

Kawai 钢琴休斯顿分公司搬迁新址

（本记者黄梅子）Kawai 钢琴是日本著名钢琴品牌，创立于1927年，创立者 kawai 是日本钢琴设计的第一人，也是乐器行业最被授予日本最高勋章蓝绶宝章的人。从此，kawai 作为高品质的钢琴制造商而闻名于世。kawai 因为选用严格挑选的材料以及采用大音乐会级别调律师管理生产，手工制作，而列入世界最高品质的钢琴之列。历史超高级钢琴领域是被欧洲的传统品牌所独占，但 kawai 亚洲钢琴第一次挑战了这个领域，此后得到世界各地的瞩目。2000 年 kawai 刚打入美国市场时，被洛杉矶时报称为“钢琴界的雷克萨斯（丰田的最高级汽车品牌）”。

Kawai 的美国总部设在洛杉矶，2014 年 12 月 6 日，Kawai 休斯顿分公司 Grand opening。Kawai 钢琴对休斯敦的华裔市场非常重视。美国总裁 Mr. Mori 从洛杉矶飞到休斯顿视察时，接受美南国际电视采访，他表示对休斯顿的市场很有信心。而 kawai 休斯顿总经理 Evie 女士则说，鉴于中国家庭较其他族裔更为重视儿童音乐素质教育，所以 kawai 休斯顿分公司将会积极配合华人社区的活动，并且将赞助一系列华裔社区的活动。

在由美南新闻集团主办的 2015 年春节游园会上，Kawai 赞助了一台价值 1 万 1 千美元的 kawai 钢琴，在休斯敦华裔社区反响强烈，也让更多的中国朋友认识了 kawai 钢琴。这两年，Kawai 钢琴还赞助了美南钢琴比赛等其他活动，很好地展示了 Kawai 品牌的形象和品质。

上个月，Kawai 钢琴搬迁新址，新装修的 kawai 休斯顿分公司位于 5800 Richmond Ave，是一栋独立建筑，一进门是巨大的展示厅，几十种型号的 Kawai 钢琴错落有致地摆放著，美妙的音乐在空气中流淌，让人觉得赏心悦目。后面有一间演奏厅，可以同时容纳 200 人，舞台上可以摆放两台钢琴，足够一个小型的音乐会之用。Kawai 新公司装修高雅，店堂宽敞，各种雕塑和摆放的装饰品更显不俗的艺术品味。

Kawai Piano Gallery
地址：5800 Richmond Ave, Houston, TX 77057
电话：713-904-0001；832-374-6764。



Mr Kawai 与随行人员一起视察 Kawai 钢琴休斯顿分公司。



美国国会议员奥尔格林向 Mr Kawai 赠送证书。



Mr Kawai 在将要捐给同乡会做奖品的钢琴上签字。这台钢琴将增值不少。



kawai-CP1-digital-piano



kawai k200 roberts piano

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（李二和 吳軍）《礼记·射义》成就了日本“弓道”。古代中国的《礼记·射义》思想传入日本，孕育了日本射箭中的“文射”仪礼。日本现代的弓道正是将《礼记·射义》和江戸时代的《射法训》一道奉为国之经典的。重要的不只是中国弓道技艺的交流，当更是治国思想的接纳与融合。强弓精箭，曾是渔猎为生的古代日本人最具杀伤力的兵器。但当这样一个颇具杀伤力的利器遭遇中国的《礼记·射义》之后，日本却出现了不以杀伐为目的的“文射”，射箭从此演绎成了张弓搭箭、竞射饮酒的娱乐文化，日本的社会也从此诞生了君臣之义、长幼之序。《礼记·射义》思想传入江户时代的日本，孕育了日本江户时期射箭中的“文射”仪礼。日本现代的弓道正是将《礼记·射义》和江戸时代的《射法训》一道奉为国之经典的。《礼记·射义》中对于礼的性质、目的、做法之规定，就是以“文射”为指导思想的。江户时代的日本正是因为《礼记·射义》的传入加上因为德川幕府统治集团的需要才出现了不以杀伐为目的的“文射”，射箭从此而演绎成了张弓搭箭、竞射饮酒的娱乐文化。

“礼”乃中华文明与传统思想的精髓。《礼记·射义》对日本的影响不胜枚举。然而，令我们百思不得其解的是：中国的《礼记·射义》思想使日本诞生了“君臣之义、长幼之序”；使日本诞生了文武兼备的“弓道”，而近代以来的日本却为何竟将“礼、义”丢尽？变得如此凶神恶煞？安倍晋三和稻田朋美之流，为何将廉耻丢尽？公然蔑视是非，颠倒历史，以耻为荣。《古者弓矢集》中关于射手的故事永远成了个美丽传说。

