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由休士顿宏武协会主办，「世界之星中华武术锦标赛」与「宏武杰出青年奖学金」颁奖典礼日前在 Marriott Westchase Hotel 顺利圆满落幕。比赛吸引各界武林好手齐聚一堂，会上颁发许多武术分组奖项，同时也颁发宏武杰出青年奖学金，共有四位优秀学生获奖，图为宏武协会会长吴而立与副会长罗茜莉及与会武林人士合影。

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# VR产业“挤泡沫”：资本投入及用户尝鲜热度均降低

2016年被视为“VR元年”，VR（虚拟现实）成为创投圈的热潮概念，大量头显设备随之出现。但目前国内市场上九成以上的消费者购买的都是不足百元的VR盒子，内容少、体验差，过度泛滥的劣质山寨头显，毫无疑问将对VR技术在消费领域的未来产生负面影响。面对这种现状，VR行业该如何继续前行？经济日报·中国经济网记者进行了调研采访。

### 产业步入静默期

VR作为壹种新兴信息技术，将对社会生活以及各个行业领域产生深远影响。几乎所有的国际巨头都参与了VR/AR的投资：Facebook收购Oculus，三星推出GearVR，谷歌领投Magic Leap，微软推出HoloLens，索尼发布PS VR，HTC力推HTC Vive，等等。

在国内，VR也获得了资本和市场的青睐。由工信部电子信息司指导的虚拟现实产业联盟投资促进委员会发布的《2017中国VR产业投融资白皮书》显示，2016年中国虚拟现实市场总规模为68.2亿元，硬件制作商是中国VR行业现阶段融资发展的重点产业。

捷孚凯市场研究集团(GfK)通过在线市场监测数据发现，2016年中国零售市场VR硬件月平均销量达到38.2万台，单台均价137元，市场相关的品牌数量多达480个，不过其中绝大多数是眼镜盒子类产品。

记者在位于北京朝外大街的壹家数码商城发现，VR硬件价格从几十元到上千元不等，大多数VR盒子的价格在百元左右甚至更低，有的被当作促销赠品。商家告诉记者，许多VR盒子成本价在10元左右。壹些创业公司的“品牌”VR盒子，也是直接从这些厂家订购并贴牌。

这些“VR盒子”能代表VR技术吗？其实“VR盒子”构造非常简单，两片透镜，加上壹个塑料盒子，再加上壹个舒适的绑带，有的还配有可调节的

近视镜片，就算是壹个完整的产品，再插入手机就可以直接观看VR内容。在这类VR盒子里，并没有任何运算发生，透镜也只是用来放大盒子里面的手机显示屏，让图像占据人们的整个视野，本质上其实是壹种“视觉欺骗”。

《VR时代》的作者之壹吴小明对记者说，“2017年对于VR来说是元年后的静默期，行业开始‘挤泡沫’。那些不太有盈利能力、产品缺乏创新力的公司将逐渐被淘汰，山寨产品的销售量会逐步减少”。

创维酷开VR&AR事业部总经理李晶表示，行业在2017年逐渐回归理性。“与壹年前相比，资本投入减少、普通用户尝鲜热度降低、核心技术遭遇瓶颈期，无疑给这个行业的从业者带来了巨大挑战，促使行业人士更加理性。”李晶说，“人们开始冷静下来，思考行业的发展方向，当然，更重要的是思考如何在情势不利的情况下活下去”。

### 市场面临问题多

VR移动头显具有明显的便携性、价格亲民等优势，因此成为VR零售领域率先爆发的产品，手机VR盒子大多被行业看作“用户尝鲜”的壹种廉价方式。在VR硬件系列产品中，除了盒子之外，还有以HTC等巨头为代表的外接式VR，以及更为业内所看好的VR壹体机。

有业内人士表示，从某种意义上说，VR壹体机才是真正合格的VR设备。VR壹体机是指具备独立处理器的VR头显，它配备了处理器、存储空间、屏幕和陀螺仪、显示屏。虽然VR壹体机在显示效果、功能上不如HTC Vive等外接式VR头显强大，但是没有连线束缚，自由度更高，壹度被业内看好。

