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Message frin Taiwan: Research Express - NCKU Vol. 1, Issue 7 for your information

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Jonah Nathan Chuang: An Infant in Need of a Transplant

欢迎您参加美国华裔教授学者协会的年度盛会－2007 CSA 年会(UCLA 11/10 星期六)

CHINESE SCHOLARS ASSOCIATION 2007 COVENTION

Host: **CSA (SC) 美国华裔教授学者协会**
Co-host: **CSSA-UCLA 洛加大学生学者联谊会**
CSSA-SW 美西南地区学生学者联谊会

Conference Theme/大会主题：
Interaction of US-China in the Frontier of Academic Research
在学术研究前沿领域中的中美合作互动.

Date: **Nov. 10th. 2007, Saturday 星期六**

Address: **University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) 加大洛杉矶分校**
405 Hilgard Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90098; Phone: (310) 825-4321

下午演讲地点 **Lectures: Physics & Astronomy Bldg., 430 Portola Plaza**

晚宴地点 **Evening Banquet: Faculty Center, 480 Charles E. Young Drive**

停车地点 **Parking reserved for CSA members and guests：KIOSK Structure (See attached 后).**

CSA 2007 Convention Committee members

美国华裔教授学者协会 **(CSA)**

Dr. Zhenying Jiang	姜镇英	会长	**President**
Dr. Yong-Gang Li	郦永刚	副会长	**Vice president**
Dr. Shenghe Huang	黄胜和	秘书长	**Secretary**
Dr. Kwan Ming Chan	陈钧铭	司库	**Treasure**
Dr. Binghui Shen	沈炳辉	基金筹备理事	**Director**
Dr. Lisa Wang	王云霞	工程/科学理事	**Director**
Dr. Kern Kwong	邝国强	社会科学理事	**Director**

加大洛杉矶分校学生学者联谊会（**CSSA-UCLA**）

Dr. Kevin He	贺学敏	会长

CSSA-SW 美西南地区学生学者联谊会

Dr. Da-Hai Liu	刘大海	会长

Sponsors: Linda Wu

CSA 美国华裔教授学者协会 2007 年年会演讲嘉宾介绍

晚宴主讲嘉宾 (Keynote Speakers):

Ambassador Zhang Yun 张云大使

,
Consulate General of the People's Republic of China (Los Angeles)

2007.4- Consul General of the People's Republic of China in Los Angeles

2004-2007.3 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the R Singapore

2000-2004 Director General, Protocol Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Dr. Chih-Ming Ho 美国工程院院士、UCLA 原副校长何志明教授

美国工程院院士、中国台湾中央研究院院士、美国洛杉机加州大学（UCLA）Ben Rich - Lockheed Martin 教授,CMISE（Cell Mimetic Space Exploration) 研究所所长。何博士目前有 5 个荣誉教授称号，并被选为美国物理学会和美国航空航天协会资深会员（Fellow）。何博士一直致力于开拓新的科学领域，探索新的科学前沿。他在微/纳米应用流体学、纳米生物技术和紊流等领域做出了开创性的贡献，共发表了 260 篇论文，拥有 7 项专利，并在国际会议上做了 100 多场重要报告。
何志明院士為微機電領域的先驅，目前任教於美國 UCLA，對此領域有卓著的貢獻，尤其是生醫和微流體系統方面的研究，目前何院士更將研究拓展至奈米微機電系統。 何教授近年来对中国一些著名高校作了多次访问。为中美高等教育和科研交流做出了贡献。

何志明院士於 1967 年畢業於台大機械系。1974 年於美國約翰霍普金斯大學獲得力學博士學位後，任教於南加州大學航空工程學系。1992 年轉至洛杉磯加大 (UCLA)機械航空工程學系且任教至今，目前為此系之班黎奇-洛克西德馬丁首席教授(Ben Rich- Lockheed Martin Professor)，且為該校研發副校長。何院士於 1997 年為美國國家工程院遴選為院士，因其卓著之貢獻於紊流流場之瞭解與控制。何院士亦曾為美國物理協會、美國航空太空協會等推選為院士會員(fellow)，因其開拓性之貢獻於紊流系統之瞭解與控制，以及使用微轉換器於航太科學。1998 年並獲選為中華民國中央研究院數理組院士。何院士曾為許多著名期刊之編輯委員，如 Annual Review of Fluid Mechanics, ASME Journal of Fluids Engineering, AIAA Journal 等。1992 年至今所專注之研究領域，包含微觀流體力學，微流體系統，生醫微機電系統，奈米科技等。

Dr. Chih-Ming Ho received his Ph.D. from The Johns Hopkins University and holds the Ben Rich-Lockheed Martin Chair Professor in the UCLA School of Engineering. He is the Director of Center for Cell Control (http://CenterForCellControl.org) and the Director of the Institute for Cell Mimetic Space Exploration (http://www.cmise.org). He served as UCLA Associate Vice Chancellor for Research from 2001 to 2005.

Dr. Ho has made seminal impacts in micro/nano fluidics, bio-nano technologies and turbulence. In 1997, Dr. Ho was inducted as a member of the US National Academy of Engineering. In the next year, he was elected as an Academician of Academia Sinica. Dr. Ho is Fellow of the American Physical Society as well as American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics for his contributions in a wide spectrum of technical areas. Dr. Ho holds five honorary professorships. He has published 260 papers and presented over 130 keynote talks in international conferences and 15 named distinguished talks. He was ranked by ISI as one of the top 250 most cited researchers worldwide in the entire engineering category.

He has served on advisory panels to provide assistance to many countries and regions, France, China, United Kingdom, Israel, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan and Thailand, on the development of nano/micro technologies.

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CSA Convention Hosts and Conveners

Dr. Zhenying Jiang 姜镇英教授（Barstow College）CSA President 美国华裔教授学者协会会长

1974 年毕业于"五校合一" 的上海师范大学 (现为华东师大、上海师大和上海体育学院) 。早期任教於上海中医药大学并兼基础部委员。1983 年初赴美国盐湖城犹他 大学健康学院任教并深造，获硕士和博士学位。1991 年应聘巴士度学院先後任教授、科学数学与健康系部主任及校务委员会副主任, 并兼任复旦大学、华东师大和上海体育科研所客座教授、加州富乐敦州立大学国际学术交流顾问、中国健康教育协会海外顾问、美国健康教育协会研究委员会和多元文化委员会成员、CSA 教授协会秘书长、会长，美國華裔教授專家網《即時通訊》週電主编。

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Dr. Yong-Gang Li 郦永刚教授（USC 南加大） CSA Vice President

Faculty of Earth Sciences Research at University of Southern California
Principal Investigator in Southern California Earthquake Center

Prof. Yong-Gang Li in Earth Sciences Research Faculty at University of Southern California (USC) is a distinguished earthquake specialist. He is also a Senior Scientist in Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC). He was graduated from Fudan University in 1967 and came to USA as a Visiting Scholar in 1981. He received his Ph.D. of Geophysics & Seismology at USC in 1987 since then Prof. Li is the Principal Investigator of multiple research projects awarded by National Science Foundation, U.S. Geological Survey and SCEC. His pioneering research in discovery of fault-zone trapped (guided) waves and new findings in characterizing spatio-temporal features of active earthquake faults in 4-D have been recognized by earth scientists world-wildly. These breakthrough findings input new ingredients in earthquake investigation. Dr. Li has published 4 important papers in prestigious scientific journals <<*Science*>> and <<*Nature*>> since 1990, and more than 100 refereed papers and scientific articles, in which he is the lead author. Prof. Li convened professional sessions and gave invited talks at International Conferences and Academic Institutions often. He is the Advisory Professor and Consultant of Duke University and several domestic and international Universities and Institutions. He is serving on editorial boards for academic publications, proposal reviewer for government funding agents and paper reviewer for scientific journals. Prof. Li is often interviewed by news media for outreach of his scientific expertise to public communities, leading them to have a better understanding of earthquakes and natural hazards. His biography is listed in Gale-American Men and Women of Science, Geo-Times, and Who's Who publications. Dr. Li’s current research at the San Andreas Fault to monitor the process of earthquake generation and variations in fault-zone physical properties is awarded by NSF-EarthScope program that is the largest multi-disciplinary earth science research project in USA.

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Dr. Shenghe Huang 黄胜和教授（USC 南加大） CSA Secretary

黄胜和教授, 1981 年毕业于中国医学科学院基础医学研究。1981 至 1985 年 在中国协和医科大学曾主讲
学应用与酶工程, 其教学对象是研究生毕与本科生。1984 年出版第一本在国内介绍临床酶学的专著[酶在
的应用]。在这段时期亦从事了化学物质诱发肝癌的研究。作为主要获奖者之一, 此项工作曾获中国卫生
一等奖。1985 年 2 月至 1986 年 1 月应邀作为客座助理教授在美国科罗拉多大学医学院工作一年。198
1993 年在南加州大学(USC)洛杉矶儿童医院(CHLA)从事博士后研究工作。1994 年至 1996 年聘为 CHLA 研
教授从事脑膜炎研究。1997 年至 2004 年聘为 USC 助理教授。2004 年起聘为 USC 付教授。自 1994 年起
兼任中国南方医科大学, 同济医科大学与上海交通大学儿童医院客座教授。2006 年起聘为中国南方医
特聘教授。2003 年与 2005 年先后当选为南加州华人教授学者协会科学理事与秘书长。

主要学术成就: 1). 发展分子生物学新技术。在发表的工作中大多与分子生物学相关。总共克隆与鉴定
20 多个基因, 如人类基因 dCK,ERP72, dTMPK, OmpA 与 IbeA 受体和 20 个微生物基因。本人为大多数克隆
主要作者。自 1999 年起聘为分子生物学与技术(JMBAB)杂志编委。主要发明了两种快速克隆全长 cDNA
的 PCR 技术(IPCR 与 RAGE)。曾多次应邀编写分子生物学技术的实验手册与教科书。2)自 1995 年首次发
体内体外血脑屏障模型研究细菌性脑膜炎的文章(Infect & Immun 63:4470, 1995;该文已被引用 90 次)以来成
神经系统感染领域国际知名学者。1995 年以来共发表论文 40 多篇。曾应邀为微生物领域内顶尖杂志
Microbiology (影响因子 IF 5.6)和 Microbes and Infections (IF3.4) 写专论文章。该领域研究课题一直得到美国
助。3). 发展新学科感染组学(Infectomics) 。2003 年曾应邀就此新学科参加编写由国际最负盛名的自然杂
版的人类基因组百科全书 (Nautre EHG, 3:453-458)。这是第一部最权威最巨大最全面的人类基因组参考工
2004 年 9 至 10 月, 2005 年 10 至 11 月与 2006 年 7 至 8 月曾应邀先后到德国参加国际学术会议、泰达生物
中国多所院校就此题进行演讲。 1999 年 8 月至 9 月、2004 年 9 月至 10 月与 2005 年 10 至 11 月曾应邀到
科大学,广东药学院,同济大学医学院,解放军总医院, 中国协和医科大学, 中国首都医科大学,中国医科大
海交大儿童医院讲学。2005 年 10 月曾在南方医科大学进行血脑屏障模型与脑膜炎的研究。

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Dr. Kwan Ming Chan 陳钧铭，博士 CSA Treasurer

**Dr. Kwan Ming Chan 陳钧铭，博士，海洋及环保学家，加州州立大学长堤分校教授，海
究基金主任。(CSA Treasurer, Former President 2003-2004), CSA Treasurer (2005 - prese**

生於香港，获香港大学荣誉化学理学士及教育文凭。早期任職於香港政府漁农处为水文研究官。後赴英
物浦大学深造海洋化学，获博士学位。旋应聘麻省林洞海洋研究所化学系，参加国际深海钻探计劃及黑
查工作。後轉任職加州州立大学长堤分校地球科学系为资深及荣譽教授，资历已超过三十多年。

陈教授多年来一直被邀请参加国际研究工作。曾任台湾大学客座教授，著有台湾沿海悬浮物质成份探讨。八十年代开始与中国科学院南海海洋研究所合作参加多项计劃如大亞湾放射性核元素研究，石油污染，重金屬在珠江口分布评估，农药污染研究等。九十年代与南京大学大地与海洋科学系合作科研及互访。主要工作有湖沼地开发与改善问题，苏北沙洲生态分析比較，目前参与项目有稀土应用与环境，绿

色应用化学，电子商务，高教发展，华侨文教等。

近数年來陳教授带领学者团队回国参加中国留学人员广州科技交流会。参加推动回国服务和创业，为祖荣富强作出积極奉献，以科教兴国为目标。中华全国归侨联合会於零二年起，在第六及第七届均聘请为顾问。

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Dr. Binghui Shen 沈炳辉教授 (COH 希望之城美国家医学中心) CSA Board Director

沈炳辉博士，现在美国洛杉矶国家医学中心贝克曼研究所放射生物学系教授、系主任。 1983 年毕业大学（原杭州大学）生物系学士学位，1983 - 1986 年在浙江大学（原浙江农业大学）农学系任助教，199业于美国肯萨斯州立大学生化系获博士学位，1991 -1994 年在美国加洲大学 Irvine 分校分子生物学与生博士后研究，1994 - 1996 年在美国新墨西哥 Las Alamos 国家实验室生物科学部做博士后研究。 2004 年杉矶希望城国家医学中心贝克曼研究所细胞与肿瘤生物学系助理教授、副教授。 2004-至今，美国洛杉城国家医学中心贝克曼研究所放射生物系教授、系主任，NCI Designated Comprehensive Cancer Research 研究员。

沈炳辉教授是国际知名的放射生物学家。 他长期从事结构特异性内切酶、人类遗传病发病的分子DNA 修复多功能蛋白诱导因子等方面的研究工作，并做出了许多国际上创新性的成果，近 5 年来，在EMBO Journal, PNAS, Cancer Research, EMBO Reports, JBC 等国际顶尖学术刊物发表论文 30 余篇，论文被录杂志他引 1200 余次。 多项研究项目获得美国 NIH 基金项目资助，总经费为 590 余万美元。 2006 年 6 为浙江大学生物物理学科光彪特聘教授。

Binghui Shen, Ph.D.Professor and Chair, Department of Radiation Biology, City of Hope National Medical Cen
Binghui Shen has a Ph.D. degree (1991) in Biochemistry from Kansas State University and joined City of Hope as
faculty member in 1996. Dr. Shen is an established biochemist, who focuses on the biochemistry and genetics of e
called nucleases that are involved in DNA replication and repair. These nucleases are responsible for the rem
fragments of genetic molecules, including DNA damaged by radiation and other factors, as the cell creates copie
DNA. Defects in these enzymes contribute to an increase in the number of mutations and can lead to cancers.

After graduating from Zhejiang University, Dr. Shen obtained his doctorate at Kansas State University. He comple
first post-doctoral fellowship in the Department of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry at the University of Ca
Irvine, then another in the Life Sciences Division of Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico.

Dr. Shen's memberships include the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society o
Radiation Research, the Radiation Therapeutics and Biology Study Section of the National Institutes of Health, the
Department of Defense's Breast Cancer Research Program panel and National Science Foundation of China. He has
published more than 60 peer-reviewed journal articles and, since joining City of Hope, has been awarded eight NIH-f
grants. ==========

Dr. Lisa Wang 王云霞教授 (Cal Poly Pomona) CSA Board Director 工程/科学理事

Expertise: Structural Engineering
E-mail: ylwang@csupomona.edu
Phone: (909) 869-4641
Office: Building 17 Room 2682

Dr. Lisa Wang is an a professor in Civil Engineering Department at California State Polytechnic University, P Before she joined Cal Poly in 1999, she was with an engineering consulting firm Boyle Engineering Corporation in N Beach. Dr. Wang received her *Ph.D.* in Structural and Earthquake Engineering from the University of California, Irv *M.S.* in Geotechnical Engineering from China Academy of Railway Sciences, and her *B.S.* in Civil Engineerin Southwest Jiaotong University. At Cal Poly Pomona, she teaches classes at undergraduate and graduate le Structural Engineering. She serves as the Director of the Structural Testing Laboratory, and currently cha department Graduate Studies Committee. Her research aims at providing a fundamental understanding of st behaviors under complex environmental conditions by both numerical and experimental simulations. Her latest g awarded by NSF *Major Research Instrumentation program* (MRI). The amount of the award is *$125,300* which is project "Acquisition of Seismic Simulating System for Integrated Research and Education in Structural Engineering

Since the original establishment of the Chinese Scholar's Association, She has been an active member of the asso which she considers as the home of many talented individuals with similar background and vision. During the p years, she has attended the major events of CSA, and contributed to the CSA's first publication – *Academic Pers* Dr. Wang's leadership skills come from her service at the department and university levels as well as the national te committees. She served as the co-chair of the university Faculty Development Advisory Committee (FDAC), and member on the Asian Pacific Faculty Staff Student Association (APFSSA).

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Dr. Kern Kwong 邝国强教授 (CSULA) CSA Board Director 社会科学理事

Dr. Kern Kwong is the Full Professor and Former Chairman of the Department of Management, California State Uni Los Angeles. He is also the Director of Asian Pacific Business Institute (APBI), a President chartered institute at Ca State University, Los Angeles. He received his Bachelor Degree (Economics) from Chinese University of Hong Kon (International Business) and Ph.D. (Operations Management/ Strategic Management) from Georgia State University i He has published more than 50 articles and books and made more than 40 presentations in professional conference

Dr. Kwong consults extensively in the United States and Asian Pacific countries; he has done consulting proje Saudi Aramco, Southern California Edison, Goldlion Holdings (U.S.A) and other international firms. Dr. Kwong h

executive positions in several firms in the Untied States of America.

Dr. Kwong has conducted extensive executive management training programs for National, Provincial and Mu Governments as well as enterprises of the People's Republic of China (www.calstatela.edu/apbi). He has traine thousands delegates from China over the last fifteen years. During last five years, APBI provided long-term as short-term training programs to Asian Countries. APBI provided long-term training programs to delegate Guangdong Province (52 delegates for one-year term) and Zhongshan City (13 delegates for 10 months), Xinfang (delegates for 4 months), Heilongjiang Province (85 delegates for 6 months), Harbin (60 delegates for 4 month Zhejiang Province (84 delegates for 4 months). APBI also provides short training programs for delegates from provincial and municipal governments as well as delegates from many State Departments from the National Govern the P.R. of China. Dr. Kwong also provides training to delegates from other Asian countries, including Vietnam, Ko Japan. Dr. Kwong maintains extensive contact with these trainees so that he creates an extensive network to c research, business and related activities in these countries.

APBI has been provided excellent training programs for Chinese Delegates for many years. On November 6, 2001 APBI was awarded the Certificate for International Exchange of Personnel for Oversea Organizations from State Administration of Foreign Expert Affairs, P.R. of China.

He has also served director and officer on non-profit organizations such as Los Angeles – Guangzhou Sister City Associations, International Association of Business

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Prof. Jason Cong Ph.D. 丛京生**教授**（UCLA 加大洛杉矶分校)

丛京生教授 1985 年获得北京大学计算机科学专业学士学位，并分别于 1987 年和 1990 年在美国伊利诺斯大学获得硕士和博士学位。目前，他是洛杉矶加州大学计算机科学系教授、系主任，兼超大规模集成电路计算机辅助设计（VLSI CAD）实验室主任。

丛教授的主要研究领域包括 VLSI 电路的计算机辅助设计、系统集成芯片的设计与综合、可编程系统、新型计算机体系结构、纳米系统以及高度可扩展算法。他在许多学术刊物发表了 230 多篇学术论文，而且领导过受 DARPA、NSF、SRC 或业界资助的 30 多个高级研究项目。丛教授还担任过 ASPDAC、DAC、FPGA、ICCAD、ISCAS、ISPD 和 ISLEPD 等专业学术会议的技术委员会和执行委员会委员，以及《IEEE 超大规模集成电路与系统杂志》副主编和《ACM 电子系统设计自动化杂志》副主编。

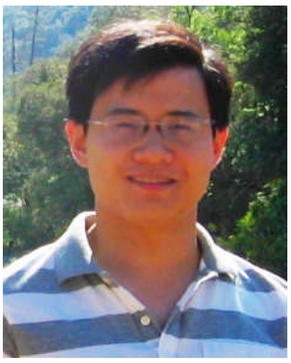
丛教授在相应的学术组织获得了一系列的荣誉，包括 1985 年北京大学优秀毕业生奖、1989 年伊利诺斯大学 Ross J. Martin 杰出研究奖、1993 年美国国家科学基金青年科学家奖和 UCLA Northrop 杰出青年研究奖、1998 年 ACM SIGDA 服务贡献奖，以及 2000 年美国半导体研究中心杰出成就奖。此外，丛教授曾在 1995 年的《IEEE 计算机辅助设计杂志》、2005 年的国际物理设计年会和 2005 年的《ACM 电子系统设计自动化杂志》总共三次荣获最佳论文奖。鉴于他的杰出贡献，丛教授在 2000 年被 IEEE 组织授予院士称号。

丛教授曾任 ACM SIGDA 顾问委员会委员、IEEE 电路与系统协会理事、以及许多电子设计自动化公司和硅智财公司的技术顾问。这些公司包括 Atrenta、eASIC、Get2Chip、Magma Design Automation 和 Ultima Interconnect Technologies。丛教授还创立了 Aplus Design Technologies 公司并担任总裁，直至 2003 年该公司与世界著名 EDA 公司 Magma 合并。目前，他出任 Magma 公司和 AutoESL Design Technologies 公司的首席技术顾问，并从 2000 年起受聘为北京大学客座教授。

丛教授还是一位杰出的教育工作者。至今他培养了 17 名博士研究生，其中不少学生成为美国知名高校如 Georgia Tech.、Purdue、SUNY Binghamton、UCLA、UIUC、UT Austin 等大学的教授，其他学生也

都在 Broadcom、IBM 和 Intel 等著名半导体企业、或者 Cadence 和 Magma 等 EDA 公司的研发中心担任要职。

Dr. Kevin He 洛加大中国学生学者联谊会主席 贺敏学 President of CSSA-UCLA



个人简介

贺敏学(kevinhe@ucla.edu), 洛加大(UCLA)土木工程系在读博士，现任洛加大中国学生学者联谊会主席。贺敏学毕业于河海大学（中国南京）水文水资源专业，之后就职于长江水利委员会（中国武汉）。工作期间先后参与长江流域站网规划、三峡工程二期明渠截流、中澳合作长江防洪与管理等项目。工作一年后赴加拿大深造并于 2005 年取得卡尔加里大学硕士学位。之后来洛加大攻读博士学位，并同时任助研助教。最近被美国土木工程师协会(ASCE) 洛加大分会评为“2006-2007 年度最佳助教”。个人研究兴趣包括水力、水文、水质、降雪模型开发优化，给排水系统设计管理，城市化对水环境的影响评估，中长期洪水预报等。

Bio-Statement

Minxue (Kevin) He (kevinhe@ucla.edu) is a Ph.D. student in the Hydrology and Water Resources Group in the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). He received his Bachelor of Science degree (with honors) in Hydrology and Water Resources Utilization from Hohai University, Nanjing, China, in 2002. He worked as an assistant Engineer for one year in the Yangtze River Water Resources Commission, Wuhan, China. In this position, his responsibilities included hydrological measurement technique management, water resources evaluation, and flood-forecasting models development. He also took part in the Three-Gorge Dam Project and China-Australia Yangtze River Flood Control and Management Project. He attended the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada, from 2003 to 2005, where he received his Master of Science degree in Water Resources Engineering. His Master program of study focused on water quality modeling of urban water supply systems. He was awarded several prizes and scholarships, including the Dean’s Entrance Scholarship, the Graduate Faculty Council Scholarship, and the Offshore Mechanics and Arctic Engineering (OMAE) scholarship. During the past two years at UCLA, he worked as an Research Assistant and Teaching Assistant. He was awarded the ‘Teaching Assistant of the Year 2006-2007’ by American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) at UCLA. His research interests include hydraulic and hydrological modeling, urban water distribution system planning and management, and water resources optimization. He is the president of the Chinese Students and Scholars Association at UCLA (CSSA-UCLA).

