taiwanese. They did not speak the language fluently, they found American customs confusing, and they were often discriminated against, not only on the basis of race, but by language. However, they had a trump card that nobody else knew about. They could always say “to hell with you” and think about going back to Taiwan. That knowledge of their identity, gave them a psychological edge, that only they could appreciate. If they were made to feel like foreigners, it did not matter, because they were foreigners. It is different with me. I spent the formative

years of my childhood in the States. I speak English with an American tongue. I think American. But more than anything else, I grew up with the longing to be accepted by my American peers as an equal. However, by virtue of my race, I will never be accepted as an American in this country. My children, although born in Pasadena, California, will never be regarded as Americans either. They will always be viewed as Taiwanese, not American. Therefore, I am left in the situation of not being real Taiwanese or American. The “banana” concept—white on the inside, yellow on the outside. In the United States, I speak Taiwanese. The reverse happens whenever I go back to Taiwan. There, I look Taiwanese, but I speak and think American.

The second issue that I must face is how to raise my children. My children are pure Taiwanese. Both my wife and I come from good Taiwanese families. We still have close relationships with our relatives in Taiwan. In fact, my wife’s parents still live in Taiwan. We currently speak English at home. My wife speaks beautiful Mandarin, which I do not understand. I speak passable Taiwanese,



which she is not very fluent with. Therefore, we compromise and speak English. My wife speak Mandarin with the children before they started school. However, now that they have started interacting with other children, my children have taken to speak English at home as well. My wife and I have often discussed whether it is necessary to try to maintain a Taiwanese culture with the children. Would it be better to let them intermarry, “wash out” their Taiwanese heritage, and become American? I know that if we do not maintain the contact between our children and their cousins in Taiwan, my children will not recognized their cousins. I told my families while our parents are still alive. This family tree, no matter what my children decide to do, will at least let them know where they come from.

The third issue that I must come to grips with is racial discrimination. Both my wife and I fit very easily into American society and with our American friends because we think American and speak American. However, for people who do not know us, for people who do not care to know us, we will always be Taiwanese, and not American. Racial discrimination is something that I cannot erase, no matter how smart I am, no people, no matter who I am. In this respect, this issue is the most difficult for me to accept. As a “take-charge” type of person. I would like to do something to change that. I would like to change the person who discriminates against me or my family because of our race. The fact that I cannot do that, make it especially difficult, and I feel helpless. I cannot protect my children from experiencing some of the same discrimination that I faces when I grew up in Chicago.

Even in California, where the Asian population is so large, racial discrimination is prevalent. I do notice any need on my part to expend my energy to educate or change ignorant people’s minds. Instead, I have been devoting my energy to educating myself and my family. How do I make myself proud to be Taiwanese, and proud to be different? That is an issue that I am still combating with.

I have not found a solution to these issues. Each second generation Taiwanese who grows up here must come to terms in his or her own way with these questions. For myself, I have decided that it is important to maintain my identity as a Taiwanese American living in the United States. I think that a lot of my problem is my inability to read and speak Mandarin. My wife has started to teach my children and me Mandarin at dinner time. I will try to start teaching my children the Taiwanese that I know. My children will go back to Taiwan on the fairly regular basis to keep in touch with the Taiwanese culture. I will also like to start sharing my experiences with other second generation Taiwanese, so that we can grapple some of these issues together. I do not think that we should just melt into the “melting pot”. The world is becoming a much smaller place - modern communication and technology will eventually link us all together. Having a special cultural heritage will be an asset, not a deficiency.

*Thomas Chen, M.D., Ph.D.*

*Director, USC Neuro-oncology*

*Co-Director, USC Spine*

*Professor, Neurosurgery and Pathology*



# WHO Rejects Taiwan as Observer

*The original article is from Professor Lee Chen-Yuan,  
who wrote this letter to the British Medical Magazine **The Lancet** August 9, 1997*

Sir,

On May 5, 1997, the opening day of the 50th World Health Assembly, delegates from Nicaragua proposed to the General Committee of the World Health Assembly that Taiwan be officially accepted by WHO as an observer, and that it take part in the World Health Assembly under that title. The people's Republic of China (PRC) immediately objected to the proposal, claiming that "Taiwan is a province of the PRC and has no right to apply for observer status" and that "China is willing to help take care health issues in Taiwan and to discuss them with Taiwan authorities". Other members stated that it was decided by the World Health Assembly on Jan 25, 1972, to recognize the PRC as the only representative of China, and opposed the idea of further discussing the issue of Taiwan.