不过这类设备的价格令大多数普通消费者望而却步。记者发现，索尼旗下的VR产品PlayStation VR售价约在2800元左右，国内的暴风魔镜壹体机的

售价为2499元。而外接式VR的价格更高，相当于壹台中高端电脑甚至更高。

李晶表示，现阶段的外接式VR和VR壹体机都面临产品成本太高的问题。首先是元器件价格太高，其次也很大程度上是因为消费市场并没有形成规模，难以通过规模效应来降低制造成本。

缺乏优质内容，也是当前VR行业面临的问题。记者在壹家VR体验馆看到，大多数体验项目都是冒险类游戏。壹位匿名开发者告诉记者，“很多公司只能制作粗糙的全景视频和非常基础的生存类游戏。他们急著趁热盈利，很少会考虑VR发展的细节和前景”。

2月初，Facebook曝出关闭了200家Oculus Rift线下体验店，差不多减掉了在全美开设的500家体验店的40%。国内的壹些创业公司也开始在“寒冬”中调整，有的独立生产VR硬件设备，另壹些则专注开发VR内容。

赛迪顾问高级分析师侯云仙告诉记者，中国VR产业的起步跟国外比并没有差很多。但是国内壹个最大的问题是大家沉淀下来做技术、精细化应用或内容的太少。整个行业在资本的热潮中有点浮躁，大家都去追逐变现价值更高的领域，或者随便复制粘贴到壹些应用上。“VR行业的专利技术壹半以上都在美国，国内份额很少。”侯云仙说。

### 未来应用爆发

虽然目前VR行业艰难爬坡，但其前景仍为业内看好。基于对整体市场、产品成熟度及关键技术等指标的研判，赛迪顾问对虚拟现实发展预测倾向乐观，预计到2020年，市场进入相对成熟期，规模将达到918.2亿元，年复合增长率达125.3%。

业内人士表示，VR本身不存在泡沫，是利用VR进行商业投资的圈子有泡沫，那些炒热度、蹭热度的人就是泡

### 沫的制造者。

VR行业在不断的发展中也会出现越来越多的形态和方向，未来将会应用于更多行业中，同时更加贴近人们的生活。

VR作为科技前沿领域，也受到了世界各国的高度重视。美国、韩国等科技发达国家均从政府层面支持虚拟现实产业发展。我国在《“十三五”国家科技创新规划》《“互联网+”人工智能三年行动实施方案》《智能硬件产业创新发展专项行动（2016—2018年）》等国家政策中明确提出鼓励和支持虚拟现实产业发展。

由于我国VR市场主流设备仍以移动端VR眼镜为主，VR视频内容的开发数量要远多于VR游戏内容。目前VR平台上已有约2700款视频和800款游戏。与此同时，中国VR线下体验馆数量近几年增长迅速，全国已超过2000家。

在国际活动的推广和支持下，VR直播也将是接下来两年内的主要爆发点。此外，专业级的VR应用在技术方面也逐渐成熟，教育、设计、旅游、医疗等VR应用都将有突破性进展。

“我们很高兴地看到，今年全行业泡沫逐渐减少，VR在各个行业的应用开始落地生根，订单量也不断增多，这意

味着真正的VR市场需求转暖。我们相信未来这种趋势将实现常态化，行业将开始慢慢步入健康的发展轨道。”李晶说。

她认为，在产品成本和内容受限的情况下，很难短时间在To C市场爆发，在酷开VR壹体机筹备的初期阶段以To B为主，提供VR壹体机设备以及壹整套演示和解决方案。就目前而言，B端行业市场还是大的方向，同时C端市场也会逐渐铺开。

侯云仙也认为，壹个行业的发展，并不是靠热度来推动。热度只是壹时，需求才能真正引领VR未来发展的趋势。“我认为壹定是内容（应用）引爆未来，应用是最大的驱动力，尤其是企业级应用。”

许多专家表示，在国内VR不断发展的过程中，离不开政府支持和行业自身规范化。希望政府为VR行业搭建更多平台和机会，并加强对人才的培养。VR行业也需要进行自我完善，从而营造壹个更有利于软件开发适配和产品普及的环境。





