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Trump offered to pardon Assange if he denied Russia hacked Democrats' emails: lawyer



Inside C2

# Southern DAILY

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## Passengers leave coronavirus cruise ship at last as Japan control efforts come under fire



A member of the media approaches a passenger after he walked out from the cruise ship Diamond Princess at Daikoku Pier Cruise Terminal in Yokohama, south of Tokyo, Japan February 19, 2020. REUTERS/Athit Perawongmetha

TOKYO/BEIJING (Reuters) - Hundreds of passengers trundled off a cruise ship in Japan on Wednesday after being held on board in quarantine for more than two weeks, as criticism mounted of Japan's handling of the biggest coronavirus outbreak outside China.

Even as passengers rolled their luggage off the Diamond Princess cruise liner, Japanese authorities announced 79 new cases had been discovered on board, bringing the total above 620, well over half of the known cases outside mainland China.

In China itself, the death toll from the coronavirus climbed above 2,000, but the tally of newly reported cases fell for a second day to the lowest since January, offering hope and helping Asian shares and U.S. stock futures rise.

China is struggling to get its economy back on track after imposing severe travel restrictions to contain a virus that emerged in the central province of Hubei late last year.

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80-year-old U.S. couple smiles through virus quarantine in Japan

Beyond mainland China, six people have died from the disease, and governments around the world are trying to prevent it from spreading into a global epidemic.

The Diamond Princess has been quarantined at a dock at Yokohama near Tokyo since Feb. 3, initially with 3,700 people aboard. The rapid spread of the disease on board led to criticism of the Japanese authorities just months before Japan is due to host the Olympics.

From Wednesday, passengers who tested negative and showed no symptoms were free to leave. Around 500 were expected to disembark on Wednesday, with the rest of those eligible leaving over the next two days. Confirmed cases were to be sent to hospital, while those who shared cabins with infected passengers may still be kept on board.

Around half of the passengers and crew are Japanese, and are free to go home once cleared to leave. Other countries have said they will fly passengers home and quarantine them on arrival. The United States flew more than 300 passengers to air bases in California and Texas this week.

"I am very keen to get off this ship," Australian passenger Vicki Presland told Reuters over a social-media link. She was among a group of Australians getting off to catch an evacuation flight back to 14 days of quarantine in the city of Darwin.

Matthew Smith, an American passenger who remained on board after declining the U.S. evacuation earlier this week, tweeted video of passengers departing with their suitcases.

"Captain wishes 'Arrivederci' to the guests departing the ship today but omits his usual 'Buon Appetito' to those of us who are still awaiting our fates. Hey, what are we - chopped liver?!" he wrote.

A member of the media approaches a passenger after he walked out from the cruise ship Diamond Princess at Daikoku Pier Cruise Terminal in Yokohama, south of Tokyo, Japan February 19, 2020. REUTERS/Athit Perawongmetha

"COMPLETELY INADEQUATE"  
Infectious disease specialist Kentaro Iwata of Japan's Kobe University Hospital, who volunteered to help aboard the ship, described the infection control effort on board as "completely inadequate" and said basic protocols had not been followed.

"There was no single professional infection control person inside the ship and there was nobody in charge of infection prevention as a professional. The bureaucrats were in charge of everything," he said in a YouTube video.

Health Minister Katsunobu Kato defended Japan's efforts.

"Unfortunately, cases of infection have emerged, but we have to the extent possible taken appropriate steps to prevent serious cases," Kato said in a report by state broadcaster NHK.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) said Japan's efforts "may not have been sufficient to prevent transmission among individuals on the ship."

Clyde and Renee Smith, 80-year-old American cruise passengers hospitalised in Japan since testing positive for the virus on Feb. 3, learned on Wednesday they were still positive.

"We are very happy here," Clyde said from the couple's hospital room in western Tokyo. "They're taking excellent care of us. This is the newest, fanciest hospital I've ever seen."