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Dr. Dahai Liu 刘大海博士　President of CSSA-S 美西南中国学生学者联谊会主席

Dr. Dahai Liu came to UCLA from Shanghai Medical University. He earned his doctorate degree in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology from Department of Human Genetics, UCLA School of Medicine. Currently, he is a senior Post-doctor Fellow at the Dumont-UCLA Transplant Center, UCLA Department of Surgery.

学者精彩讲题 Highlightof the CSA convention：

2007 CSA 年会下午作学术报告的著名工程与科学专家教授

Dr. Zhen-Gang Wang 王振纲教授（加州理工学院）

Professor of Chemical Engineering at Caltech

《病毒自组装中的静电效应－Electrostatic Regulation in Viral Genome Packaging》

Zhen-Gang Wang
Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, CA 91125

Electrostatic interaction is known to play a key role in the genome viral packaging because of the high negative charges on the DNA or RNA backbone. In a subclass of ssDNA and ssRNA viruses, the viral capsid proteins contain flexible positively charged protamine tails that extend inwardly from the capsid surface. In these viruses, electrostatic attraction between the nucleic acid and the protamine tails provides the main driving force for genome packaging. Treating the viral packaging as a type of equilibrium self-assembly, we study the genome packaging in this class of viruses using a coarse-grained model and liquid-state density functional theory for chain molecules that accurately accounts for the excluded volume and electrostatic interactions. By minimizing the appropriate free energy, we obtain the optimal length of the packaged genome at given capsid size, and length and charge of the protamine tails. We find that under a wide range of conditions, the optimal packaged genome length is linearly proportional to the total charge carried by the capsid protamine tails. We make quantitative predictions for the wild-type and several mutant Hepatitis B viruses.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Zhen-Gang Wang
Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, CA 91125
phone: 626-395-4647, fax: 626-568-8743
zgw@cheme.caltech.edu

Education:

1978-1982:	Beijing University, Beijing, China, B. Sc. in Chemistry.
1982-1987:	University of Chicago, Ph. D. in Chemistry. (Thesis Advisors: Stuart A. Rice and Karl F. Freed)

Professional Experience:

1987-1989:	Postdoctoral Fellow at Corporate Research Science Laboratories, Exxon Research and Engineering Company.
1989-1991:	Postdoctoral Scholar, Department of Chemistry, UCLA.
1991-1997:	Assistant Professor of Chemical Engineering, California Institute of Technology.
1997- 2002:	Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering, California Institute of Technology
2002-	Professor of Chemical Engineering, California Institute of Technology

Awards & Honors:

1991 Camille and Henry Dreyfus New Faculty Award.
1993 Visiting Research Fellow, The Institute for Advanced Studies, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.
1995 Camille Dreyfus Teacher-Scholar Award.
1995 Richard M. Badger Teaching Prize (Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, CALTECH)
1996 Alfred P. Sloan Fellow.
2000 Outstanding Overseas Chinese Scholar Research Fund, China Natural Science Foundation (Jie2Chu1 Qing1Nian2 Ji1Jin1 Type "B")
2001 Fellow, American Physical Society.
2004 Distinguished Guest Professor, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Research Interests:

Statistical mechanics of structures, phase transitions and dynamics in complex fluids, including polymers liquid-crystals, and gels; statistical mechanics of surfaces and interfaces; nucleation; biophysics of DNA; evolutionary protein design, cell adhesion.

86 Publications; 102 Invited Conference Talks & Seminars

Awards and Honors

Fellow, American Physical Society (2001); Alfred P. Sloan Award (1996); Richard M. Badger Teaching Prize (Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, CALTECH) (1995); Camille Dreyfus Teacher-Scholar Award (1995); Visiting Research Fellow, The Institute for Advanced Studies, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel (1993); Camille and Henry Dreyfus New Faculty Award (1991).

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Dr, Xiangdong Ye （MOST）叶向东博士中国驻洛杉矶总领馆参赞衔科技领事

《科技创新范式的转型：挑战与机遇》（摘要）

随着全球范围内的生态、能源、食品安全、卫生健康及全球气候变化等问题日益凸现，科技创新的范式如何转型是一个亟待研究的重大课题。这至少需要回答三个方面问题：一是科技创新范式的基本内涵是什么？二是以往的或正在进行的科技创新范式的基本特征是什么？在造福人类的同时，带来了什么负面效应、严峻挑战或潜在危机？三是新的科技创新范式应以什么为核心、共同纲领或共同信念? 确立新的范式将给中国、世界的发展，以及中美各领域的科技合作与交流带来的机遇和前景？

笔者结合近年来在中国科技部工作期间，以及常驻和赴欧洲、亚洲、美洲多国考察研修期间所进行的有关科技创新的国际经验比较研究，并以农业科技创新为例，对上述问题谈几点初步思考和看法，以期抛砖引玉。

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Prof. Qian Lu M.D., Ph.D.(UCLA)

Department of Pediatrics,
David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA
10940 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 810
Los Angeles, California 90024
Phone: 310-824-7667 ext 23
Fax: 310-824-0012
E-mail:qlu@ucla.edu
Abstract

Presenter: Dr. Qian Lu, M.D., Ph.D., research assistant professor at UCLA. Dr. Lu is a health psychologist and a physician who is interested in **《Developing culturally sensitive psychosocial interventions for Asian cancer survivors》**.

Abstract: Many Asian Americans diagnosed with cancer have limited English competency and thus few opportunities to participate in and benefit from psychosocial interventions carried out in English. With hundreds of diverse subgroups and different languages in Asian American communities, it is critical to develop and evaluate culturally sensitive intervention modules that could be easily adopted for targeted ethnic subgroups. While searching for culturally effective psychosocial interventions, Dr Lu became interested in interventions using expressive writing to improve health and well-being. Asians may benefit from expressive writing because of its intrinsic compatibility with Asian cultural communication styles. With the funding from Susan G. Koman foundation, Dr Lu and colleagues are working with Herald Cancer Association to test the health benefits of expressive writing among Chinese breast cancer survivors in local communities. If this technique is demonstrated effective in improving physical and psychological health among Chinese-speaking breast cancer survivors, it may be an easily disseminated intervention for other groups of Asian American breast cancer survivors with limited English proficiency across the country.

Bio and Research Interests
Dr. Qian Lu, Ph.D., M.D., is a research assistant professor at UCLA. Dr. Lu is a health psychologist and a physician who is interested in understanding psychosocial and cultural aspects of the origin, development, and consequences of diseases and to develop culturally sensitive psychosocial interventions, particularly for vulnerable populations. Dr. Lu developed several intertwined lines of research: (1) developing culturally competent social and behavioral interventions for Asian Americans cancer survivors, (2) examining risk factors of pain in childhood cancer survivors and developing targeted interventions, (3) ethnic and gender differences in pain, and (4)applying advanced quantitative methods (i.e., multivariate and multilevel modeling) in these areas above.

Randomized Controlled Trials of Written Emotional Disclosure among Asian Americans
Instructed writing interventions appear to have potential to be an appropriate tool for the prevention and treatment of psychological distress and physical symptoms associated with chronic diseases. Instructed writing interventions holds promise for patients and ethnic minorities because this type of intervention potentially increases both the availability and accessibility of health services. Collaborated with Dr. Stanton, Dr. Lu has finished a study of written emotional disclosure intervention among college students and discovered different responses between Caucasians and East Asians. Having conducted a community study to examine coping styles and quality of life among Chinese cancer survivors, Dr. Lu is continuing this line of research to study health benefits of written emotional disclosure among Chinese breast cancer survivors and childhood cancer survivors. Dr. Lu is currently funded by the Suzan G. Koman Breast Cancer Foundation and the National Cancer Institute to carry out this line of research.

Identifying Risk Factors of Pain among Childhood Cancer Survivors
As many as two-thirds of all survivors of childhood cancer experience at least one late effect of cancer treatment, and the experience of late effects may significantly increase survivors' risk for developing pain or psychological distress. However, relatively little is known about the prevalence or etiology of pain in childhood cancer survivors, particularly ethnic minorities. Dr. Lu is collaborating with Dr. Zeltzer on identifying

protective factors that potentially mitigate the effects of childhood cancer, treatment, and environmental context on pain and disability in this cohort. Such protective factors could serve as targets for treatment in order to reduce the quality of life burden borne by a subset of survivors of childhood cancer.

Biopsychosocial Mechanisms of Ethnic and Gender Differences in Pain
Dr. Lu is a co-investigator of a large scale R01 grant funded by NIH to examine gender differences in pain and how pain transfer through generations. By investigating biopsychosocial mechanisms of gender differences in experimental pain, Dr. Lu and colleagues examined the relationship between autonomic arousal and pain responses in children, and the relationship between parents' anxiety and children's laboratory pain responses. These studies support a family learning model in pain and suggest the important role of cultural environment. The study of biopsychosocial mechanisms of disease will facilitate an understanding from the molecular to the societal levels, of how diverse factors such as gender, ethnicity, and stress could contribute to disease pathogenesis, and help eventually develop behavioral intervention.

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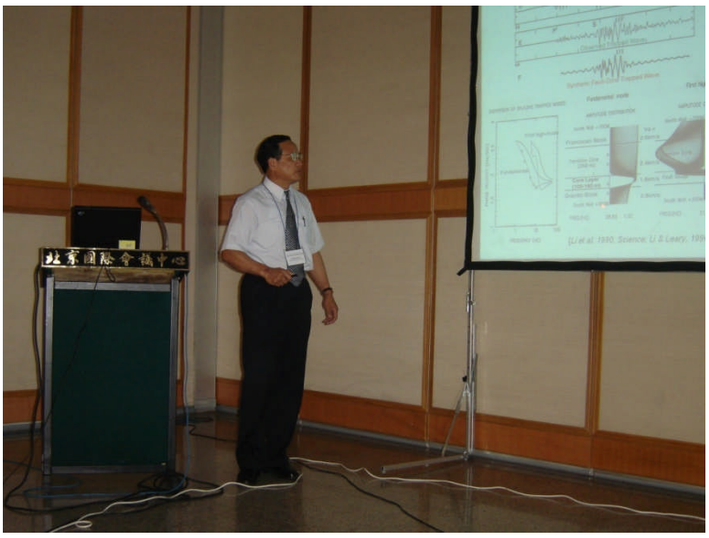
Dr. Yong-Gang Li 郦永刚教授（USC 南加大)



Prof. Yong-Gang Li Ph.D. 郦永刚教授 (USC)

Topic 演讲主题：《Earthquake Hazards and Tsunami—地震灾害和海啸》

Abstract 摘要:
Earthquake and tsunami are severe natural disasters threatening human's life and properties in the world. Californi living on an earthquake country where one of the world's most famous earthquake-generating faults – the San A passes from Northern California nearby San Francisco Bay area to Southern California, aside Salton Sea. In N California, the last major earthquake was 100 years ago in 1906. Over 3,000 people were killed and 225,000 people w homeless. In Southern California, the last major earthquake on the San Andreas Fault was 150 years ago (1857), ru the fault from Central California to San Bernardino. Further south along the San Andreas Fault, from San Ber through the Coachella Valley to the Salton Sea, over 300 years have passed since the last major earthquake. Anothe earthquake is likely to happen on this section of the fault within our lifetime. Many other faults beneath the gr Angeles Basin areas are also able to generate the devastating earthquakes, i.e. the Puente Hill fault lying under t Gabriel Valley, can generate a M>7 earthquake and cause the lost over 100 billions of US dollars. In this talk, the s will introduce the information on hazards and scenarios of recent major devastating earthquakes and tsunamis world, particularly in southern California as well as the preparedness we should care about earthquakes in Califor should do to be safe and reduce damage.

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Dr. Lisa Yunxia Wang 王云霞教授（Cal Poly Pomoa）

Topic:《The State-of-the-art Seismic Design Approaches with Structural Protective Systems》

Dr. Lisa Wang is an associate professor in Civil Engineering Department at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona. Before she joined Cal Poly in 1999, she was with an engineering consulting firm Boyle Engineering Corporation in Newport Beach. Dr. Wang received her *Ph.D.* in Structural and Earthquake Engineering from the University of California, Irvine, her *M.S.* in Geotechnical Engineering from China Academy of Railway Sciences, and her *B.S.* in Civil Engineering from Southwest Jiaotong University. At Cal Poly Pomona, she teaches classes at undergraduate and graduate levels in Structural Engineering. She serves as the Director of the Structural Testing Laboratory, and currently chairs the department Graduate Studies Committee. Her research aims at providing a fundamental understanding of structural behaviors under complex environmental conditions by both numerical and experimental simulations. Her latest grant is awarded by NSF *Major Research Instrumentation program* (MRI). The amount of the award is *$125,300* which is for her project "Acquisition of Seismic Simulating System for Integrated Research and Education in Structural Engineering".

Since the original establishment of the Chinese Scholar's Association, She has been an active member of the association, which she considers as the home of many talented individuals with similar background and vision. During the past few years, she has attended the major events of CSA, and contributed to the CSA's first publication – *Academic Perspective*. Dr. Wang's leadership skills come from her service at the department and university levels as well as the national technical committees. She served as the co-chair of the university Faculty Development Advisory Committee (FDAC), and board member on the Asian Pacific Faculty Staff Student Association (APFSSA).

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Dr. Chongwu Zhou (USC) 周崇武教授（南加大）

Prof. Chongwu Zhou, Associate Professor
Department of Electrical Engineering
University of Southern California

演讲主题： **《Recent Advance in Nanoscience and Nanotechnology" 纳米技术新探》**

Dr. Zhou is currently an Associate Professor at the University of Southern California (USC). He received his Ph.D. degree in Electrical Engineering from Yale University in 1999. He worked as a postdoc at Stanford University from 1999 to 2000, and then joined USC as an assistant professor in 2000. He has won a number of awards, including the NSF CAREER Award, the NASA TGIR Award, the USC Junior

Faculty Research Award, and the IEEE Nanotechnology Early Career Award. Dr. Zhou has authored over seventy journal publications, and his work has been reported by Science, Scientific American, Physics Today, MRS Bulletin, Materials Today, National Cancer Institute, and Royal Society of Chemistry. He is currently an Associate Editor for IEEE Transactions on Nanotechnology. His research interest covers semiconductive oxide nanowires, transition metal oxide nanowires, carbon nanotubes, and chemical and bio- sensing.

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Dr. Yunxiang Yan (UCLA) 阎云翔教授（洛加大）

《道德的烦扰： ２１世纪中国人的伦理沉沦和困境》

The Embarrassment of Virtue:
Moral Decline and the Predicament of the Chinese Person in the 21st Century

Modernization often involves changes in social norms, values, and beliefs, leading to a certain degree of moral crisis; China is by no means an exception. However, the Chinese case also results from several rather unique factors, including the state-sponsored attack on traditional values and ethics, the quick rise and fall of socialist morality and its consequences, the lack of civic virtues in public sphere, and the continuing tight control of the public sphere by a strong state which makes the development of civic virtues extremely difficult. All these have made the local/indigenous resources of values and ethics weak and vulnerable in the face of a sweeping global consumerism and its associated ethics of possessive individualism. As a result, Chinese virtues are in an embarrassing situation of being out-of-date and powerless, a new system of civic virtues cannot grow out of a society without much freedom in the public sphere, the ethics and norms of being a decent person have yet to be negotiated, and the current structural arrangements of the society and the market do not reward individuals who pursue a virtuous life. So much so that being a person of virtue has become an embarrassment. Based on both ethnographic evidence and media reports, this paper will examine this emerging moral crisis and assess its potential impact on both Chinese society and the world.

EDUCATION
Ph.D. Social Anthropology, Harvard University, 1993.
M.A. Folklore Studies, Peking University, China, 1984.
B.A. Chinese Literature, Peking University, China, 1982.

EMPLOYMENT
Professor of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, 2003-present (Associate Professor, 1998-2003; Assistant Professor, 1996-98).
Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Johns Hopkins University, 1994-96.
Lecturer of Anthropology, Chinese University of Hong Kong, 1993-94.
Lecturer of Folklore, Peking University, China, 1984-86.
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Dr. Louis Rubino. FACHE Associate Professor (CSUN)

《中国医疗保健改革之我见－Healthcare reform system in China 》
－Chinese medical management training

I will present the research I have been conducting which builds off the relationships created at California State University, Northridge between the healthcare community in various parts of China and the Health Sciences Department. The 30 minute presentation will include how the relationship was formed, the progress that has been made in Chinese medical management training, the accessibility for faculty and students to tour and meet with health care leaders in China, and end by presenting opportunities for the future. I will show many photos utilizing PowerPoint as I explain the various programs.

Louis Rubino received his Bachelor of Science degree in biological science from the University of Southern California and a Master of Science in Healthcare Management at California State University, Los Angeles. He also completed the doctoral program at USC and graduated with a Master of Public Administration in 1985 and Ph.D. in 1990. Dr. Rubino has held various executive hospital management positions for over twenty years. The last held was as Vice President of Paracelsus Healthcare, Inc., a public company based in Houston, Texas, in charge of the operations of their California facilities which included eleven acute care hospitals and four skilled nursing facilities. He now holds a full-time faculty position as Associate Professor at Cal State University, Northridge (CSUN). He became the Program Director of the Health Administration program in 2006. He has also served as adjunct faculty at UCLA, USC, Cal State University, Los Angeles and Zhongshan University in Guangzhou, China.

Dr. Rubino’s expertise is in integrated health care delivery systems with emphasis on the operation of acute hospitals and their various subdivisions. His special interests include new leadership competencies, health care services for the elderly and facility strategic planning. He is especially interested in international health care issues and has conducted research on comparative studies in China, Kenya and Australia. He has published in a variety of national and international publications. He is currently serving as the Chair Overseeing University Health Services at CSUN. He has served as the Acting Director of the CSUN Student Health Center, as a Board member of Health Care Executives of Southern California and as a member of the Blue Ribbon Health Task Force to Reengineer the County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services. Dr. Rubino served as Governing Board Chair for two local community hospitals and currently is a member of the Board of Directors at St. Francis Medical Center and Chair of its Quality and Patient Safety Subcommittee. He is a recertified Fellow in the American College of Healthcare Executives and currently serves on the Board for the national organization, Association for University Programs in Health Administration.

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Prof. Kylie Hsu 许凯莉教授 (CSULA 加州立大洛杉矶分校)

演讲主题：《中美交流推广汉语教学研究》
今年七月间，应上海市欧美同学会会长严东生博士邀请，许凯莉博士率领由美国华裔教授学者协会（CSA）和华裔教授会（CAFA）骨干成员联合组成的美国华裔教授代表团对上海进行了一周的友好访

问。许博士将先简述代表团与欧美同学会及各大学，机构，等成员们的交流心得，再报告有关个人与上海交通大学及上海师范大学同仁们针对推广汉语教学研究的讨论，并提供其洞察以及中美在此领域的合作计划。

Topic: US-China Exchanges in Promoting Chinese Teaching and Research
In response to an invitation from Dr. Yan Dongsheng, President of the Shanghai Overseas Returned Scholars Association (SORSA), Dr. Kylie Hsu led a friendship delegation comprising leaders of the Chinese Scholars Association (CSA) and the Chinese American Faculty Association (CAFA) to Shanghai, China in July 2007 for a one-week visit. Dr. Hsu will first briefly describe the delegation's exchanges with SORSA and representatives at various universities and institutions during the visit. She will then present her discussions with faculty and scholars at Shanghai Jiao Tong University and Shanghai Normal University on Chinese language teaching and research, and provide insights and plans for US-China collaborations in promoting this field.