Taiwan has no intention to challenge China's delegations to WHO. However, we wish to remind the world that Taiwan has been separated from China since 1895, and that the PRC government has never ruled Taiwan. Therefore, the PRC's claim that Taiwan is part of China is unfounded, and nothing less than an hegemonic myth. China's statement ironically contradicts her military threats to the Taiwan Strait in February, 1996. It should be

obvious to the world that China is actually the major threat to the health of Taiwanese people.

Taiwan's accomplishments in public health have been far greater than those of the PRC. Life expectancy in Taiwan is 75 years (1996), compared with 70 years (1996) in the PRC. Taiwan has even provided substantial aid to China during natural disasters via the Taiwan Red Cross under the aegis of non-governmental organizations to avoid-political interference with humanitarian aid.

We, the Taiwanese people wish to express deep regret for the decision of the World Health Association, which means that since 1972, the 22 million people in Taiwan have not been represented at WHO. That decision violates WHO's Chapter and overall goal: "Membership in the Organization shall be "open to all States" and "Health for all". We thank states that supported Taiwan in spite of pressure by the PRC at the World Health Assembly. Taiwan will continue to seek entry to WHO and its contributions to international health.

Lee Chen-Yuan

Medical Professional Alliance in Taiwan

No. 4, 3F, Sec 1, Jen-Ai Road, Taipei, Taiwan

# 天總是會光

## The Sky Will Be Bright Again

John Yu, M.D., Ph.D. and Alice Yu, M.D., Ph.D., August 28, 2001



In June 2001, I went to Las Vegas to attend the Annual Meeting of the North American Taiwanese Medical Association (NATMA). On the last day, I called Alice and told her that I had lost several thousand U.S. dollars. She was incredulous, but all was forgiven the next day when I returned home with my prize: a portrait of Professor Chen-Yuan Lee entitled “天總是會光 (The Sky Will Be Bright Again)”. I had won it (for several thousand dollars) at an auction, held on the final NATMA banquet. Alice was as taken by the portrait as I was. “I didn’t think you would have gambled,” she said approvingly.

Professor Lee’s portrait now hangs on our wall. To us, the best part of this portrait is his eyes and his smile. Professor Lee often appeared a very serious, almost unapproachable person, and most of his students were very fearful of him. This portrait reveals the other side of Professor Lee: straightforward and kind. We have been told that the artist tried to portray the delight of Professor Lee in the transition of political power in Taiwan, just one year prior (May, 2000). It was as if he finally realized his years of effort pushing for social and political reforms had been finally achieved: The Sky Will Be Bright Again.

This portrait was painted by his friend, Professor

Samuel Chou, one of the friends we respect and admire most. Professor Chou is well known for his artistic talents in many different aspects. We especially cherished this artwork when we heard that Professor Chou did it despite his suffering from Parkinson disease, along with a recent operation for subdural hemorrhage. Therefore, Alice wrote to him to convey our regards and express our appreciation for the portrait.

After the auction, one of physicians joked to me: “We did not bid higher for the portrait so that a poor scholar (you) could win the auction.” In fact, Professor Chen-Yuan Lee’s career has been a role model for many scholars. As a scientist, his research on snake venom revealed how nerves and muscle communicate, and made him internationally known. But his ever-lasting contributions to the land of Taiwan stemmed from his social leadership, outside of the lab, especially his leadership in the 100 Action Alliance (100 行動聯盟). Fittingly, the proceeds of the auction would be used to fund programs to teach second generation Taiwanese-Americans of NATMA about their Taiwanese roots.