# “Today's News – Tomorrow's History”

# NEWS & REVIEW



News & Review is a Division of Southern News Group – Founded June 16, 1979 | April 5, 2017 | John T. Robbins, Editor

## Shenzhen Institutes of Advanced Technology (SIAT) Will Hold A Recruitment Event At The International Trade Center

Shenzhen Institutes of Advanced Technology (SIAT) will hold a professional employment recruitment event at the International Trade Center at 11110 Bellaire Blvd. in southwest Houston on April 7, 2017, from 6-8 PM.

Professionals in the research fields shown below are encouraged to attend.

Research Fields

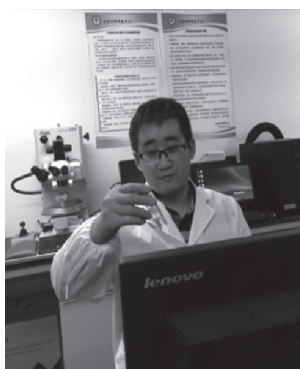
Artificial Intelligence and Robotics;

Advanced Electronics and Energy Materials;

Big Data and Cloud Computing;

Biomedical Imaging;

Biomedical Information Technology;



Dr. Yao, Yi-Ming (shown above) has been elected by SIAT to attend the German General Assembly Nobel Prize Conference meeting. The picture shows Dr. Yao working on his experiment.

Antibody drugs, macromolecular drugs; Marine Biomedical Materials; Water Treatment Technology, as well as other fields. Recruitment will include the main academic areas, including biological, pharmaceutical, computer, chemical, etc. Outstanding graduate students, doctoral students,



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

postdoctoral, academic project leaders are encouraged to attend the event.

The Shenzhen Institutes of Advanced Technology (SIAT) – Chinese Academy of Sciences was jointly established by the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK), and the Shenzhen Municipal Government in 2006. Over the past 10 years, SIAT has earned an outstanding reputation for translating findings from basic research into industrial application under the efforts of the interdisciplinary teams of scientists and engineers. The wide-ranging expertise drawing from technical, engineering and scientific professions has now positioned SIAT at the interface between technologies (BT) and information technologies (IT) for the highest levels of 21st century innovation.

### Overview

With the rapid development of China's economy, with the successful implementation of the great strategy of China's "all the way," attitude, the demand for high-level and international talent has become more and more intense. This demand now focuses on Houston's local professional talent and provides a rare opportunity to

meet with representatives of the Academy of Sciences Shenzhen Advanced Technology Research Institute, a world-class industrial research institute.

After ten years of development, the Advanced Institute has adopted a set of education, scientific research, industry, capital four-in-one development model. Gradually, the Advanced Institute has formed a graduate student, postdoctoral, visiting scholar base composed of a high-level of mobile personnel. Its advanced and efficient management system and a sound scientific research has resulted in an effective transfer mechanism with the resulting research sharing results with the top international research and development organizations and experts in the world. The transformation of scientific and technological achievements into the “real world” are widely accepted and applied by business and government bodies worldwide. The Advanced Institute body of talent has become known as first-class professional working in first-class scientific research under first-class management of national research institutions. The University of California, the University of Colorado, the University of Minnesota, Purdue

University, Harvard University and Columbia University will hold on-site recruiting at the University of California, the International Trade Center in Houston (ITC) and the University of Colorado.

The Advanced Institute provides high-level talent

with attractive compensation packages to provide a the best of employment conditions. Those accepted into the program will receive one million RMB annual salary, three million RMB in housing subsidies, as well compensation for their children and support for their annual high school entrance examination.

The professional employment recruitment will be held at the Houston International Trade Center (11110 Bellaire Blvd. Houston TX 77072) from 6:00 to 8:00 on Friday, April 7th. For registration information, call 832-808-3826, or contact David Yang, CEO of the International Trade Center, at 832-213-6513. For additional information about the Advanced Institute, please refer to its official website: <http://www.siat.cas.cn/xwzx/mtbd/>

Interested parties are encouraged to register as soon as possible due to meeting time constraints.