稻田朋美，请松开你的腰带！？按照稻田朋美的这一理论，野战的战争，可以容纳甚至鼓励一切野蛮的行为；战争期间的一切无耻行径都可以被一个国家的合法化、合理化、合理化。难怪稻田朋美称感恩满盈的甲级战犯为“先烈”！那么，我们便有理由相信：稻田朋美在未来的战争面前，绝不会像二战期间的那些普通日本

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黄金医疗中心栗怀广医学博士谈保健 在于即早就医及健康的生活方式

（本报记者秦鸿钧）于 2014 年出来开业的「黄金医疗中心」栗怀广医学博士，早在开业之前，已在医学的领域内埋首三十年，81 年上北京医科大学（即北京大学医学院），87 年毕业后又继续读到博士，之后一直在中国行医，2002 年来美，在贝勒医学院研究「内科」，2014 年出来开业，是中国城内仅有的几位内科医生之一。栗医生主 治：内科，家庭全科，高血压、糖尿病、肠病，甲状腺疾患，关节炎，年度体检，妇科检查，心电图，肺功能，尿化验，外伤，急诊，外科小手术等。

这些年来，栗医生看的最多的「内科」病症，如一些现代病甲状腺，糖尿病，高血压，高胆固醇，这些病如不好好控制，很容易造成血管病变或心脏病堵塞，脑中风，因此「即早就医」，把疾病控制住，是对治疾病的良方。

而如何避免这些烦琐的疾病，栗医生认为：「健康的生活方式」，是避免疾病首要条件。如：（一）健康的饮食，如蔬菜，蛋白质，米饭以 1/2、1/4、1/4 的比例摄取，任何一项多吃都不好。（二）运动：多作有氧锻炼，至少每周三次，每次半小时以上。（三）合理的喝水：不要喝含糖饮料，不要买商业果汁，水果以吃为主，胜

于 榨 汁。（四）烟，绝对要戒，有百害而无一利，抽烟易造成呼吸道感染，甚至罹患肺炎，肺癌。（五）酒要少喝。（六）健康

掌握身体变化的根源，知道应如何吃，如何睡，以科学化的精神对待自己的身体。

栗怀广医师在自己出来开业之前，是 Memorial Hermann Hospital South-west 的主治医师，他非常关心病人，视病人如亲人，记者曾多次目睹，即使在下班时间，栗医生还会亲自接电话，认真回答病人询问如何服药的细节，对每一位病人的病情细加推敲，了如指掌。栗医生还经常抽空参加社区的健康讲座，对每一位新朋，认真解答保健要点，把所学回馈社会。这与有些医生匆匆看完一个病人，分秒必争，忙著接下另一个病人的态度迥然不同。从学验俱优的栗怀广医生身上，我们看到医师「济世救人」的伟大使命感，而非仅仅是把它当作一个挣钱行业而已。

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美国风土人情

1.服饰

在美国没有人因为你穿得笔挺而对你另眼相看，也没有人因为你穿得朴素而不屑与你为伍。“随便”两字能概括人们对服饰的态度。西服多半是政府职员、大学教授、公司雇员等高阶阶层的着装。有人说，美国只有外交家和律师出庭时才穿上整齐的衣服。这话可能有点夸张，但也不是毫无根据。在街上，一本正经打着领结、上下装整齐的不是没有，但多半是年纪较大的长者。中年人已不那么认真了。

除了老年人，美国人戴帽子的已不多见。在美国穿拖鞋的人很多，不仅限于家里，在街上、图书馆、博物馆都有。即使在正式的社交场合，女士们多半只穿低跟或无跟鞋。蓝色牛仔褲是典型的美国服装。

夏威夷人穿着有其不同的特点，由于气候温暖，每个人只要有两三件简单的“马罗”（将一种用树皮制成的黄色或红色的布缠在身上）或“帕乌”（一种女人穿的裙子）即可，还有一种叫“基赫伊”的披肩，实际上也是缠在肩上的-块长布。夏威夷的姑娘希望自己是-个充满魅力的姑娘，因此她们便在鬓角插花，再佩上项颈的各种颜色的花环，真比现代服饰还美丽绚烂。

2.不拘小节

美国人热情开朗，以不拘小节著称。大多数美国人不愿因年龄与社会地位的关系特别受到尊敬，他们认为那样太不自在。许多人喜欢以名字相称呼，以为这样更能表示亲切、友好。你时常会见到不穿外衣不打领带的人坐在写字间工作，他们拿着电话讲话的时候朝椅背一靠，甚至把双脚架在写字台上。

