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Inside C2

Southern DAILY

Make Today Different

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Suspect in Chicago July 4 parade attack fled in women's clothes to blend into crowd, officials say

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., July 5 (Reuters) - The man accused of attacking a Fourth of July parade in a Chicago suburb bought his rifle legally, fired more than 70 rounds from a roof and dressed in women's clothing to blend into the fleeing crowd afterwards, local officials said on Tuesday.

The suspect, 21-year-old Robert E. Crimo III, surrendered to police on Monday, hours after the attack in Highland Park, Illinois, in which six people were killed and more than 30 people were wounded. [read more](#)

Among the dead were Nicholas Toledo, a grandfather from Mexico in his 70s celebrating with his family among the flag-waving crowds at Monday's parade, and Jacki Sundheim, a teacher at a nearby synagogue.

Officials told reporters the suspect had planned the attack for several weeks and fired into the crowd at random. Authorities were still considering what criminal charges to bring. It was not immediately clear if Crimo had a lawyer.

Crimo has distinctive facial tattoos, and wore women's clothing on Monday in an apparent effort to mask his identity, Chris Covelli, a spokesperson for the Lake County Sheriff's office, told reporters.

"He blended right in with everybody else as they were running around, almost as if he was an innocent spectator as well," Covelli said. The suspect fled to his mother's house nearby, and later borrowed his mother's car.

Officials said they did not know the motive for the shooting in a predominantly Jewish neighborhood, but had no evidence of any anti-Semitic or racist basis. Investigators were reviewing videos he had made filled with violent imagery.

The suspect used a high-powered rifle for the attack, similar to an AR-15, which he dropped at the scene.

He had a similar rifle in his mother's car, which he was driving when taken into custody by police, and owned other guns at his home, all of which were bought legally in Illinois, officials said.

Highland Park Mayor Nancy Rotering said the community of 30,000 was still in shock.

"This tragedy should have never arrived at our doorsteps," she told NBC News. "As a small town, everybody knows somebody who was affected by this directly and, of course, we are all still reeling."

President Joe Biden ordered U.S. flags to be flown at half-staff in mourning until sunset on Saturday.



The U.S. Supreme Court last month asserted a constitutional right to carry weapons in public in a ruling that made it easier for pro-gun groups to overturn modern gun regulations. It has since thrown out a lower court ruling upholding Maryland's ban on assault weapons.

A string of mass shootings has renewed U.S. debate about gun safety. Congress last month passed its first major federal gun reform in three decades, providing federal funding to states that administer "red flag" laws intended to remove guns from people deemed dangerous.

The law does not ban sales of assault-style rifles or high-capacity magazines but does take some steps on background checks by allowing access to information on significant crimes committed by juveniles. [read more](#)

21-YEAR-OLD SUSPECT

Rotering, the city's mayor, said she knew the suspect when he was a little boy and a Cub Scout and she was a Cub Scout leader.

"What happened? How did somebody become this angry, this hateful?" she said. "Our nation needs to have a conversation about these weekly events involving the murder of dozens of people with legally

obtained guns."

The suspect's father, Bob Crimo, ran Bob's Pantry and Deli in Highland Park for at least 18 years, according to a Chicago Tribune business profile. Bob Crimo closed the deli in 2019 before he unsuccessfully ran against Rotering for mayor of Highland Park.

Online social media posts written by the suspect or his rapper alias, Awake The Rapper, often depicted violent images or messages.

COMMUNITY LISTENING SESSION

Join Rep. Gene Wu for a conversation on gun violence in Harris County and the State of Texas.

THURSDAY, JULY 7
6:30 PM-8:00 PM

UNITY OF HOUSTON
2929 Unity Dr, Houston, TX 77057



State Representative Gene Wu District 117

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WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

07/04/2022

Sad Day On The Fourth Of July



A mass shooting occurred in the Chicago suburb of Highland Park on Monday, July 4. At least six people are dead and over thirty-one people were transported to two hospitals..

Highland Park Police Chief Lou Jogmen announced that 22-year-old Robert "Bobby" E. Crimo III was arrested around 6:30 p.m., more than eight hours after the shooting, following a chase in the north suburbs. The suspected gunman allegedly opened fire from a rooftop during a July 4th parade in north

suburban Highland Park on Monday. A rifle was recovered from the scene. The attack appears to be random.