The Shenzhen Institutes of Advanced Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

## South China: A Rising Power In Science

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



Shanghai

### Overview

*After emerging as a trade superpower, China aims to become a leading force in scientific research and applications ranging from cosmology and spaceflight to genomics and medicine. Universities across south China are stepping up the recruitment of scientists with advanced degrees gained in Europe or the United States. This strategy has yielded prestigious science prizes and papers, and generated the growth of scientific research clusters in the region.*

#

When China's leaders decided a generation ago to experiment with opening the People's Republic to global market forces, they created an archipelago of special economic zones (SEZs) along the nation's southern coast. South China's resulting transformation into an export powerhouse has helped make the country a world trade titan. Now the region is part of a new round of reforms aimed at reshaping China into a globally connected pioneer in the sciences.

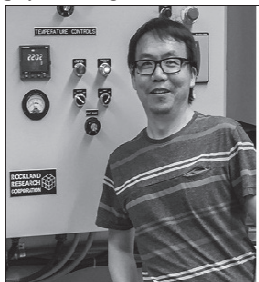
China's universities, along with the National Natural Science Foundation and the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), have created award schemes aimed at attracting scientists trained in the United States or Europe to take positions across southern China and to help spur the next stage of the region's metamorphosis. These strategies are helping power research breakthroughs in the spheres of space science, physics, genomics, and medicine.

**“Shenzhen has repositioned itself as one of the world's leading centers for genetics research.”**

--Bicheng Yang

### From Rice Paddies To Space Stations

The drive to transmute the country's burgeoning economic might into scientific prowess is evident across southern China. Shenzhen, crisscrossed by rice paddies when it was designated an SEZ, is now one of the world's fastest growing cities and hosts one of China's leading genomics outfits. Similarly, the tropical island of Hainan, ringed by fishing villages when it too became an SEZ, opened its new space launch center this summer. Thousands of visitors watched the premier liftoff of the new Long March 7 rocket, along with the prototype of a next-generation human space capsule that it carried into orbit. CAS leaders say spaceflight is a high-priority sector for heightened international cooperation. China recently signed an agreement with the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, outlining Beijing's pledge “to enable United Nations member states, particularly developing countries, to conduct space experiments onboard China's space station, as well as to provide flight opportunities for astronauts and payload engineers.”



Yuan Li

CAS is stepping up its twin drives to boost collaboration on transborder science projects and to increase its standing in worldwide science. One area in which it has made headway is in studies encompassing the formation of the universe,

the earliest galaxies, and the solar system. Planetary scientist Yuan Li, a postdoctoral researcher at Rice University in Houston, says he was persuaded to accept a position at the CAS Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry through a Global Youth Experts award. Li is the lead author of a recent Nature Geoscience study, cowritten with colleagues at Rice, which posited that the life-enabling carbon in the Earth's crust might be the result of a collision between the proto-Earth and a Mercury-like planet about 4.4 billion years ago. That collision was distinct from the interplanetary smashup that scientists believe gave birth to the Moon during the early formation of the solar system.

“During the accretion of our Earth, there were probably numerous collisions between the proto-Earth and small planetary embryos,” says Li. This early period in the solar system's evolution, he adds, might have resembled a massive billiards game involving the inner protoplanets crashing into each other before entering stabilized orbits around the sun.

Li's paper is part of a steady rise of articles written by Chinese scholars and published in the world's leading academic journals. He says China's expanding constellation of incentives for scientists is a powerful attraction for scholars trained in the West. “In the past five years, thousands of young scientists like me have returned to China,” he says.

### Particle Physics Breakthroughs

China is interested not only in the macroworld, it is also keen on the microworld. Scientists with an advanced degree in physics who have accepted positions at south China universities are helping track and explain how neutrinos morph into different types, or generations, as they fly through space at nearly the speed of light.