交情泛泛

美国人的生活流动性很大，家庭很少在一地住到5年以上。所以美国人与人之间很容易交朋友且友谊发展很快，到美国人家里做客尽可以无拘无束，也可以和他们共度假期或一起生活。这种友情在一段时间内可以是亲密无间的，但当人们一旦分手，交情大都随之消失。

3.时间观念

在美国很重视守时的重要和价值，界人士都以时间表组织他们的活动，给人的印象是美国人总是匆匆忙忙的，美国社会是受时钟统治的社会。

失利主义

在美国成功是苦干、教育、技能和个人进取的结果。在那里白手起家，奋斗不止而取得成功会受到人们的尊重。美国人往往以一个人所能积聚的财物的多寡来衡量他是否成功。

喜新厌旧

美国人有一种喜欢变化，见异思迁的“冒险精神”。他们不愿意过着那种四平八稳的生活，喜欢变动和更新，其宗旨是有新的，不用的，他们就换。他们一遇机会就搬家，一有合适机会就调换工作。他们常常会丢掉一些完全没有损坏的东西去换新的，有人称美国人的生活方式为“以挥霍浪费物质财富为基础的生活方式”。

4.礼仪

男人初次见面通常握手，如果对方是女性，要等她先伸出手来，才和她握手。女性见面彼此不握手。男人初次见面经人介绍时，照例是说“你好吗？”通常的答复是“很好，谢谢，您呢吗？”对方再接着说：“好，谢谢。”第一次见面之后，再见面的时候有两种招呼方式，较正式的是：“早安”，

美国人请客多用电话或当面提出，请帖上将列明日期、时间、地点和聚会的性质，接到邀请通常是要答应的，如果不当面来口答应，写一个短柬或打电话即可。在美国，人们习惯上除



“晚安”等，较不正式的是“哈罗，或简单的“嗨”。

5.交谈礼仪

美国人喜欢侃侃而谈，风趣横生。美国社会虽然弥漫着不拘礼节的气氛，而且讲话时期望听者态度各有不同，但是一般都希望听众把手头的任何事情都停下来听他讲话。两人交谈时，相隔1. 2米的距离为宜，否则会令听者不安。参加一群人谈话时，通常得认识其中一个人，但在宴会或其他非正式社交场合，只要说一声“我可以参加吗”，并略微自我介绍一下，就可以参与谈话。

在美国，如果你被邀请赴宴时请注意以下基本礼节：应邀赴宴之人不能早到，应准时到达，但迟刻片刻也无伤大雅，甚至还被看成是要人的特征；如属一般之人，让其他人等待就是一种失礼。赴家宴时如能带上一瓶酒或赠给女主人一束鲜花，便可免去“吃白食”之嫌。进餐时两手并用，右手持餐刀，左手握叉子，把烤肉等切成适当大小后，再把叉子换到右手，用它把食物叉起，送入口中，在吃整只龙虾时，应当用手而不是用嘴去剥壳，因为

个人手中传递，或由坐在餐桌两端的主人或女主人作为客人盛食品，这种方式，大多数家庭不用侍者，通常由妻子做餐，丈夫调鸡尾酒。另一种是自助餐，客人们自己拿着盘子来到一张桌子边，上边主人已摆好了食品，自己动手挑选自己喜欢的食品。随后，他们来到另一间房子内，边交谈边品尝，自助餐通常是非正式的，它的长处是可以给大家更多的机会交谈。

在美国，如果你被邀请赴宴时请注意以下基本礼节：应邀赴宴之人不能早到，应准时到达，但迟刻片刻也无伤大雅，甚至还被看成是要人的特征；如属一般之人，让其他人等待就是一种失礼。赴家宴时如能带上一瓶酒或赠给女主人一束鲜花，便可免去“吃白食”之嫌。进餐时两手并用，右手持餐刀，左手握叉子，把烤肉等切成适当大小后，再把叉子换到右手，用它把食物叉起，送入口中，在吃整只龙虾时，应当用手而不是用嘴去剥壳，因为

十部电影帮你了解美国风土人情

美国留学，美国留学生需要了解的美国留学必看电影，有以下十部：

1.Wall Street《华尔街》讲述的是内部交易是违法的，不违法是否能够发财。关键看如何违法同时可以掩盖。不看这个影片怎能够随便进入股市。一个美国销售主管在西班牙的销售经历让我们学到销售的价值观，销售对客户文化的处理方式，销售对客户关系的把握。