Jogmen said police in North Chicago spotted Crimo's vehicle near Buckley Road and U.S. Route 41, and tried to conduct a traffic stop, but Crimo fled the scene. North Chicago police called for reinforcements, and Crimo's vehicle was stopped about six miles away near Westleigh Road and U.S. 41. He was taken into custody without incident, and charges were pending Monday evening as police continue to investigate.

The incident marks at least 308 mass shootings or more in the country this year involving at least four people being shot.

There have been 11 mass shootings in the first four days of July. In the wake of these massacres, President Biden, just nine days ago, signed into law the first major federal gun safety law in decades.

What is frightening and terrible to consider is that this tragedy

happened when we were celebrating the national holiday of July 4 together when all kinds of parades and fireworks across the land were celebrating the birth of this great country. We must be strong together, but these shootings cast a huge shadow in our hearts.

Since the founding of the United States, it has been an immigrant country. So many people have devoted their lifelong energy to the United States and have made a great

contribution to the nation.

But in recent years, due to racial inequality between rich and poor, our nation has really changed. The pandemic in recent years, the Ukraine war, inflation and high prices have caused many people to worry.

Today when we are celebrating the Fourth of July, we hope that all those who love this land can work together to create glory for this great nation.



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Chairman of International Trade & Culture Center
Republic of Guiana Honorary consul at Houston Texas



Southern DAILY Make Today Different

Editor's Choice



96-year-old Mabel Wittenmeyer waves an American flag as she rides in an antique car during the annual fourth of July parade in Barnstable Village, on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. REUTERS/Mike Segar



People watch the Macy's Fourth of July fireworks in New York City. REUTERS/Jeenah Moon



Sergii Veselyi, 51, speaks to his wife Svetlana, as he lies in an emergency vehicle after he was injured during shelling in Sloviansk, as Russia's attack on Ukraine continues, in Kramatorsk, Donetsk region, Ukraine. REUTERS/Marko Djurica



People's belongings lie abandoned along the parade route after a mass shooting at a Fourth of July parade in the wealthy Chicago suburb of Highland Park, Illinois. REUTERS/Cheney Orr



A bolt strikes near Moscow State University building during a thunderstorm in Moscow, Russia. REUTERS/Maxim Shemetov



Onlookers stand at the edge of floodwaters on a residential street following heavy rains in the Windsor suburb of Sydney, Australia. REUTERS/Loren Elliott

2,120 Hate Incidents Against Asian Americans Reported During Coronavirus Pandemic

Coronavirus: What Do Attacks On Asians Tell About American Identity?



Attacks on East Asian people living in the US have shot up during the pandemic, revealing an uncomfortable truth about American identity. (Photo/ Getty Images)

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, Southern Daily Editor

More than 2,100 anti-Asian American hate incidents related to COVID-19 were reported across the country over a three-month time span between March and June, according to advocacy groups that compile the data. The incidents include physical attacks, verbal assaults, workplace discrimination and online harassment.

The Asian Pacific Policy and Planning Council and Chinese for Affirmative Action launched a hate incident reporting website on March 19 when the coronavirus was becoming widespread across the U.S. and the media began reporting violent incidents targeting Asian-Americans. The online tool is available in multiple languages and allows users to report the information with the promise that personal information will be kept confidential. On Wednesday, the advocacy groups released an analysis of the incidents reported through June 18 in California, where about 40 percent of the 2,120 hate incidents took place. The groups released the national data to CBS News after an inquiry.

Of the 832 incidents reported in California, many included anti-Asian slurs and references to China and the coronavirus. One assailant yelled about "bringing that Chinese virus over here" during an attack against an Asian-American man at a San Francisco hardware store on May 6.



The assailant reportedly also said "Go back to China," "F--- you, Chinaman" and "F--- you, you monkey." In another San Francisco incident on June 9, someone threw a glass bottle at a woman putting her child in a car seat and yelled, "Go home Ch---k." And in Santa Clara on June 16, a man kicked a woman's dog and then spat at her, saying, "Take your disease that's ruining our country and go home."

"These are real people just living their lives and encountering this kind of hate," said Cynthia Choi, the co-executive director of Chinese for Affirmative Action, on Wednesday.

