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From Davos to Boao, globalization needs boost at defining moment



Inside C2

# Southern DAILY

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## China blames U.S for trade frictions, says negotiations currently impossible

BOAO/BEIJING, China (Reuters) - China stepped up its attacks on the Trump administration on Monday over billions of dollars worth of threatened tariffs, saying Washington is to blame for trade frictions and repeating it was impossible to negotiate under "current circumstances". The comments come after U.S. President Donald Trump on Sunday predicted China would take down its trade barriers, and expressed optimism that both sides could resolve the issue through talks.

Chinese state researchers and media talked down the likely impact of U.S. trade measures on the world's second largest economy and described the Trump administration's posturing on trade as the product of an "anxiety disorder".

"Under the current circumstances, both sides even more cannot have talks on these issues," Foreign Ministry spokesman Geng Shuang told reporters at a regular news briefing.

"The United States with one hand wields the threat of sanctions, and at the same time says they are willing to talk. I'm not sure who the United States is putting on this act for," Geng said.

The trade frictions were "entirely at the provocation of the United States", he added.

Beijing did not want to fight a trade war, but was not afraid of one, Vice Commerce Minister Qian Keming said at the Boao Forum for Asia in the southern province of Hainan.

The focus this week will be on the forum, with President Xi Jinping and International Monetary Fund Managing Director Christine Lagarde delivering speeches on Tuesday.

"GREAT WALL OF DENIAL"  
The U.S. move last week to threaten China with tariffs on \$50 billion in Chinese goods was aimed at forcing Beijing to address what Washington says is deeply entrenched theft of U.S. intellectual property and forced technology transfers from U.S. companies.

Beijing claims that Washington is the aggressor and is spurring global protectionism, though China's trading partners have complained for years that it abuses World Trade Organization rules and practices unfair industrial policies that lock foreign companies out of crucial sectors with the intent of creating domestic champions.

After repeated pledges by Beijing to open up sectors such as financial services have yielded little substantial progress, Trump has said that the United States will no longer let China take advantage of it on trade.

On Monday morning in Washington Trump tweeted that China puts 25 percent tariffs on cars imported from the United States, while cars it imports from China face 2.5 percent duties.

A worker checks aluminium rolls at a warehouse inside an industrial park in Binzhou, Shandong province, China April 7, 2018. China Daily via REUTERS

"Does that sound like free or fair trade. No, it sounds like STUPID TRADE," Trump said in his post.

"China's reaction to Mr. Trump's legitimate



A worker works at a furnace at a steel plant of Dalian Special Steel Co Ltd in Dalian, Liaoning province, China April 8, 2018. Picture taken April 8, 2018. REUTERS/Stringer

defense of the American homeland has been a Great Wall of denial — despite incontrovertible evidence of Beijing's illicit and protectionist behaviors," White House trade advisor Peter Navarro said in a commentary in the Financial Times on Monday.

"Nothing less than the U.S.'s economic future is at risk from China's assault on American technology and IP, and its mercantilist bid to capture emerging high-tech industries," he said.

Chinese officials deny such charges, and responded within hours of Trump's announcement of tariffs with their own proposed commensurate duties. The move prompted Trump to threaten tariffs on an additional \$100 billion in Chinese goods.

None of the latest measures have yet gone into effect, offering some hope for compromise and a watering down of the proposals even as both sides' rhetoric grows more strident.

China's ambassador to the United States Cui Tiankai said in an interview in China's Securities Daily newspaper that the United States should "adopt a more responsible attitude" on trade or it would harm itself with its own policies.

"Some people in the United States are still accustomed to being the world leader, and haven't adapted to the change in the global situation," Cui said.

The Chinese Communist Party's official newspaper, the People's Daily, described U.S. trade policies as a populist tilt by Trump ahead of the U.S. mid-term elections, but that the steps would ultimately end up hurting U.S. consumers through higher prices.

"In the world's perception, the U.S. is overshadowed by an anxiety disorder and is very keen to show its anxiety," the paper said.

A researcher with China's state planning agency said China's economy will see little impact from the dispute, as its vast domestic market can compensate



Police officers are seen in front of a cargo ship with containers at a port in Qingdao

for any external impact. Even with the U.S. tariffs, China can still reach its 2018 GDP growth target of around 6.5 percent and the impact on employment will be limited, Wang Changlin, a researcher at the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), wrote in a post on the commission's official microblog account.