许凯莉博士于 **1980**，**1994**，及 **1996** 年前后以最高成绩获得美国密西根**(Michigan)**大学语言学学士学位，加州州立大学北岭分校**(CSUN)**语言学硕士学位，以及加州大学洛杉矶分校**(UCLA)**应用语言学博士学位，而其博士论文获得了全加州大学系统总校长颁发的优良论文研究奖。许博士于 **1997** 年开始任教于美国加州州立大学洛杉矶分校**(CSULA)**，并以短期间内获得终身正教授职位，且赢得了该校杰出女性荣誉,目前担任该校中文系主任。许博士的研究兴趣包括汉语教学，词构与会话分析，跨文化沟通，及应用电脑教学，并且著作了数本此类的学术书以及一系列的教科书，也经常在国际会议及学术期刊上发表相关论文。

Dr. Kylie Hsu earned her B.A. in Linguistics (Summa Cum Laude and Phi Beta Kappa) from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor in 1980, her M.A. in Linguistics (Distinction/Summa Cum Laude) from California State University, Northridge in 1994, and her Ph.D. in Applied Linguistics (UC System Presidential Fellow) from the University of California, Los Angeles in 1996. Her biography is listed in Contemporary Authors and many international Who's Who publications. Since 1997, Dr. Hsu has been a faculty at California State University, Los Angeles. She received a Distinguished Woman award and early tenure/promotion to Associate Professor and Full Professor in record time, and she is currently in charge of the Chinese Program. Dr. Hsu's research interests include Chinese language pedagogy, word structure and discourse analysis, intercultural communication, and instructional technology. She has authored numerous publications, including several research monographs and a series of textbooks.
＝＝＝

Dr. Justine Su (Zhixin) 苏智欣教授 (CSUN)

Professor of Educational Leadership
Director of the China Institute
Coordinator of International Programs
California State University, Northridge

Transformation of Mind-Set for Reform and Development: A Follow-Up Study of Returned Scholars in Guangzhou Government

演讲主题简介: 《改变思维方式,促进改革与发展:广州市政府海归学者追踪调研》

从 **1998** 至 **2003** 年，广州市政府委托加州州立大学 （北岭）中国所培训了五批共 **94** 名年轻干部。 这些干部来自不同的政府和政策机构， 文教卫单位， 企业和经济实体。他们在完成了一年的 “跨世纪领导人培训计划”之后， 都按时回到广州，担当起更重要和更高的领导职位。 我们于 **2004** 年夏天去广州看望这些海归学者，通过个人和小组面谈的方式，开展了一项深入细致的追踪调研。 我们收集的数据包括以下几个方面： **1**）学者们对在美学习和生活经历的反思和感受； **2**）在美学习对他们世界观和

思维方式的影响； 3）因此而引起的工作和生活上的变化； 4）中国学者对美国人民和社会的影响。 我们发现，访美学习生活使这些年轻干部的思维方式产生了根本性和持久性的变化，深刻地影响了他们的领导工作和个人生活， 逐渐地促进了中国的改革和发展。 在这一演讲中，我将介绍调研的部分重要发现， 并对未来美中学术合作的干部培训项目提出改进的建议。

Title: "Transformation of Mind-Set for Reform and Development: A Follow-Up Study of Returned Scholars in Guangzhou Government"

Abstract: From 1998 to 2003, at the request of the Guangzhou Municipal Government, the China Institute at California State University, Northridge, designed and successfully implemented "The Trans-Century Leadership Training Program" for five groups and a total of 94 young cadres and promising scholars from various governmental agencies, social and cultural organizations, economic and public health entities, and higher education institutions in Guangzhou. All of them returned to Guangzhou upon completion of their year-long study programs at CSUN and assumed important and higher leadership positions. In the summer of 2004, we traveled to Guangzhou and conducted an in-depth and face-to-face follow-up survey study with representatives from all five groups of our former scholars. We obtained valuable data on 1) the scholars' reflections and feelings about their learning and living experiences in the U.S.; 2) impact of their study in the U.S. on their mind-set, world outlook, and thinking process; 3) changes in their professional work and personal life in China as a result of their training in the U.S.; and 4) impact of the Chinese scholars' presence in the U.S. on American people and society. We found that the most fundamental and lasting change for these young leaders occurred in their mind-set and thinking process, which has significantly influenced their administrative work and daily life, gradually affecting the development and reform in China. In this presentation, we will share some of our key findings, while speculating implications of this study for future leadership training programs in academic exchange and collaboration between the U.S. and China.

Curriculum Vitae (April 2007)

简历: 苏智欣博士赴美学习与工作之前毕业于上海外语大学，并在中国国家教育部外事局任职三年. 1989 年在美国华盛顿大学获教育政策和管理学的博士学位之后, 她先后在加州大学 (UCLA) 和加州州立大学(CSUN)教育研究生院任教育管理学教授职务, 并从 1996 年起担任加州州立 大学 (CSUN) 中国所所长, 又于 2002 年起兼任大学国际项目总协调负责人. 她为中国设计并举办了多种类型的长期和短期的政府, 教育, 企业, 卫生 等部门领导干部和学者的培训 项目, 为促进中美合作与交流做出了巨大贡献, 荣获中国政府 "杰出华裔学者春晖奖," 及美国国际学者联合会 "国际交流杰出贡献奖." 苏博士 还积极从事中美教育比较研究, 领导并主持了中美校长培训比较研究, 中美师范教育 比较研究, 中美科学教育比较研究, 杜威对中国教育的历史影响, 中美小学教育比较研究， 中国海归学者追踪调研等项目, 在国际国内学术会议上发表论文八十多篇, 并在美国, 中国及欧洲学术杂志和书刊上发表五十多篇研究论文, 应邀为多种国际一级学术杂志担任评审和编委。 近年来, 苏教授还担任了中国三所大学的荣誉教授, 每年回中国讲学及开展合作研究.

Presenter's Biography: Dr. Justine Zhixin Su is professor of education in the Department of Educational Leadership and Policy Studies, Director of the China Institute, and Coordinator of International Programs at California State University, Northridge. Before coming to the U.S., she graduated from Shanghai International Studies University and worked as a coordinator of international programs in the Chinese National Ministry of Education. Since obtaining her doctoral degree in educational administration from the University of Washington in 1989, she has assumed faculty positions at UCLA and CSUN, and began to direct the China Institute at CSUN since 1996. She has designed and directed many long-term and short-term training programs for Chinese government, business, public health, and higher education leaders and scholars, making significant contributions to the development of U.S.-China academic exchange and collaboration. Her research interests include educational administration, teacher education, school reform, curriculum and instruction, comparative and international education. She has published numerous research reports in first-rate refereed journals and research books in the U.S., China, and Europe, including Teaching and Teacher Education, Journal of School Leadership, Teachers College Record, Education and Urban Society, Journal of American Education, International Review of Education, International Education Journal, Comparative Education, Journal of Research on Education and Development, International Journal of Educational Reform, Oxford Review of Education, and Teacher Education Yearbooks.

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Dr. Kwan Ming Chan and Karen Chan 陈鈞銘 教授& 勒公玫

Da Vinci Code" of the Ancient Kong Chow Temple- A discussion on the spirit of the pioneers

岡州古廟的"密碼" - 早期远赴重洋华裔的心灵及精神支柱

洛杉机是美国西海岸的早期華人定居的主要城市。他們主要来自闽粤两省，尤其是廣東的“古岡州“ 地区：包括新会，鹤山，台山（或新寧），开平，恩平五邑的百姓。他们因海運影响，对外接觸频繁。最多人经香港及澳门顺利抵達太平洋彼岸。据说秦始皇帝南征及隋朝时，命名新会一带为岡州. 他們自稱是岡州人. 但回鄉时，大家都尊称他們做“金山伯“和"金山阿姆".

华人移居海外虽然解决了温飽问题，但他们心繫祖国，惦記亲人，盼望团聚的願望却与日俱增。許多时候，他们都感到求助無門。加上语言隔膜，内心痛苦，無时不已！只好祈求上蒼，许愿神灵，尋求庇护。岡州古廟也就成为了游子心灵和精神的支柱。同時也是他们的“避風港“ 和 "後援场所"。薪火相傳之寶地.

古廟的历史可远朔至公元 1892 年。迄今已有 114 年了。古廟文物很多.處處顯示早期移民的心靈和精神支柱.

電影"達芬奇的密碼"有巧妙的劇情如爭權,謀利,宗教紛爭.相比岡州古廟亦不乏引人入勝,借喻暗示的詞語,更有詩歌寄意,為後輩提供打破天花板,成功致富的秘訣. 講座以中英雙語演譯.適合對華裔歷史有興趣研究的人士.

"Da Vinci Code" of the Ancient Kong Chow Temple
- A discussion on the spirit of the pioneers
By
Kwan Ming Chan and Karen Chan

Los Angeles is a major port of entry for the early immigrants from the province of Guangdong. Most of them were from Wu Yi or Kong Chow districts. The name of Kong Chow was chosen by the Great Qin and Sui Dynasties to cover the Pearl River Estuary region. Theses pioneers were called Uncle Golden Mountain in their homeland.

After the immigrants have settled down in the new homeland, most people had solved their needs for food and shelter. However, their hearts and soul were still unsettled. They were unable to voice their concerns due to language difficulties and their heart-ached feeling was compounded daily. The best solution for them was to beg for mercy from their gods. The Kong Chow Temple has become their safe harbor and solid support.

The history of the temple can be traced back to 1892, which is more than 114 years ago. In the temple there are many cultural artifacts and objects, which reveal the secrets of success and overcoming the "glass ceiling".

The recent picture "Da Vinci Code" has many interesting scripts about mysteries, fortune, power struggles, etc. Similarly, when you visit the temple, you will discover the true "Spirit" of the pioneers of Kong Chow and their version of meaningful codes, which they wanted to pass to the future generations, including yourself.

The talk and the slide presentation will be bilingual, both in English and Chinese so as to benefit a wider range of audience. Either old or young, newly arrivals or long term residents are welcome. It will be rated as "excellent" for those, who still have an inquisitive mind to our history.

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CSA Convention Program and Schedule

1:00pm Afternoon Session Registration, Check in (Admission: free)
Membership，Social and Networking
地点： Physics & Astronomy Bldg., 430 Portola Plaza

2:00pm Panel A – Science and Engineering Section (Lecture Room 1425)
2007 CSA 年会下午作学术报告的著名工程与科学专家教授

Chair: Dr. Lisa Wang 王云霞教授 (Cal Poly Pomona)

2:00pm - Dr. Xiangdong Ye 叶向东博士 (S&T Consul)
"The Transformation of Innovation Paradigm : Challenges and Opportunities"
"科技创新范式的转型：挑战与机遇"

2:30pm - Dr. Qian Lu (UCLA)
"Randomized Controlled Trials of Written Emotional Disclosure among Asian Americans"

3:30pm? - Dr. Zhou, Chongwu 周崇武教授 （ USC)
"Recent Advance in Nanoscience and Nanotechnology**"**

3:30pm - Dr. Yong-Gang Li 郦永刚教授 (USC)
"Earthquake Hazards and Tsunami"
"地震灾害和海啸"

4:00pm - Dr. Lisa Wang 王云霞教授 (Cal Poly Pomona)
"The State-of-the-art Seismic Design Approaches with Structural Protective Systems"

4:30pm - Dr. Zhen-Gang Wang 王振刚教授 (Caltech)
"Electrostatic Regulation in Viral Genome Packaging"
"病毒自组装中的静电效应**"**

2:00pm Panel B–Social Science and Humanity Sessions (Lecture Room 1434)
Chair: Prof. Kern Kwong 邝国强教授 (CSULA)

Presenters: 2007 CSA 年会学术报告的著名人文与社会科学专家教授

2:00pm – Prof. Kylie Hsu 许凯莉教授 (CSULA 加州大洛杉矶分校)
"Shanghai Visiting - China Trip Report"

2:30pm - Dr. Justine Su (Zhixin) 苏智欣教授 (CSUN ）
"Transformation of Mind-Set for Reform and Development: A Follow-Up Study of Returned Scholars in Guangzhou Government"
"改变思维方式, 促进改革与发展:广州市政府海归学者追踪调研**"**

3:00pm – Dr. Louis Rubino (CSUN)
"Healthcare reform system in China - Chinese medical management training **"**

3:30pm - Dr. Yunxiang Yan 阎云翔教授 (UCLA)
"The Embarrassment of Virtue:Moral Decline and the Predicament of the Chinese Person in the 21st Century**"**

4:00pm - Dr. Kwan Ming Chan 陈钧铭教授 (CSU-LB)

“Da Vinci Code” of the Ancient Kong Chow Temple - A discussion on the spirit of the pioneers”

6:00pm Banquet Check-in (UCLA Faculty Center, 480 Charles E. Young Drive)

出席宴会时请着正装 （Dress code: Formal）

Conveners:

Dr. Li Yong-Gang **鄺永刚 教授 (USC)**

Dr. Huang Shenghe **黄胜和教授 (USC)**

Dr. Liu Da-Hai 刘大海**(CSSA-SW**

Kevin He 贺敏学 **(CSSA-UCLA)**

5:30pm Check in，Social Time

6:30pm Introduction of guests and lecture speakers –

CSA President Greeting Remarks - Dr. Zhenying Jiang 姜镇英 教授

CSSA-UCLA President Greeting Remarks Dr, Kevin He 贺学敏博士

CSSA-SW President Greeting Remarks Dr. Liu Da-Hai 刘大海博士

Special Guests & Keynote Speakers 晚宴主讲嘉宾:

张云總領事致詞 Zhang Yung, Consul General, PRC

何志明教授**, 美国工程学院院士, Prof. Zhiming Ho (UCLA)**

(Introduction: Dr. Jason Cong 从京生**教授（ UCLA)**

Certificates and Awards
Dinner

9:30 End

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ＣＳＡ２００７年会注册：

CSA Conference Fee: Free to all Scholars, students and professionals
日间大会免费对所有专家学者和研究生开放
CSA Conference Banquet fee:
晚宴必须提前登记预约

CSA Lifetime member: Free
教授协会终身会员：免费

CSA Regular member: Free (if pay the CSA membership fee $25 for 2008)
教授协会普通会员（在交纳２００８年度会员费＄２５后）：免费

CSA Associate member: $10 (if pay the CSA membership fee $10 for 2008)
教授协会准会员：（在交纳２００８年度会员费＄１０后）：＄１０

Non-CSA member: $50 (just to cover the actual price of the UCLA Faculty Club)
非会员：＄５０（大会实际支出是每位＄５０）

入会申请表 CSA Membership: http://csasc.org/pages/application.php

PLEASE fill the following: **Online RSVP will be available on 10/16**

Contact Name_____
Work Affiliation_____
Email Address_____
Phone#_____

1. Yes, I will be attending the CSA convention at afternoon section on 11/10 at UCLA with _____ guests/students

2. Yes! I will attend the Evening Banquet.

a. I am a CSA lifetime member _____

b. I am/will be a CSA Regular member, I will join/renew my CSA membership for 2008_____

c. I am not a member of CSA but I would like to support CSA.
I understand that my contribution to the CSA is tax-deductible and is voluntary. I would like to contribute/pay the following:

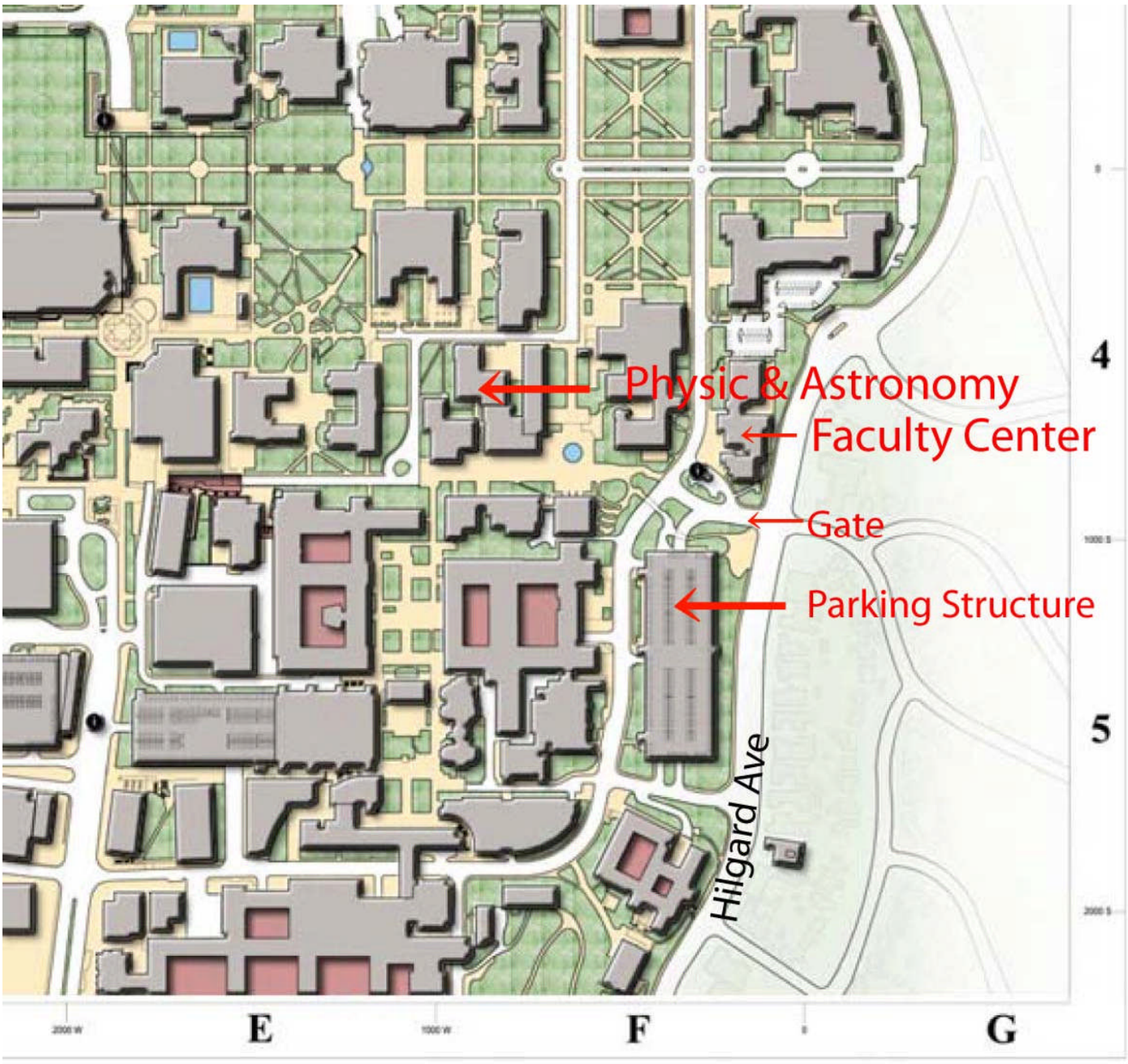
Attending banquet:___$50, Supporter:___$100, Patron:___$200 or more_____

Please reserve _____seats for me for the Banquet on 11/4/ 2006 (Confirmation can be e-mailed to you upon request)

Check enclosed in the amount of $_____

RSVP: 陈钧铭 drkmchan@gmail.com **before 11/6/07**
Please return the form and your payment check to "CSA" before Oct. 27th 2006 to:
Prof. Kwan Ming Chan, CSA Treasurer
P. O. Box 1953, Huntington Beach, CA 92647, USA

欢迎赞助：联系人　姜镇英教授 **zjiang@barstow.ceu**



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香港理工大学校长本周五访问ＵＣＬＡ招聘留美精英并作演讲（１０／１２）

Prof. POON Chung-kwong, President of the Polytechnic University of Hong Kong, will visit UCLA on Friday, Oct. 12. He will be accompanied by Prof. J.M. Ko, the Academic Vice President, and Jeanny Tang, his assistant.

Prof. Poon will give a public presentation on the Polytechnic University, and its plan to recruit a few HUNDRED faculty and staff positions in the next few years. The event is co-sponsored by the Chinese Students and Scholars Association and the Hong Kong Student Association at UCLA. The presentation is scheduled as follows:

Time: 4:00-6:00 pm, Friday, Oct. 12th
Location: UCLA, Straus Club House of the Los Angeles Tennis Center

Refreshments will be offered!

Seats are limited, please email to cssacareer@gmail.com to register.

Driving Direction

The Los Angeles Tennis Center is bounded by the Pauly Pavilion to its east, the Bradley International Center to its west, Parking Lot 8 (P8) to its south, and the UCLA soccer field to its north (http://www.ucla.edu/map/map_central.html, LA Tennis Center is below P7 in the map). If you are driving, you can take the Wilshire-Westwood exit on 405, go east on Wilshire, left turn onto Westwood, purchase your

parking permit for $8 at the parking kiosk near the end of Westwood. You should then left turn on Strathmore, and left turn into Parking Lot 8. When you come out of the parking lot, you should cross Strathmore. The entrance to the LA Tennis Center is on the western (left) end of Strathmore and corner of Young Circle Drive. The Straus Club House is on the northern side of the Tennis Center next to the tennis courts.