8.Jerry Maguire《甜心先生》讲述的是做生意要拿出诚意来。这个影片为美国文化提供了两条经典的短语：行美国经久不衰。show me the money让我看到钱才是真的。

9.The Corporation《解构公司》讲述的是18世纪美国法律正式通过了一个企业可以是一个个人的组织行为后，到21世纪，仅仅两个多世纪，这个公司立法居然影响了全球，你可以中国的公司法中也看到类似的描述。

10.The Insider《惊爆内幕》讲述的是当商业秘密与巨额货币纠缠在一起的时候，阿尔帕西诺主演的主人公面对了两难的处境。须要理解金钱统治了人类社会的必然结果，以及这种结果具备的不可逆的特性。

6.In Good Company《优势

冰岛首都为方便欣赏极光全城熄灯一小时



为方便人们欣赏极光，冰岛首都雷克雅未克根据市政厅决定，当地时间28日晚10时开始，市中心和几个城区的路灯熄灭一小时。

市政厅还鼓励市民熄灭自家照明用灯，减少光污染，尽情欣赏极光。活动当天，由于熄灯时段内并未出现极光，市政厅将熄灯令延长到午夜12点。

加勒比海遭遇9年来最强飓风已升级为4级风暴

气象预报员表示，目前肆虐美洲地区的飓风马修(Matthew)强度增强，已成为加勒比海9年来最强风暴，正挟带时速260公里风速朝牙买加和古巴移动。风力强度足以摧毁房屋。

“马修”目前走到牙买加首都金斯敦(Kingston)东南方约690公里处，美国国家飓风中心(NHC)将“马修”列为判定飓风强度沙费尔-辛浦森制(Safir-Simpsonscale)上最大的5级飓风。不过晚些时候，“马修”降为4级风暴。

马修预估3号将登陆牙买加南岸，位于北部的蒙特戈湾(Montego Bay)等主要观光区也可能受影响。这将是自2007年菲克利斯飓风(Felix)后大西洋最强

飓风。马修最大持续风力每小时260公里，并伴有更强大风。

日华媒：老龄化严重日本点滴杀人案凸显社会危机

日本新华侨报网日前撰文称，9月20日，88岁的日本老人八卷信雄在该国横滨一家医院内死亡。就在很多人以为他是因年龄太大或疾病去世时，警方发布的一条消息则显示，事情远远没那么简单。

据当地一位商家称，现在这家医院住的大多数是老人，特别是4楼，很多人都已经卧床不起了。由于死于这家医院的患者特别多，人们都说“进了那家医院就等于进了鬼门关”。该商家还透露，医院里的员工很没有干劲。

9月13日，四川进入医院后与八卷住在同一病房，两人所使用的“点滴”都由护士站保管。

医生发现，18日死亡的四川亿藏，体内也含有界面活性剂成分。也就是说，这家医院接连两天，都有老人被“毒死”，引起了日本社会的强烈关注。

这两起案件有两个共同点，一是“熟人作案”，都是员工们下手的；二是针对的对象都是“老弱病残”，也就是社会上的弱者。

那么他们杀人的动机是什么？日媒分析，此次“点滴杀人”案件的目的应该是抹黑医院。然而，从当地民众对该医院的了解看，这家医院本来名声就不好，根本不需要抹黑。因此，这种推测是很难成立的。

女子超沉迷“吸血鬼”主动供应鲜血任人吸10年

台媒称，世界上究竟有无“吸血鬼”？每个人的看法不一，但过去就有不少这样的传说，甚至还翻拍成电影。现实生活中，美国一名28岁的女子，多年来走遍美国各地，就让男友和其他人吸她的血，时间已经持续10年了。

据台湾东森新闻网5月102日援引《星期天世界》报道，来自美国路易斯安那州(Louisiana)现年28岁女子布卢特(Blut Katzchen)，年轻时就很沉迷吸血鬼的相关文化，于是便开始到美国各地旅行，并寻找自称是吸血鬼的男女们，提供自己

印巴边界交火后紧张关系再升温两国互禁播电影



据外媒报道，印度和巴基斯坦的紧张关系再升温，两国军队当地时间1日又在克什米尔和查谟(Kashmir and Jammu)边界地区交火。美国与联合国敦促双方克制，立即采取措施缓和局势。

巴基斯坦军方1日发表声明说：“从凌晨4时开始，印度军队无端在巴控克什米尔地区持续开火长达四小时，巴基斯坦军队予以反击。”