Fan Gang, an influential economist and adviser to China's central bank, on Sunday flagged the possibility of a U.S. trade war as the U.S. economy faces pressure from China's rapid development.

Discussion of the trade dispute also touched on the possibility of China leveraging its massive holdings of U.S. government debt, which has been dubbed the "nuclear option".

Zhang Yuyan, a researcher at the Chinese

Academy of Social Sciences, a government think-tank, said China was unlikely to sell off its holdings of U.S. Treasuries as a tactic in the trade dispute.

On whether China will reduce its foreign exchange reserves, how policymakers think, I don't know. I personally believe this possibility is very small," Zhang said on Sunday in Boao.

China is evaluating the potential impact of a gradual yuan depreciation as a tool in the trade dispute, Bloomberg News reported on Monday, citing people familiar with the matter, though it said the analysis doesn't mean officials will carry out the move.

The yuan has been nearly unchanged against the dollar over the last month as the trade dispute heated up and has appreciated about 3 percent so far this year.

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From Davos to Boao, globalization needs boost at defining moment

by Xinhua writers Liu Chang, Shang Jun

BOAO, China, April 8 (Xinhua) -- Over a year ago, Chinese President Xi Jinping vigorously defended free trade at the World Economic Forum annual meeting in Davos, impressing the world with China's staunch support for globalization. That defense has become more relevant today. Globalization, the historic process which has brought different countries and peoples closer over the past two centuries, is now under attack and regarded with growing doubts. Isolationism is rising, along with trade protectionism and economic chauvinism. In particular, Washington's protectionist pivot is not only worrying, but damaging as well. Over the past year or so, it has tried to bully its trading partners into making concessions by wielding the big stick of punitive tariffs. What's more, the so-called "America First" doctrine touted by U.S. President Donald Trump in Davos in January poses a serious challenge to the rules-based multilateral trading system once established by Washington itself. At this defining moment when globalization desperately needs support, the annual Boao Forum for Asia conference is setting the stage for President Xi to further define China's stance. There can't be any better venue. Boao, once a barely known fishing hamlet in China's southernmost Hainan Province, has today become one of the Asian country's gateways to the wider world with its annual global gathering that is gaining clout. The emergence of this beach resort is but one example of China's rise from an isolated and underdeveloped country to the world's second-largest economy. The magic formula for this is China's opening-up to the outside world and becoming actively involved in the globalization of the world economy.

Ironically, the Western world where globalization originated has now become hostile to globalization in one way or another. Skeptics argue that globalization, which means free and open trade, is costing them their jobs at home and their way of life. What's more, it seems that the policymakers in these countries are pandering to these sentiments, either because they too believe in the arguments or because they want to court votes. But those who rant against globalization tend to forget that the West remains the biggest beneficiary of economic globalization. The rich countries boast the largest number of the biggest multinational corporations (MNCs), like Apple, McDonald's and IKEA. These MNCs have operations overseas, where operation costs are lower, to jack up their profits and then remit back the lion's share of that, leaving the assembly line workers in developing countries with only crumbs. When Boao participants bring their iPhones to the forum, some calculations might be helpful before they head into brainstorming on globalization. John Bellamy Foster, a professor of sociology at the University of Oregon, quotes the Asian Development Bank in his book "The Endless Crisis: How Monopoly-Finance Capital Produces Stagnation and Upheaval from the USA to China." He wrote, "Chinese workers that assemble iPhones for Foxconn, which subcontracts for Apple (in China), are paid wages that only represent 3.6 percent of the final total manufacturing cost (shipping price), contributing to Apple's huge 64 percent gross profit margin over manufacturing cost on iPhones." But that's just money matters. Western powers' dominance of global institutions has brought them even greater payoffs. Following the end of World War II, the United States, along with its allies, has been leading the World Bank and the