When President Cheng-Wen Wu of National Health Research Institutes (NHRI) visited San Diego 2 years ago. He said, “The influence of Professor Chen-Yuan Lee was incredible.” He told a story about being invited by a prominent old professor to have lunch together. This professor told him that he had been inspired by Professor Chen-Yuan Lee’s social engagement and declared that he too would like to find a way to give back to country that he loved. From discussions with this old professor, NHRI set up a new unit responsible for promoting and improving the quality of medical care in Taiwan.

I recall another conversation, 8 or 9 years ago, when President Yuan-Tseh Lee of Academia Sinica came to San Diego. We met him in the hotel together with Professor Shu Chien. Several KMT representatives from the United States had also flown to San Diego to pay their regards to President Lee. Most of the time the KMT representatives kept on saying how much they admired this Nobelaureate Yuan-Tseh Lee from Taiwan. At one point, the topics of conversation turned to Professor Chen-Yuan Lee, and the atmosphere in the room changed perceptibly. Unexpectedly, President Yuan-Tseh Lee announced that Professor Chen-Yuan Lee was the person he admired most in Taiwan. President Lee continued to explain that the criminal code #100 (刑法第100條) (which Professor Chen-Yuan Lee advocated its abolishment) was the most notorious law of evil in Taiwan. Not long after that, we heard that in a birthday party for Professor Chen-Yuan Lee, President Yuan-Tseh Lee declared that some day he himself would follow the footsteps of Chen-Yuan Lee to get involved with social reform. Thus, it seems that many scholars with different backgrounds and different political stances have been influenced directly or indirectly by Professor Chen-Yuan Lee's social concerns.

The goal of the 100 Action Alliance (100行動聯盟) under Professor Chen-Yuan Lee's leadership was to abolish criminal code #100. This code had ever-lasting influence on Taiwan society. The most sinister part of criminal code #100 is the wording that incriminates any person with "intention" for sedition, allowing the government to throw dissidents in jail on the basis of their thoughts and feelings. Criminal code #100 was used to put political figures under tight control, but it also had direct impact on the daily life of people on the street. For example, 10 years ago, I applied for a visa to give an academic lecture in Taiwan, after being abroad for more than 20 years. Unexpectedly, I received a phone call from KMT representatives making inquiries about my "intentions" for returning to Taiwan for a visit. Later, I learned that there was a rumor at that time that the Worldwide Formosan Association, an outlawed overseas organization of pro-democracy expatriots, secretly planned

to hold its annual meeting in Taiwan for the first time. In spite of explanations and clarifications, I was put on a "watch list" and granted with a specially restricted "single entry" to Taiwan. I was also asked specifically to leave three days before the start of the World Formosan Association's meeting. Therefore, out of our anger over this unnecessary speculation of my "intention" for returning to Taiwan, Alice and I decided to make a special trip to visit a political prisoner at 土城 prison, just to mock the authority for probing my "intention" of visiting Taiwan, which we did not intend to do in our original travel plan.

Ten years has passed since Professor Chen-Yuan Lee tried to abolish the criminal code #100. Every one who knows him-all understand that once Professor Chen-Yuan Lee set his mind, he would go after it relentlessly and would not look back. He was always unafraid of criticisms and would stubbornly insist on carrying out his idea. Even though many students were afraid of him, Professor Chen-Yuan Lee would remain as the most cherished and admired Taiwanese and teacher.

P.S., On August 28, 2001, when I heard that Professor Chen-Yuan Lee was critically ill, I wrote this article in a hurry in a hotel in Tokyo. In September, I managed to return to Taiwan and made a special visit to his ward in the hospital. I told him in person that one of his best friends, Professor Samuel Chou, had painted a great portrait of him. At that time, Professor Chen-Yuan Lee was very pleased at the news. This painting is very likely the last portrait that Professor Chen-Yuan Lee ever had been painted in his lifetime.



# 哲人日已遠，典型在夙昔

*In memory of Dr. C.Y. Lee, a physician, a scientist,  
a teacher, and the conscience of his time.*

By Cheng-Ming Chuong, M.D., Ph.D., August 18, 2012



Oil painting by  
Samuel M. Chou, M.D.