From the start, experts raised questions about quarantine on the ship. Passengers were not confined to rooms until Feb. 5. The day before, as passengers were being screened, events continued, including dances, quiz games and an exercise class.

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# Trump offered to pardon Assange if he denied Russia hacked Democrats' emails: lawyer

LONDON (Reuters) - U.S. President Donald Trump offered to pardon WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange if he said that Russia had nothing to do with WikiLeaks' publication of Democratic Party emails in 2016, a London court heard on Wednesday.

FILE PHOTO: WikiLeaks' founder Julian Assange leaves Westminster Magistrates Court in London, Britain at an earlier appearance on January 13, 2020. REUTERS/Henry Nicholls/File Photo

Assange appeared by videolink from prison as lawyers discussed the management of his hearing next week to decide whether he should be extradited to the United States.

At Westminster Magistrates' Court, Assange's barrister, Edward Fitzgerald, referred to a witness statement by former U.S. Republican congressman Dana Rohrabacher who had visited Assange in 2017, saying that he had been sent by the president to offer a pardon.

The pardon would come on the condition that Assange complied with the United States by saying that the Russians were not involved in the email leak that damaged Hillary Clinton's presidential campaign in 2016, Rohrabacher's statement said.

A White House spokeswoman, Stephanie Grisham, denied the assertion.

"The president barely knows Dana Rohrabacher other than he's an ex-congressman. He's never spoken to him on this subject or almost any subject. It is a complete fabrication and a total lie," she said.

Assange, 48, who spent seven years holed up in Ecuador's London embassy before he was dragged out last April, is



FILE PHOTO: WikiLeaks' founder Julian Assange leaves Westminster Magistrates Court in London, Britain at an earlier appearance on January 13, 2020. REUTERS/Henry Nicholls/File Photo

wanted in the United States to face 18 counts including conspiring to hack government computers and violating an espionage law. He could spend decades behind bars if convicted there.

Almost a decade after his WikiLeaks website enraged Washington by leaking secret U.S. documents, Woolwich Crown Court in London will begin hearings on Monday - with Assange present - to decide whether he should be sent to the United States.

At Wednesday's hearing, Assange spoke only to confirm his name and date of birth. He appeared relaxed and spent much of the hearing reading notes in his lap. He wore two pairs of glasses: one on top of his head and another which he took on and off and twiddled in his hands.

The Australian-born Assange made

global headlines in early 2010 when WikiLeaks published a classified U.S. military video showing a 2007 attack by Apache helicopters in Baghdad that killed a dozen people, including two Reuters news staff. WikiLeaks later angered the United States by publishing caches of leaked military documents and diplomatic cables.

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# Editor's Choice



People wearing face masks walk in front of an Apple store at a shopping mall, as the country is hit by an outbreak of the new coronavirus, in Beijing



A woman wearing a mask in precaution of the coronavirus prays at the Kwan Im Hood Cho Temple in Singapore February 19, 2020. REUTERS/Edgar Su



A staff member wearing a face mask sanitizes a cashier counter at a supermarket, as the country is hit by an outbreak of the new coronavirus, in Beijing



A man wearing a mask in precaution of the coronavirus outbreak prays at the Kwan Im Hood Cho Temple in Singapore February 19, 2020. REUTERS/Edgar Su



Customer in protective mask grabs potato chips while riding an escalator inside a supermarket, as the country is hit by an outbreak of the novel coronavirus, in Beijing



People wearing face masks look for products at a supermarket, as the country is hit by an outbreak of the new coronavirus, in Beijing



Workers from a disinfection service company sanitize a branch of the Shincheonji Church of Jesus the Temple of the Tabernacle of the Testimony where a woman known as "Patient 31" attended a service in Daegu



Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu visits medical facility for coronavirus discussions

**Scientists Use Artificial Intelligence To Identifying Potential Treatments For Coronavirus Emergency**



Researchers search for an effective treatment against the coronavirus in France. (Photo/Getty Images)

**OVERVIEW**

*Researchers use AI to mine through existing medical information to find drugs that they say might be helpful for tackling the novel coronavirus.*

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

To battle the novel coronavirus that's been linked to Wuhan, China, researchers are using artificial intelligence to discover potential treatments, including already-approved drugs and completely new compounds. At the same time, the pneumonia-like illness has only gotten worse. As of Friday morning, the 2019-nCoV coronavirus had taken the lives of more than 600 people and infected more than 30,000, with cases documented in at least 25 countries.