International Monetary Fund, the pillars of the global financial system. Indeed, the post-war world order is seen by many as an age of "Pax Americana." So what has led to the rise of anti-globalization sentiments in the West? The key reason is the increasingly unequal distribution of the economic pie despite the fact that it is growing larger. According to last year's World Inequality Report by the World Inequality Lab at the Paris School of Economics, the top 1 percent captured 28 percent of the aggregate increase in real incomes in North America and Western Europe between 1980 and 2016, while the bottom 50 percent received just 9 percent of it. In the face of this widening wealth gap, politicians in some Western countries have failed so far to look inward in search of solutions. Instead, they look outside for scapegoats, blaming foreign countries for job losses and cashing in on domestic populism. Though the path to globalization has not been a smooth one, yet the reality is that the world has become increasingly more prosperous thanks to it. So the right way to approach globalization is not to abandon or even try to reverse it, but to embrace and improve it. China supports globalization because it has contributed to the well-being of its people. More importantly, improved globalization will benefit people around the globe. To make globalization more inclusive so that its benefits can be shared more extensively, Beijing has proposed the Belt and Road Initiative, and is asking others to join it in building a community with a shared future for mankind. In sum, policymakers in some Western countries should pull their heads out of the sand to find better answers to their long-standing socio-economic problems and stay open-minded. This may not be easy, but it is necessary. This year marks the 40th anniversary of China's reform and

opening-up policy. On the occasion of the Boao forum, President Xi is expected to unveil a set of major new measures on reform and opening-up, according to Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi. It demonstrates that, despite rising anti-globalization sentiment around the world, China remains a staunch supporter and champion of globalization and a fairer world order. The success story of the Chinese economy is a perfect reminder that the courage to push forward domestic reforms and embrace the outside world can lead to greater and more sustainable development. After all, globalization begins at home. blue-eyed soul and late-period Police — gets some extra crunch from the rhythm section and lead guitarist James Valentine, though Levine — who has a long-running comedy routine with Blake Shelton on "The Voice" — mostly sticks to singing. "We just get up and play our songs. There's no ... stuff," he said at one point and then executed a sort of high kick to show what that stuff might look like if the band indulged in it. OneRepublic and Panic! at the Disco, who played earlier in the day, also had some sing-along moments. OneRepublic is known for rousing pop songs such as "Good Life" and "If I Lose Myself," which they played Sunday, but front man Ryan Tedder also devoted a short segment of the show to songs he's helped write for other artists. It's something he said he wasn't comfortable doing onstage until about a year ago, when he noticed other people were covering the songs, too. But really, if you wrote "Halo" for Beyoncé, why would you ever stop letting people know about it? Young fans shouted out in recognition when Panic! at the Disco — they're often labeled pop-punk but are more like a brazen Vegas lounge act, especially when the horn section joins in — launched into songs such as "Don't Threaten Me

With a Good Time" and "I Write Sins Not Tragedies." Some parents, though, may have regretted their Easter entertainment choice when singer Brendon Urie introduced the band's new single, "(Expletive) a Silver Lining." Panic! brought the generations together, though, with a spot-on cover of Queen's "Bohemian Rhapsody." But until new pipelines enter service, the risk of Permian production cuts looms. Conduits in the basin are "full to bursting," pushing oil prices in the region to a discount versus the national benchmark at Cushing, Oklahoma, according to the consultancy Facts Global Energy. "The ultimate downside scenario is you have to effectively slow down on your oil production because you can't evacuate gas from the basin," said Colton Bean, director of midstream research at the Houston investment bank Tudor Pickering Holt & Co. We must move quickly to make changes in "the post-Harvey era." So I plan to ask the Council to vote on the changes on March 21. I sought input about the changes before I announced my proposal. The changes are based on feedback from a Redevelopment and Drainage Task Force made up of engineers, developers, architects, environmental groups, government officials, neighborhood leaders and others. Now I urge you to share your thoughts with us about the subject. You can send an e-mail to me at Sylvester.turner@houstontx.gov You can contact your district council members by starting at http://www.houstontx.gov/council/whoismycm.html You can write to Public Works Director Carol Haddock at pwe.director@houstontx.gov You can take an online survey at www.surveymonkey.com/r/houston19 This information and more is available online at www.houstonrecovers.org/houston19