Overview of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (PolyU) is fully committed to academic excellence in a professional context and aspires to become a world-class university with emphasis on the application value of its programmes and research. The University prides itself on its quality application-oriented programmes and close ties with business and industry. It is the largest publicly-funded tertiary institution in Hong Kong in terms of number of students, with 28,000 full-time and part-time students, and a vast pool of 260,000 graduates, many taking important positions in Hong Kong and all over the world.

The University¡¯s teaching units are grouped under six faculties and two schools, namely:
- Faculty of Applied Science and Textiles
- Faculty of Business
- Faculty of Communication
- Faculty of Construction and Land Use
- Faculty of Engineering
- Faculty of Health and Social Science
- School of Design
- School of Hotel Tourism Management

The University has more than 1,000 academic and research staff from different parts of the world, and more than 150 undergraduate and postgraduate programmes. It is the sole provider of the following programmes in Hong Kong: design, fashion and textiles, geomatics, medical laboratory science, occupational therapy, optometry, physiotherapy and radiography.

PolyU is also the provider of the largest number of accredited external programmes in the Chinese mainland among the universities in Hong Kong and overseas. As many as 17 programmes in the mainland were approved by the Academic Degree Committee of the State Council, which are offered at the University¡¯s outpost centres in Hangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Xi¡¯an and Wuhan. Altogether, the PolyU Outpost Centre has provided executive education to more than 3,000 graduates in the Mainland, most of them at postgraduate level.

Apart from nurturing professional talents for society, PolyU strives to excel in innovative applied research of relevance to both public and private sectors. In the recent round of Competitive Earmarked Research Grant of Hong Kong¡¯s Research Grant Council, PolyU came first among the eight competing institutions in the funding awarded to the area of engineering.

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美国华裔医学科学家协会 (NSMS-CAA) 到四川开展项目洽谈和大骨节病义务防治

Prevention: Kashin Beck disease

主办单位：中国国务院侨办
协办单位： 美国华裔医学科学家协会

一、时间：**11** 月份
二、地点：北京（一晚）、成都、阿坝藏族羌族自治州
三、人数：**10** 人
四、专业：医学-防治大骨节病专家。
五、经费：国际旅费自理，国内交通食宿费用由国侨办负责。

报名参加： **nsms_caa2@yahoo.com**

美国华裔医学科学家协会 **(NSMS-CAA)**
http://www.nsms-caa.org
http://www.nsms-caa.org/nsms-caa/meeting.html

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中国留美学生千人庆国庆 师生同乐欢聚一堂 载歌载舞尽显风貌 (附图)

出席美西南中国学生学者联谊会中秋国庆游艺晚会的部分学生代表在舞台上合影。（图片由主办单位提供）

【China Presss USA 程嫣 10 月 7 日洛杉矶报道】一年一度的“美西南中国学生学者联谊会中秋国庆游艺晚会”于 10 月 6 日晚在加州大学洛杉矶分校（UCLA）拉开帷幕，南加州数千名学界代表欢聚一堂，载歌载舞，充分展现美西南学子的精神风貌。

本次游艺晚会以文化展览拉开序幕，来自南加州地区各高校的联谊会在现场设立展台及游艺活动台，并提供套圈、转盘抽奖等五花八门的游艺活动，单身派对、象棋、围棋、任天堂 wii 电子游戏等丰富多彩的游乐项目也陆续登台。卡拉 OK 大赛无疑是本次晚会的重头戏，吸引了 30 多名南加州学者的踊跃参加。曾经创作《同桌的你》、《睡在我上铺的兄弟》等校园歌曲的著名音乐制作人高晓松担任大赛评委。大赛期间还穿插了多姿多彩的文艺表演，有印度肚皮舞、琵琶独奏、学生乐队“大毛乐团”的精彩表演等。另外，晚会特邀嘉宾洛杉矶总领事馆文化参赞李耀升也到场致词。

参加本次游艺活动的高校包括加大洛杉矶分校（UCLA）、加大尔湾分校（UCI）、加大河滨分校（UCR）、加大圣特芭芭拉分校（UCSB）、加大圣地牙哥分校（UCSD）、南加州大学（USC）、圣地牙哥州立大学（SDSU）以及加州理工大学（Caltech）。此外，北大、清华、交大校友会和南加州中华科工学会（CESASC）也积极参与了本次活动。

美西南（含南加州、亚利桑那州、新墨西哥州、夏威夷州）中国学生学者联谊会主席联席会 2003 年初成立以来，每年 9、10 月间，都会举行欢庆中秋节、庆祝国庆的大型活动，在广大中国学生学者当中引起热烈反响，取得可喜成果。

联席会网站“北美家园” www.newcssa.net 的建立，是联席会发展的又一个里程碑。该网站页面美观，内容全面，吸引了广大学生学者，成为宣传联席会各项工作的重要平台，也是大家交流学习、工作、生活心得的网络园地。

更多报道：
http://news.china.com.cn/chinanet/07news/china.cgi?docid=12657503587943861235,2383958738094964427,0&server=192.168.3.137&port=5757

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華裔數學教授李偉光膺美藝術科學院院士

(Singtaousa 丁曙)
加州大學爾灣分校(UC Irvine)華裔數學教授、第一代香港移民李偉光，當選美國藝術和科學院（American Academy of Arts and Sciences）第 227 屆院士，6 日下午在麻省(MA)劍橋 Sanders 大劇院出席傳統的入會儀式。

李偉光向星岛日報记者表示，當選為美國藝術和科學院院士是一個很高的榮譽，尤其本屆新院士中有許多傑出人士，包括前副總統戈爾（Al Gore）、Emanuel Ax、Robert Redford、Michael Broomberg 和 Donald Bren 等。他很高興地看到，該學院數學部有 188 位院士，包括 10 名華裔院士。雖然與美國為數眾多的華裔數學家相比，這是一個比較小的百分比，但是，未來絕對會成長。

美國藝術和科學院公關部主管 Gaddis 介紹，李偉光是開發「應用幾何分析」的先鋒，他在特徵值、調和功能和調和圖等方面作出了重要貢獻。他設計的拋物線方程已成為一個基本的工具，也是應用幾何學領域的動力方程。漢密爾頓（Hamilton）和 Perelman 利用這個思路解決了重要的拓撲學

（topology）難題。

美國藝術和科學院是一個獨立的學術中心，當前研究的重點是科學、技術和全球安全、社會政策與美國機構，人文和文化以及教育。學院的工作由 4600 位院士承擔，他們都是學術、藝術、商業和公共事務領域的帶頭人。

李偉光在加大爾灣還有一個特殊的職稱「校長教授」(Chancellor's Professor)，他解釋，「校長教授」用於嘉獎已經取得教授職銜，但繼續奉獻不尋常的學術價值和承諾追求更高學術成果的教師。在加大爾灣，授於「校長教授」的人數不能超過教授總數的 3%。

李偉光 19 歲時來美國求學，分別攻取加州州立大學 Fresno 分校數學學士，加大伯克萊分校數學碩士和博士學位。1991 年被聘為加大爾灣數學系教授，在學術上取得多項榮譽，包括國家科學基金會(NSF)南加州幾何分析講座獎助金、香港大學獎助金委員會大獎(Earmark Grant)等。

美國藝術和科學院創立於 1780 年，每年透過會員推薦和選舉，接納各界傑出人士成為新科院士。今年的新院士還有前聯邦最高法院大法官 Day O'Connor、紐約市長彭博(Michael Bloomberg)、Google 董事會主席兼執行長 Eric Schmidt、紐約時報特派員 James Risen、電影製作人 Spike Lee、廚藝家 Waters，以及 Pixar 首席設計師 Lasseter 等各界傑出人物。

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UCLA Prof. Min Zhou's new book: Contemporary Asian America

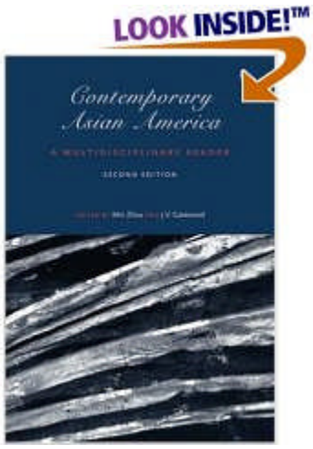
Dr. Min Zhou, Professor of Sociology & Asian American Studies Department of Sociology of UCLA (mzhou@soc.ucla.edu; http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/soc/faculty/zhou) and J.V. Gatewood have just released their new book Contemporary Asian America (2nd Edition).

Desk copies may be requested through NYU Press website:
http://www.nyupress.org/about.php#Deskcopy

Contemporary Asian America addresses pressing issues and theoretical concerns of Asian Americans in the twenty-first century. Its wide range of coverage and high quality in the depth of its analysis make this volume valuable.
—Esther Ngan-ling Chow, American University

Min Zhou is Professor of Sociology and Founding Chair of the Department of Asian American Studies, University of California, Los Angeles. She is the author of *Chinatown*, co-author of *Growing Up American*, and co-editor of *Asian American Youth*. J. V. Gatewood is a PhD candidate in American Civilization at Brown University.

When Contemporary Asian America was first published, it exposed its readers to developments within the discipline, from its inception as part of the ethnic consciousness movement of the 1960s to the more contemporary theoretical and practical issues facing Asian America at the century's end. This new edition features a number of fresh entries and updated material. It covers such topics as Asian American activism, immigration, community formation, family relations, gender roles, sexuality, identity, struggle for social justice, interethnic conflict/coalition, and political participation. As in the first edition, Contemporary Asian America provides an expansive introduction to the central readings in Asian American Studies, presenting a grounded theoretical orientation to the discipline and framing key historical, cultural, economic, and social themes with a social science focus. This critical text offers a broad overview of Asian American studies and the current state of Asian America.



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Contemporary Asian America: A Multidisciplinary Reader (Paperback)
by Min Zhou (Editor), J. V. Gatewood (Editor)
★★★★★ (1 customer review)

A Multidisciplinary Reader (Second Edition)
Edited by Min Zhou and J. V. Gatewood
ISBN 081479713X
550 pages
Paperback $30.00
Release Date: 10/1/2007
To order

http://www.nyupress.org/books/Contemporary_Asian_America-products_id-5155.html

Praise for the first edition:
An impressive and comprehensive collection of theoretically grounded and historically rich accounts of the Asian
American collective and specifiexperiences. Ideal for undergraduate and
graduate courses in Asian American
Studies.
—Yen Le Espiritu, author of Asian American Women and Men: Labor, Laws, and Love

An outstanding collection of essays, representing some of the most insightful work being done in Asian American Studies today. The wide range of topics covered and the quality of the selections, make this an indispensable volume, both in terms of its substantive content and its theoretical sophistication.
—Lane Ryo Hirabayashi, University of Colorado, Boulder Presents a valuable collection of readings that address the complexities of contemporary Asian American communities.

Bringing together a wide range of scholars who work in the areas of history, sociology, gender and sexuality studies, critical race theory, transnationalism, and cultural studies, Contemporary Asian America will serve as the standard reader in courses dealing with the issues confronting contemporary Asian America for years to come.
—K. Scott Wong, co-editor of Claiming America: Constructing Chinese American Identities during the Exclusion Era

A highly useful collection of readings that trace the topography of contemporary Asian American studies and introduce the major themes and concerns in the field: social movement, immigration policy, racism and racialization, labor, gender and sexuality, and cultural expression. In this ambitious reader, Zhou and Gatewood bring together the histories and contemporary issues facing Asian Americans of different ethnic heritages, generations, and social class backgrounds.
—Elaine H. Kim, University of California, Berkeley
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德国最新研究称：癌细胞或可自我毁灭

据德国《法兰克福汇报》日前报道，癌细胞本身能生产毁灭自己的“药物”，德国慕尼黑理工大学的佩尔·松内·霍尔姆为首的科学家找到了这种方法，并在动物身上试验获得成功。获得成功的关键是量身定做的病毒，它们能够区分健康细胞和肿瘤细胞，只在肿瘤细胞中滋生，甚至能消灭对传统的治疗方法有抵抗力的细胞。

为了实现这一目标，霍尔姆及其研究小组有目的地改变了感冒病原体之一腺病毒的基因，使它们为了繁殖而需要某种名叫 YB-1 的蛋白，在得到检测的所有癌细胞中都存在大量的 YB-1 蛋白。霍尔姆解释说：“与正常的细胞相比，肿瘤细胞中的 YB-1 蛋白数量要多得多。”

腺病毒与其他所有病毒一样不能自己繁殖。它们侵入一个细胞，促使其宿主使它们上百倍地增殖。然后为了离开侵入的细胞，他们毁坏细胞壁。宿主在这过程中死亡，新病毒钻出细胞，并感染相邻的细胞，以重新繁殖。癌细胞这样便“生产”了对付自己的“药物”。
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日本新型网络下载每秒将达 10G

互联网发展一日千里，再过八年，人们在上网时，每秒钟下载速度或许可能高达 10GB!。日本正开发可取代目前互联网制式的系统，信息科技业界将成立开发小组，下月开始研究，预料到 2015 年，便可将民用的网上下载速度提高到目前下载速度的 10 倍。

开发小组由日本电报电话公司、富士通、KDDI、日立、东芝及 NEC 等电讯及电子产品制造商组成，将于未来五年斥资约 20 亿元，开发这个新网络系统。

类似的开发工作其实已在美国和欧洲进行，一旦投入服务，网络可供 1000 亿个装置同时连接，用户更可享受“超高速”数据传送，不但可为个人计算机及手机用户带来无比方便，还可以大大提高保安监察摄录网络的功能

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China's external debts reach US$327.8b

Outstanding of China's external debts rose from US$4.8 billion in six months to US$327.8 billion by the end of June 2007, according to statistics released by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) Saturday.

The statistics showed that outstanding of China's registered external debt in the first half of this year, which stood at US$216.7 billion, experienced first negative growth for the past five years.

The SAFE declined to give further details or comments.

During the period, China borrowed mid- and long-term foreign debts of US$15.37 billion, an increase of 55.6 percent, 5.49 billion dollars, over the same period last year.

Meanwhile, China has paid 11 billion dollars of debt principal and 1.74 billion dollars of interest, up 31.76 percent and 55.64 percent compared with the corresponding period last year respectively.

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中国博士生质量为何不高？

国务院学位委员会、教育部、人事部９月２８日下发通知，要求开展博士质量调查工作，以期全面评价博士研究生教育的发展状况，分析影响博士质量的相关因素，总结博士研究生培养的经验和问题，提出进一步提高博士质量的对策。

为啥要进行这个调查？《通知》说：“随着研究生教育的快速发展，进一步提高博士质量已成为当前我们面临的主要任务。”但是，对我国博士教育现状稍有了解的人都知道，当前的博士培养质量，实际上远不只是一个“进一步提高”的问题，更主要更迫切的还是一个在数量泛滥背景下，如何尽快遏制其“迅速下降”的问题。

著名学者丁东此前尖锐指出：“２０世纪９０年代（以来），博士点和博士生的含金量便开始下降……现在，中国博士生的整体学术水平，不但不如８０年代前期的硕士生，能不能超过那时的本科生，也很难说”；而在去年，教育部原副部长张保庆也认为：“我们现在高水平的博士生不多，导师水平不够，这很麻烦”，“有些导师没有科研项目，没有项目怎么带博士生，这不是瞎带吗？”

而与这种质量相对应的博士数量状况却蔚为壮观：目前全国在校博士生数量已超过１３万，跃居世界前列，仅次于美国和德国。预计到２０１０年，中国将授予５万人博士学位，博士生培养规模居世界第一！（据人民网消息）

那么，中国博士生质量为何不高呢？原因有很多。大规模扩招带来的教育资源的紧张——在师资无法同步增长的情况下，博士点急剧膨胀。调查显示，目前我国每个博导平均要带５．７７名博士生，远远高于美国每名导师２至３个学生的比例。

学制过于短促——现行博士生学制一般只有三年，长的也不过四五年，而在美国，一个博士生从入学到获得学位，少则六七年，多则十年甚至更长。

博士培养评价机制不符合教育规律，如各高校普遍存在的强制发表论文制度——除学位论文外，必须在所谓核心期刊上发表若干论文。此外，还有诸如导师遴选制度的不合理——非学术出身、无学术建树的人纷纷被选任博导，博士招生制度的僵化浅陋——如英语等公共课程在招生过程中被赋予一票否决的地位，导师缺乏应有的招生自主权，等等。

但是，这些原因的背后都有一个共同的背景，那就是，作为教育的博士培养，有意无意中被人为地权力化了，导致教育和学术自主权孱弱——如事关基本教育自主权的博士招生制度、培养制度，事关学术自治、避免“学术行政化”和“行政学术化”的导师遴选制度，作为博士培养机构的高校，往往都没有什么决定权，而必须仰仗外在的行政权力或权力化的内部管理机制。

如此一来，学绩政绩化、教育功利化，便成为一种必然趋势，重观赏轻实际，重数量轻质量的官场弊病，自然也很难在教育领域幸免。所以，要问“提高博士质量的对策”是什么，在我看

来，只能是，为博士教育“去权力化”。

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博士教育，应还其精英本色（肖畅）

国务院学位委员会、教育部、人事部 9 月 28 日下发通知，要求开展博士质量调查工作，以期全面评价博士研究生教育的发展状况，分析影响博士质量的相关因素，总结博士研究生培养的经验和问题，提出进一步提高博士质量的对策。

博士教育居于高等教育的塔尖，应该说代表了一个国家的最高教育水平。从学位制度的诞生、导师制的确立，博士教育就一直以精英教育的面貌出现。博士质量的好坏，也一直是人们评判大学学术水平的标准之一。但目前中国博士水平整体不佳、“博士质量下滑”等现象，是不争的事实。提高博士质量，类似的呼声近年来不断增多。

相比于欧美国家来说，中国的博士教育起步的确很晚。1981 年中国大学正式实行学位制度，1982 年有了中国的第一批博士生。如此算来，中国的博士教育发展还不到 30 年。但是，据学者丁东回忆，“20 年前，中国博士生导师的含金量是很高的。连一些一流学者，都不敢申请博士点。”而所培养的博士，“以后均处于各学科的前沿。”可见，虽然起步晚，但早期的博士质量很高，并不存在“提高质量”的问题。

博士教育走到今天，质量不升反降，博士自身的精英色彩也逐渐黯淡，这是令人尴尬的退步。单从数量来说，近年来的博士数量大有膨胀之势。据统计，1998 年，我国的在校博士生为 5 万人；2002 年为 12 万人； 2004 年博士、硕士研究生的招生规模为 33 万人。相比于 1982 年中国毕业的 6 个博士来说，这组数字可谓无比庞大。不到 30 年时间，我国的博士数量就已接近于美国的水平。但是，我国的大学发展并非已达到发达国家水平，甚至清华、北大等国内顶尖学府在世界排名中并不入流。如此快速增加博士数量，很难说是正常的。

细细剖析，这一数量快速翻滚的博士群，又非全部属于精英教学的对象。博士教育起步之晚，以致很多博导自身都是没有博士学历的。到如今，很多博导级的教授在指导学业的同时，自己也在攻读博士学位。一些大学为了能申请到更多的博士点，也纷纷鼓励旗下的老师读个博士。另外，社会的一些“成功人士”们，出于各种需要也都流行读“回笼”博士。在就业的压力面前，很多学生也选择读博而继续留在学校。考试的量化标准下，能不能读博，并不在于有无学术潜质；而论文答辩，也没有欧美大学那样的严明程序。博士质量的下降、数量的增多，自然在情理之中。

虽然现在很多国家的博士教育走出了大学教师培养的模式，但无可否认的是，博士教育一直都是一种精英教育。如果放开门槛、大规模招生的现状不改，要提升博士质量不仅不可能，而且也没有多大必要。博士本身并非要成为一种行业人才，也并没有必要去面对人力市场的各种需求。博士的教育，至少要保证他们的学术、科研水平，而非被一系列量化标准绑定的合格的“教育产品”。如果博士自身的精神色彩不在了，无论怎样提升质量，也都无济于事。

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NECINA Partner Events

NEACP: New England Association of Chinese Professionals - The 30th Annual Conference 2007

- Description: see details on http://www.neacp.org/
- Time: 9:00AM - 5:15PM, Saturday, October 27, 2007
- Venue: Shillman Hall, Northeastern University, 115 Forsyth Street, Classroom Building, Boston
- Price: $20 before 10/10, $25 after.
- Registration : Online registration required at http://www.neacp.org/
- Sponsor: New England Association of Chinese Professionals

SACB: Spotlight on Women's Research at MIT - Connections, Collaborations, Community

Description: The final event of the MIT Alumnae Leadership Series 2007 brings a focus to research conducted and driven by women throughout the MIT community, including students, faculty and alumnae. The program will include brief talks on "Navigating MIT to Find Research of Interest and What to Do When You Find It," moderated by Donna Good, CEO, Center for Women and Enterprise and a companion poster session spotlighting

exciting research currently underway within the MIT community. Whether you are a researcher or entrepreneur, the panel discussion will help direct efforts at finding and capitalizing on research throughout and beyond, the MIT community and a poster session will provide a peek into some of the current research and an opportunity to meet the researchers face to face.

