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Inside C2

Southern DAILY

Make Today Different

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Biden, Putin strike conciliatory tones as nuclear arms talks start at U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, Aug 1 (Reuters) - U.S. President Joe Biden said on Monday he is ready to pursue a new nuclear arms deal with Russia and called on Moscow to act in good faith as his Russian counterpart Vladimir Putin said there could be no winners in any nuclear war.

Both leaders issued written statements as diplomats gathered for a month-long U.N. conference to review the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). It was supposed to take place in 2020 but was delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

"It occurs at a time of nuclear danger not seen since the height of the Cold War," U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres told the conference. "Humanity is just one misunderstanding, one miscalculation away from nuclear annihilation."

He warned that crises "with nuclear undertones are festering," citing the Middle East, North Korea and Russia's war in Ukraine.

Within days of Russia's Feb. 24 invasion, Putin put the country's deterrence forces - which include nuclear arms - on high alert, citing what he called aggressive statements by NATO leaders and Western economic sanctions against Moscow. Participants at the NPT review conference, Putin wrote: "There can be no winners in a nuclear war and it should never be unleashed, and we stand for equal and indivisible security for all members of the world community." [read more](#)

Arms control has traditionally been an area where global progress has been possible despite wider disagreements. The U.N. conference takes place five months after Russia invaded Ukraine and as U.S.-China tensions flare over Taiwan, the self-ruled island claimed by Beijing. [read more](#)

'HACKING ATTACK?'

Moscow and Washington last year extended their New START treaty, which caps the number of strategic nuclear warheads they can deploy and limits the land- and submarine-based missiles and bombers to deliver them, until 2026.

"My Administration is ready to expeditiously negotiate a new arms control framework to replace New START when it expires in 2026," Biden said. "But negotiation requires a willing partner operating in good faith."

"Russia should demonstrate that it is ready to resume work on nuclear arms control with the United States," he said.

Asked about the statement, a source at the Russian



foreign ministry questioned the seriousness of Washington's intentions, telling Reuters: "Is this a serious statement or a hacking attack on the White House website? If it is still serious, with whom exactly do they intend to discuss it?" [read more](#)

Biden also called on China "to engage in talks that will reduce the risk of miscalculation and address destabilizing military dynamics."

U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken told the U.N. conference that Washington was committed to seeking a comprehensive risk reduction package that would include secure communications channels among nuclear weapon states.

"We stand ready to work with all partners, including China and others, on risk reduction and strategic stability efforts," he said.

Blinken also said a return to the 2015 nuclear deal remains the best outcome for the United States, Iran and the world, and again accused North Korea of preparing for a seventh nuclear test. [read more](#)

Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida urged all nuclear states to conduct themselves "responsibly."



Kishida is from Hiroshima, which on Aug. 6, 1945 became the first city in the world to suffer a nuclear bombing. [read more](#)

"The world is worried that the threat of the catastrophe of use of nuclear weapons has emerged once again," he told the conference. "It must be said that the path to a world without nuclear weapons has suddenly become even harder."



美南電視 15.3

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每晚7點播出
專題節目

每天一至五下午6:30播出《美南新聞聯播》

- 每周一晚7點：主持人：黃梅子，《生活》節目（《生活故事會》、《丁師傅私房菜》和《修車師姐》三個單元輪流播出）
- 每周二晚7點：主持人：陳鐵梅，《美南時事通》
- 每周三晚7點，主持人：王潔，《美南時事通》、《美南名人堂》
- 每周四晚7點，主持人：Sky，《子天訪談錄》或馬健《J&J論壇》
- 每周五晚7點，主持人：蓋軍，《美南時事通》

美南網Scdaily.com和youtube 頻道Stv15.3 Houston同步收看直播



主持人: 黃梅子



主持人: 陳鐵梅



主持人: 王潔



主持人: 馬健



主持人: Sky



主持人: 蓋軍

WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

07/30/2022

Blueprint For Building The "Houston International Culture Park"



At the recent meeting with Commissioner Cagle he made an announcement for the building of a pagoda at Arthur Storey Park in the International District nearby Beltway 8 which will bring a more cultural flavor to our area.

Over the last twenty years with the efforts of a large number of new immigrants coming to this area, we have created an economic miracle for the City of Houston. The prosperity of the business climate here has really brought many new residents to our district.