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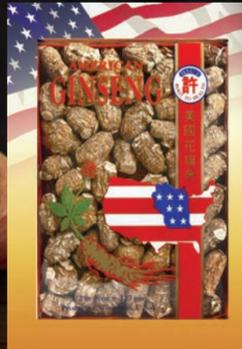
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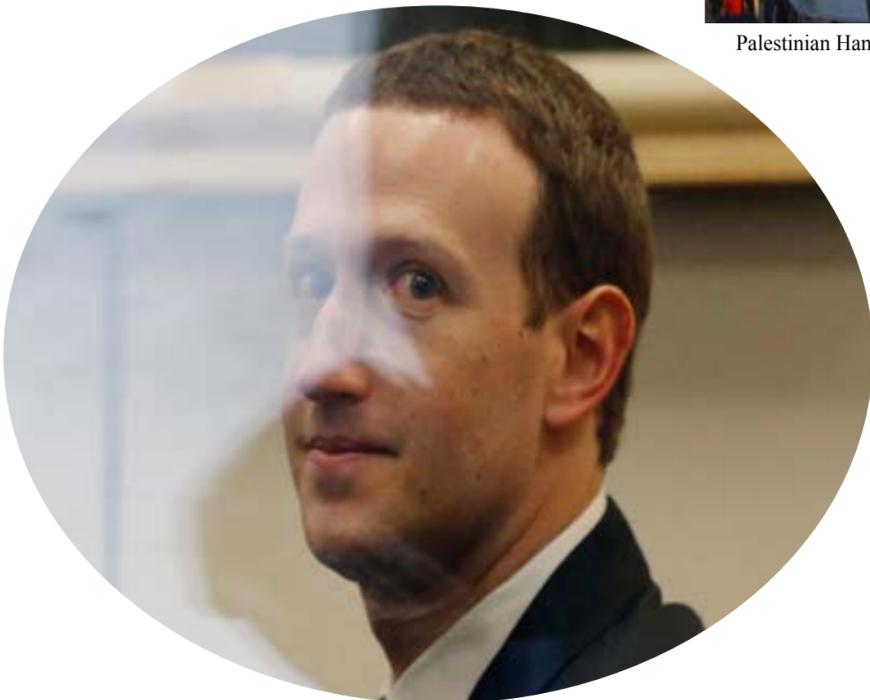
# A Snapshot Of The World



A truck transports a shipping container at a port in Qingdao



Palestinian Hamas Chief Haniyeh speaks during a protest at the Israel-Gaza border east of Gaza City



Facebook CEO Zuckerberg waits to meet with Senator Nelson on Capitol Hill in Washington



Israeli soldiers respond with laser-firing rifles to a simulated Palestinian attack playing out on an interactive screen, during an open-fire scenario training in Camp Tsur infantry training base



Cows graze on a farm near Sunchales, Argentina, April 6, 2018. Picture taken April 6, 2018. REUTERS/Marcos Brindicci



Compressed process scrap aluminium bundles ready for recycling are seen at the Neuf-Brisach Constellium aluminium products company's production unit in Biesheim



The Hilton logo is seen at a hotel in Vienna



Trump holds a cabinet meeting at the White House in Washington



Bolton listens as Trump holds a cabinet meeting at the White House in Washington

Infant mortality rates in Houston and Texas, thought to be greatly improved in the last 25 years, are still dramatically high in some communities, according to a new study.

The University of Texas System study shows that the state rate, actually lower than the national figure, obscures pockets where alarming numbers of babies are still dying before their first birthday. In some areas, the rates are nearly five times the national average.

"We've made progress in Texas as a whole, but the overall rate gives a false sense of security," said Dr. David Lakey, former Texas health commissioner and current vice chancellor for health affairs at the UT System. "Broken down by ZIP code, it's clear many communities are still doing very poorly."

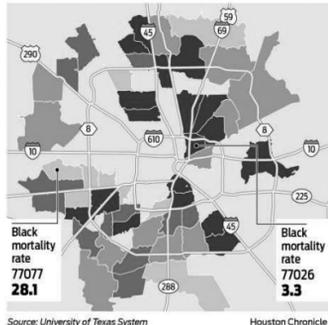
ZIP codes in Channelview to the east, Kashmere Gardens and Acres Homes to the north and north Fort Bend County to the southwest had some of the highest rates.

Lakey said the study shows "one's ZIP code is as important to their health as their genetic code."