印度在巴基斯坦领土进行的这次军事行动令人担心会引发一场郁积十几年的仇怨从而引发更大的武装冲突，因此美国和中国联合国立刻呼吁双方保持克制。

9月18日，印控克什米尔地区发生袭击事件，四名武装分子攻击印度陆军基地，造成18名军人死亡，大约30人受伤。

印度农民表演被眼镜蛇咬舌却无碍称感到飘飘欲仙

近日，印度北部拉贾斯坦邦的农民拉姆·拉罕(Ram Rakha)表演被眼镜蛇咬舌后却平安无事，受到当地人崇拜。一段视频记录下了这惊悚的一幕。

每年过节，当地村民都会观看拉姆表演，这已成为当地节日礼仪的一部分。拉姆认为他的技艺能给他带来声望，还认为上帝十分眷念他，赋予他对毒液的免

疫力。附近的村庄如果有人被蛇咬过，前去观看拉姆表演就会受到拉姆的保护。他们认为拉姆受到了上帝保护，不会受到蛇的伤害，尊拉姆为上帝。表演结束后，他们会对外蛇进行祈祷并把蛇放归野外。



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洛杉矶的房价总体来说靠山和靠海的地区要高一些，靠山的地方主要是指洛杉矶北部的 san gabriel 山，靠海的地方位于洛杉矶西部，最著名的就是 malibu，那个犹太金融家聚集的住宅区。比举世闻名的贝弗利山还要贵一些，据说章子怡那个富翁前男友就住在这个区。而靠南部的地域，除了靠海的地方还算不错外，真还找不出什么地方值得一提。

南部洛杉矶生活种人种主要是黑人和墨西哥人，白人很少能在南部生活。社会治安也是洛杉矶生活的重灾区，整日混日子





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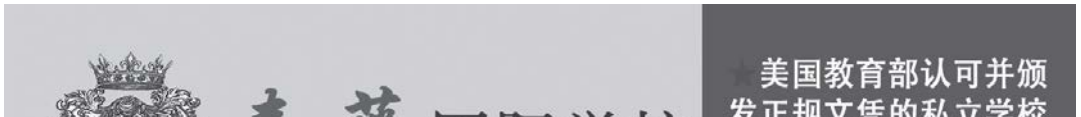
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“土地雷”吓破敌胆 “地雷阵”重创日寇—— 敌后抗战兵法之九：地雷战

地雷战是八路军和民兵经常运用的战术，又因电影《地雷战》而广为人知。在敌后抗战中，根据地最初所用地雷多为兵工厂专门制造，配发给主力部队，虽然威力大，但数量偏少，一般用于重要战斗。1941年以后，八路军开始大力推广“地雷战”，普及各种简易地雷的制造和使用方法，使地雷战的“门槛”迅速降低，八路军还特意下发《地雷制造使用法》《各种地雷触发装置法》等小册子，指导开展地雷战。1941年夏秋季，华北各根据地发起轰轰烈烈的地雷战运动，一时间“村村造雷，户户有地雷”，涌现出一大批“爆炸英雄”。此后，地雷在敌后战场的使用频率和密度大大提升，尤其对民兵而言，地雷的威力远大于手中的老式武器，成为打击侵略者的利器。

1941年10月，日军华北方面军派遣第36、41师团，独立混成第八、9旅团各一部，对八路军主力根据地北部进行“扫荡”。根据地军民早有准备，黄崖洞兵工厂向守军发放地雷2500余颗，一些分区和县也自制土地雷。战斗中，地雷发挥巨大的威力，像10月8日电报民兵用地雷炸死日军联队长和联队参谋长，这是民兵首次运用地雷战取得重大胜利。整个反“扫荡”过程中，根据地军民用地雷毙伤日伪军1100余人，取得良好效果。

太行根据地早在1942年5月反“扫荡”中同样使用地雷配合战斗。当时，日军1500余人进入太行山区，试图消灭八路军总部，八路军以游击集团坚持内线斗争，机关和主力部队转至外线打击日军。留在根据地的八路军游击集团和民兵在日军必经线路上积极埋雷，频繁袭击，使日军“求战不得，求守亦不得”，被迫撤出战斗。此次反“扫荡”，我方军民进行大小战斗800余次，大量杀伤敌人。

此后，无论进攻还是防御，敌后战场开始大规模使用地雷。1942年5月30日，进行“扫荡”的日军向辽县进发，前面是排成纵队的步兵，后面驮着大量物资的牲口队。八路军第769团发现敌情后，立即决定在苏亭河附近实施阻击，他们在道路中埋下大量地雷，道路两旁的山上则设好伏击阵地。敌人进入伏击区，踩响了地雷，八路军立刻开火，一个多月时便结束战斗。此役毙伤日军140多名，缴获战马40余匹以及大量军需品，而在1942年5月的冀中赵村战斗中，八路军两个连依托村内由地雷、地道构成的战斗堡垒，在23天内打退敌人四次