Though she was not born in the US, nothing about Tracy Wen Liu's life in the country felt "un-American". Ms Liu went to football games, watched Sex and the City and volunteered at food banks. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, the 31-year-old didn't think anything of being East Asian and living in Austin, Texas. "Honestly, I didn't really think I stood out a lot," she says. That has changed. With the outbreak of the pandemic that has killed around 100,000 people in

the US, being Asian in America can make you a target - and many, including Ms Liu, have felt it. In her case, she says a Korean friend was pushed and yelled at by several people in a grocery store, and then asked to leave, simply because she was Asian and wore a mask.



Members of the Asian American Commission gather in Massachusetts to condemn racism. (Photo/Getty Images)

In states including New York, California, and Texas, East Asians have been spat on, punched or kicked - and in one case even stabbed. Whether they have been faced with outright violence, bullying or more insidious forms of social or political abuse, a spike in anti-Asian prejudice has left many Asians - which in the US refers to people of east or southeast Asian descent - wondering where they fit in American society.

"When I first came here five years ago, my goal was to adapt to American culture as soon as possible," says Ms Liu. "Then the pandemic made me realize that because I am Asian, and because of how I look like or where I was born, I could never become one of them."

After her friend's supermarket altercation, she decided to get her first gun. Authorities in New York City and Los Angeles say that hate incidents against people of Asian descent have increased, while a reporting centre run by advocacy groups and San Francisco State University says it received over 1,700 reports of coronavirus-related discrimination from at least 45 US states since it launched in March.



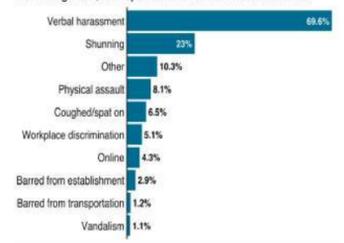
Police in at least 13 states, including Texas, Washington, New Jersey, Minnesota and New Mexico, have also responded to reported hate incidents. Critics say those at the very top have made things worse - both President Donald Trump, and Democratic hopeful Joe Biden have been accused of fuelling anti-Asian sentiment to varying degrees with language they've used while talking about China's role in the outbreak.

And for many Asian Americans, it can feel as though, in addition to being targeted, their identity as Americans is being attacked.

Statistics on Anti-Asian incidents in the US: One third of people surveyed said they had witnessed someone blaming Asian people for the pandemic; 1,710 incidents reported to STOP

AAPI HATE - 15% of those cases involved physical assault or being coughed on or spat at; More than 100 individual incidents reported in the media; 133 incidents of anti-Asian discrimination recorded by the New York City Commission on Human Rights - compared to 11 in the same period last year. The commission has intervened in 91 cases; 14 Asian-bias hate crimes investigated by police in New York.

Verbal harassment the most common form of discrimination



Source: Stop AAPI Hate Reporting Center (19 Mar-29 Apr)

More than 100 alleged hate incidents reported to civic groups and police departments in Los Angeles

Six reports of bias incidents reported to police in Seattle

There has been a surge in anti-Asian hate on extremist web communities

Sources: Ipsos, STOP AAPI HATE, New York City Commission on Human Rights, New York City Police, Los Angeles County Commission on Human Rights, Seattle Police, Network Contagion Research Institute, BBC research

Some Asians have also reported being refused service from hotel rooms, or Uber rides, as a result of their ethnicity.

Matt (not his real name), a Chinese American emergency room doctor in Connecticut, noticed that several patients asked to be admitted to hospital because they said an Asian person had coughed near them. He experienced what appeared to be anti-Asian bias more personally, when he tried to treat a patient thought to have Covid-19.

"I had my protective equipment on, walked in and introduced myself. Once they heard my surname, they were like 'don't touch me, can I see someone else - can you just not come close to me'."

Many other minorities face more "overt types of discrimination which are worse", Matt says - but he fears that incidents such as what he experienced would be demoralising for medical workers.

"This is a pretty stressful time - we're working a lot more, wearing very uncomfortable equipment all the time, and a lot of us are getting exposed to Covid-19." (Courtesy <https://www.bbc.com/>)

Related New York DA Prosecutes Highest Number Of Anti-Asian Hate Crimes



Manhattan District Attorney Alvin Bragg, pictured November 2021, said his office is prosecuting 33 anti-Asian hate crimes - its highest number ever. (Photo/Michael M. Santiago GETTY IMAGES NORTH AMERICA/AFP)

New York (AFP) - A New York prosecutor said last week that his team was prosecuting its highest number of anti-Asian hate crimes since a unit was established more than a decade ago. Anti-Asian violence surged in the United States following the start of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020.