**Houston's infant mortality rate**

Houston has made significant progress improving its infant mortality rate, but a new study breaking down the numbers by zip code shows they're still terribly high in some communities. In some areas, the rates are double the national average.

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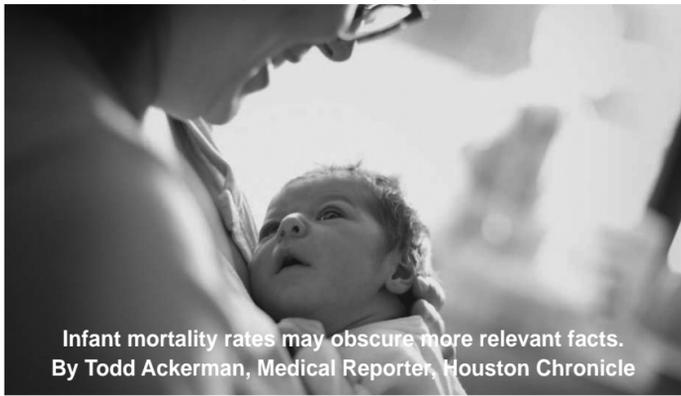
Infant mortality, a measure of the deaths of infants less than a year of age, is considered a leading health indicator. It provides insight into the health of infants, mothers and the larger community.

Nationally, slightly more than six babies die annually for every 1,000 live births. In Texas, 5.8 of every 1,000 do.

Lakey said he expected there'd be differences in some areas, but nothing like the study found. In some Texas ZIP codes, the study found, more than 10 of every 1,000

**UT Study Shows 'False Sense Of Security' In Stat Infant Mortality Still Hits Hard In Certain Houston Areas**

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



Infant mortality rates may obscure more relevant facts. By Todd Ackerman, Medical Reporter, Houston Chronicle

babies died before their first birthday. In others, there was not a single infant death in the four-year period studied. He said poverty and education are part of the problem, but don't fully explain it.

The study did not look at why such variation exists. Lakey said his team is currently trying to answer that question, but emphasized it was important to make the information available immediately so local health departments and medical institutions can focus their interventions.

"I'm glad someone is doing this sort of uncommon research, diving down to the neighborhood level," said Dr. Sean Blackwell, chairman of obstetrics, gynecology and reproductive sciences at McGovern Medical School at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston. "You can't improve outcomes unless you know where the infants are dying."

**'Geographic Disparities'**

Blackwell said infant mortality remains a big problem in Houston and Texas, overlooked with all the attention given recently to maternal mortality, the death of mothers between childbirth and the first four months after. Houston's maternal mortality rate is higher than the state rate, which is higher than the national rate, which is higher than the rate in the rest of the developed world. Lakey said the new study, which collected data from 2011 to 2014, shows infant mortality is much more complex than health

officials previously thought.

**Dr. David Lakey, former Texas state health commissioner**

Texas has met national targets for infant mortality since 2012, for instance. Houston has lagged a little behind, but its 6.8 rate for every 1,000 live births represents



significant improvement from the 11.5 rate it averaged in the 1980s. Elected city officials at the time called the rate "a moral outrage."

Despite the overall improvement, the new study shows numerous areas where the rates are well above average. Large swaths of ZIP codes show rates of both 8.2 to 10.95 deaths per 1,000 births and 11 and above. In one ZIP code in Kashmere Gardens, 77026, the rate averaged 28.1.

Infant mortality disproportionately affects blacks - Kashmere Gardens and Acres Homes are both historically black communities - but Lakey noted that race or ethnicity is not the sole explanation for a ZIP code's high rate. The black infant mortality rate in the more affluent 77077 area in west Houston is 3.3, about eight times lower.

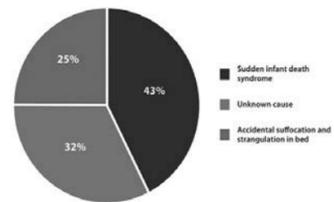
"We tend to think one number represents

all for each ethnic group," said Lakey. "But a clear look at the data shows that geographic disparities are as great as ethnic-based disparities."

Of the three major racial or ethnic groups, Hispanic women have the lowest rate of infant mortality.

**Most Common Causes Of Infant Deaths**

But their infant mortality rates also varied depending on where they lived when they were pregnant, the study found. In some areas of San Antonio, for instance, the Hispanic rate was more than double the



national average.