Researchers at the British artificial intelligence startup Benevolent AI say they used the tech to search for existing approved drugs that might be helpful in limiting the virus's infection. Another set of scientists affiliated with Deagen, a drug discovery company based in South Korea, say that they used deep learning to find various available antiviral drugs that could be investigated as a potential treatment (that research has not yet been peer-reviewed). Meanwhile, a Mary-

land-based biotech company, Insilico, said it used AI to come up with new molecules that could serve as potential medications, and it will now synthesize and test 100 of the compounds, according to Fortune.

Here's how Benevolent described its work: The company's researchers wanted to find an already-approved drug that could block the infection process. So they sent their AI looking for drugs, based on chemical properties that they knew the coronavirus to have, through a repository of an enormous amount of medical data, including scientific literature.



To battle the novel coronavirus that's

been linked to Wuhan, China, researchers are using artificial intelligence to discover potential treatments. The system churned out a number of options, which were then whittled down to identify an already-approved drug called Baricitinib, which is typically used to treat moderate and severe rheumatoid arthritis. Now the researchers suggest it could be trialed as a potential treatment. Ivan Griffin, Benevolent's co-founder, told Recode that while the company hasn't applied for the right to test the drug in China, it has reached out to manufacturers that already produce the drug. It's unclear how long it might take before a properly tested drug reaches patients. Griffin emphasizes that his company's research was conducted in a time frame that would have been "impossible to replicate" without Benevolent's curated and wide variety of datasets and artificial intelligence. Still, that AI identified this drug is no guarantee that it'll actually work. Benevolent also cautions that its research should not be taken as medical advice, and that its work should only be taken "in good faith and to assist in the global response."

Baricitinib is by no means the only treatment scientists have suggested, and researchers in China have applied to test at least 10 medications as a potential treatments, according to the Wall Street Journal, though none has yet been approved. Keep in mind that misinterpretations of the science about coronaviruses have exacerbated misinformation related to the novel Wuhan strain.



The application of AI to the fight against the novel coronavirus comes as the role of the technology in health care expands. In fact, AI already helped epidemiologists flag early reports of the Wuhan

coronavirus, as Recode reported last week. Ultimately, the hope is that the technology could make delivering health care more efficient. But the use of artificial intelligence in health care also creates new challenges, like algorithmic bias, and raises new questions for drug regulators.

Still, pharmaceutical giants are hoping that investment in the tech will give them a leg up in the lucrative drug discovery market. Benevolent is already working with Novartis and AstraZeneca. Identifying a potential new treatment can be a long and expensive process that AI, they hope, can expedite.

Some have pointed out that there's no guarantee that the "discoveries" AI makes will be particularly new. As Derek Lowe, a researcher at Novartis who writes about drug discovery, argued to Chemical & Engineering News, Benevolent's findings were "more a testimony to good literature searching and curation." But in an email to Recode, Griffin em-

phasizes that AI still provides an important advantage: The technology can "help our scientists uncover relationships between diseases and symptoms, drugs and their effect, the patients who might respond to treatment." The technology, he argues, allows us to gain insights that, due to "the overwhelming volume of biomedical information," we otherwise would miss.