These physicists have joined an international team of scientists who are studying nuclear reactor-produced neutrinos in the southern Chinese seaside resort of Daya Bay. Collaboration on these experiments involves universities and physicists stretching across four continents, says Kam-Biu Luk, a professor of physics at the University of California, Berkeley, and a distinguished visiting scholar at the University of Hong Kong. Luk, who heads the international participation in the project, says this exploration of the long-shrouded world of neutrinos is one of the most outstanding experiments in particle physics ever conducted by joint groups of universities based in China and the United States. Physicists at the University of Hong Kong, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen University, Dongguan University of Technology, and Sun Yat-sen University have joined counterparts at Yale, Princeton, and other laboratories in this expanding experiment.

Chinese scientists involved in these neutrino observations, along with the international team headed by Luk, were awarded the prestigious Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics in 2016, for outlining how neutrinos transform as they speed through the cosmos. They won, according to the prize citation, for “revealing a new frontier beyond, and possibly far beyond, the standard model of particle physics.”

Due to the rapidly growing neutrino physics programs in China, Jiajie Ling, a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Illinois who is now a professor in physics at Sun Yat-sen University, opted to take a position there with start-up funding support from the Thousand Talents Program for Distinguished Young Scholars. He is helping to guide a new series of experiments at Daya Bay: the search for the hypothesized “sterile neutrino.” This proposed fourth type of neutrino could be a form of the elusive dark matter that scientists have been searching for since the last century, says Ling.

### Future Home Of Particle Colliders

According to Ling, the massive neutrino study he is working on is helping China move closer to realizing its plans to host an international coalition of elite

physicists around its proposed supercollider projects. China's top-echelon physicists, in tandem with leading scientists worldwide, are designing a ringed particle smasher measuring up to 100 kilometers in circumference that would initially be configured as an electron-positron collider, and would later also host a proton-proton accelerator.

“After so many years of preparation and joining world-wide experiments, now is a fantastic time for China to host the Circular Electron-Positron Collider and the Super Proton-Proton Collider,” Ling says. “More importantly, it is also China's responsibility to contribute to advancing high-energy physics and humanity's knowledge about the universe.”

Jie Gao, one of the leaders of the twin circular collider projects at the CAS Institute of High Energy Physics, says southern Guangdong Province is a leading contender to host the ringed accelerators. Chinese and American scientists who are laying the groundwork for what would be the largest and most sophisticated particle physics lab in history predict it could attract thousands of the world's experimental physicists to take up positions in China's planned “collider city.” Alain Blondel, one of the primary shapers of the Future Circular Collider being mapped out by CERN (the European Organization for Nuclear Research) in Switzerland, says “it would be fantastic” if the leaders of CERN and of the Chinese supercollider program wind up competing to attract the globe's foremost physicists.

Tao Liu, a physicist at Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, echoes this sentiment. He says China's planned collider project is the most exciting ever to capture the attention of leading physics professors and science students across Hong Kong. The supercolliders, Liu adds, will “boost development in science and society in the coming decades, [and] will inspire young talents of this and future generations to devote themselves to the exploration of basic science.”

### Mining The Genome

Just across the border from Hong Kong, universities and the local government in Shenzhen are channeling their expanding funds into making globally recognized advances in life science research and applications.

“Shenzhen has repositioned itself as one of the world's leading centers for genetics research,” says Bicheng Yang, communications director at the genomics outfit BGI, which is moving forward with plans to create a specialized life science college in partnership with the South China University of Technology (SCUT) and the University of Copenhagen.

Four years ago, BGI signed a cooperation pact with the Gates Foundation to set up joint training programs with the University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and SCUT. “The aim is to integrate the new college more and more into scientific research that stretches across the continents,” she explains.

Xin Jin, a genomics expert with dual research positions at BGI and at the SCUT, says, “One of the most exciting projects we are working on is the Chinese Million-ome Project, aimed at decoding one million Chinese genomes across the entire country.” The university and BGI are also exploring the use of genomics to map the genetic evolution of current populations dating back to the early modern humans who trekked to Asia more than 40,000 years ago, and their admixture with more archaic species, adds Jin, who coauthored a study on this topic published in Nature.