**Community Factor**

White women in Texas have a relatively low risk of their baby dying within the first year after birth, but they too fare worse in certain communities, with the highest numbers occurring outside the major metro areas. Longview and Wichita Falls, for instance, both had more than one ZIP code with a white infant mortality more than double the state's overall rate.

Researchers calculated the rates of ZIP codes with 400 or more births between 2011 and 2014 depending on the mother's residence at the time of delivery. The data were obtained from the Texas Department of State Health Services.

"Having a lower than average rate, nationally, is not enough when we know that there are communities where rates are tragically high," said Lakey. "The sooner we can understand why babies are dying, the better off we'll be." (Courtesy <http://www.houstonchronicle.com/news>)

**Related**

**Map Shows Where Infants Are Dying The Most In Houston**

**A New UT Austin Study Has Put A Harrowing Statistic Into Perspective**



Heat map created by researchers at UT Health shows Houston's infant mortality rate by zip-code.

Using infant mortality rates, researchers created a heat map that shows Texas zip-codes with the most and least deaths per 1,000 births.

In Houston, the data reveals that neighborhoods just a few miles apart can have wildly different infant mortality rates.

For example, zip-code 77026, which includes the Kashmere Gardens neighborhood northeast of Houston, has an infant mortality rate of 13.69 per 1,000 births—one of the highest rates in Bayou City.

Right below is zip-code 77020, which includes the Greater Fifth Ward area, with an infant mortality rate of 2.51 per 1,000 births.



"There is substantial evidence that social, environmental, and economic factors at the community level partially explain this variation," wrote researchers at UT Health. "Socio-economic status of the community, income inequality, and air pollution are three community-level factors that have been found to be related to infant mortality."

In addition, researchers also broke down the infant mortality figures by race, showing that babies born to Hispanic women have the lowest rate of deaths in Texas.

Tragically, only 15 zip codes throughout Texas did not experience a single infant death in the four-year period in which the data was collected, 2011-2014. (Courtesy <http://www.chron.com/news/education/article>)

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As Trade War Looms, Trump Says China Will Do The 'Right Thing'

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

WASHINGTON (AP)— Amid global fears of an escalating trade dispute between the U.S. and China, President Donald Trump suggested that Beijing will ease trade barriers "because it is the right thing to do" and that the economic superpowers can settle the conflict that has rattled financial markets, consumers and businesses.

But fostering more uncertainty, the president's top economic advisers offered mixed messages Sunday as to the best approach with China, which has threatened to retaliate if Washington follows through with its proposed tariffs, even as Trump emphasized his bond with Chinese President Xi Jinping.

"President Xi and I will always be friends, no matter what happens with our dispute on trade," Trump wrote. "China will take down its Trade Barriers because it is the right thing to do. Taxes will become Reciprocal & a deal will be made on Intellectual Property. Great future for both countries!" But Trump did not explain why, amid a week of economic saber-rattling between the two countries that shook global markets, he felt confident a deal could be made.



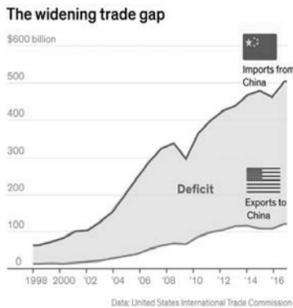
U.S. President Donald Trump and China's President Xi Jinping arrive at a state dinner at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on Nov. 9, 2017. (Courtesy/REUTERS)

The president made fixing the trade imbalance with China a centerpiece of his presidential campaign, where he frequently used incendiary language to describe how Beijing would "rape" the U.S. economically. But even as Trump cozied up to Xi and pressed China for help with derauling North Korea's nuclear ambitions, he has ratcheted up the economic pressure and threatened tariffs, a move opposed by many fellow Republicans.