And when facing a life-threatening outbreak like the one we're seeing with the novel coronavirus, it's possible that just saving scientists some time could potentially make a world of difference. (Courtesy vox.com)

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**Pharmaceutical Firms And Research Groups Around The World Are Racing To Find A Vaccine For Coronavirus**

**Researchers Ramp Up Efforts To Develop Coronavirus Vaccine**



Medical workers inspect the CT scan image of a patient at the Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University following an outbreak of the new coronavirus in Wuhan, Hubei province [China Out/Reuters]

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

In medical research labs around the world, scientists are racing to develop a vaccine for a new type of coronavirus that has infected more than 28,000 people and killed over 560 others.

Weeks after the virus was first detected in the central Chinese city of Wuhan late last year, at least a dozen biopharmaceutical firms and academic research facilities in China, the United States and others have launched programmes to find an effective vaccine.

One scientist at the Imperial College in London, UK, announced on Wednesday that his team could move towards trials on animals as early as next week and then onto humans within a matter of months. Meanwhile, the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI), a global partnership launched in 2017 to fight new infectious diseases, said it had launched three programmes to develop vaccines and hoped to have a potential vaccine for clinical testing within 16 weeks.

Experts say the effort to combat the coronavirus is among one of the quickest

responses in recent history. It took researchers more than 20 months to come up with an experimental vaccine for the virus that caused the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), a deadly outbreak that also originated in China and infected more than 8,000 people between 2002 and 2003.



The new virus, officially named as 2019-nCov, belongs to the same family as SARS and the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), which has killed more than 850 people since it was first detected in 2012.

The vaccine for MERS is still under development.

The apparent rapid progress in the search for a vaccine to fight the coronavirus, ac-

ording to analysts, is due to a decision by Chinese authorities to share information about the virus with the public. Advancements in new technology and better collaboration between researchers has also aided the process.

Soon after the 2019-nCov was first detected, scientists in China said they had cracked the virus's genetic sequence and sharing it publicly online on January 10 - a move that allowed virologists and immunologists to begin work on a vaccine almost immediately.

"We downloaded those sequences, immediately ran them through our computer algorithm, which is what we use to design our DNA vaccine, and approximately three hours later we had a fully designed DNA vaccine against the novel coronavirus," said Kate Broderick, senior vice president of research and development at the US-based Inovio Pharmaceuticals, one of the companies working with CEPI on an effective treatment.



"We just take a tiny little piece of the genetic sequence of the virus and we specifically use our algorithm to find motifs of the virus that we think would be the best thing to design a vaccine against," she told Al Jazeera.

Inovio was previously working with CEPI to develop a vaccine for MERS and is using the candidate it produced to combat MERS as a starting point.

"Because we're so far along in our development for our MERS vaccine ... that means that we're really perfectly positioned to apply what we've learned to this novel coronavirus," Broderick said. In a statement, Richard Hatchett, CEO of CEPI, cautioned there were "no guarantees of success".

But, "our aspiration with these technol-

ogies is to bring a new pathogen from gene sequence to clinical testing in 16 weeks - which is significantly shorter than where we are now," he said.



In addition to DNA platforms, CEPI partners are also pursuing other non-traditional methods.

Researchers at the University of Queensland (UQ) in Australia, owners of the "molecular clamp" technology, said they hoped to have a vaccine within six months. In a statement, the university said it has found "promising results" so far from trials targeting viruses that have caused deadly outbreaks in the past, including Ebola, Nipah and MERS.

CEPI has since announced a partnership between British drugmaker GSK and the UQ. The company will provide researchers access to its "adjuvant system" - a substance that is added to some vaccines to enhance the immune response and creating a stronger and longer-lasting immunity against infections, according to the company.

The US-based Moderna Therapeutics, another CEPI partner, is working on a vaccine based on ribonucleic acid (RNA), molecules that instruct cells to make proteins to prevent or fight diseases.

Though the design of new vaccines is taking place at record speed, clinical trials and regulatory hurdles mean it could take months before a drug is proven safe for humans and authorised for widespread use. By that time, the outbreak could be abating.

However, Amesh Adalja, senior scholar at the Johns Hopkins University Center for Health Security, hailed the effort as unprecedented.