However, in the last two years, due to the impact of Covid-19, our community has been hit hard economically and many businesses have closed down. Now that the pandemic is gradually slowing down, it is also the time for us to work together to help the

merchants reorganize the glory of the past.

To be honest, we must have some physical attraction to our area so the people can come by to visit. So we are so happy that Commissioner Cagle will help us to build a pagoda to attract more people to come and visit our district.

At the present time in our region, among the residents, Whites account for 29%, Latino 44%, Asian 21% and African 28%. We are really home for the international mix of the city.

We really suggest and support the building of an International Culture Park to represent all the different cultures in our area.

We propose to organize a planning committee in the near future and will work closely with the city and county to build a unique park for tourists to come and participate in our economic prosperity.



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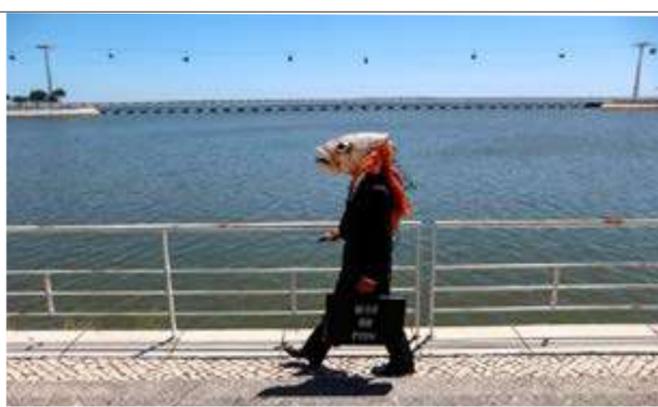
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Southern DAILY Make Today Different

Editor's Choice



Law enforcement officers work at the scene where people were found dead inside a trailer truck in San Antonio, Texas. REUTERS/Kaylee Greenlee Beal



An activist with Ocean Rebellion walks to take part in a protest outside the UN Ocean Conference against what they describe as a "war on fish", in Lisbon, Portugal June 27, 2022. REUTERS/Pedro Nunes



A couple wounded in a shopping mall hit by a Russian missile strike hold hands in a hospital as Russia's attack on Ukraine continues, in Kremenchuk, in Poltava region, Ukraine. REUTERS/Anna Voitenko



Activists sit with their hands glued together while blocking the German Ministry of Finance to demand debt relief for countries of the global south, while the G7 summit takes place in Elmau, in Berlin, Germany. REUTERS/Christian Mang



Britain's Andy Murray celebrates winning his first round match against Australia's James Duckworth, at All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, London, Britain. REUTERS/Hannah McKay



Workers clean a restored Roman-era mosaic after it was put on display at its original site in Lod, now an Israeli city where an archaeological centre has been inaugurated in Lod Israel. REUTERS/ Amir Cohen

Vincent Chin Was Killed 40 Years Ago And His Case Still Resonates

Forty years ago, 27-year-old Vincent Chin was enjoying a night out with his friends in Detroit. It was meant to be a celebration ahead of Chin's upcoming marriage, but he didn't make it to the wedding. That night he was beaten to death by two white men who worked in the auto industry and, according to witnesses, were angry over what they perceived as the loss of American jobs to Japanese imports. The men targeted Chin because he was Asian – not knowing he was Chinese American, not Japanese. The killing galvanized Asian Americans across the entire country to fight for civil rights. It's a battle that continues today.

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

The murder of Vincent has become particularly relevant in the past two years, as racist attacks against Asian Americans have risen exponentially since the start of the pandemic. At least 10,905 hate incidents against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders were recorded from March 19, 2020, through Dec. 31, 2021, according to the coalition Stop AAPI Hate. Chin's death on June 23, 1982, came at a time when the Japanese automotive industry was a flashpoint for racism. Today's hate incidents can be traced in large part to the anti-Asian rhetoric used at the beginning of the pandemic, including that by former President Donald Trump who referred to the coronavirus as "the Chinese virus."

The similarities between the rhetoric used 40 years ago and today present a chilling pattern, says social justice activist Helen Zia, who is also the executor of the estate of Vincent Chin and his mother, Lily.