Professor C.Y. Lee, 李鎮源, graduated from medical school of Taiwan University. He became faculty of pharmacology and established his scientific reputation early. In 1960's, scientists have learned the physiological importance of cholinergic receptors, but lack specific ways to characterize cholinergic receptor proteins. With his expertise in snake venom, he knew alpha-Bungarotoxin can cause paralysis. By studying the mechanism, he

discovered that alpha-Bungarotoxin binds cholinergic receptor proteins specifically, and causes the paralysis. He published this seminal work in Proc Natl. Acad Sci. in 1970. With this powerful molecular tool, Dr. Lee has moved acetylcholine and cholinergic receptor research to a higher level. His subsequent works including, papers published in Nature, have propelled Dr. Lee to become the international leader in this field. Furthermore, the

momentum has carried several Taiwan scientists to the forefront of pharmacology / biochemistry /molecular biology of toxins from snakes, plants, etc, putting Taiwan on the international map of this research frontier. In addition to being an outstanding scientist, Dr. Lee is also a leader in medical education.

When I was a medical student in the Medical School of Taiwan Universities in 1970's, he was the Dean of the medical school. I had the fortune to interview him by representing a student newspaper. About doing good science, I remember he made the comment that while logical thinking, hard work, knowledge, perseverance are all very important, the choice of topics set the initial course and influences outcome most. To that end, he ponders that to have an edge in the international scientific competition, we must develop projects that we have an advantage in Taiwan. Snake venom research is one such areas and by relating it with fundamental questions in neurobiology, he was able to create a novel research niche.

For me to choose a career as a physician scientist, I was inspired by several role models during my formative years. Dr. Lee is the most influential ones. After my M.D., I entered the Rockefeller University to pursue Ph.D. degree. When Dr. Lee visited New York, despite of his busy schedule, he rather scheduled a day to spend with me, a graduate student, and making sure that I am on the right track. I still remember that my wife, Dr. Violet Shen, also an alumni of Taiwan University Medical School, has the honor to cook for him and we had a nice and warm dinner in my small dormitory room. After my graduation, Dr. Lee proudly presented me to give a talk in Taiwan University Hospital. His enthusiasm to knowledge and sincerity to foster the development of the next generation of scientists have left a deep impression on me.

Yet, beyond science and education, he has more in his mind that we were not aware of. After his retirement in 1980's, he could have enjoyed the glorious status conferred by Taiwan society and government. Yet, he surprised us all by giving these up and act on his conscience. At that time, Kuo-Ming party dominated

Taiwan politics and there are many unreasonable authoritarian rules. One could say that this social injustice is not his business since he is a bio-medical researcher, not a politician. Well, Dr. Lee thinks he has the social responsibility. He felt he cannot keep silence and pretends he did not see. He put all his weight to side with weak population and sit in silent demonstration with students overnight. He sacrificed an easy and good retired life for standing out and attacks by the media, but he indeed helped make Taiwan a better society because he insisted on justice for all.

Professor Lee is a Taiwanese elite, standing straight and tall in his time. As a scientist, he transforms the field of cholinergic neuro-pharmacology. As a teacher and educator, he transforms Taiwan University Medical School. As the conscience of Taiwan, he transform Taiwan society and made it better when he left us.

*Figure Legend:*

*An oil painting of Professor C.Y. Lee, by Dr. Samuel Chou. The background is the old building of Taiwan University Medical School*

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# The Political Struggle of a Graduate Student from Taiwan

Samuel M. Chou, M.D., Ph.D.