- Time: October 17, 2007;
  6:00-7:30 Poster session and reception,
  7:30-9:00 Panel discussion
- Venue: MIT Broad Institute, 7 Cambridge Center (Main Street and Ames Street), Cambridge , MA
- Price: SACB, AMITA or partner organization members $30; Non-members of SACB, AMITA or partner organizations $40; Current students (MIT, Babson , Simmons) $10
- Registration: http://alum.mit.edu/wl
- Organizer: MIT Sloan Alumni Club of Boston (SACB), the Association of MIT Alumnae (AMITA), the MIT Alumni Association, and the MIT Sloan Alumni Office.

SACB: Winning More and Losing Less by Getting Out of Our Own Way
Description: During her 30-year career as a Professional Problem-Solver, author and lecturer, Riva Poor found that the hardest, most intractable problems revolved around self-sabotaging behavior. She also found that all of us, even the most successful exhibit some elements of self-defeat. Based on this hypothesis, Riva created a procedure for eliminating self-defeat, which she refined and tested on hundreds of clients. Her clients found the procedure so simple and reliable that they dubbed it "Riva's Recipe." In this meeting Riva will distribute her one-page Recipe and illustrate its use. You'll come away with a tool to make your professional and personal lives even more successful

- Time: November 8, 2007; 6:30-9:00 PM., Session starts at 7:00 PM
- Venue: MIT Sloan , Room E51-315, Cambridge , MA
- Price: SACB or Partner Organization Members $20; Non-Members of SACB or Partner Organizations $35; Current MIT Students $15.
- Registration: SmarTrans [https://alum.mit.edu/smarTrans/officer-view/EventView.dyn?action=view&eventID=15601&groupID=981]
- Organizer: MIT Sloan Alumni Club of Boston (SACB)

Overseas Chinese-American Entrepreneurs Association (OCEAN) - MBA Training Program
Description: OCEAN is to kick off its seventh MBA Training Program starting from 10/27/2008. OCEAN has been very successful in organizing this Business Administration Training Program and has trained more than 200 entrepreneurs and professionals in the past six years. This is a "can't miss" opportunity in your life. There are many unique features of this training program that regular MBA classes do not have. Class lectures are in English, but a lot of difficult terms are explained in Chinese. All professors are from prestigious US universities. These Chinese-American professors have studied the Chinese economy extensively and will give an interesting comparison between China and the USA in many different respects. You will get an excellent networking opportunity with classmates who have similar enthusiasm in exploring new opportunities, improving leadership skills and maximizing personal impact and capability in their career.

See program details at http://www.ocean-usa.org/education/

- Date: 10/27/2007 - 3/31/2008
- Time: Saturday except holidays, 9:00am-5:00pm
- Place : MIT campus (Classroom informed by email)
- Cost: $1,800.00 for self-paid students, $2,200.00 for corporate sponsored students. 5% discount for NECINA members.
- Sponsoring Organization: Overseas Chinese-American Entrepreneurs Association
- Register : http://www.ocean-usa.org/education/
- Contact: Tel: 617-909-0199 Email: edu@ocean-usa.org.

Seminar from The EMC Asian Circle
"From Geek to Chic: Managing Your Career Successfully in the US"

The EMC Asian Circle, in joint collaboration with is announcing a new career development

course offering.
As a practicing manager in the high-tech industry, David Lum will share his insights as a manager of technical professionals to help you understand how you can move your career forward, both on a macro- and a micro-level. His seminar will also cover the specific issues that Asian-Americans and Asian immigrants have with career management challenges in the US. To make it even more meaningful, this seminar will also focus very heavily on specific and highly practical tips and suggestions (homework!) to really get your career moving forward. The seminar is targeted for all Asian employees and non-Asian technical employees (engineers, technicians, etc), but open to all.

- Date: October 19, 2007
- Time: 9:00 AM - 12:30 PM
- Place: 176 South Street, Hopkinton, Panthers (176-A2-54)
- Instructor: David Lum
- Price: free for NECINA members (limited to 15 people)
- Sponsors: EMC Asian Circle, Global Education/Mercer Road
- Register: Send RSVP to dayong.li@necina.org by Oct. 16.

Motorola Asian Business Council (ABC): Organized for Success
This afternoon Session is targeted for current and future leaders of any affinity/diversity group, corporate leaders, and executive sponsors of company diversity programs.

- Date: October 19, 2007
- Time: 2:00 AM - 4:00 PM
- Place: 176 South Street, Hopkinton, Panthers (176-A2-54)
- Instructor: David Lum
- Price: free for NECINA members (limited to 15 people)
- Sponsors: EMC Asian Circle, Global Education/Mercer Road

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大陆导师疲于应付 博士质量低根在硕士太多太滥？

国务院学位委员会、教育部、人事部 9 月 28 日下发通知,要求开展博士质量调查工作,以期全面评价博士研究生教育的发展状况,分析影响博士质量的相关因素,总结博士研究生培养的经验和问题,提出进一步提高博士质量的对策。(见 9 月 29 日新华网)

《通知》说:"随着研究生教育的快速发展,进一步提高博士质量已成为当前我们面临的主要任务。"近年来博士质量不高的原因固然很多、很复杂,但是我以为,博士质量不高与硕士质量不高关系密切。

自 1999 年以来,研究生以每年 35%的速度递增,1998 年,全国在校硕士生为 15 万人,可到 2005 年,全国在校研究生数量就将近 100 万。学生数量陡然增加, 导师数量却增加很少, 生多师少的矛盾十分突出。一个导师带十几个学生,甚至带几十个也不罕见。以前的一对一教学模式无法实施, 只能像本科生教学一样的大班上课了。2004 年 11 月,《中国青年报》以"研究生盲目扩招,答辩导师认不出自己学生"为标题,披露了有些导师和研究生关系的疏远和陌生,在答辩会上,这些导师竟然叫不出自己学生的名字。由于指导的研究生过多,答辩前夕的一个月导师看论文"看得嘴唇发紫"。

学生数量的陡然增加让导师疲于应付,学校的实验条件有限也不能满足学生的实验和研究需要,致使学生的课题研究无法正常进行,有的实验只能两个人或者多人合伙进行,一个人只能研究一部分,或者合作一个课题;有的是在实验条件不具备的情况下勉强完成的,质量自然大打折扣了;有的是在其他研究单位进行,导师鞭长莫及,质量自然无法控制。学生论文的质量也

不高，有的论文甚至是复制、粘贴下完成的。一位毕业的研究生说:"现在GOOGLE多方便啊,关键词一打,什么材料都有了,不像以前,导师一眼就能看出来是不是抄的,而且我写的论文题目是自己定的,导师从来没研究过,怎么能看出来?"

脱产硕士质量不高,在职硕士质量更令人担忧。眼下，硕士研究生教育类型较多，每所学校都在争抢研究生教育这块蛋糕，除了无限膨胀的脱产研究生数量外，还大量扩招在职研究生。在职研究生的学习时间一般不能保障,学生因无经费、无人指导写出的论文质量能高吗?有的学校甚至出现只要学生交钱就能让学生顺利毕业的现象。

中国教育部哲学社会科学研究重大攻关项目"中国教育与人力资源问题研究"课题组日前公布了《中国教育与人力资源发展报告(2005-2006)》。调查显示，有56.9%的硕士生导师和47.8%的博士生导师认为研究生质量在下降。研究生质量下降的现实有目共睹,到了不得不重视的时候了。只有提高硕士研究生的质量，博士质量才有保障，正如没有良好的基础怎能盖出万丈高楼? 因此,在对博士质量进行调查的同时,也需要对硕士质量进行调查,以制订针对性措施,真正为国家建设、经济发展提供强有力的人才支持。

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MBA教育陷入同质化 中国127所高校获批办学

（人民网记者沈文敏）时下，众多媒体正在热烈讨论国内MBA院校的理念、口号与特色十分接近，各界亦关注着MBA教育质量参差不齐及竞争白热化所带来的质疑。中国的MBA教育究竟该如何走下去？

中国的MBA教育自1991年只有9所高校，94名学生，发展到今天有127所高校获批准举办MBA项目，全国MBA在读学生人数更是超过2万人。单在2007年，新批的MBA院校便有31所。再加上各个获教育部批准与未获批准的中外合作及国外MBA项目，我国的MBA教育的发展令人惊叹。同时，MBA的竞争也已十分激烈。人们发现很多的MBA项目越来越相像，如果把这些项目的高校名称拿走，很难分辨出它们原来是来自哪里。在这种差异化不高的情况下，这些MBA项目的市场定位也变得十分接近。最后，在供应大量增加下，竞争变得不合理的激烈。在上海，更有多达10所高校在举办MBA项目，这种竞争激烈程度更为明显。

在近日由《世界经理人周刊》发布的“2007年中国最具发展潜力的MBA排行榜”中。上海大学的GLMBA（国际＋本土）项目出人意料地获得了首位。作为一家来自地方院校的后来者，上海大学GLMBA的教育理念是要致力于培养社会及商界可信赖及共事的GlobalLocal人才，使学生成为“立足中国，放眼世界”（Think “Global”, Act“Local”）的商界精英及良好企业公民（Community Leader），并拥有良好的“做人，做事，做学问”的“全人”综合素质。

就读MBA不仅学习如何经商，也要提高道德修养，上海大学的MBA项目将学员的道德评定列入了学分考核，不合格者不能毕业。

“之所以设立道德伦理发展这一课程，是因为我们意识到在现代商业社

会中，要做好事情，不仅要有专业精神，还应学会做人，对社会有责任心和道德感。”上大教育管理研究院相关负责人透露，该课程分为两部分，一是道德伦理规范的课堂学习，另外是学员日常行为的表现。为此，学院还专门设立了一个 3 人“道德评定小组”，将学员就读期间的行为表现记录下来，结合相关的道德标准，给予评分。“我们道德评定的标准，不仅在于日常行为规范，还重点考察学员是否对班级集体、乃至社会的贡献和责任感。”据悉，上海大学是目前国内 MBA 项目中较早推行“道德学分”的。

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国家统计局最新统计: 中国城市建设数据报告

城市社会保障体系：２００６年中国地级及以上城市（包括市辖县）基本养老保险参保人数１２９３３万人，基本医疗保险参保人数１４０５０万人，失业保险参保人数１０３５３万人，分别占全国就业人员总数的１６．９％、１８．４％和１３．６％，分别比２００２年提高了４．８个、５．８个和０．９个百分点。

城市社会公共服务功能：２００６年中国地级及以上城市（不包括市辖县）拥有医院、卫生院２０９０２个，床位数１７９万张，比２００２年增加１７万张；医生９６万人，比２００２年增加１３万人，极大地解决了城镇居民就医难问题；拥有社会福利院８２３２个，床位数５９万张，分别比２００２年增长８．９％和５３．５％。

城市教育文化体育娱乐事业：２００６年中国地级及以上城市（不包括市辖县）高等学校达１８０７所，高等专任教师１００万人，高等在校学生１６６９万人，成人高等在校学生５０７万人，分别比２００２年增长３２．８％、６９．７％、８９．３倍和０．１％。拥有影剧院２３２２座，公共图书馆藏书量３７９１２万册，人均图书馆藏书量由２００２年０．９０册增加到１．０３册，体育场（馆）达３万个。

社会治安状况：２００６年中国地级及以上城市（不包括市辖县）每１０万人中交通事故死亡人数由２００２年的１１人减少到９人，每１０万人中刑事案件立案数由２００２年的６１０件下降到５５１件。据２００６年１１月国家统计局组织的第六次“全国群众安全感抽样调查”结果显示，９２％的被调查者认为“很安全、安全或基本安全”。（记者 周英峰）

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警讯：中国经济有"三高"症

香港《经济导报》报道，景学成近日在“中国金融衍生品高峰论坛”上表示，在居民收入水平提高，经济总量较快增长的当下，中国宏观经济运行呈现上述“三高”状况。，中国宏观经济运行呈现“三高”：高房价、高股价、高 CPI，就像现代都市人患上高血压、高血脂、高胆固醇的“富贵病”，在内部结构上出现失衡。目前需要解决两个问题：一是稳定金融市场的波动，二是从生产的根本环节上稳定经济运行。

景认为，在以流动性过剩为主要标志的此轮通胀中，资产价格先行飙升成为有目共睹的事实。通货膨胀出现是因为什么？问题焦点放在猪肉价格上“非常滑稽”。“现在人们都讲营养配比，猪肉的胆固醇高，大家相对吃得比较少，为什么还出了问题？因为养猪是要玉米、粮食的，但这些粮食最后被调去干了什么？城里汽车开得火，油价贵了，玉米就被调去做乙醇燃料了，结果把猪的饲料夺走了。这个例子是不是提示经济运行中出现了其它方面的压力？”景学成认为，经济越发展各方面因素应该越协调，通胀问题是经济运行的质量指标，只盯住猪肉涨价问题不放“十分可笑”。

景学成强调，“那些有房有产的富人可能对物价上涨没什么感觉，但是很多老百姓明显感到生活的压力在增大，猪肉虽然吃得起，但吃得心疼。而且无论如何，房子是买不起的。”他反复说，“对于物价上涨不可掉以轻心，不可轻言物价最坏也就在什么水平上。与其把这个问题看得轻一点，不如看得重一点，问题或轻或重，但我们必须要有一个前瞻性的认识，以便采取对策。”

景学成指出，现在中国远期交易的不完善制约了国家调节通胀的能力。他说：“我们远远没有建立风险市场，如果发展起商品期货、金融期货，可能对于控制通货膨胀有一定的好处，所以发展商品期货市场、股指期货市场可以缓解流动性过剩，控制通货膨胀的程度，减轻货币集中在某一个领域，或者某几个领域所造成的压力。”

景学成认为：“银行内部的流动性不算严重，央行也完全能对付，但当来自外部的流动性，比如贸易顺差过大、企业和居民收入增长等，就不是货币政策能解决的了。”他表

示，目前要解决两个问题：一是稳定金融市场的波动，二是从生产的根本环节上稳定经济运行。这些仅靠央行货币政策无法根本解决，人们提出的很多调控思路都仅仅照顾了一个方面，它们到底有多大影响力，研究者尚未下过苦功夫。

比如，美国减息，中国加息，一加一减之间刺激更多的国际热钱涌入中国市场，增加通胀压力，于是人民币加速升值的观点不断涌现。但究竟人民币升值多少合适？并会带来什么影响？以及究竟通过社会财富分配提高人们收入到什么程度带来的通胀是可以承受的？这都没有一个彻底的、全面的模型测算.

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Five Reasons Politicians Hate Us

By PETER ONEAR

As a government-relations officer, I actually talk to people who dislike higher education.

Most of you don't. You talk to colleagues and family members, students and a few alumni. Your neighbor. Pretty unlikely any of those people dislike higher education. (Well, maybe your neighbor, if you've borrowed his snow shovel and haven't returned it.)

Anyway, many politicians do not like higher education and don't mind telling me so on a regular basis. They wouldn't mind telling you, either, as long as you're not from their districts. When I hear a rant against academe, I've learned to make a certain odd clicking sound with my teeth that gives the impression that I, too, dislike higher education without actually having to admit to it. That clicking sound is similar to a squirrel on a tree limb mocking my dog's attempt to climb up.

I can think of five reasons why politicians hate us:

Tenure (of course). Let's just rename it. Politicians rail at me about the absurdity of tenure. Yet the same politicians give a thumbs up to union lobbyists promoting work guarantees for industrial plant employees.

Politicians prefer workers to be employed for long periods of time. Those workers raise stable families and are consistent taxpayers -- sort of like faculty members who have tenure. So from now on, let's not say that certain faculty members have tenure, let's just say they have "long-term work guarantees."

Lack of accountability. Politicians like to measure things. To be precise, politicians like to have institutions that receive truckloads of money be at least minimally accountable for that money. I'm told that back about 1949 some university president was able to convince politicians that higher education had the state's best interests in mind and to just trust that university presidents would always spend that money wisely. Over time, that trust has evaporated.

Grass cutting. Please, if you love higher education (and why else would you be reading this), don't cut your grass on a weekday afternoon. I know that the faculty-are-goofing-off cliché is the oldest in the book. But all politicians swear that they have received reports of faculty members mowing their grass on weekdays. And that means government-relations officers will have to explain, once again, that while the rest of the world is asleep, those same faculty members are writing brilliant research papers.

The president's salary. Of course, we know our presidents don't make nearly the same salary as corporate CEO's. Nevertheless, our executives do make a lot of money and have conspicuous perks (like living in some of the nicest houses in town for free). Politicians tend not to pound on that topic too much. Not nearly as much as the local newspaper will. Nevertheless, given the meager salary most politicians receive, it's still a thorn in the side.

Other sources of revenue. Public and private colleges and universities receive money from a multitude of sources including tuition, fees, alumni gifts, foundation investments, on-campus commercial ventures like bookstores and restaurants, research grants, parking tickets, the list goes on and on. Politicians should like that because it reduces how much institutions need in public subsidies.

But that's not the way it works. Politicians don't like the fact that higher education is, to some degree, free from being a slave to political largesse. So, politicians end up meddling in higher-

education financial matters, such as legislating tuition rates or complaining that the college union's pizza parlor unfairly competes with the privately owned pizzeria across the street. And God forbid a politician drives on your campus and gets a parking ticket (except, of course, if he or she is illegally parked in a handicapped spot).

Most politicians have resigned themselves to the fact that higher education won't ever really change. That is the good news for government-relations officers because we are seldom put on the spot of saying to a politician: "Let me look into that tenure thing for you." Politicians also are loathed to be labeled anti-education. Education, after all, is viewed as a good thing in most voters' minds.

But the bad news for government-relations officers is that the old clichés -- bashing tenure and grumbling about grass cutting on weekdays -- just won't go away.

Maybe that's because higher education promotes its own set of clichés about politicians. They're dumb. (They're actually smart, and most of them are college educated.) They're corrupt. (They're generally honest, and higher education would be wise to replicate some of their ethical standards.) They've been in office too long. (Some have, but in this era of term limits, the turnover is frequent.)

As a government-relations officer, I navigate between those extremes. I like to think of myself as Odysseus sailing between Scylla and Charybdis. Perhaps that's a little pretentious. All right, a lot pretentious. Still, between the worlds of politics and higher education there is a lot of misunderstanding and it will take more than the efforts of a few government-relations officers to eventually find a comfortable middle ground for everyone.

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岛内调查显示，台湾半数科技人才想西进大陆

台湾一〇四人力银行调查发现，台湾面临对岸强烈的竞争，有五成科技人表达西进意愿。其中软件网络业、光电光学产业及电脑和消费性电子产业，人才愿意西进的比率都超过五成。

据台湾《经济日报》报道，一〇四人力银行与数字时代杂志发布《员工分红费用化与科技人职场动态》调查，半数高科技工作受访者愿意西进。从产业角度分析，软件网络业(百分之五十三点七)、光电光学产业(百分之五十三点四)和电脑及消费性电子产业(百分之五十一点九)的人才西进意愿皆超过五成；反观电子零组件业、电讯通信业、及半导体业人才，前进大陆就职的意愿则较为保守。

有趣的是，年薪愈高者，西进大陆意愿愈强，像是年薪超过新台币一百二十一万元以上的科技上班族，愿意到大陆就职的意愿就高达百分之六十五。

调查显示，想前进大陆的科技人主要是“看好大陆发展潜力”(百分之六十五点九)及“未来两岸人才必会竞争，先卡位为上策”(百分之四十四点六)；不愿西进的人则是考虑到“家庭、朋友”(百分之六十三点六)因素，和“台湾工作环境较佳”(百分之四十点四)。

美国科学家称合成新的生命体 拥有人工 DNA

美国著名基因科学家克雷格.文特尔表示，他利用在实验室里制造的化学物质，制成了一种合成染色体。文特尔说，他的研究对自然科学史具有重大意义，显示人类已从了解基因序列的阶段跃升至有能力编写基因。他希望这项突破有助于开发新能源，以对抗全球暖化现象。

一个由文特尔召集、诺贝尔医学奖得主汉密尔顿.史密斯领导的二十人精英小组首次制出了这组合成染色体，染色体含有三百八十一个基因、五十八万个碱基对(base pair)的基因密码，研究员配制了多种化学物质，费尽心力最终将其驳成。

新生命体拥有人工 DNA

这组染色体的 DNA 序列基本上参照一种名为生殖支原体(Mycoplasma Genitalium)的细菌。研究员把它的 DNA 序列简化了五分之一，只剩下足以维持生命的基本部分。他们完成了上述合成染色体后，为它涂上墨水，使其外形鲜明，并为它取了 Mycoplasma laboratorium(即“实验室合成支原体”)的名字。

研究小组已把这组染色体植入一个活菌细胞中，估计该细胞将会被新染色体控制，成为一个近乎全新的生命体。而他们此前曾成功把一种细菌的基因体植入另一种细菌的细胞内，进行了一次物种转换。文特尔表示有“百分百的信心”他们可以依样画葫芦。

这个新生命体的细胞自我复制和新陈代谢的能力，要视乎接受移植的细胞的分子机理而定，因此该生命体将不至于变成彻头彻尾的合成生命。不过它将会拥有人工的 DNA，而 DNA 不但负责控制细胞运作，而且是生物的基础材料。

文特尔强调：“我们将从读取基因序列阶段跃升到有能力编写，这将赋予我们做一些从前从未想过的事情的能力。”

道德风险需加管制

加拿大生物伦理学组织 ETC 集团主席穆尼表示，文特尔正在发明“一种几乎可以制造任何东西的基本体”。他说：“它可以制成新药，有益于人类，也可以制造生化武器，对人类生命构成巨大威胁。”

文特尔预计将在加州圣迭戈科学院的年会上公布他的研究成果。在实验完成前，研究小组已经对其作出了道德检讨，并“认为这是有益的科学研究”。此前外界已忧虑文特尔会为合成细菌申请专利，这项研究的进展势将使争议加剧。

文特尔相信，只要当局加以适当管制，制造设计基因组的技术未来可能会带来非常可观的裨益，譬如用来制造人们目前意想不到的替代能源，像纯粹用蔗糖分解的丁烷和丙烷，或者创造出能吸收二氧化碳的细菌，以舒缓全球暖化。

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UCLA Center for Chinese Studies： eNewsletter (10/8)

Dear friends:

We were glad to see such a healthy turnout for Professor Lan Dizhi's talk this past Thursday. This coming week brings lectures on an early medieval capital of China and on an influential Tang dynasty anthology of poetry. Many of you will also be interested in attending tomorrow night's opera performance of *Dream of the Red Mansions* and, a week from today, the annual meeting of the Western Branch of the American Oriental Society, to be held at UC Irvine.