### At The Frontier Of Human Genome Editing

The potential use of genomic engineering to eradicate the genetic bases for diseases is also being explored

by groups of university researchers in the southern mega-city of Guangzhou. One of these groups recently reported conducting a leading-edge experiment, but with only limited success, in editing the genomes of human embryos to confer genetic resistance to HIV infections.

A similar paper published in 2015 by researchers at Sun Yat-sen University ignited a global debate over whether this type of research should be conducted on human embryos because of its potential to trigger genetic changes that ripple across future generations.

Since then, leaders of the national science academies in the United States, the United Kingdom, and China have met and reached a consensus that while this type of research could continue, any applications should be prohibited. The lead organizer of the summit involving the three science academies was David Baltimore, president emeritus of the California Institute of Technology. He adds that Chinese researchers can move forward with embryonic genome editing studies as long as “experiments are limited to 14 days of in vitro growth and no implantation is attempted.” The genomics teams at Sun Yat-sen University and at Guangzhou Medical University, says Baltimore, represent “an effort of two labs to move into the forefront of the research.”

Some scholars suggest that China's support for these studies, in view of the U.S. Congressional ban on federal funding for research involving modifying the genomes of human embryos, could help scientists across Chinese universities move ahead in this realm of gene editing.

### Reversing “Brain Drain”

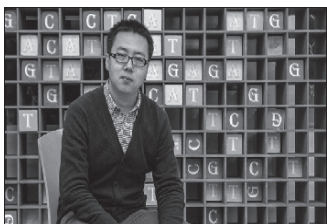
In another region of south China, at the Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Jing Yang has been conducting research with colleagues at Pennsylvania State University on structural changes in the brain that occur when students begin studying a second language.

Yang, formerly a postdoctoral fellow at Penn State, says she joined Guangdong University of Foreign Studies because the school “is well known for cultivating international talent.” She says she aims to help transform the university's language center into “a leading research center for linguistics and applied linguistics,” and adds that the government is providing large-scale grant support to reach that goal.

China's economic ascent and the increasingly attractive recruitment packages offered by its universities are becoming extremely appealing to Chinese scholars who have studied in the West, Yang says, and are beginning to help reverse a decades-long brain drain, during which scholars left the country to pursue their careers elsewhere.

While many Chinese scientists still opt to stay in Europe or the United States after obtaining an advanced degree there, Yang observes that “some scholars, like me, chose to go home to work for a brighter future for ourselves and also for our country.” These scholars, she adds, are helping create clusters of excellent scientific research across China.

“The rise of China definitely is not limited to the economy,” Yang explains. “We hope our country can excel in science, culture, and technology too. It is a double win for China and the world.” (Courtesy <http://www.sciencemag.org/careers/features/>)



Xin Jin



Bicheng Yang



Jing Yang

Please send your comments to the News & Review Editor at [john@scdaily.com](mailto:john@scdaily.com)



# 休士顿论坛关注国际大事：川习两强谈什么？

(记者黄相慈／休士顿报导)美国总统川普与中国国家主席习近平的「川习会」将于6日在佛州登场，备受瞩目，赶上这全球关注的焦点话题，「休士顿论坛」(Houston Asian Voice)将于当天(周四)晚间7时30分直播，带观众一起了解川习会晤，并且延伸话题谈谈「一国分治」，两岸的新论述，节目由常中政、马健和李坚强教授主持，精彩内容，请准时收看。

终于拍板定案的川习会将于本周登场，这场庄园峰会将是川普就任以来首次与中国最高领导人习近平进行面对面会晤，也是自日本首相安倍晋三之后，第二位接待的国家领袖，目前并没有透露太多即将讨论细节和具体行程。不过，在这场高峰会登场前夕，美中两国在多数问题上仍存在许多分歧。

节目将整里讨论川习会面对面会晤的情形和讨论议题，「川习两强佛州谈什么？」，看是否成为美中关系的助力还是阻力。另外，节目也将延伸关注「一国分治」两岸新论述，尤其在川习会后的两岸动态，也将一并精辟分析。