Freedom in America quickly intoxicated a young medical graduate student who had just completed the 18-month mandatory ROTC and military service in Taiwan (under martial law). It was July 1959, when I landed at Madison airport, my fiancée Grace, who was already one year ahead at the University of Wisconsin at Madison and was working toward her Ph.D. in biochemistry, came to meet me. There, full of ambition and dreams, I was more than ready to begin a new life as a Ph.D. candidate in Neuroscience at the same University. We married in December and planned a happy and bright future together. Ambitious as I was, I chose to enter training programs for both a Ph.D. and a Residency in Neuropathology. It was one of the most challenging programs imaginable for foreign medical students, one not only had to overcome language barriers in English, all Ph.D. candidates in the U.S., at the time, also had to pass two additional foreign language courses. I was to take the required graduate courses and simultaneously fulfill residency requirements. Nothing was difficult during the honeymoon period though, and there was absolutely no time for involvement in Taiwanese politics. We dreamed of our future teaching careers in basic medical science in Taiwan and had high expectations; we were very focused on completion of our Ph.D. requirements. It was the promise I had made to the Fulbright Foundation, which had granted me a scholarship.

Our life was as smooth as planned until Mr. Edward Chen of United Formosans for Independence (UFI) and his bodyguard, Mr. Ko, both of Philadelphia, visited Madison in early 1962. Grace and I, with a very small group of Taiwanese students met with Mr. Chen at our apartment to discuss the future of Taiwan and what we as students abroad could contribute toward its democracy. Nothing concrete resulted from his visit, other than an increased awareness of the dictatorial and corrupt Chiang regime.

An unexpected problem occurred in early 1963 when the Chicago Consul General of the ROC gave us the silent treatment regarding the much-needed extensions of our passports. Our presence in Chicago, for a face-to-face

interview via telephone, was requested. We drove to Chicago with our children. While Grace and the children waited outside the counselor's office, I was engaged in a heated discussion regarding the reason that our passports could not be extended. An alleged report documented that I was blacklisted because of my involvement in anti-government activities at the University of Wisconsin campus. I vehemently denied the allegation, other than the fact that I had met with Mr. Chen, and argued that I did not have time for involvement in political activities - I demanded proof. When I realized that all that was needed was a signed affidavit stating that "I did not and would not participate in any anti-government activities in the future" I threw the passport on the desk and left very angry. I shouted, "the Consul's charge was to protect students' welfare, not to harass them."

That was the proclamation I officially made to fight against the evil regime and from that point (1963), I became an openly anti-KMT dissident and an illegal resident of the U.S. This lasted until 1968 when I was granted permanent residency, though I finished my residency training but was ineligible to apply for a license to the medical board. I had obtained a Ph.D. in 1964; however found that there were no jobs outside of the University for a stateless alien. Fortunately, my mentors referred me to capable attorneys and were able to secure our protection through the help of Senator William Proxmire and Congressman Robert Kastenmeier, both from Wisconsin. I was appointed assistant professor in 1963 and ostensibly was safely protected, but not for long as I received the first or two deportation notices from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in September 1963, with a deadline for voluntary departure on February 5, 1964. By then I had already aligned myself with political activists and had organized the Taiwanese Student Group for Independence. Willingly, I served as a faculty advisor for Taiwanese student organizations, which the KMT considered to be a subversive act. Thus the first official Formosa club, with its by-laws was established and registered at the University of Wisconsin at Madison campus in October 1963. Soon I became a faculty advisor

of the Formosan Affairs Study Group (FASG), it was composed of Taiwanese graduate students and was officially registered as a student organization in June 1964. We published the newsletter Formosan Forum and held open seminars criticizing the U.S. policy of supporting dictatorial regimes with Taiwan and with Vietnam. Those were undoubtedly considered acts of treason against the KMT regime under martial law and FASG became a target for KMT student spies, they were rampant at the campuses of major U.S. universities at that time.

In May 1965, Thomas Liao surrendered to the KMT in Japan, and then that October the Madison campus became the focus of the overseas Taiwanese Independence movement. With core graduate students of FASG (Mr. Lee Tien, Hwang, Chien, Chen, Lin, and Hsue) we decided to hold the Formosan Leadership Unity Congress (FLUC) in Madison, October 29-30, 1965. This was a symbol of our die-hard Formosan nationalism. Professor Douglas Mendel (author of Politics of Formosan Nationalism) was invited to be the keynote speaker. The event was co-sponsored by the Philadelphia chapter of UFI, Taiwan Chinglian Hue in Tokyo, Japan, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Taiwan in Tokyo, Japan, the Committee for Human Rights in Formosa in Ontario, Canada - the delegates from each of these sponsors attended the Congress. Other Taiwanese political activists in the U.S. participated, pledged their unity, and expressed their dedication to establish a united organization for the future of Taiwan. Afterwards, a joint communique was issued that all of the overseas Taiwanese Independence groups were invited to join together in unity. The first phase was to merge FASG and UFI in the U.S., the second was the merger of TGH in Japan and CHRF in Canada.