"That was what was going on in America in the 1980s. And that's why as soon as that callout in the White House was pointing the fingers at China, everybody Asian American knew that that was going to land very hard on Asians in America," Zia told NPR's All Things Considered in reference to the former president's remarks.

leaders in our churches, the positions and the narratives that different folks speak, based on self-interest as well as fear, certainly impacts the Asian community in America," Han said.

While political leaders play a role in combating anti-Asian American sentiments, so do average citizens. Connecting the older and younger generations through Chin's legacy is another aim of the commemoration.

"The Vincent Chin Legacy Guide" was put together by Zia, with help from the Smithsonian Asian Pacific American Center. It's a teaching tool that tells the story of what happened 40 years ago. It is also meant to inspire people to take action. It ultimately shows why Chin's case still matters today.

"It really stands out as a landmark, not only for Asian Americans – it stands out as a landmark in American history," Zia said. "It's a time when a people in America, who were treated as though they were aliens – those people stood up and said, 'this is wrong. And not only that – we are a part of the American democracy, and we deserve to be treated as full Americans and full human beings.'" (Courtesy npr.com)

Related
Vincent Chin's Death Gave Others A Voice
 An Interview With Writer Paula Yoo

Writer Paula Yoo was 13 years old and finishing up seventh grade when Vincent Chin was killed. Chin was a 27-year-old draftsman who was celebrating his impending wedding at a strip club in Detroit, when he was bludgeoned to death by a pair of white men. Those men were apparently upset by their perception that American auto jobs were disappearing as a result of Japanese success in the auto industry. (Chin was Chinese.)

You didn't learn much about Chin's killing when it actually happened – let alone imagine that it would eventually become the subject of one of her books. But as an adult, she became fascinated by Chin's story and how it spurred a new generation of Asian Americans into political action. She started doing some reading and research, which eventually turned into her latest non-fiction book, geared toward young adults, which will be published next month: *From A Whisper to A Rallying Cry: The Killing of Vincent Chin and the Trial That Galvanized the Asian American Movement*.

Writer Paula Yoo
 Full disclosure — Paula and I first met in the 90s when we both worked for People magazine in Los Angeles — so I've

known her for years. She's now a TV writer and producer in addition to being the author of several children's books about famous Asian Americans.

Tell us a little bit about who Vincent Chin was, and what happened to him.

Vincent Chin is famous in the Asian American community; his name has resurfaced recently due to the spike in anti-Asian racism. His was the first federal civil rights trial for an Asian American. On the night of June 19, 1982, the night of his bachelor party, Vincent Chin was beaten to death with a baseball bat by two white auto workers in Detroit. Ronald Ebers was a foreman at Chrysler at the time, and his stepson, Michael Nitz, was a recently laid-off auto worker. The reason I mention that is because this happened during the height of anti-Japanese sentiment. The American auto industry was



reeling, due to increased competition from Japanese import cars and mass layoffs happening across the country. Things were especially bad in Michigan, home to the Big Three: Ford, Chrysler and GM.

Vincent was beaten in the head so badly, he lapsed into a coma and died four days later. Before he lost consciousness, he whispered three words to one of the friends who'd been out with him that night: "It's not fair." He was buried the day after what should have been his wedding day.

What happened after Vincent's death? Was there a trial?
 More than one. The first was presided over by Judge Charles Kaufman. He gave both Ebers and Nitz three years' probation, fined them \$3,000 and court costs and released them. He later said that they "weren't the kind of men you send to jail." Citing the fact that neither man had a previous record, Kaufman said that he just didn't think putting them in prison would do any good for them or for society. That "you don't make the punishment fit the crime; you make the punishment fit the criminal."

It's Not Fair!

What was the public's reaction?
 Judge Kaufman's lenient sentencing angered not just Vincent Chin's family, but the entire Asian American community. Led by activist Helen Zia, several Asian American lawyers and community leaders banded together to create American Citizens for Justice. This grassroots advocacy organization rallied with several diverse groups—churches, synagogues, Black activists—to protest Kaufman's sentencing.

This inspired other Asian Americans across the country to hold their own demonstrations. These protests resulted in the first federal civil rights trial for an Asian American. In 1984, Ronald Ebers and Michael Nitz were indicted on two counts of conspiracy and violating Vincent Chin's right to be in a place of public accommodation because of his race, and sentenced to 25 years. In the trial that followed the indictment, Nitz was cleared of all charges. Ebers (who held the baseball bat) was convicted of violating Chin's civil rights, and sentenced to 25 years.