Best wishes,

David Schaberg, Yunxiang Yan, Richard Gunde, and the Center staff
http://www.international.ucla.edu/china/events/index.asp?action=monthview

Upcoming Events

The Ye Capital: A New Departure in Urban Design in Early Medieval China

A talk by XU GUANGJI
Wednesday, October 10, 2007

4:00 PM - 5:30 PM
10383 Bunche Hall
learn more about this event »
http://www.international.ucla.edu/china/events/index.asp?action=monthview

The *Heyue yingling ji* in the History of Tang Poetry

A talk by PAUL KROLL
Thursday, October 11, 2007
4:00 PM - 5:30 PM
10383 Bunche Hall
learn more about this event »
http://www.international.ucla.edu/china/events/index.asp?action=monthview

New Chinese Cinema

Presented by the UCLA Film & Television Archive
Screenings, including films from Hong Kong & Taiwan, through October 26
learn more about this event » http://www.international.ucla.edu/china/events/index.asp?action=monthview

Extramural Events

Meeting of the Western Branch of the American Oriental Society

Friday, October 12, & Saturday, October 13, 2007
8:30 AM - 7:00 PM
135 Humanities Building, University of California, Irvine
learn more about this event »
http://www.international.ucla.edu/china/events/index.asp?action=monthview

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中國高等教育總規模五年翻倍

二 00 一年到二 00 六年五年間，中國各類高等教育發展迅速，總規模超過兩千五百萬人，翻了近一倍，毛入學率達到百分之二十二，初步實現高等教育大眾化。

近年來，中國高等教育開始注重順應人才市場要求，普通本專科招生結構有所優化。二 00 六年的招生改變了近年來工學專業比重持續下降的勢頭，一些與先進製造業和現代服務業相關的專業招生快速增長，而一些供過於求專業招生的增長率則大幅下調。

與此同時，針對家庭經濟困難學生的高校及中職資助政策體系建設取得明顯成效。截至二 00 七年三月，全國累計審批國家助學貸款人數逾三百萬人，銀行累計審批合同金額二百六十六億元人民幣。

在此期間，作為中國教育發展“重中之重”的農村義務教育，被全面納入公共財政保障範圍，“上學難、上學貴”問題現已基本得到解決。新機制的實施不僅全面免除了教育學雜費，並且對中西部家庭經濟困難學生免費提供教科書並補助寄宿生生活費，“農村中小學現代遠端教育工程”、“農村中小學危房改造工程”等一系列重大舉措，極大改善了貧困地區的義務教育辦學條件。

此外，全國教育系統廣泛開展多種形式的成人教育和培訓，服務于企業人力資源開發、社會主義新農村建設以及勞動者技能和素質的提高。二 00 六年全國共掃除文盲一百六十五萬人，各類教育機構進修培訓等非學歷教育的註冊學員五千八百萬人次，其中有一千四百三十萬人次通過各種證書培訓

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温元凯：高考造就大批能力不足学生

“高考只能证明学生的考试能力，却不能证明其他能力。”中国著名经济学家温元凯做客武汉商贸职业学院时表示，当下大学毕业生不适应社会已成普遍现象，反映出现

行高考制度急需改革。

高考造就大批能力不足的学生

有一份全国调查显示，大学毕业生一次性就业率不到 50%。与企业打交道多年，温元凯听得最多的评价是“大学生能力不够，好高骛远。”这也说明，从小到大，学生最被看重的是学习成绩，而忽略了其他能力的培养。

温元凯称，领导力、创造力、协调力、社会实践力也应该是评价学生高考成绩的四大要素，考试分数充其量只占总成绩的 60%。他建议中国不妨借鉴西方，分数是项参考，考生的综合能力也很关键。

大学生在校创业九成会失败

当下大学生自主创业已成高校里一道亮丽的风景，这些校园“小老板”也比他人更早掘得人生“第一桶金”。但温元凯对这股自主创业潮并不看好，当好的机会降临，尝试一下不是不可以，但盲目追随创业风并非好事，“大学生在校期间自主创业 90%将会失败。”

他不看好的理由是：大学生的经验、能力都不够。创业是走上社会上的事情，将来的路还长得很，不急于现在挣钱。在学校就应该珍惜青春、好好读书。

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Cyber-Enabled Discovery and Innovation Workshop (11/1)

Dear Colleagues;

On Thursday, November 1, 2007, SAMSI will hold a one-day informational workshop on NSF's new Cyber-Enabled Discovery and Innovation (CDI) initiative. NSF's total funding request for CDI for FY2008-12 is $750M, so it is particularly important for the statistical and mathematical communities to become involved in this initiative.

CDI is a broad program that aims to develop "a new generation of computationally based discovery concepts and tools to deal with complex, data-rich, and interacting systems." This includes such statistically- and mathematically-connected areas as knowledge extraction from large data sets, complex systems and emergent phenomena, computational experimentation, virtual environments, and education in computational discovery.

The SAMSI website http://www.samsi.info/workshops/2007cdi-intro200711.shtml provides additional information about the initiative and the workshop. The purposes of the workshop are to disseminate information about CDI (NSF representatives will be present), to provide a forum for discussion of potential research directions under the initiative, and to provide an opportunity for contacts that could lead to the formation of research groups and proposals.

If you wish to attend this workshop, please apply at the website. Note that spaces are limited, so please apply as soon as possible.

If you, or someone you know, might be interested in presenting research challenges that could form the basis of a collaborative CDI proposal, please contact Jim Berger (berger@samsi.info) directly; we can arrange a phone chat to discuss whether this could be presented at the workshop as an opportunity for a CDI research collaboration.

I apologize for the short lead-time on this, but the solicitation was just released on Monday, so we have to move quickly.

Sincerely,

James Berger
Director of SAMSI

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公派留学生归国两年后怎么留住？ 东方早报 陈蓉霞

教育部网站发布由教育部和财政部联合制定的文件，对公派出国的留学研究生作出规定，要求他们在学成后，必须回国服务两年，否则就得偿还所有的资助费用，并支付 30%的违约金。从道义上讲，一个由国家资助的留学生，当然有责任和义务在学成之后为国服务。我们对此表示肯定。但同时，我们也不得不看到，根据今年 4 月中国社科院发表的《2007 年全球政治与安全报告》，从 1978 年改革开放至 2006 年年底，中国公派加自费的出国留学总人数为 106 万，而归国人员却只有 27.5 万。中国目前成为全球人才外流最严重的国家。因此，结合教育部和财政部的这个最新规定，我们不得不思考，为什么一些留学生不愿回国服务？如果出于履行强制规定，两年服务期满了之后，仍留不住人心怎么办？

留学生不愿回国服务，有人认为这是人品问题。我们则认为，更重要的是安居乐业的环境。

众所周知，自改革开放之初，提出“尊重知识，尊重人才”之后，对人才的尊重蔚然成风。今天，引进人才，留住人才已成为各科研生产单位的常识，财大气粗者，甚至不惜以巨额高薪吸引海内外专家学者来领衔担当重要职位。但为什么还有更为巨量的人才滞留海外呢？当然，此中原因复杂，也并非全是国内政策不到位的责任，但我们有责任把国内人才环境搞好。我们仍应反思，吸引人才与深化改革是分不开的。

历史地看，“尊重人才”的提出，有其特定背景。当走出那段非常时期之后，有些认识显然没有与时俱进，“尊重人才”出现做表面文章的情况。比如，在一些人看来，人才只不过是在填写各类表格之时的博士头衔(洋博士更好)，于本单位的门面，是镀金镏银，同时也突出自己在引进人才方面的政绩。在这背后，谈不上对人才的实质性尊重。比如在高校，在关键性决策上，一锤定音的是行政部门还是教授一方？是后者；收入分配更多是倾向于第一线的教师还是大大小小的行政官员？是前者；一个没有任何行政头衔的教授的话语权，与一个具备了行政头衔的教授相比，有天壤之别。如此情况下，一个人才，在熬过两年之后，是继续从事研究，还是也需要行政头衔放大话语权？更或者再出国寻找机会？何去何从，他能不做出一个理性人该有的理性选择？现在国内高校对于教师的科研成果，普遍如美国大学那样，具有硬性的数量规定，每年必须发表多少字数的论文著作，必须申请得到多少基金资助等等。且不论这样的科研制度是否就是一种最佳设计，这样的制度到了国内以后，洋和尚的“经”却被念歪了。我们这里，掌控科研基金审批权的大多是行政部门，成果认定也离不开行政部门的拍板。至于杂志、出版社等级的审定走的也是行政运作模式。据《社会学家茶座》(21 辑)王勋的文章“美国大学的终身教职制度”介绍，其中对教授的各项评估要求都是以“同行评议”作为标准的。同行评议则意味着教授可以自我把关，若说尊重，还有比这更到位的形式？

人才，就是有特定专长的人。必须明确认识到，他们首先应该是“人”，而不只是可供“使用”的“人才”。因为“人才”在非专业领域，仍然以普通人身份出现，而专业领域只是一个人生活的一部分，很难设想，一个人的一部分被尊重，而另一部分被社会忽视。因此，合理的办法，还是先尊重普通人，在此基础上，尊重“人才”。

近几年，留学生回国数量一直在增加，这里有中国经济崛起带来的机会吸引力，大量归国人员落在中外资企业中，发挥着才能，而作为高级人才“蓄水池”的高校在人才竞争中却缺乏这种吸引力。如果环境未改善，人才归国服务两年后，他们会作何选择呢？

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财务担保不明确 细数美国留学拒签三大缘由

据美国官方数据显示，2006-2007 学年申请赴美留学的中国学生同比增加了 18%，同期的签证通过率也高达 88%。为吸引更多中国学生赴美深造，美驻中国各使领馆正在积极采取措施以加快学生签证的审批进程。在此留美形势一片大好的背景下，还有不少学生由于种种原因而遗憾地遭到拒签。由此，我们特请荣获市出国留学诚信服务机构称号的外服留学美国专家组，就其中的主要原因为读者作进一步探究。外服留学还将于 8 月 11 日举办美国留学特别接待日活动，届时资深专家团队将携手美国名校代表为与会者提供详细的个案咨询。

拒签理由之一：移民倾向

外服留学的专家明确指出，在面签被拒的案例中，申请人有移民倾向是最常见的理由之一。申请人在面签时除了要准备合情合理的学习计划和毕业后的打算外，必须向签证官证明本人无移民倾向。最好的方法就是主动向签证官显示本人在国内有牢不可分的“约束力”。专家建议可以从以下几方面来体现这种“约束力”：

■在国内拥有自己的不动产、银行存款、汽车等大宗生活资料，或拥有自己的公司。

■在国内拥有稳定职业，可以请单位开具证明为其在留学期间留职停薪，学成回国后欢迎继续加盟工作。

■出示相关文件证明其在国内有难以割舍的家庭和社会关系，本人非常热爱家人和亲朋好友，毕业后将回国与他们团聚。

但外服专家补充说明，签证官的职责就是把非移民倾向的申请人从有移民倾向的申请人中筛选出来，遵循“自由心证”的原则。因此即使材料准备得很充分，也不乏被拒的可能。

拒签理由之二：财务担保不明确

通常申请美国留学签证需要提供“足以涵盖学生求学期间所有费用”的资金担保，并且要求资金有效期在 6 个月以上。目前有相当比例的拒签案例就是由于申请人所提供资金担保不符合相关规定。

外服专家解释，由于美国地域辽阔，为数众多的院校分布在各州，无论是学费还是生活费差异十分显著。一般公立大学的年学费在 1-1.8 万美元（约人民币 8-14.5 万元），而好的私立大学可达 4 万美元（约人民币 32 万员）或更高。小城镇的年生活费约 6000 美元（约人民币 4.8 万元），而大城市要超过 1 万美元（约人民币 8 万元）。因此每一位申请人要根据自己申请院校和报读课程的实际情况来确定资金担保的数额。从理论上讲，资金担保越充足获签把握就越大，并且要确保资金存期达到 6 个月以上。

拒签理由之三：提供虚假材料

对于任何国家的签证审核，申请材料的真实性都是条不可违越的高压线，美国也不例外。但外服留学专家称，仍然有不少学生因为提供各种各样的虚假材料而遭到拒签。比如为了达到签证所规定的资金担保要求，伪造银行票据；为了隐瞒在美亲属信息，采用假身份文件等。他郑重告诫大家，其实美国留学申请被拒并不可怕，完全可以通过弥补后二签甚至三签通过。但一旦是因为提供虚假材料被拒则相当严重，可以说基本断送了今后获签的可能性。

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China willing to host 2018 World Cup

China has shown its will to host the 2018 World Cup as Xie Yalong, Chinese Football Association's (CFA) vice president made a positive statement on the FIFA press conference in Shanghai on Saturday, one day before the final match of the Women's World Cup 2007.

It's the first time that a senior official from the CFA made it clear on such an important occasion.

"We've noticed that FIFA president Mr Blatter's compliment to China's organizing ability and we highly appreciate that," said Xie.

"The CFA has been keeping a positive attitude for hosting the Men's World Cup. We're now trying to study some details with FIFA with regards to the bidding process, and are making strong efforts to create good conditions to set a strong base for the bidding."

"We are considering to hold a major men's competition at a higher level after the Women's Wolrd Cup. And we've held talks to officials from different cities on the bidding issue, seeking cooperation from them and will make some viable research and plan, and then submit these to higher officials for examination and approval."

"The bidding process for 2018 will start in 2010, so we have enough time to get well-prepared for that."

But the FIFA president Joseph S. Blatter, who also presented at the conference had a rather calm view before China's ardor.

"The FIFA executive committee meeting will not decide whether the hosting rights of the 2014 World Cup go to Brazil or not until October 31," said Blatter.

He clarified that the executive committee will also decide whether to continue the current rotation system among different continents for the bidding of the 2018 tournament on the meeting.

According to the rotation system, the 2018 World Cup will transfer to Oceania. And the most possible candidate Australia of the continent have joined the Asian Football Confederation, which creates some chance for China.

The FIFA head also sang high praise for China's ability to hold world biggest sports events, he said: "China have the ability to hold the World Cup, China have all the technical, fundamental facilities."

"The Women's World Cup has proved China's ability. Next year they will hold the Olympics, which have 28 events. And that will further prove their ability."

After putting a little bit frustration on the Chinese enthusiasm, Blatter suggested that China bid for the World Cup, "Definitely it will be a good candidate."

Blatter expressed his satisfaction with the organization of the Women's World Cup 2007.

"I'm satisfied with the level of techniques, the quality of the matches, and the spirit of fair play. The 40,000 (attendance) on average is a tremendous success. In broadcast there are more than 200 televisions and radio stations to cover the tournament, it's really a big, big success."

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西來大學 專題研討會：進出口貿易技巧與策略 （10/24）

西來大學 會議室(AD208)
10 月 24 日 (週三) 下午 2 點-3 點 30 分
主講人： Gene Bohatch 先生及童小南女士

此次研討會將特別針對如下有關進出口貿易的議題進行研討：

· 進出口貿易的簡介

進出口貿易的要點，例如必要文件、貨運保險，以及收款方式。

· 國際企業的資訊

迅速、有效率的確定及獲取有助於決策所需要的資訊；國際貿易的資訊、調查研究及聯繫網路。

· 國際貿易的定價及估價

國際貿易條規，以及計算成本需要、邊際利潤、產品混裝策略、成本分析及估價程序。

· 如何尋找國外客戶

找出並確定專屬市場客戶，分析競爭者，決定行銷活動，及測試實施。

· 確定銷售到國外的產品

檢視自己產品的潛力與聯繫網路的優勢，分析優勢、劣勢、機會、威脅，以及了解找出合適產品的步驟。

· 國際貿易的經營計畫

以實際並可行的分析方式來發展與落實公司的規劃。

Gene Bohatch 先生是 Citrus 學院國際貿易發展中心及加利福尼亞墨西哥貿易協助中心的主任，他在國際貿易領域有許多年經驗，協助許多公司擴展全球性市場，並提供進出口貿易協助和培訓。

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此次專題研討會由 Citrus 學院國際貿易發展中心及加利福尼亞墨西哥貿易協助中心與西來大學少數族裔及小型企業研究中心與西來大學工商管理系共同主辦。
研討會免費開放， 歡迎大家踴躍參加。西來大學地址：1409 N. Walnut Grove Avenue, Rosemead, CA 91770。如有任何問題，請電：(626)-571-8811 轉 125 分機。

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October 24, 2-3:30 p.m., Wednesday, 2007 UWest Conference Room

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Important elements of an import/export transaction, such as required documentation, shipping, insurance, and the methods of getting paid.

· International Business Resources

Quickly and efficiently identify and access the information you need to make decisions; international trade resources, research, and networking.

· International Trade Pricing & Quotations

International terms of trade (INCOTERMS), and equating these to costs involved, profit margins, bundling strategies, cost analysis, and the quotation process.

· How to Find a Foreign Buyer

Locate and qualify buyers focusing on niche markets, analyzing competitors, determining marketing activities, and performing the reality test.

· Identifying Products to Sell Overseas

Examine your product potential and networking strengths, perform a SWOT analysis, and understand the steps for finding a product.

· International Business Planning

Learn a practical approach to developing and implementing your company’s plan, starting with a feasibility analysis.
Speakers

Mr. Gene Bohatch, Director of the Center for International Trade Development
(CITD) & California-Mexico Trade Assistance Center (CMTAC) of Citrus College. He has many years of extensive experience in the field of international trade and has assisted many local companies to expand global markets by providing export and import assistance and training.
Ms. Judy Tung, consultant with the CITD & CMTAC. She is a business owner and has many years of experience in international trade.

This seminar is organized by the CITD & CMTAC of Citrus College and the Center for the Study of Minority & Small Business and the Department of Business Administration at UWest.