大的进攻，歼敌300余人。

因地制宜搞“发明”

为满足各根据地地雷的需求，中共中央军委提出“炸弹生产要求力充足”和“普遍设立炸弹制造厂”的指示。时任八路军军工部长刘鼎向八路军副总司令彭德怀提出各根据地分散发展军工生产的建议，按照他的设想，军工部各厂集中生产技术要求较高的炮弹、火炸药、掷弹筒等武器弹药，供应主力部队，而各军分区自行设立炸弹厂，由军工部派出技术骨干和干部进行业务指导。

限于客观条件，地方生产的炸药和地雷存在技术问题，我军最早的兵工专家、“地雷战之父”王耀南回忆：“在训练部队使用地雷时，我鼓励大家自己动手造地雷，（当时常用的黑火药易然易爆，见火就炸，但没有发火装置会白搭，如果用制式发火装置，就得向上级伸手，僧多粥少，等等是不来的。”于是，敌后军民开动脑筋，一方面，广大群众自己配製黑火药以木炭、硫磺和硝石为原料，众多鞭炮作坊做引信，另一方面，大家寻找各种材料制作雷壳，并根据不同战术需要，“发明”各种“特殊地雷”。

在平原地区，日军汽车队穿梭于公路网，每天都要骚扰抗日根据地。八路军军工部专门造出反汽车地雷，利用精密压发引信的灵敏度，保证敌人步兵或骑兵踩到地雷时不会引爆，直到汽车开过去才会爆炸。日军的应对之策是提高车速，以便在地雷爆炸前冲过雷场，不过这种侥幸在1943年秋，晋察冀民兵爆炸英雄姬纪海综合运用障碍器材和地雷，令日军汽车队遭受重创。当时，姬纪海先派出几组侦察员了解日军行动规律，然后将四颗反汽车地雷布设在雁翎河两岸日军必经之路旁，又在地雷前方布设12枚两寸长的铁钉，地雷的压发踏板布设在铁钉阵的侧面，一天上午，日军汽车队如期而至，五辆汽车开得很快，彼此距离却很远，妄图借此躲过地雷阵。但是，当车头和二号车压上铁钉阵之后，立刻跌了窝，后三辆只能减速绕过前车，正好成为反汽车地雷的好靶子。最后，幸存的日军勉强修好一辆汽车，飞快地掉头逃命去了。



“土地雷”异军突起

由于敌人封锁，根据地制造地雷的原料极为有限，当时最让人们纠结的是上哪去找那么多造地雷所需的雷壳？起初，八路军军工部打算推广铁壳地雷工艺，但工程师们发现，大部分基层单位缺乏安全的铸造条件，于是改为就地取材。有一本民兵爆破教材这样介绍雷壳的选材：“铁壳当然好，此外铁壶、酒瓶、醋坛、罐头盒子、木火、凿孔的石头等等，无一不可用。”实际上，地雷的杀伤作用主要由内置炸药爆炸产生的高速破片，所以破片是什么材质不重要，高速度才是产生杀伤力的关键，只要是能装火药的密闭容器就能当雷壳。

造雷即使遇到“原料不足”的问题，时任八路军冀鲁豫军区政委的宋任穷就反映：“坛坛罐罐虽然值不了几个钱，但破家值万贯，老百姓也就那么几个坛坛罐罐，用完了总不能让人家拿锅和碗给你做雷壳啊！”实践中，中国军民逐渐发现漫山遍野的石头最适合拿来造地雷，不仅原料取材不易，而且石雷伪装性好，于是石雷迅速成为根据地民兵最常用的爆炸武器。

当然，民兵不是工程师，像石雷这样的“土地雷”制造工艺不可能那么规范，质量也不稳定，经常性地雷爆炸时没有炸开雷壳，而是从装药口形成火焰喷出来，令人意想不到的的是，这种“劣质土雷”的杀伤效果同样明显，因为被激活后，敌人不会碰上“破片密集阵”，却要被“雷火焚身”。况且，“劣质土雷”引爆后雷壳完好无损，民兵还能捡回来重新装药，继续施展威力，当时的评价是，“土地雷”杀伤力有限，但布设地点星罗棋布，



越来越多的地雷让日军感到恐慌，他们不得不“逢战必先排雷”，但根据地军民很快就能找到应对措施。例如，面对日军工兵使用的高速破片，所以破片是什么材质不重要，高速度才是产生杀伤力的关键，只要是能装火药的密闭容器就能当雷壳。