"I think it's a very extensive enterprise probably one of the quickest we've seen with any emerging infectious disease outbreak in modern times," he told Al Jazeera.

The growing diversity of vaccine programmes and approaches is a sign that the international response to major outbreaks is becoming more coordinated and efficient, he said.

"There may be room for multiple different vaccines for different purposes and different age groups and different risk groups. The more different approaches and varied approaches we have, and the bigger menu we have of vaccines, the more resilient we'll be against coronavirus outbreaks in the future."

"With this really being the first one of the first outbreaks where you're really seeing different approaches being tried all at once in a proactive manner, we may find an approach that can be used in [the future] that will allow vaccines to have a measurable impact in the shorter-term," Adalja said.

In addition to vaccines, researchers are also looking into using antiviral drugs as a treatment. Several clinical trials have already begun on already approved antivirals and steroids to test their effectiveness in treating the new coronavirus.

The experimental drug Remdesivir, produced by US biotech firm Gilead to combat Ebola, and the common antimalarial chloroquine have both proven "highly effective" in laboratory studies, according to scientists at Wuhan's virology institute. The drug is set to enter clinical trials in the country, Bloomberg reported. With an effective treatment months, if not years away, authorities stress that public health approaches must remain a priority in containing the spread of the disease and treating those who have become infected.

These include basic protective measures, such as the frequent washing of hands, avoiding close contact with infected people, and seeking early medical care in the event of a respiratory infection. (Courtesy <https://www.aljazeera.com/news>)

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# 量子通讯拥有100%安全性 或将成为未来战场联系的最佳方式

作为现代物理学最为重要的概念之一，“量子”自提出之后，也被无数的科学家赋予了更多的内涵，而在量子力学中有一个非常经典的原理，那就是测不准原理，这也是一个量子力学系统中的基础。

在一个量子力学的系统中，一个粒子的位置和它的动量是无法同时确定的，所以当你想要精准的知道这一个变量的时候，另外一个变量就无法做到准确的预知，那么既然测不准，那么如何用量子进行通讯呢？所谓的量子通讯真的能够实现吗？

也许我们应该将目光放在量子的另外一个特性上，即量子纠缠。而量子纠缠介绍的是在量子力学中，两个微观粒子之间存在着某种的纠缠关系的，简单地讲，不管这两个粒子被分的多远

，一个粒子扰动之后，另外一个粒子也能够立刻得到信息。

而现在爆红的量子通讯就是在量子纠缠的基础上发展起来的。量子通讯借助光子进行传播，由于两个光子之间是存在着“量子纠缠”定理的，所以即使一个光子不小心被截获了，那么另外一个光子就会随之发生改变，而直接对已经截获的光子进行改变，也真是因为这一变化的随机性，量子通讯也是被运用在军事领域，拥有着百分百的安全性。

众所周知，当前军事领域的信息都是有着密钥的，但是这种密钥很容易被破解，在安全性还有待进一步的提高，而量子通讯能够很好的解决这一问题，在瞬息万变的战争之中，量子力学也被称为是战场联系的最佳方式。

不过需要注意的一点是，量

子通讯和5G通讯之间有着本质上的区别，不具备任何的可比性。因为5G通讯依靠的是5G网络进行传播，因为相比于4G网络，5G网络有着低延时性和高数据速率的优势，所以借助5G通讯能够更快的传输更多内容的信息，可以进行大量数据的云处理。

为此5G通讯也是被称为未来物联网领域下的产物之一，现在5G通讯也是被运用各种无人作战的设备之中，因为无人作战飞机是需要数千米的高空上进行飞行，所以想要更好的控制这一高空飞行设备，5G网络也将起到一个助攻作用。

虽然量子力学和5G通讯都将作为未来军事领域中的秘密武器，但是相比于5G通讯，量子通讯存在速度和距离的限制，所以想要快速普及还需要一段时间。



# NASA 专家：地球即将迎来小冰河期

对于地球来说，如今的情况可能是变得越来越热了，因为从NASA、NOAA等机构公布的数据来看，这几乎是成为了定局，并且2020年1月全球平均气温也是打破了历史性的极高温。而在全球变暖热议的同时，我们还是听到了一些关于“反面”的消息。