But due to accusations of alleged witness coaching, Ebers was acquitted in a second trial held in 1987, in which his guilty conviction was reversed. He would ultimately be found not guilty, and he never spent a day in jail.

You started this book before this most recent surge in anti-Asian violence. Why did you want to write it, and why write it for a young adult audience?

My whole life I always kept thinking one day I'd love to write a non-fiction adult book, like *In Cold Blood*. And I remember everybody that I talked to about Vincent, everybody that I worked with, they all responded with, "This is an incredible story. We know nothing about it." So that's why I think it's a special book not just for adults, but also for teenagers, because I hope that it gives them a firsthand understanding of what this was like.

A bat, a gavel, a question of justice



When I was offered a job at The Detroit News, for instance, I remember the first thing my Asian American journalist friends said to me was, "Are you afraid to go live in Detroit because of Vincent Chin?" You know, being Asian American in this country, we're often alone. We're often the only one in our high school or the only family on our block because for many, many decades, we have been a very small part of the percentage of the population. So being an Asian American in this country is very lonely. I've been very lonely my whole life.

Did you do first-person interviews for this book, or rely mostly on archival information?

I have thousands of pages of transcripts from 1982 to 1984; I read every single motion, all the boring stuff. I read everything. I have primary sources. I've actually talked to people who have refused to talk about this case for almost 40 years. And I have exclusive new information.

I'm one of the first and only people to have met Ronald Ebers in person in his house. And it was an off-the-record informal visit. So I can't talk about what we talked about, but that was one of the most profound, deep and very disturbing moments in my life.

One of the interesting things about this book is you show all sides of this tragedy. Even Ebers and Nitz. You actually had some compassion for these white men who killed someone who looked like you...

You can have compassion, but compassion is not mutually exclusive from justice. At the end of the day, now that I know the humanity behind these two men, I can have compassion for them. But I can still think, "You still should have gone to jail. What you did was wrong. Justice was not served."



Many people believe that Vincent Chin did not receive justice in the legal sense. But some important things emerged from his death. Tell us what some of those things are.

His death had a tangible effect; he's not just a symbol. It changed manslaughter sentencing in Michigan. Because of Vincent Chin and other cases very similar to his, victims' families are now allowed to deliver a victim impact statement to the judge at a hearing. At Vincent's first trial, the prosecutors were just overwhelmed with cases and they didn't appear in court. Now, because of this, prosecutors have to be at all hearings.

His case also inspired Asian baby boomers. They came of age [and standing up for themselves and other people of color]. This was part of their civil rights education.

Aside from the tangible legal changes that happened in the court system, Vincent's case inspired a younger generation to get involved as activists, as writers, as lawyers going into politics, trying to effect policy change. There are so many Asian American politicians out there now, which is so wonderful! So I think our voice has been raised, our stories, our history, our contributions have been raised. So we've got to go out there and fill in the blanks, because if we don't, who will? (C NPR)

Suicide Is The Leading Cause Of Death Among Asian American Young Adults And The Only Racial Group With This Distinction. Why?



Death by suicide is the number one cause of death for young adult Asian Americans. (Photo/Kelvin Murray/Getty Images)

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

Racially motivated violence looks like the mass shootings that killed Xiaojie Tan, Daoyou Feng, Chung Park, Hyun Grant and Suncha Kim in Atlanta on March 16, 2021. Racially motivated violence also looks like suicide, which is defined as a deliberate act of self-directed violence in order to cause injury to oneself that results in death.

According to data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in the United States. When broken down by race, suicide is the first leading cause of death among Asian American young adults age 15-24. This is true of no other racial group in this age range in America.

Despite this disparity, very little attention is paid by society and by gatekeeping institutions like academe and private and public funding agencies as to what causes suicidal behavior among racial minorities like Asian Americans. There is not enough research on how to prevent suicide among Asian Americans in particular. What makes this research more challenging to do is that Asian Americans are also the least likely racial group to

seek and utilize mental health services. I am a doctoral candidate studying public health, with a focus on minority mental health disparities research. Here's what I think is important to know about how violence, suicide and disparities all connect to affect Asian American lives.