加之爆炸特性千差万别，对日军的心理压力远比制式地雷要大。地雷战“由守转攻”

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作战中，中国军民引爆地雷的方式主要是拉发，即通过拉火绳人工控制爆炸，优点是能够袭击特定目标，无需在埋雷的同时布置踏板等装置，隐蔽性强。但是，拉雷也是最考验人的一种地雷战法，为了保证地雷拉响，拉雷绳不能过长，一般以30米为宜，负责拉雷的战士必须等日军接近到30米以内才能拉雷，而且必须是徐徐拽紧拉火绳，太快或太慢都会导致地雷失灵。不过，中国军民有提高拉发雷可靠性的妙招，那就是“枪雷结合”，变“拉土雷”为“拉地雷阵”，根据地军民将地雷散布在道路旁边的沟壑中，待日军大队接近后，由预先埋伏的神枪手从多个方向对日军尖兵或军官实施狙击，将日军赶进沟壑等处隐蔽，拉雷手再趁乱拉响地雷。据说，这套战术也被用来打击前来探

“Today's News – Tomorrow's History”

NEWS & REVIEW

News & Review is a Division of Southern News Group – Founded June 16, 1979 | October 10, 2016 | John T. Robbins, Editor

U.S. Think-Tank Says Satellite Images Show Heightened Activity At North Korea Nuclear Site

Fresh Activity At North Korea N-Site Triggers Concern Of Another Test Before November 8 U.S. Presidential Elections

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, News&Review Editor

SEOUL, South Korea - Increased activity has been reported at North Korea's underground nuclear test site, a U.S.-based monitoring group said on Friday. Satellite images taken on October 1 show activity at all three of the tunnel complexes at the Punggye-ri site, triggering concerns that the country could be preparing for another nuclear test.

38 North, a website run by Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies that monitors North Korean activities, said, "There is no evidence of new excavation but there appears to be boxes or material around the side of the main building." The test may be planned to coincide with the 71st anniversary of the ruling Workers' Party on October 10.

Further, experts have noticed a link between North Korea's provocative actions and the U.S. elections. According to a study by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, the North's leaders have attempted to incite tensions around the time of American elections over the past six decades. With the U.S. election only weeks away, the North's

to end its nuclear weapons programme. In January this year, it conducted its fourth nuclear-test, clear signs that it is stepping up the pace of its programme. The country conducted its first nuclear test in 2006. Earlier this month, 38 North said satellite images from late September indicate North Korea may be building a new submarine that could launch ballistic missiles. In late August, the North test-fired a submarine-launched ballistic missile that flew more than 300 miles at a high angle, suggesting it could have gone much farther. Analysts see a shift in North Korea's policy from symbolic actions to concrete military tests, since Kim Jong Un took power after his father's death in 2011. There has been a marked jump in the number of North Korean weapons development tests, according to statistics from 38North, including 15 missile tests in 2016 alone. (Courtesy <http://www.chinanationalnews.com>)

During the meeting behind closed doors, the council strongly condemned the test and agreed to begin drafting a new resolution under article 41 of the UN charter, which provides for sanctions. Shinzo Abe, the prime minister of Japan – which had called for the emergency UN meeting – described North Korea's nuclear weapons programme as a “grave threat” to Japan. Japan's top government spokesman, Yoshihide Suga, labelled North Korea a “neighbourhood outlaw” and said Tokyo was considering a new round of bilateral sanctions. China, North Korea's traditional ally and major aid provider, voiced its “firm opposition” to the test. “We strongly urge [North Korea] to honour its commitment to denuclearise, comply with relevant UN security council resolutions, and take action to stop the situation from deteriorating,” the foreign ministry said. The South Korean president, Park Geun-hye, denounced the test as a clear violation of security council resolutions banning the North from developing nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Park accused Kim of “maniacal recklessness” in his pursuit of building a viable nuclear arsenal, according to her office. Friday's test was confirmed by North Korea with state TV saying it had conducted a “nuclear warhead explosion” meant to counter what Pyongyang called US hostility. The KCNA official news agency said: “This [test] has definitely put on a higher level ... DPRK's technology of mounting nuclear warheads on ballistic rockets.” Residents in the capital, Pyongyang, welcomed their country's latest act of defiance. “It's really great news,” said Rim Jong-sun. “Now, I am full of confidence that if our enemies make the slightest provocation, we will counterattack, and we will definitely win.”