根据俄罗斯科学报告2月11日发布最新消息称，美国宇航局(NASA)专家预言，我们地球即将进入到小冰河时期，什么情况？我们地球又要冷，进入极寒？当然很多人看到这个说法的时候，又会争议了“一会变暖一会变冷”，就是没有一个“准话”，何时确定了再来说，确实这个才是才出来的消息，我们来看看到底是如何说的。

而专家说地球即将迎来小冰河期，其实也就是根据全球变暖的“连锁效应”出来的，我们综合情况就可以直接说

，全球变暖之后可能就是小冰河。根据科学报告指出，专家表示由于在全球变暖的影响之下，我们地球的冰川将会快速融化掉，当然不是冰川融化之后我们海平面上升会引发这个问题，而是因为融化之后北极洋流会变得更加湍急，然而就是因为这样，如果多年的风向发生改变，那么可以预计的是，大量冰川融水涌入大西洋会引发“小冰河期”的出现，西欧的气候将显著变冷。所以这个就是小冰河的情况，当然这个很明显只提到了“西欧的气候”，所以不是全球化的。

这里值得思考的一个问题，那就是我们地球气候本来属于一体，所以专家说“地球即将迎来小冰河期”也是正确的，可能不同地区的表现不一样，比如我们全球在全球变暖的影响之下，可能不少地区都出现高温，干旱，强降雨，

强风暴等问题，但是它的影响很明显不同区域是不一样的，所以这就是其中的原因。

而当冰川融化和大量低温淡水形成之后，大西洋洋流和循环的稳定性就会随之发生改变，其中在维持这个状态之中，有一个名叫“博福特环流”的存在，其实该环流就已经发生了改变。根据俄罗斯科学报告指出，从上世纪90年代开始，环流中积累了约8000立方公里的淡水。

所以说其实在冰川融化的时候，它的累积低温水已经是出现了，而这种情况在夏季和秋季表现最为明显。科学报告指出，对于失去冰层覆盖的淡水来说，会因风加速流转，从而阻止融水流入大西洋。然而，如果多年的西风改变方向，则洋流将开始“逆时针旋转”，积聚的大量冷水将流入大西洋并改变地区

气候，之前该区域风向每5至7年改变一次，因此这种现象可能会再次出现。从而这样变冷就出现了，所以这就是在全球变暖的问题上，美国宇航局(NASA)专家说出的问题，这个说法可能比前面很多科学家说的要有理论基础一些，以前科学家们说太阳黑子会影响小冰河，大家应该知道什么情况吧？

那就是科学家们通过对太阳的观察，在2019年的时候，发现它持续性的保持“无太阳黑子”的模式，所以科学家们就结合明朝时期的“小冰河”事件进行说明，那就是如果太阳黑子持续保持“没有”的状态，那么我们地球将可能会再次进入到小冰河之中，所以说从而引发我们地球进入到一个“极其寒冷”的模式，但是最后根据观察确定，太阳黑子在消失几百天之后，又出现了，所以这说明这个理论支持不了“小冰河”

的结论了。

而这次的太阳黑子消失，其实就是我们太阳进入到了一个极小值的表现，当然在最初说这个结论的时候，就有反对的声音，因为我们无法确定明朝小冰河时期与太阳活动存在关系。

所以说如今美国宇航局(NASA)专家的预言在理论上来说，比说太阳黑子与小冰河之间的可能性关系要符合一点，并且也是建立在“全球变暖”的基础之上，冰川融化嘛，不升温就不可能融化了，这个是一个确定的事实。所以说会不会出现美国宇航局(NASA)专家说的这样，地球将会再次迎来小冰河，我们也只能拭目以待了，如今的地球我们需要知道一个问题，那就是越来越热的趋势可能还比较明显一点，这就是基本的情况，大家参考下。