Activists believe the hate crimes were fueled by talk of the "Chinese virus" by former president Donald Trump and others during the early days of the pandemic.

New York officials have also cited a history of mental illness, exacerbated by a disruption to social services during the pandemic, among many of the perpetrators.

"Tragically, our office is currently prosecuting 33 hate crime cases driven by anti-Asian bias - unfortunately, the most we have had since our hate crimes unit was established in 2010," said Manhattan District Attorney Alvin Bragg.

The Manhattan DA's office said in a statement that it "prosecuted nearly four times more anti-Asian hate crimes in 2021 than in the previous year."



Bragg's comments came as he announced that a 50-year-old man had been charged with committing second-degree murder as a hate crime.

Jarrod Powell is accused of brutally assaulting Yao Pan Ma, a 61-year-old Chinese immigrant, in East Harlem, Manhattan in April last year.

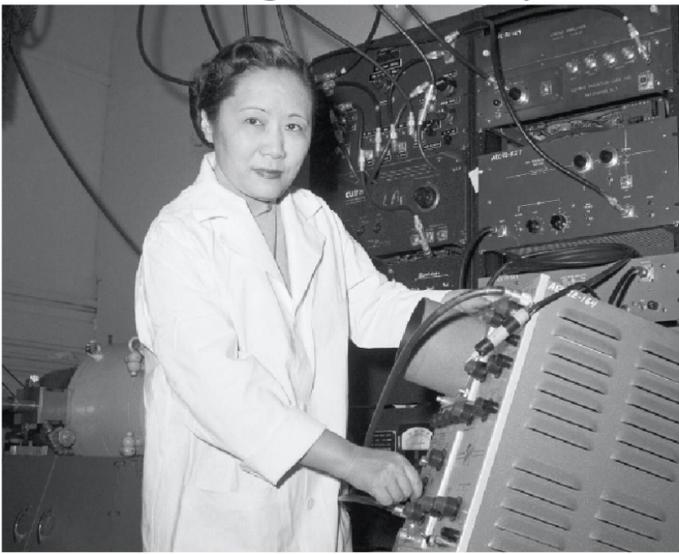
Powell was initially charged with attempted murder and hate crimes, but the charges have been upgraded after Ma died from his injuries in December.

"As alleged, Jarrod Powell selectively attacked Mr. Ma for no other reason than his race," said Bragg.

The announcement of the indictment came as Seoul's foreign ministry said a South Korean diplomat was injured after being attacked by an "unidentified man" in Manhattan.

The New York Post reported that the diplomat was hospitalized with a broken nose. (Courtesy www.france24.com)

New U.S. Postage Stamp Honors Chien-Shiung Wu, Trailblazing Nuclear Physicist



Chien-Shiung Wu, one of the most influential nuclear physicists of the 20th century.

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, Southern Daily Editor

On Feb. 11, 2021, the sixth International Day of Women and Girls in Science, the U.S. Postal Service will issue a new Forever stamp to honor Chien-Shiung Wu, one of the most influential nuclear physicists of the 20th century.

A Chinese American woman, Wu performed experiments that tested the fundamental laws of physics. In a male-dominated field, she won many honors and awards, including the National Medal of Science (1975), the inaugural Wolf Prize in Physics (1978) and honorary degrees from universities around the world.

"In China, where I grew up," explained Xuejian Wu, Assistant Professor of Physics, Rutgers University - Newark, NJ, "Wu is an icon who is sometimes called the 'Chinese Marie Curie.'"

"I first read about Wu's extraordinary story in my physics textbook, when I was a teenager in high school. Chien-Shiung Wu

became a scientific role model for me, inspiring me to pursue an academic career in physics and follow her path to the U.S."

From China to the US, to pursue physics

In 1912, Wu was born in Liuhe in Jiangsu province, a town about 40 miles north of Shanghai. Although it was uncommon in China for girls to attend school at that time, her father founded a school for girls where she received her elementary education.