The seminar is open to the public, free of charge. UWest is located in Rosemead, right off the Pomona Freeway, at 1409 N. Walnut Grove Avenue, Rosemead. Please call (626) 571-8811, ext. 125 to reserve your seat or for more information.
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学者来稿：易学之科学性（新西兰 甘开萬博士）

New Zealand Yiology Institute[1]
21 Springs Road, Wigram, Christchurch, New Zealand

易学之概况

在二十世纪末和二十一世纪初的时期，中国易学研究呈现出蓬勃向上而多元发展的趋势和易学中西结合之潮流。其易学研究欣欣向荣的局面恐怕是中国悠久历史中罕见的易学发展时期。尤其是当今计算机和互联网的发明和应用，使易学研究迅速发展。现代科学技术手段和良好的研究环境使得重整古老易学成为可能。

自汉代以来，易学家在“义、理，占、卜”方面之研究非常丰富多彩，如卜占，诗歌，礼仪，制度，文学，中医，中药，民风民俗等。这些研究集中在人文社会诸方面，而且几乎都带有玄之又玄的神秘色彩。而其他方面的研究，如在制器（技术）方面，数（数学）方面，在物理化学运动（变）方面，在基本原理方面（象、数）的研究等同易学在社会诸领域相比，的确是凤毛麟角。这在易学悠久历史中既是非常遗憾也是无可奈何之事实。即使在今天，绝大多数易学家在“占、卜”方面做文章，始终脱离不了古人神秘的“阴阳、五行、天干地支，四柱，八字”来预测吉凶。从易之功能来看，易的确有预测之能，但从现代科学看，易缺乏预测之理。迄今为止，还没有人使用科学方法，例如统计分析，误差分析，回归分析，数理分析等方法对易学预测开展统计分析。至今还没有人按照现代科学之模式对易学预测加以整理，总结和提高。因此，易虽有预测之功能，却没有现代科学可信赖预测之手段，难以同现代科学之预测方法相提并论。因此，易学仍然被认为是封建迷信而不能登科学大雅之堂。

现代科学是在西方文化基础上发展形成的实证科学。**现代科学典型的学术特征是理论学说的实践可重复性和理论可传乘性。**尤其是原理和学说的实践可重复性是关键特征。据此，现代科学可以简要地定义为具有实践重复性的理论和技术。但是，易学理论，无论是“太极，八卦，河图，洛书”还是“象，数，占，卜，义，理”等方面，都没有可以期待的实践重复性。易学并没有强调事物之重复性。反而，易学的核心思想就是变化。由于万事万物永无休止的变化，世界上决没有所谓的可重复性。例如，中医对不同疾病的诊断是根据患者体内之阴阳情况，天气温湿干燥情况，季节性特点，生活环境等来综合考虑而对症下药，医治疾病。每一种疾病在中医看来都是特例，每一位患者在中医师眼里也是特例，因此，并没有实践之重复性可言。依现代科学看，易学每一个领域都不符合现代科学之定义。因此，易学必然受到科学之批判和挑战[2]。

过去数十年间，现代科学尤其是物理学研究发现宇宙内全部事件或现象越来越表明物质世界是一个不可分离的统一而和谐的有机整体。尽管事件或现象表象纷繁，千奇百怪，然而，他们之间必定相互

[1] 易学定义来自于此《易学大辞典》张其成主编，华夏出版社出版 ２０００５年。

1. 《读易提要》 潘雨廷著 上海古籍出版社 2003 年

联系，相互影响和相互制约，而且都可以应证八卦之象。系辞下传曰：“八卦成列，象在其中矣，因而重之，爻在其中矣，刚柔相推，变在其中矣”。任何所呈之象必定反应出事物内部阴阳变化之理，这正是易学之哲学观，科学观和自然观。事实上，近代科学关于原子和亚原子领域的研究已经表明，尤其物理学的许多基本观念都应该改变或澄清，比如运动速度、时间、空间、能量、质量等概念。陈旧的概念不仅不适用于研究，而且干扰了正确的研究思维，混淆了物质世界的运动本质。随着人类社会的进步，现代科学局部地，孤立地，静止地，片面地来研究和探索客观世界，其实验的手段和检测方法也受到史无前例的质疑和挑战。一些旧概念，方法，原理和手段也受到广泛的批判或遗弃。现代科学的高速发展，专业越分越细，学科界限越来越模糊，其思维方法越来越要求全面的，运动的，综合的和整体来面对研究之客观。科学技术的发展迫切需要有新的自然观，科学观和宇宙观和全面的，整体的，运动的和综合的思维能力，才能突破现代科学面临的困境。因此，易学恐怕是使科学研究走出困境的途径。

[3]远古时代伏羲作八卦，是根据“仰则观象于天，俯则观法于地，观鸟兽之文，与地之宜，近取诸身，远取诸物，于是始作八卦”。 系辞上传曰：“是故《易》有太极，是生两仪，两仪生四象，四象生八卦”。今天看来，八卦是远古圣贤经过长期天文、地理观察而导出，是对其试验观察之总结和演绎。因此，易学原理是古人长期试验观察之结果。现在看来，易学中蕴藏着丰富的哲学思想，对当今科学研究仍然具有指导意义。例如，阴阳二元论，阴阳平衡，五行原理，时空守恒，时空扭曲，时间三维，六维时空，质能转化，质能守恒，生物进化和社会平衡等等。而这些思想在中国几千年前的古代社会早已存在，并在社会各个领域被广泛使用。只是在远古时代，先人们使用图象形式来模糊，笼统，隐晦的表达出来。

易学理论并不是某个具体领域的学说和原理，而是非常抽象而包罗万象之哲学体系。这一古老哲学归纳了宇宙运行总规律既“易道”，包括天道、地道、人道，以指导人类实践。易学理论认为天、地、人是有机整体，都是自然之产物，因此都应该遵守易道。易学强调的是自然社会之整体观念，和谐观念，综合观念，动态观念和平衡观念，而没有强调具体事物的实践可重复性。今天，用历史唯物主义观点来考察易学，人们应该站在历史的高度，使用现代科学之语言和方法来挖掘古代圣贤大儒们之智慧，以指导现代科学实践，这正是当今重整易学之目的。

易学之科学性

1．太极阴阳二元论

太极是中国历史上最古老的概念之一，是河图洛书，五行原理，八卦和六十四卦产生的基础。 系辞上传曰“太极是生两仪”，可见八卦是由太极演绎而来。太极内阴阳矛盾的相互变化和转化可以归纳为下列要点：

1. 太极由阴阳两部分组成;
2. 阴阳两部分共存于统一体内；
3. 阴阳两部分面积等同；
4. 阴阳两部分性质相反；

2. 传世藏书 - 子库 1，老子，庄子，文子，曷鸟 冠子，列子，晏子春秋，孔子集语等 39 种，海南国际新闻出版中心出版

5. 阴阳两部分图象反对称；
6. 阴阳界线呈“S”型表明阴阳呈动态相互作用；
7. 阴中有阳点，阳中有阴点，表明阴中含阳，阳中含阴；
8. 太极图在二维平面上。

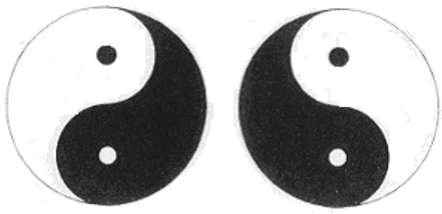


图 2-1.1 正反太极图

太极图之产生与流传表明先人在旷古时代就已经认识到宇宙由阴阳二元对立矛盾所组成，因此可称为最古老的“太极阴阳二元论”，简称“阴阳二元论”。太极图是最简单、最直接、最清楚的宇宙“阴阳二元论”图形。太极图意义不仅是宇宙“阴阳二元论”的原始图形，而且，包含着最原始，最深刻，最朴实的哲学原理。

太极阴阳二元论之哲学要点可以用数学物理之方式来概括。如果设 YI 为阴，YA 为阳，则阴阳二元论原理之数学可以描述为：

1．$\Sigma YI = \Sigma YA$ …….…. 2-1.1

式 2-1.1 表示, 在太极体内**阴阳总量**相等。这里的“总量”是指 YI 和 YA 各代表太极内部阴、阳之总量。如果对具体事物而言，阴阳可以代表所有矛盾体双方的物理量，如能量与质量，时间与空间等等。

因为 YI 为阴，YA 为阳，其总量相等而阴阳性质不相等，如果等式两边平方之后, 阴阳性质相等而总量也相等。如果具体之阴阳矛盾需要考虑数学之“负、正”时，则太极内部阴阳总量的关系可以表达为平方形式：

$$\mathbf{(\Sigma YI)^2 = (\Sigma YA)^2}$$

在太极图内，阴阳相互作用随时随地会产生阴弱阳强，或者阴强阳弱的运动状态，而阴阳之间也存在相互渗透，相互包含之运动。而在太极图内，阴之增强部分等于阳之减弱部分，阴之减弱部分又等于阳之增强部分，无论是阴增阳减，还是阳增阴减，太极内阴阳之间还存在动态平衡，可以用下式表达：

2． $YI_1 x YA_1 = YI_2 x YA_2$ ……...2-1.2

这里，YIxYA 可以称为“**阴阳积**”，表明阴阳矛盾之间的动态相互作用的关系。根据阴阳作用原理，太极内“**阴阳积**”必定是常数。

$$\mathbf{YIxYA = C}\ \text{（阴阳积常数）}$$

表达式 2-1.2 表明，$YI_1 x YA_1$ 第 1 个运动状态下的阴阳积，$YI_2 x YA_2$ 第 2 个运动状态下的阴阳积。阴阳相互作用时，尽管阴多则阳少，阳多则阴少，阴阳的各自变化量的绝对值是相等的。因此，运动或者变化前后，太极内任何时刻状态下，其阴阳积不变。同时，表达式 2-1.2 也表明，太极内所含阴或阳皆不可为零。这符合太极内阴中含阳，阳中含阴，阴阳动态相互作用的思想原理。

由于阴阳在太极内的相互作用是动态的，其阴阳相互作用可能有无数多个运动状态。因此, 在任何时刻的运动状态下，阴与阳之间相互作用守衡，**阴阳积**不变。例如在第 n 个状态下的阴阳相互作用的关系：

$$YI_1*YA_1 = YI_2*YA_2 = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = YI_n*YA_n$$

下角(1, 2,…..n) 指阴阳相互作用在第 1，第 2，直到第 n 时刻的状态。

以上关系式 2-1.1 和 2-1.2 是两个相互独立之阴阳数学关系表达式。这两个数学式表达出 “太极阴阳二元论”除阴阳反对称性之外的全部物理意义。尽管数学关系式 2-1.1 和 2-1.2 是根据太极阴阳二元论原理给出，在具体应用之中，尤其是在物质学研究中非常有意义。而这两个非常简单而又非常深刻的数学关系式是由远古先人以太极图形式表达出来。[4]很难想象，在远古时代，生产力原始落后，古圣先人有如此高超的哲学智慧，总结出如此简单明了而又深奥无比的太极阴阳二元论原理，实在是不可思议。

2. 时空螺旋和扭曲

2-1. 天干地支

古代天干地支记年方法将时间进程看成呈螺旋结构上升旋进。在记年中，每六十年一循环称为花甲子；在记月中，是每六十个月（五年）一循环称为月循环；在记日中，每六十天一循环称为日循环；在记时中，每六十时辰一循环称为时循环。由于时辰含在日中，日含在月中，月含在年中，年含在花甲子中，则多层次循环时间螺旋模型就可以建立起来，并且层次分明，环环相涵，从时螺旋到日螺旋到月螺旋到年螺旋，直到六十花甲子循环。其表示如下图：

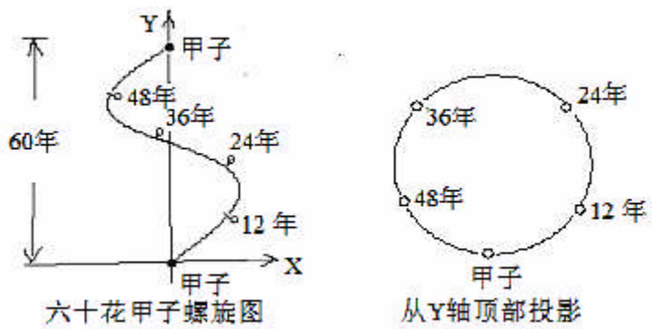


图 2-2-1，年螺旋含月螺旋，月螺旋含日螺旋，日螺旋含时螺旋

由于天干地支同时也代表地域性和方向性，含有空间或地域概念，因此天干地支不仅用来度量时间，也可以用来度量空间。多层螺旋套螺旋的时间和空间循环结构是易学卜占和算命的理论基础。由于每层时空有对应的天干（四个字）和地支（四个字），因此称之谓“八字”。 由于天干地支同五行相连，在天干地支中不仅含有阴阳，也含有物质属性[5]。天干和地支之间在多层时空螺旋中存在彼此相互干涉，这些干涉可能是决定“八字”命运的因素。但是，从古到今，还没有人对时空螺旋中可能存在在

3. 《周易真原-中国最古老的天学科学体系》田合禄 田峰著，山西科学技术出版社 2004 年

4. 周易百事通，吴义方，吴卸耀著，四川人民出版社出版，1999

着的每层螺旋之间或之内相互影响和相互作用进行科学研究。天干地支相互作用和影响是否存在，如何影响等很值得注意和探讨，这是一个崭新领域，很多方面还有待深入了解和探索。

在易学研究中，天干地支，阴阳、五行、八卦这些基本概念都带有时空观念。在天干中，数值 1、3、5、7、9 是阳数，2、4、6、8、10 是阴数，这同河图洛书中表示的天地大数一致。由此可以推测，河图洛书中的数字可能用来表示天地时空之度量。在远古时代，圣贤们在考虑天、地、人的大道规律之时，已经将时空概念有机地结合在一起。不仅如此，时空概念同五行联系在一起意味着时空同客观世界之相互作用，包括物质各种反应和变化，各种事件之转化、发生和发展，也包括朝代的兴起和衰亡等，由此形成了古代社会特有的时空观，物质观和世界观。

2-2. 时空扭曲之表达

易学中关于时空螺旋和扭曲的思想在现代科学中，尤其在牛顿经典物理学中是不可理解的。但是，[6]爱因斯坦感悟到了时空是宇宙的运动属性之一，时空在不断的变化和扭曲之中。爱因斯坦相对论指出空间将随着物质运动的速度接近光速而“收缩”，而时间也随着物质运动的速度接近光速而“减慢”，以此说明空间之扭曲。[7]爱因斯坦对现代科学最大的贡献在于认识到时空不再静止和独立于物体运动之外，从而将时空观从静止时空观里解放出来。但是，爱因斯坦的时空观仍然还停留在一维时间之上，同易学对时空的描述还有距离。准确的说，爱因斯坦相对论只认识到空间扭曲，还根本认识不了时间扭曲，更认识不了时空扭曲和时空螺旋发展。

易学时空观表明时空是宇宙运动属性。从天干地支、河图洛书中反应出的天地之数字，就隐藏着天地时空的相互扭曲和螺旋渐进的信息。 但是在人类生活的实践感知范围内，人们很难观察到时空扭曲或螺旋上升之现象。爱因斯坦相对论认为物体运动速度引起时空扭曲。然而，在易学看来，时空扭曲之表现是宇宙运动属性之本质反映，并不是由于物体运动速度而引起的。高速运动的物体不可能引起时空扭曲，而时空扭曲现象只能在高速度运动中才能体验。这是易学和爱因斯坦相对论的本质区别。

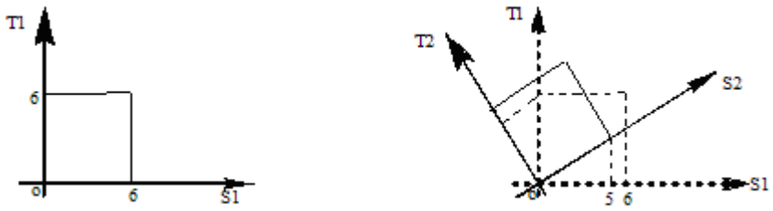
[3] 系辞上传指出，“天数五，地数五，五位相得而各有合。天数二十有五，地数三十，凡天地之数，五十有五”。天数为 1，3，5，7，9，和数 25，其数为阳；地数为 2，4，6，8，10，和数 30，其数为阴。天地之合数为 55。”这里，天地之数是天地空间的度量规模或单位（尺度），其天、地合数之比是 25/30 = 5/6。可以理解为太阳（天上）的大数（空间尺度）同地球（地上）的大数（空间尺度）是不一样的，其比例为 5/6。易学思想指出：天上空间尺度同地上空间尺度相比是 5/6。很明显，天上尺子将短于地上尺子 5/6，这实际上就是爱因斯坦相对论的所谓“尺缩效应”，天上的空间同地上的空间相比“收缩”了 1/6。这是指天地之间的空间差别。

再者，看天地之间时间度量，“天干为十，五数为阴，五数为阳； 地支为十二，六数为阴，六数为阳”。天干地支之比例为 10/12 也是等于 5/6。古人显然在启示人们，天上时间度量和地上时间度量不同。天上时间只是地上时间的 5/6，这正是所谓的“缓钟效应”。为什么天地之间的空间、时间之比都是 5/6 呢？这难道是某种意义的巧合之作？从易学理论中演绎和推导出来的结论同现代科学研究之结果的一致性，应该如何解释呢？

为了清楚表达易经时空观，可以设 S 代表空间（SPACE），T 代表时间（TIME）。则设 S_1 代表地上空间，T_1 代表地上时间，S_2 代表天上空间，T_2 代表天上时间。根据河图洛书和天干地支定义，可用以

[6] 爱因斯坦与物理百年，刘川等译，北京大学出版业出版，2005 年
[7] 《Physics》second edition, Paul A. Tipler, Worth Publishers Inc, 1982

下示意图描叙时空扭曲：



地上时空（T1-S1）　　天上时空(T2-S2)，（虚轴表示地上时空）

图 2-2-2.1，地上和天上时空扭曲示意图

根据图 2-2-2.1，则下列等式可以成立：

$$S_1 = S_2 x \cos\alpha$$

$$T_2 = T_1 x \cos\alpha$$

角 α 是天地之间时空扭曲角。由上式可以得到下列天地时空关系式：

$$S_1 x T_1 = S_2 x T_2 \quad \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots \quad 5\text{-}3.1$$

这里，S_1 代表地上空间，T_1 代表地上时间，S_2 代表天上空间，T_2 代表天上时间。

关于时间的度量，现代科学根据地球自旋和围绕太阳之旋转（地球公旋）来度量。在远古时代，一天时间为 12 个时辰，等于现在 24 小时。根据此定义可以得到地球时间之每秒间隔。设地球时间之每秒间隔为“A”，“时间延缓”效应是指“A”值变大。如果时间无限地慢，则表示“A”值无限大。易经里指天地时间之比是 5/6，其意思指天上单位时间间隔等于地上时间间隔的 6/5。则反映出天上时间“A”值比地上时间“A”值大 1.2(6/5)倍。也就是说，如果地上时间是 1.2 秒，则相当于天上时间 1 秒。 因此，同地上时间相比，以地上时间为基准来观察天时，则天上时间间隔变大，时间变慢。同理，天上空间度量单位间隔同地上空间度量单位间隔相比，以地上为基准，天上空间单位比地上空间单位小 5/6。爱因斯坦相对论效应,既所谓“长度收缩效应和时间膨胀效应”同易学理论之时空观结果完全一致。易学之时空扭曲由天体运动引起，是宇宙运动之存在。因此，易学理论揭示了宇宙之时空特性。

3. 时空八卦

3-1. 八卦之数学模型

八卦中的太极可以看成是现代数学里的一点。在一张白纸上画一个原点，可以称为太极原点。“太极是生两仪”，这表明在白纸上画一条带有箭头的直线，它有两个方向(正和负)，该箭头直线穿过太极原点，前进的方向为正，相反的方向为负，这是八卦所讲的“两仪”。“两仪生四象”是指再画同先前的直线相垂直的并且穿过太极原点的一条有箭头的直线，这条直线同第一条直线相交于原点。这样，一个平面直角坐标系就建立起来了。这个直角坐标系将平面划分为四个部分，八卦中称为“四象”。四象中有阴阳（正负）之分。“四象生八卦”是指再画一条带箭头的直线，该直线垂直先前的两条正交直线于太极原点并且穿过太极原点。这就是现代数学中的三维直角坐标系。在这三维直角坐标系里，三条数轴（X、Y、Z）将空间分为八部分，数学称之为八个象限，而易经称为八经卦“卦象”。用

X，Y，Z 来表示直线箭头的方向为正，反方向为负。因此 X，Y，Z 分别代表三个轴的正方向。八个象限的空间有阴阳（正、负）之分。在三维坐标系中，其八个象限的符号和易经八卦中的符号对照如下:

表一，象限符号、八卦符号和阴阳对照表[8]

象限	X, Y, Z 符号	八卦符号	名称	象限符号
1. I	+, +, +	☰	乾 QIAN	+（阳）
2. II	−, +, +	☴	巽 XUN	−（阴）
3. III	−, −, +	☶	艮 GEN	+（阳）
4. IV	+, −, +	☲	离 LI	−（阴）
5. V	+, +, −	☱	兌 DUI	−（阴）
6. VI	−, +, −	☵	坎 KAN	+（阳）
7. VII	−, −, −	☷	坤 KUN	−（阴）
8. VIII	+, −, −	☳	震 ZHEN	+（阳）

3-2. 矢量空间之表达

用空间矢量 S 来表达八个象限的空间（SPACE），设矢量 S_i 代表第 *i* 个象限的空间。则该矢量方程为：

$$S_i = A_i X l + B_i Y m + C_i Z n$$

这里，i = 1, 2, … 8, A_i，B_i，C_i 是第 *i*th 象限的常数， ***l, m, n*** 为空间矢量 S_i 在 X，Y， Z 轴上的投影。 S_i 是第 *i*th 个象限的空间矢量。

3-3. 矢量空间之旋转

三维直角坐标轴之间的夹角是 90 度。如果从 Z-轴上方向下投影，则 XOY 平面上方四个象限同平面下方四个象限完全重复。但是，如果将 XOY 平面上方的象限空间向左旋转 22.5°，XOY 平面下方的象限空间向右旋转 22.5°，则旋转后的空间矢量则正好处于旋转前的 XOY 平面坐标轴之间。以 XOY 平面为中心界面，以 Z-轴为轴心旋转，既 XOY 平面上方空间矢量旋转 22.5°，XOY 平面下方空间矢量向右旋转 22.5°。从易经的角度来解释就是天左旋 22.5°，地右旋 22.5°。这样一来，XOY 平面上下八个象限空间各自相对旋转了 45°。

如果用空间矢量 S 来表示八卦空间，则下图表示出 Z-轴上方向下投影的 XOY 平面。其中，S_1(乾)，S_2(巽)，S_3(艮)，S_4(离)在 XOY 平面的上方,用实线表示向上，S_5(兌)，S_6(坎)，S_7(坤)，S_8(震)则在 XOY 平面的下方,用虚线表示向下。

[8]周易故事,胡志勇著,长江文艺出版社出版,2004

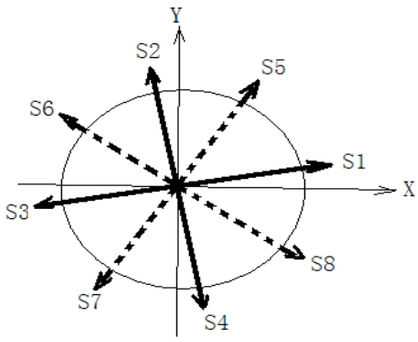


图 2-3-3.1 八卦空间矢量平面图

下图表明，在旋转中，空间矢量之运动轨迹投影呈两正交 S 形。

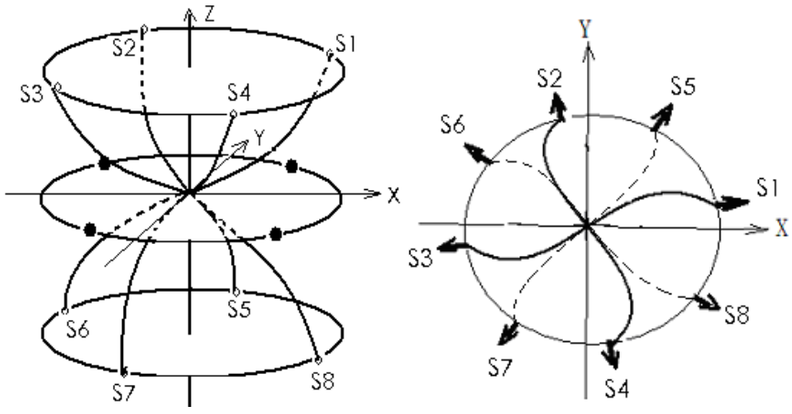


图 2-3-3.2 八卦空间矢量旋转的轨迹图和投影图

空间矢量 S_1(乾)，S_2(巽)，S_3(艮)，S_4(离)在 XOY 平面的上方,用实线表示，曲线呈 S 形；S_5(兌)，S_6(坎)，S_7(坤)，S_8(震)则在 XOY 平面的下方,用虚线表示，曲线呈反 S 形状。虚线和实线两种 S 形状如同佛教中“卐和卍” 图象。