Determining who might be at risk for death by suicide is a difficult task. (Photo/MStudioImages/via Getty Images)

Beyond risk factors
 When an Asian American death occurs by suicide, it is not simply because that person experienced risk factors. Sure, the evidence suggests that the risk of a suicide attempt increases if there are easily accessible means such as guns in the home or if the person knows someone

who died by suicide. But is that the full picture for Asian Americans, or even for other racial minorities?

The truth is, the people who study suicide are still trying to come up with a profile of who is "at risk" in order to precisely predict, and ultimately prevent, suicidal behavior and death. Today, many research dollars go into the development of computer algorithms and genetic biomarkers to precisely calculate who is at risk. Will these methods do justice to the racialized experience of being Asian American in the U.S.?

Only one national study targeting Asian American mental health

So the question now becomes: How can research scientists better understand and develop suicide prevention efforts that precisely address racial minorities like Asian Americans? To answer this question, there must first be research on Asian Americans to study. Unfortunately, the first, only and last study that assesses national epidemiological prevalence estimates of mental disorders in the Asian American community occurred and was published in the early 2000s, nearly two decades ago. Since these data were collected, the U.S. Asian population grew 72% by 2015, making Asians the fastest-growing racial or ethnic group, surpassing Hispanics.

In my view, suicide among Asian Americans is a seriously unaddressed problem that could become endemic in a rapidly growing community with little to no direction on how to stop it



Comic Anna Akana discusses stigma about mental health issues in Asian Americans.
Centuries of Stigma

What if there was a way to scientifically account for racism as the fundamental cause of health disparities? The answer lies in understanding stigma. Stigmatized identity is arguably a universal phenomenon. People who are stigma-

tized are unwanted by society, negatively stereotyped, rejected and excluded, and ultimately othered. Asian Americans have experienced this kind of stigmatization institutionally since the early years of modern America as racial categorizations began to solidify.

As America continues to racialize Asian Americans, it continues a legacy of structural violence and historical trauma. This means that anti-Asian violence exists within the very fabric of American society. It is this societal oppression and violence that becomes internalized into self-hatred, self-harm and ultimately the self-directed violence that is suicide.

When it comes to being Asian in America, though, the story is incomplete with looking only at race. There are plenty of violently oppressive systems that Asian Americans face that pile on the risk of self-directed violence.



These are intersecting in nature. It is the intersectionality, or cross-sections, of Asian American identity that must be closely investigated to uncover insights into suicide prevention for this incredibly diverse community.

Being an immigrant and experiencing xenophobia, for example, is a dominant experience for many Asian Americans. Although many have lived in the United States for several generations, Asian Americans do account for a large portion of today's adult second generation. Second-generation immigrants are people who are native-born citizens in the United States and have at least one parent who is foreign-born.

What makes this important to know?
 Current trends indicate that the U.S. is explosively growing into an immigrant-rich nation. More than 36% of all Americans are projected to be of immigrant origin

– that's first- or second-generation – by 2050. By that time, the overwhelming majority – 93% – of the country's working-age population will be of immigrant origin, too. Here's the problem: Second-generation immigrants are considered an at-risk group for suicidal behavior and death by researchers across the world. Researchers aren't fully sure why yet, and that's why this research is so timely.



Signs of suicidal thinking are hard to know. Everyday actions may not change at all. (Photo/Sean Justice/Getty Images)

A complicated and time-consuming issue

Research takes decades to implement. It also takes decades to figure out the problem and how to address it. The public health scientists who work on disparities research are aware of the complex problems facing minority populations like Asian Americans. If there were an intervention to end racism and xenophobia, perhaps many Asian American lives would be saved both from homicide and suicide.

The reality is that white supremacy runs so deep in America that even reversing racism would not undo the disparities in health outcomes such as suicide. This is because assimilation is "traumagenic." That means the traumatic exposures of racist and xenophobic violence and discrimination hold the power to disrupt psychological and physiological functioning and alter genetic code for generations to come. Race-based traumatic stress holds the power to predispose entire populations, entire communities like Asian Americans, to self-directed violence.

In my view, what is left to do is to work to change the norms of inclusion. It won't take years of research to do that. Just start now. Act locally. That's a first step. (Courtesy <https://theconversation.com/>)