The Trump administration has said it is taking action as a crackdown on China's theft of U.S. intellectual property. The U.S. bought more than \$500 billion in goods from China last year and now is planning or considering penalties on some \$150 billion of those imports. The U.S. sold about \$130 billion in goods to China in 2017 and faces a potentially devastating hit to its market there if China responds in kind. China has pledged to "counterattack with



great strength" if Trump decides to follow through on his latest threat to impose tariffs on an additional \$100 billion in Chinese goods — after an earlier announcement that targeted \$50 billion. Beijing also declared that the current rhetoric made negotiations impossible, even as the White House suggested that the tariff talk was a way to spur China to the bargaining table. The new White House economic adviser, Larry Kudlow, said Sunday that a "coalition of the willing" — including Canada, much of Europe and Australia — was being formed to pressure China and that the U.S. would demand that the World Trade Organization, an arbiter of trade disputes, be stricter on Beijing. And he said that although the U.S. hoped to avoid taking action, Trump "was not bluffing."



"This is a problem caused by China, not a problem caused by President Trump," Kudlow said on "Fox News Sunday." But he also downplayed the tariff threat as "part of the process," suggested on CNN that the impact would be "benign" and said he was hopeful that China would enter negotiations. Kudlow, who started his job a week ago after his predecessor, Gary Cohn, quit over the tariff plan, brushed aside the possibility of economic repercussions.

"I don't think there's any trade war in sight," Kudlow told Fox. Treasury Secretary Steve Mnuchin said on CBS' "Face the Nation" that he didn't expect the tariffs to have a "meaningful impact on the economy" even as he left the door open for disruption. He allowed that there "could be" a trade war but said he didn't anticipate one.

Another top White House economic adviser, Peter Navarro, took a tougher tack, declaring that China's behavior was "a wake-up call to Americans."

"They are in competition with us over economic prosperity and national defense," Navarro said on NBC's "Meet the Press." "Every day of the week China comes into our homes, our business and our government agencies. ... This country is losing its strength even as China has grown its economy."

Trump's latest proposal intensified what

was already shaping up to be the biggest trade battle in more than a half century.



Trump told advisers last week that he was unhappy with China's decision to tax \$50 billion in American products, including soybeans and small aircraft, in response to a U.S. move to impose tariffs on \$50 billion in Chinese goods. Rather than waiting weeks for the U.S. tariffs to be implemented, Trump backed a plan by Robert Lighthizer, his trade representative, to seek the enhanced tariffs.

The rising economic tensions pose a test to what has become Trump's frequent dual-track foreign policy strategy: to establish close personal ties with another head of state even as his administration takes a harder line. The president has long talked up his friendship with Xi, whom he has praised for consolidating power in China despite its limits on democratic reforms. Further escalation could be in the offing. The U.S. Treasury Department is working on plans to restrict Chinese technology investments in the U.S. And there is talk that the U.S. could also put limits on visas for Chinese who want to visit or study in this country.

For Trump, the dispute runs the risk of blunting the economic benefits of his tax overhaul, which is at the center of congressional Republicans' case for voters to keep them in power in the 2018 elections. China's retaliation so far has targeted Midwest farmers, many of whom were bedrock Trump supporters. (Courtesy apnews.com)

Related

Trump and Xi -- "Always Friends"

A new Trump tweet doesn't explain why he's optimistic about resolving an escalating trade clash between the world's two biggest economies.

Trump says he and Chinese President Xi Jinping "will always be friends, no matter what happens with our dispute on trade." Trump insists "China will take down its Trade Barriers because it is the right thing to do. Taxes will become Reciprocal & a deal will be made on Intellectual Property. Great future for both countries!"



The U.S. bought more than \$500-billion in goods from China last year and now is planning or considering penalties on some \$150-billion of those imports. The U.S. sold about \$130-billion in goods to China in 2017 and faces a potentially devastating hit to its market there if China responds in kind.

China has pledged to "counterattack with great strength" if Trump decides to follow through on his latest threat to impose tariffs on an additional \$100-billion in Chinese goods — after an earlier announcement that targeted \$50-billion.

The Trump administration also is pushing for a crackdown on what it says is China's theft of U.S. intellectual property.

Conflicting messages about the trade fight have come out in recent days from some top members of Trump's team.



Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin has said he was "cautiously optimistic" that the U.S. and China could reach an agreement before any tariffs went into place. But he also said "there is the potential of a trade war."

The new White House economic adviser, Larry Kudlow, has said the U.S. is "not in a trade war" and that "China is the problem. Blame China, not Trump." (Courtesy https://www.theglobeandmail.com)

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