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(本报记者黄梅子) 美国2020年选举已经从2月18日拉开帷幕，布什家族的第三代政治新星皮尔斯·布什宣布竞选国会议员！

皮尔斯·布什是美国已故第41任总统乔治·H·W·布什(老布什)的孙子、第43任总统乔治·W·布什(小布什)和佛州第34任州长约翰·艾里斯·“杰布”·布什(John Ellis “Jeb” Bush)的侄子、尼尔布什(Neil Bush)的儿子、德州土地委员会专员(Land Commissioner)乔治·P·布什(George Prescott Bush)的堂弟。皮尔斯·布什(Pierce Bush)今年竞选德克萨斯州第22选区联邦国会议员的席位，休斯顿的华人全力支持他，休斯敦侨界重量级侨领组成的东道主委员会(Host Committee)邀请了糖城几乎所有的华裔侨领前来站台，为这位拥有尊贵姓氏及响亮名称的非营利机构年轻领袖，并与中国和亚裔社区颇有渊源的世家子弟站台助威。



# 休斯敦华人全力支持皮尔斯·布什竞选国会议员！



# 巴基斯坦总领事在国际贸易中心介绍如何与巴基斯坦做生意

(本报记者黄梅子) 2月19日，巴基斯坦总领事 Abrar Hashami 亲自在国际贸易中心向美国的商人们介绍如何与巴基斯坦做生意、为巴基斯坦招商引资。律师和专家们则介绍了巴基斯坦对于外国投资者的优惠政策和省税方法。国际贸易中心是美南新闻传媒集团旗下的非盈利组织，董事长李蔚华先生同时也兼任美国国际区区长，他为推动美国与世界各国的文化贸易交流做了非常多的努力，国际

贸易中心每周都会举行一次午餐会，每年都会举行好几次国际峰会，李蔚华董事长也因其杰出的贡献得到了美国国会的奖状，被誉为民间大使。

本报记者黄梅子摄影



李蔚华董事长(右)与巴基斯坦总领事 Abrar H. Hashami (左)。



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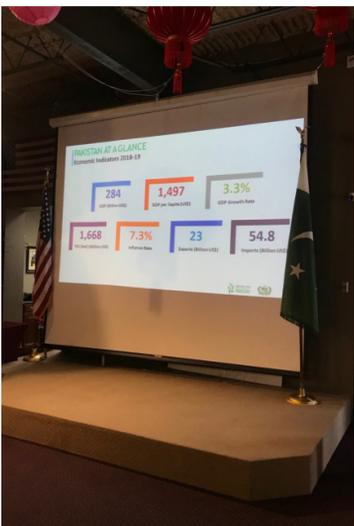
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# The One Dance Studio 粉红派对表演舞会完美落幕

休斯顿著名国标及拉丁舞蹈老师 Frida 老师和他们的学生们日前在舞蹈教室 The One Dance Studio 内举办了 2020 粉红派对表演舞会活动。嘉宾云集, 表演包括有拉丁舞、摩登舞、Jazz、High Heels、bachata 等多种舞蹈形式演出。经过了数个月的集训, 成员们信心十足, 带来了惊赞不已的表演。学生们及名师级老师们一一上场献艺。在舞曲旋律回荡的空间里, 表演者和观众共度美好时光。舞蹈是一种自信与美丽的展现。因此每当舞动之际, 让学员们尽量发挥极限, 将最好的一面呈现出来, 是他们一直以来的期愿。他们由衷的希望所有来这边的老师和学员, 都能在最好的环境下教学和学习, 一同成长。Frida 老师今年推出了许多标准舞的新内容, 达到激发、培养更多爱好者对摩登国标舞蹈和拉丁表演舞系的学习兴趣, 增强对国标舞文化的了解和教育。令学员们个个发展潜力。相信借由舞蹈和个人风格魅力让自己发光发热, 舞出绚丽的人生。