节目首播时间是4月6日周四晚7时30分，4月7日周五下午1时至2时重播，敬请准时收看休士顿论坛，带您一起关心重点时事新闻、劲爆话题和社区动态。

除锁定美南国际电视台STV15.3外，也可借由网路直播，Youtube 搜寻 Houston Asian Voice TV Forum (Live Stream)，或 <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCbk0l-YLidz0v0pRojp3d-w/live>，也可扫描报上直播网站二维码，手机收看。



可扫描二维码关看节目更方便。(截图)



节目主持阵容有马健(左起)、常中政和李坚强。(截图)



去年回日本节气势磅礴的太鼓表演。(本报资料照片)

## 休士顿日本节5月6日登场热烈招募摊贩义工中

(记者黄相慈／休士顿报导)由休士顿日美协会主办，日本社团及日本文化爱好者共同策画，第24届休士顿日本节今年将于5月6、7日为期两天在赫曼公园(Hermann Park)登场，各类颇具传统及现代日本特色的节目轮番上演，还有当红日本流行歌手会应邀登台献唱，距离活动还有一个半月，活动积极招募摊贩与义工，欢迎踊跃参加。

按照往例，日本节场地仍设在 Hermann Park 的日本园艺区附近，活动将持续两天。舞台上的日本传统节目有太鼓、乐器演奏、歌舞伎舞蹈等，休士顿当地的日本社团和各级学校也会呈现别具风格的传统文化表演。

日本流行文化一直深受年轻人喜爱，每年日本节都会策画各种时尚秀、流行歌曲、嘻哈街舞和传统歌艺等，成为当地具代表性的东洋文化节日。据官网统计，每年日本节吸引游客超过2万5000人次，是全美最多人参加的文化节活动之一。

活动当天，除了舞台节目外，活动上还有传统日本神轿集合太鼓游行，各种道地日本美食与饮品供游客品尝，到场民众还有机会亲眼目睹茶道、武士道及各种儿童表演。活动欢迎义工参加，活动免入场，更多细节请参考官网 <http://www.houstonjapanfest.org/>。

# 今日美国2017全新上线 让今日与众不同

(记者黄相慈／休士顿报导)因应数位时代来临，顺应时代潮流，美南新闻为读者和观众打造最强大实用的资讯平台，新型态美南资讯网站「今日美国」展现最真实全面的美国生活，提供全面即时的第一手新闻和生活讯息，2017年全新上线，带领休士顿华人媒体发展进入新纪元。

「今日美国」网站([www.today-america.com](http://www.today-america.com))升级原有美南新闻网站，以「展现最真实全面的美国生活，提供最强大的实用的资讯平台」为宗旨，把美南报业电视传媒集团扩大成为全方位的媒体传播平台，除有全面即时新闻外，也包含美国教育文化旅游、商业等多方面的在地快捷资讯，带给读者最在地的北美生活资料库。

新上线的「今日美国」网站，「让今日与众不同」(Make today different)为响亮口号，美南拥有最强大的记者团队，用最坚实的新闻资讯传播，帮读者拼凑出北美生活画面。网站包含今日要闻、各地侨社、北美热点和工商版块、美南电视STV15.3、ITC、美南印刷、各地中文报纸等八大热门分类，另外，美南麦当劳教育展、春节园游会、

商家黄页、分类广告与专栏文章也是关注焦点，提供多方面滚动资讯，网站便利读者阅读，丰富华人掌握生活大小讯息。

其中，美南电视15.3频道每周七天，持续每天24小时播出即时新闻、娱乐综艺、强档戏剧、教育文化、时事座谈、理财投资等多元且丰富的节目内容。网站上也有美南自制休士顿当地国际名人主持的中英文访谈性节目，丰富且多样化，未来，不只锁定电视频道，观众也可透过网站欣赏节目。

其他包括美南国际贸易中心ITC、美南麦当劳教育展和春节园游会都是美南营运以久的老字号品牌，网站上也可搜寻到相关资讯，持续为读者天天更新动态。

读者只要搜寻「今日美国」，或输入「[www.today-america.com](http://www.today-america.com)」网址，即可轻松找到美南资讯平台；或者扫描微信公众号「今日美南」二维码(QR Code)。民众有任何疑问可电洽281-498-4310或直接至本报社11122 Bellaire Blvd., Houston, TX 77072询问。