The test's estimated yield of 10 kilotonnes is higher than any of the North's previous four controlled nuclear detonations, according to experts, suggesting that the regime is enhancing its nuclear capability to mirror recent signs of progress in its ballistic missile programme. Together, those advances could one day give the secretive state a nuclear weapon compact enough to be mounted on a reliable long-range missile – a development that would pose a dramatically heightened threat to North Korea's neighbours and the U.S. The test was conducted at a known testing site in Punggye-ri in the country's northeast and produced a slightly higher yield than that recorded after its third nuclear test, in 2013, previously considered it most powerful to date.

“The 10-kilotonne blast was nearly twice as much as produced in the fourth nuclear test, and slightly less than the Hiroshima bombing, which was measured at about 15 kilotons,” said Kim Nam-wook from South Korea's meteorological agency said. The timing of the test to coincide with the anniversary of North Korea's founding in 1948 came after the country's leader, Kim Jong-un, vowed to develop its nuclear capability, after three missile tests conducted as Obama and other G20 leaders met in China earlier this week. Obama had expressed concern on Thursday about North Korea's nuclear activity. “We are going to make sure that we put our defensive measures in place so that America is protected, our allies are protected,” Obama said during a summit with South-east Asian leaders in Laos. “We will continue to put some of the toughest pressure that North Korea has ever been under as a consequence of this behavior.” Some analysts suggested the bomb's yield could be significantly higher than 10 kilotonnes. “That's the largest DPRK test to date, 20-30kt, at least. Not a happy day,” Jeffrey Lewis of the California-based Middlebury Institute of International Studies said, using the North's official title of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. “Yield estimates are always kind of approximate. The point is that it is the biggest one to date unless they revise the yield downward.”

China said its ministry of environmental protection had begun monitoring radiation levels in provinces near the North Korean border, but added that radiation levels were normal. Japan, meanwhile, sent two T-4 trainer aircraft to collect air samples for analysis of possible radioactive materials. Confirmation from Japan and South Korea that North Korea had tested a nuclear weapon followed several hours of speculation over the cause of the seismic waves recorded on Friday morning, although the blast's characteristics indicated immediately that the quake had not occurred naturally. (Courtesy <https://www.theguardian.com/world>)

North Korea leader Kim Jong-un addresses the first Workers' party congress since 1980 in Pyongyang, North Korea on Friday May 6. (Photo/AP)

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North Korea leader Kim Jong-un addresses the first Workers' party congress since 1980 in Pyongyang, North Korea on Friday May 6. (Photo/AP)

Shinzo Abe warns of grave threat

North Korea has confirmed it has conducted its most powerful nuclear test to date, marking the 68th anniversary of its founding with a reminder to the world that it may be edging closer to developing a warhead capable of striking the US mainland. Friday morning's test, which triggered a magnitude 5.3 earthquake, drew immediate condemnation from North Korea's neighbors and Washington. Barack Obama, who was briefed on board Air Force One by National Security Adviser Susan Rice as he returned to the US from an Asian tour, said provocative actions by North Korea would have “serious consequences”

“To be clear, the United States does not, and never

will, accept North Korea as a nuclear state,” Obama said in a later statement. He said he would work “to take additional significant steps, including new sanctions, to demonstrate to North Korea that there are consequences to its unlawful and dangerous actions.” The UN security council agreed at an urgent meeting on Friday to immediately begin work on a new raft of sanctions.

During the meeting behind closed doors, the council strongly condemned the test and agreed to begin drafting a new resolution under article 41 of the UN charter, which provides for sanctions. Shinzo Abe, the prime minister of Japan – which had called for the emergency UN meeting – described North Korea's nuclear weapons programme as a “grave threat” to Japan. Japan's top government spokesman, Yoshihide Suga, labelled North Korea a “neighbourhood outlaw” and said Tokyo was considering a new round of bilateral sanctions. China, North Korea's traditional ally and major aid provider, voiced its “firm opposition” to the test. “We strongly urge [North Korea] to honour its commitment to denuclearise, comply with relevant UN security council resolutions, and take action to stop the situation from deteriorating,” the foreign ministry said. The South Korean president, Park Geun-hye, denounced the test as a clear violation of security council resolutions banning the North from developing nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Park accused Kim of “maniacal recklessness” in his pursuit of building a viable nuclear arsenal, according to her office. Friday's test was confirmed by North Korea with state TV saying it had conducted a “nuclear warhead explosion” meant to counter what Pyongyang called US hostility. The KCNA official news agency said: “This [test] has definitely put on a higher level ... DPRK's technology of mounting nuclear warheads on ballistic rockets.” Residents in the capital, Pyongyang, welcomed their country's latest act of defiance. “It's really great news,” said Rim Jong-sun. “Now, I am full of confidence that if our enemies make the slightest provocation, we will counterattack, and we will definitely win.”

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