Thus, in June of the following year (1966), the merger of FASG and UFI resulted in the establishment of the United Formosans in America for Independence (UFAI), which was based in Philadelphia, Mr. Edward Chen served as the President. I served as Chairman until 1971 when the World United Formosans for Independence (WUFI) was established. My main role during that critical time was to unite all active organization abroad, including those in Japan, Europe, and Canada. During this period, 1967-1969, a few incidents of deportation for Taiwan Independence activists occurred in Japan. During that period I received my second deportation notice with a June 30, 1968 deadline for departure.

Since 1963 my stateless status continued and our family attorneys continued to delay my illegal residency in

the U.S.. A major change in my career occurred in 1968 when I moved from Madison to Morgantown, West Virginia. I accepted the offer of Directorship for the University of West Virginia's Neuropathology Lab and was then appointed as a full professor in 1970. I secured the sponsorship of a private bill by Congressman Harley Staggers stating that I was an indispensable scientist for the newly established Medical Center of the University. Because my contribution benefited the welfare of the state, permanent residency was granted. Many sleepless nights suddenly became history. In 1972, I officially resigned from the Central Committee of WUFI, though continued to be active in the organization. I dedicated more time to my teaching and research in order to repay this great favor rendered upon me by the University. I worked diligently and was scientifically productive, so much so that when the University celebrated its first century, I was selected as one of its 15 most distinguished professors in the school's history. I did however continue my involvement in promoting the Taiwanese Independence cause and helped establish a branch of the Formosa Club on the Morgantown campus. We published the newsletter Dream City and participated in FAPA and NATPA activities.

In 1981 I accepted a new job as the head of the Neuropathology Division at the Cleveland Clinic in Cleveland, Ohio. Grace soon became the President of the Taiwanese Association of Greater Cleveland while I was busy organizing the North American Taiwanese Medical Association (NATMA) in 1983. We were both involved in practically all Taiwanese-related movements: Amnesty International, Human Rights, NATPA, NATMA, FAPA, NATWA, TAPA---you name it and we were involved. In retrospect, the love of my motherland and my academic achievements were all stimulated, encouraged, and in fact strengthened by the harassment of the KMT regime. After 35 years, I feel no vengeance or remorse however am still bitter about the pain inflicted on my family by the regime.

In 1993 I was selected as the recipient of the prestigious Taiwanese American Foundation (TAF) Scientific Technology Award, to be presented in Taipei. When Mr. K. Wang, President of the TAF, notified me shortly before the ceremony that the award would be presented by then Premier Lien Chien, I strongly objected and even threatened not to accept it. Finally the dispute was peacefully resolved when Mr. K. Wang himself handed the award to me. I hope that he understood that it was not arrogance on my part, but principle that prohibited me from receiving any award from any KMT official.



# C.Y. Lee Award Recipients

## 2001 C.Y. Lee Award Recipients

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### James Yang, D.D.S. 楊榮勝

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### Jennifer Yu-Fe Lin, Medical Student Fellow

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## 2002 C.Y. Lee Recipients

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*Dear Professor Chou,*

*Thank you so much for your English chapter in my father's book. Your contribution definitely provided an opportunity for my children to get a better glimpse of their late grandfather. It was a wonderful synopsis. I especially appreciate that you used the format of a letter addressed to me. Sorry, I never had a chance to say thank you.*

*As for the memorial lecture coming up in September, I am sorry to inform you that I am unable to attend. I know you have been working very hard to make the event possible. Thank you very much for your hard work and your consideration. My family, including my father, appreciate what you have done and what you are planning to do for his legacy.*

*Sincerely,*

*Albert*