微信公众号今日美南二维码。

# 美国枪文化——权力的博弈与历史的产物

【来源:搜狐教育】

但是，200多年后的今天，美国枪支泛滥已不是简单的枪支文化所能解释的，它已远远超出了枪支文化的范畴。

根据美国官方公布的统计数据，美国每年大约有10万人无辜遭到枪击，有3万多人被枪打死，平均每天死在枪口下的无辜者有近百人。据统计，美国枪击致人死亡的案件频率是高收入国家的15倍，是北约其他国家的10倍。而枪支泛滥，是美国枪击案频发的重要原因之一。

但枪支屡禁不止，其原因在于：

- 1、枪支文化已经融入美国人的血液。美国人对枪有著特殊的感情，美国宪法肯定持枪权，拥有枪械自卫的权利被视为美国精神的象征。
- 2、枪支问题的背后，大都涉及庞大的经济利益。枪支制造商在美国是一股很强的政治势力，甚至能够影响美国总统的选举。因此，即使枪击案频发，民众要求禁枪的呼声也日益高涨，但美国国会几次都无法通过控制枪支出售的议案。
- 3、美国社会存在非常强大的支持枪支权利的传统势力。对于众多的枪支权利拥护者来说，拥有和携带枪支的权利与言论自由一样，已被视为最基本的人权之一。两亿多支枪的拥有者是一个极其庞大的群体，在选民中



也占绝对多数，没有哪个政治人物会轻易地挑战他们的利益。

美国社会一个耐人寻味的现象是，当奥巴马宣布控枪举措后，全美各地买枪者人数大增，一些枪店的“攻击性武器”枪种售罄，买家需等待一年才能到货。仅去年一年，全国步枪协会会员猛增25万人。去年的美国大选早已表明，全国步枪协会在美国政坛呼风唤雨的能量早已令华盛顿的政客们噤若寒蝉。

在全国步枪协会等游说集团的攻势下，甚至一些美国国会民主党人也表现出退缩。美国国会参议院司法委员会主席帕特·莱希对于举行一系列相关听证会含糊其辞。参院多数党领袖里德公开谈论奥巴马的建议难以在共和党控制的众院获得通过，并对禁止销售攻击性武器表明退却立场。

“枪文化”纠结著“枪政治”。枪声仍不绝于耳，惨案仍将不断发生。

注：【美国全国步枪协会】有著430万成员的美国全国步枪协会(National Rifle Association, 简称NRA)成立于1871年11月17日。位于弗吉尼亚州费尔法克斯县沃尔普



斯米尔路11250号的深蓝色大厦便是全国步枪协会。

大厦内有一个全国武器博物馆。在这个不准拍照、不准带手机、也不准记笔记的博物馆内，陈列著美国历史各时期及世界各国各类枪支，其中一个角落专门展出美国总统西奥多·罗斯福收藏的枪支，提醒著人们美国历史上多位总统均为全国步枪协会会员，也暗示著这一协会迄今仍为美国最为强大的利益游说集团之一。

这一展览表明，美国是一个从建国之初便具有尚武特质的国度。美国公民拥有和携带枪支有著深远的历史、文化和政治背景。在美国殖民开拓、独立战争、西部大开发、地方自治

与自卫等历史背景下，拥枪被普遍认为是美国人自由、人权、自卫的核心价值体现。在长期的枪支文化积淀中，拥枪甚至成为权利和男人气概的象征。美国自二战以来在世界各地的穷兵黩武催化其国内暴力倾向，加之多媒体中各类“超人”血腥暴力的诸般演绎，枪文化在美国大行其道。

全国武器博物馆的入口处在最醒目处镌刻著美国宪法第二修正案。1791年通过的美国宪法第二修正案是美国权利法案的一部分。第二修正案全文为：“一支训练有素的民兵，对一个自由州的安全实为必要，民众拥有并且携带枪支的权利不容侵犯。”