Analysis of the world, from experts

In 1930, Wu attended National Central University in Nanjing to study mathematics. But the revolutionary triumphs of late 19th-century modern physics - such as the discoveries of atomic structure and of X-rays - attracted Wu's attention. She changed her major to physics and graduated at the top of her

class in 1934.



The new U.S. postage stamp featuring Wu. (U.S. Postal Service)

Encouraged by her college advisor and financially supported by her uncle, Wu booked the month-long steamship trip to the United States in 1936 to pursue her doctoral education. She arrived in San Francisco, where she met her future husband, Luke Chia-Liu Yuan, another physicist, when he showed her around the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, Berkeley. Scientists at the lab had only recently invented the cyclotron, the most advanced instrument for accelerating charged particles in a spiral trajectory.

Enticed by the atomic nuclei research being done in the lab, Wu abandoned her original plan to attend the University of Michigan and successfully enrolled in the physics doctoral program at Berkeley.

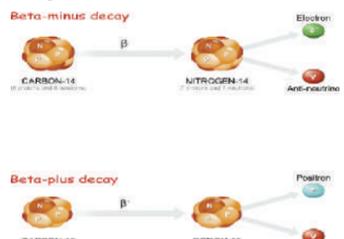
In her graduate research, Wu worked closely with nuclear scientist Ernest Lawrence, who had won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1939, and Emilio Segrè, who went on to win the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1959. She studied the electromagnetic radiation produced when charged particles decelerate, as well as radioactive isotopes of xenon generated by splitting uranium atoms via nuclear fission. In June 1940, Wu completed her Ph.D. with honors.

After a short period of postdoctoral research still at the Radiation Laboratory,

Wu moved to the East Coast, where she taught at Smith College and then Princeton University.

Experimental work in radioactive decay

In 1944, Wu became a research scientist at Columbia University, where she joined the Manhattan Project, the top-secret U.S. effort to turn basic research in physics into a new kind of weapon, the atomic bomb. As a team member, Wu helped develop the process for separating uranium atoms into the charged uranium-235 and uranium-238 isotopes using gaseous diffusion. This work eventually led to enriched uranium, a critical component for nuclear reactions.



After World War II, Wu remained at Columbia and focused her research on the radioactive process of beta decay. She investigated beta particles: fast-moving electrons or positrons emitted from an atomic nucleus in the radioactive decay process.

In the mid-1950s, Wu performed a famous experiment to test the law of parity conservation. This was a widely accepted but unproven principle implying that a physical process and its mirror reflection are identical. As proposed by theoretical physicists Chen Ning Yang and Tsung-Dao Lee, Wu designed an experiment to see if reality matched the theory.

Observing the beta decay of cobalt-60 atoms, Wu measured the radiation intensity as a function of the radiation direction. To increase the accuracy of her experimental measurements, Wu figured out techniques to get her cobalt-60 atoms all spinning in the same direction. She observed that more particles flew off in the direction opposite to the direction the nuclei were spinning. The law of parity

conservation predicted that the atoms would emit beta particles in symmetrical ways. But Wu's observations meant the "law" did not hold and she had discovered parity nonconservation.

This breakthrough achievement helped Wu's theoretical colleagues win the 1957 Nobel Prize in Physics, but unfortunately, the Nobel Committee overlooked Wu's experimental contribution.



Wu received many accolades, including an honorary doctorate at Harvard in 1974. (Bettmann via Getty Images)

In addition to her famous parity law research, Wu carried out a series of important experiments in nuclear physics and quantum physics. In 1949, she experimentally verified Enrico Fermi's theory of beta decay, correcting the discrepancies between the theory and previous inaccurate experimental results and developing a universal version of his theory. She also proved the quantum phenomenon relevant to a pair of entangled photons.

In 1958, Wu was the first Chinese-American elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 1967, she served as the first female president of the American Physical Society.

After her retirement in 1981, Wu dedicated herself to public educational programs in both the United States and China, giving numerous lectures and working to inspire younger generations to pursue science, technology, engineering and math education. She died in 1997.

Wu's legacy continues today, with the issuing of her postage stamp. She joins a short list of physicists featured on U.S. stamps, including Albert Einstein, Richard Feynman and Maria Goeppert-Mayer. (Courtesy <https://theconversation.com>)