在这里，XOY 平面上下旋转之方向根据《易纬·乾凿度》[9]“天道左旋，地道右迁”来确定。 XOY 平面上方为“天”,进行左旋, XOY 平面下方为“地”,进行右旋。旋转为 22.5 度之原因是传统八卦图形在平面上彼此分布彼此呈 45 度，XOY 平面上下各旋转 22.5 度后，在 XOY 平面投影，每卦彼此则为 45 度，满足传统八卦图形要求。易学里“地道”实际是指地球，“地道”扭曲旋转 22.5 度是否同地球自转轨道同绕太阳公转之黄道夹角[10]在 22-24 度左右有关系?这需要进一步的研究。

由于矢量旋转，空间矢量(S_i) 呈扭曲状态，属于非线性空间。扭曲后的空间矢量方程将是空间矢量上任意 P_j 点的偏微分之求和：

$$S_i = \Sigma\ (\partial(A_iX\mathit{l})+\partial(B_iY\mathit{m}) + \partial(C_iZ\mathit{n})\ )\quad i = 1,\ 2,\ \cdots\ 8$$

求和从 P_j（j=1 …n）的任意多点。其中，A_i，B_i，C_i 是常数， *l, m, n* 是在 X，Y，Z 轴上的单位向量，S_i 是第（i）象限的空间矢量。

3-4. 矢量时间坐标之建立

[9]传世藏书 - 史库 1，史记 海南国际新闻出版中心出版
[10] 数据来源于 http:/en.wikipedia.org

同理，时间八卦坐标系也可以按空间八卦坐标系操作来建立。设时间矢量 T_i ，也可以表达为：

$$T_i = A_i x\boldsymbol{o} + B_i y\boldsymbol{p} + C_i z\boldsymbol{q} \qquad (i = 1, 2, \cdots. 8)$$

这里， A_i，B_i，C_i 是常数， ***o, p, q*** 为时间矢量 T_i 在 X， Y， Z 轴上的单位向量。 T_i 是第 i 个象限之时间矢量。如同空间矢量，时间矢量 T_i 经过旋转后，得到：

$$T_i = \Sigma\ [\partial(A_i X\boldsymbol{o})+\partial(B_i Y\boldsymbol{p})+\partial(C_i Z\boldsymbol{q})] \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots. 8)$$

o, p, q 为时间矢量 T_i 在 X， Y， Z 轴上的单位向量，T_i 是第 i 个象限的时间矢量。

3-5，重卦之谜

为什么将时间看成三维坐标体系？ 有必要指出，从八卦两两相重形成六十四卦之过程中，先贤圣人们提出“八卦两两相重，得六十四卦”。可是，为什么八卦两两相重？古人[11]认为八卦只能“尽其象”而不能“尽其数”。由于八卦中每一卦只有三个爻,总共只有 24 个爻，而八卦两两相重成为 64 卦后，每一卦有 6 爻,总共有 384 爻,就可以“尽其数”了。可是，两两八卦相重仅用“尽其数”的理由来解释显然是不够的，应该还有其他原因。这里古人在“两两八卦相重”的背后一定隐含着奥秘。

根据阴阳五行理论，河图洛书之数和天干地支的排列组合，人们可以思考这样的问题：古人作“易”始终将宇宙的“大道”无时无刻不同时空联系在一起；河图洛书之数含有时空信息，天干地支排列含有时空信息，太极图含有时空信息，阴阳五行也含有时空信息。那末，六十四卦由两两八卦相重，这两个八卦就应该是时间八卦和空间八卦！时间八卦和空间八卦相重就合理解释了 64 卦。根据阴阳二元论和易经时空观，八卦的相重必须是也只能是时间八卦和空间八卦两两相重！时间八卦和空间八卦的两两相重，才能使 64 卦 384 爻中含有全部的宇宙时空信息。任何卦和爻都离不开时空，因此都在 64 卦之内。否则，时空分离，众卦难成！这真是“百姓日用而不知矣”！

由此可见，[12]古人在作八卦，重八卦，和推研八卦时就考虑到时间八卦和空间八卦的雷同和区别，考虑到八卦两两相重之必要性和重卦时空之统一性。从时空出发来理解卜、占、卦、爻，以及象，理，义等，使得复杂而玄妙的 64 卦和 384 爻的产生和运用就清晰而容易解释了。

4．六十四卦数学模型

4-1．时空矢量

时间矢量 T_i 代表了在第 i 个时间象限 i (i =1, 2,….8)，S_i 代表了在第 i 个空间象限 i(I = 1, 2,….8)。易经中明确指出两两八卦相重，得六十四卦。时间八卦和空间八卦的相互重叠是使每一时间矢量 T_i 分别同每一空间矢量 S_i 相重叠（相加）而产生了六维时空（Sx, Sy, Sz, Tx,Ty, Tz），从而得到含有（8X8）六十四个象限的六维时空坐标体系。六维时空坐标体系中，每一个象限是一个时空单元，在易

[11]传世藏书 – 子库， 术数 1 海南国际新闻出版中心出版
[12]传世藏书 - 子库， 术数 2 海南国际新闻出版中心出版

经中为六十四种时空卦象。每一时空象限（卦象）由六维坐标所围成。因此，六维坐标轴为每一时空象限（卦象）的边界条件。六维坐标轴中的任何一维坐标轴改变（正、负改变），就会改变该时空卦象和相应的性质。如果用 V_{ST} 代表六维时空坐标体系的时空矢量，则每一个时空单元（卦象）的时空矢量为：

$$V_{STij} = S_i + T_j = A_iSx\mathit{l} + B_iSy\mathit{m} + C_iSz\mathit{n} + A_jTx\mathit{o} + B_jTy\mathit{p} + C_jTz\mathit{q}$$

(i = 1, 2,…..8), (j = 1, 2, ……8)

这里， *l, m, n, o, p, q* 分别是空间矢量 S_i 和时间矢量 T_j 在时空坐标轴 Sx, Sy, Sz，Tx, Ty, Tz 的单位矢量。

在六十四个时空卦象中，每一卦象的符号就是该时空单元的符号，由 T_i 和 S_j 的符号所决定。因此，六维时空将六十四卦象和爻变同现代数学联系起来，为数学在易学中的应用提供了条件和基础。

4-2．卦象之六维矩阵

用“G_{ij}”代表卦象（$G_{ij} = V_{STij}$），则六十四个时空卦象中每一个卦都可以用六维矩阵表示：

$$G_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} Tz \\ Sz \\ Ty \\ Sy \\ Tx \\ Sx \end{bmatrix}_{ij}$$

其中，i, j 表示第 i 象限空间卦和第 j 象限时间卦。Sx, Sy and Sz 分别代表空间三维坐标的 X，Y，Z 轴，Tx，Ty，Tz 分别代表时间三维坐标的 X，Y，Z 轴。Sx, Sy, Sz and Tx，Ty，Tz 六个轴的排列是根据易经理论天，地，人三才两立来排列的。天道 Z-轴（5、6 爻位），地道 X-轴（1、2 爻位）人道为 Y-轴（3、4 爻位）。其中，时间和空间穿插其间。1，3，5 位为阳，表示空间爻，2，4，6 为为阴，表示时间爻。六维时空体系可以满足“阴阳、柔刚、仁义的立卦思想和“参天两地而倚数，观变于阴阳而立卦，发挥于刚柔而生爻”的易学要求。根据 64 卦时空模型，64 卦之数学表达完全可以使用矩阵如下：

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{21} & G_{31} & G_{41} & G_{51} & G_{61} & G_{71} & G_{81} \\ G_{12} & G_{22} & G_{32} & G_{42} & G_{52} & G_{62} & G_{72} & G_{82} \\ G_{13} & G_{23} & G_{33} & G_{43} & G_{53} & G_{63} & G_{73} & G_{83} \\ G_{14} & G_{24} & G_{34} & G_{44} & G_{54} & G_{64} & G_{74} & G_{84} \\ G_{15} & G_{25} & G_{35} & G_{45} & G_{55} & G_{65} & G_{75} & G_{85} \\ G_{16} & G_{26} & G_{36} & G_{46} & G_{56} & G_{66} & G_{76} & G_{86} \\ G_{17} & G_{27} & G_{37} & G_{47} & G_{57} & G_{67} & G_{77} & G_{87} \\ G_{18} & G_{28} & G_{38} & G_{48} & G_{58} & G_{68} & G_{78} & G_{88} \end{bmatrix}$$

64 卦象矩阵

根据 64 卦矩阵排列，可以将 64 卦看成是几个系列卦象。例如横系列八个卦象，一共有八个横系列。例如：乾卦纵系列之八卦, G_{11} 乾, G_{12} 姤, G_{13} 遁, G_{14} 同人, G_{15} 旅, G_{16} 讼, G_{17} 否, G_{18} 无妄。乾卦横系列八个卦象 G_{11} 乾、G_{21} 小畜、G_{31} 大畜、G_{41} 大有、G_{51} 夬、G_{61} 需、G_{71} 泰、G_{81} 大壮。通过数学分析，所有卦象大小[13]，卦象阴阳分布，对称性分布，天地人时空分布等，都很容易导出。

5. 阴阳、时空与质能-守恒与转化

5-1. 宇宙之属性

根据易学原理，古人提示阴阳是宇宙本质属性，是宇宙与生俱来的自然本质。如同婴儿的胚胎形成之初，精子和卵子结合之时，其性别受父母双方提供的染色体相互作用决定。因此，在胚胎成形之前，其性别早已经由染色体决定了。在宇宙生成之前，其生成宇宙的阴阳就已经具备，阴阳相互作用而生成宇宙，宇宙的发展又受阴阳之驱动。宇宙一刻也离不开阴阳。理解阴阳是宇宙之本质属性后，可以理解宇宙之时空，宇宙之质能等等都是宇宙运动之属性，是表现宇宙无时无刻不在运动与变化之性质。这些运动属性是宇宙变化之反映，是宇宙发展之基础，自然现象之本源。

阴阳是抽象的哲学概念，正因为抽象，就可以用于广泛。在不同领域有不同的矛盾体，有矛盾就有阴阳。最直接，最普遍，最简单和最原始阴阳矛盾的表达方式就是太极图。从太极图和阴阳二元论出发，可以解开宇宙生死之困。

5-2. 阴阳、时空、质能

几千年来，易学理论始终认为阴阳是宇宙之根本，是宇宙与生具来的本性。所谓“易以道阴阳”，“立天之道曰阴与阳”就证明了古人的认识之正确性。而时间，空间，能量，质量等都是宇宙表象，是阴阳之具体物，是运动属性。易学理论认为宇宙运动与变化是**以阴阳作动力，以时空作载体，以能质来体现**。因此，万事万物无不分阴阳，无不占有时空，无不具有能质。

5-3. 时空与质能

根据阴阳二元论，时空构成阴阳矛盾体。其中，时间为阴，空间为阳。时空阴阳矛盾符合太极二元论规律。因此，时空之间有下列数学关系：

- $\Sigma T = \Sigma S$
- $S_{n-1} \cdot T_{n-1} = S_n \cdot T_n \ (n \geqq 2)$

上述表达已经深深隐含在天干地支和河图洛书之中。易经中时空扭曲和时空守恒之道理已经在天干地支和河图洛书中也得到体现，同时，在八卦时空模型中也得以体现。古代易学时空观不仅贯穿在各个领域，而且保持一致性。

质量与能量也构成阴阳矛盾体。其中，能量为阴，质量为阳。宇宙质能矛盾也符合太极二元论原理。因此，质能之间也有下列数学关系：

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[13]传世藏书 －子库， 诸子，5， 朱子语类，海南国际新闻出版中心出版

- $\Sigma E = \Sigma M$
- $E_{n-1} \cdot M_{n-1} = E_n \cdot M_n \quad (n \geqq 2)$

根据太极原理，阴阳、时空和质能两类独立的数学关系总结如下：

其一，在宇宙中，根据（$\Sigma YI = \Sigma YA$）阴阳总量相等原理，则有：

- $\Sigma T = \Sigma S$ “时空总量”相等
- $\Sigma E = \Sigma M$ “能质总量”相等

其二， 在太极内，根据（$Yi_{n-1} \cdot YA_{n-1} = YI_n \cdot YA_n$）$(n \geqq 2)$ “阴阳积”守恒原理，则有：

- $S_{n-1} \cdot T_{n-1} = S_n \cdot T_n \quad (n \geqq 2)$ “时空积”相等
- $E_{n-1} \cdot M_{n-1} = E_n \cdot M_n \quad (n \geqq 2)$ “能质积”相等

以上数学表达方式是阴阳二元论在时空和质能之具体应用。通过对时空和能质关系的进一步演绎，可以推导出时空和能质之间还存在着两类相互关系。

1. 时间与能量的阴-阴相乘和空间与质量的阳-阳相乘；
2. 时间与质量的阴-阳相乘和空间和能量的阳-阴相乘。

如果是时空和能质关系式中阴-阴相乘和阳-阳相乘，则得：

$$T \cdot E = S \cdot M$$

则：$E = M \cdot (S/T)$

[14]根据现代物理学之速度定义，则速度为 V，$V = S/T$，速度定义为物体在单位时间内的空间位移。

则有：

$$E = M \cdot V$$

这里，E 代表物质 M 具有的能量，M 代表物质质量，V 代表物质的运动速度。

以上数学表达里的“E”实际上等同于现代物理科学定义的“动量”之概念，而现代科学之动量[7]（P）定义为物质质量和运动速度之乘积。因此，上式可以改写为：

$$P = M \cdot V$$

这里 M 是物体质量，V 是该物体的运动速度，P 是该物体运动动量。上式证明：**动量守恒是宇宙运动普适规律之一**。

根据现代物理科学关于能量之定义，能量等于动量乘速度，则物体所具有的能量为：

$$E = P \cdot V = M \cdot V \cdot V = M \cdot V^2$$

如果物体运动的速度为光速 C，则应有：

$$E = M \cdot C^2$$

此数学表达式正是著名的爱因斯坦质能转换公式。这里，根据易学理论，从阴阳二元论出发，结合时空和质能之关系式推导而出。

如果在时空和能质关系式中阴-阳相乘和阳-阴相乘，则得：

$$S \cdot E = T \cdot M$$

则：$E = M(T/S)$

根据太极二元论原理，时空积为常数 C，则：$T \cdot S = C$， C 是时空常数。将 $T = C/S$ 代入上式，得：

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[14]物理手册/[德]HORST STOCKER，吴锡真，李祝霞，陈师平译，北京大学出版社出版，2001

$$E = (C \cdot M)/S^2$$

其中，C 是 M 物体之时空常数，M 是物体质量，S 是物体 M 所占空间，E 是该 M 物体所具有的能量。同现代物理学中引力场强度的定义相比较，以上数学表达式同引力场强度表达几乎一致[14]。可以认为，**物体引力场是物体运动的普适规律之一。**

5-4 易道之奥妙

以上推导可以看出，现代科学对物质世界研究的结果和表达可以从古老的太极阴阳二元论中导出。而且从太极二元论中得到的时空与能质关联性的数学表达既非常容易而又非常简单，其中没有任何的假设和巧合。这说明什麽问题呢？其一，太极二元论是宇宙万事万物之普遍规律，由此推导出的物质世界的关系式和其数学表达应该具有宇宙运动之普适性。其二，尽管物质世界变化万千，但是其规律都在易道之内。人类社会实践包括现代科学研究可以证实易道是宇宙间万事万物变化之普适规律。易学理论不仅在各领域可以指导具体研究，而且从具体实际中，易学之正确、高明和奥妙又将得到进一步证实。

易学之未来

西方列强用现代科学制造的武器轻易地打开了中国社会的古老之门，轻易地摧毁了中国社会的古老传统和占领了中国社会的文化主导。因此，全国上下开始提倡、普及西方科学教育，摈弃中国的传统文化（包括易经，中医等）。直到今天，许多所谓的现代科学家并没读过易经，不知道易学，也不认同易学。相反，在民间从事易学研究的人士大多数没有深厚的现代数理基础，没有社会的研究资源和氛围，因此民间从事易学研究很难跳出旧的传统模式并且难以登上现代科学大雅之堂。因此，近二百年来，易学精髓被遗失，被遗忘，被枯萎。这些中华民族的传统精华不再被认为是科学。从那时起，作为古代科学和思想之源的易学同所谓现代科学已经分道扬镳了。易学多年来被认为是一种封建迷信，同流落街头的算命先生混为一谈。如同延绵数千年的中医药一样，易学至今不能被现代科学所承认,其主要原因是无法使用现代科学特别是数学语言来表达其深奥的哲学思想和丰富的科学内涵。因此，易学之宝藏，包括那些几千年遗留下来中医中药，气功，经络，八卦，六爻，阴阳五行，天干地支等传统文化，仍然被神秘色彩所覆盖，被不学无术之徒所玩弄，甚至被作为历史糟粕加以唾弃和扼杀。想来实在是可惜之至！愚蠢之至！

系辞上传曰：《易》无思也，无为也，寂然不动，感而遂通天下之故。其实，易学可谓是博大精深，包罗万象。从内容上看，有太阳和星晨运动规律，月亮和地球运动规律，太阳和地球运动的干涉，地球和月球运动的干涉，太阳和月球运动的干涉，天体运动对人类生活的干涉，天体运动对地球自然的干涉，人类社会对自然的干涉等；从表现形式上看，有数、理、表象，有时、空，有阴、阳、质、能、光化等；从哲学上看，有对立统一法则，否定之否定法则，量变至质变法则，阴阳可分性原理，相克相生法则，动态平衡原理等。尤其是易学哲学思维，如“天人合一”之综合整体思维；“生生不息”之螺旋发展思维；“道立阴阳”之宇宙辩证思维；“相生相克”之动态平衡思维；“定位分类”之守时、中正思维；“持经变通”之无为而无不为思维[15]等无不反映出对人类实践的指导意义。易学理论，是中国古代的先人们经过实践，观测，反复验证，多方面应用而抽象出来的。用现代科学的脑袋，仔细研读易经，就会发现易经已经包涵了很多的现代科学概念和观念，包括从宇宙的起源，阴阳的变化，时空的形成，能质转化，太阳系的演变，地球的进化，生命的诞生，人类社会的进程等都贯穿在易经的广博与精密的哲理之

[15] 《道德经探玄》培真 著， 北京体育大学出版社，1995 年

中。[16]同现代科学观相比，易学哲学观既广博又深奥，而现代科学有其难以克服的局限性和阶段性。因此，全面否定易学理论科学性，既不可取，也不科学。

子曰：“天下何思何虑？天下同归而殊途”。在人类社会探索宇宙的实践中，古老易学同现代科学虽然方法不同，但目的一致。系辞曰：“是故形而上者谓之道，形而下者谓之器”。[17]易学研究是“道”，所有具体研究包括现代科学研究都是“器”。因此，易学是有指导作用的。怎样将易经原理同现代科学方法相结合，怎样发挥易学原理对现代科学研究的指导作用，古为今用，中西结合，这是所有易学家和现代科学工作者都需要考虑的问题。用现代科学知识和数理思维方式来研究易学，反过来，又用易学原理来指导现代科学，其研究成果必定受到现代社会的认同而步入现代科学的大堂。易学前途也在于此。

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Student help wanted

StacoSwitch is a leading company of high-reliability products for aviation, industrial, and military applications with 50 years of experience

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The requirements:

1) Good background in engineering
2) Good skill in SolidWorks design software

Good salary.

Working hours per week and working duration are negotiable.

Please help to pass this message to your organization.

If some student is interested, please contact me (I am Tsinghua University graduate)

Shuhua Zhang, Ph.D.
Senior Design Engineer
StacoSwitch
www.stacoswitch.com
szhang@stacoswitch.com
Tel (714) 689-3849

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热点争鸣 Opinion and Debate

中国的孔孟之道讲究攻心为上，以柔克刚，以德服人。甚至中国古代的兵法大家孙子也提倡“不战而屈人之兵”。西方学者约瑟夫·奈在九十年代初提出软力量的概念。他定义软力量为“通过劝说和魅力而非威胁或军事手段来影响别国的能力”，似乎与中国古代思想有异曲同工之妙。本期《卡内基中国透视》主题文章围绕着软力量这一主题，介绍了三位来自不同背景，但对中国的软力量都有着深刻见解的专家对中国的软力量与中国外交的看法。

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[16] 《周易》的宇宙观与阴阳五行家思想之渊源，孙熙国，周易研究，第一期，56-62，2006 年
[17] 道德经与神仙画，中英文对照本，许渊冲译，五洲传播出版社编，五洲传播出版社出版，2006 年

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Jonah Nathan Chuang: An Infant in Need of a Transplant

v.savejonah.com

ah was born to us a full term healthy 8 pound baby boy on August 2, 2007. We were so happy to have him ıe - the result of many prayers and medical help since we had great difficulty conceiving him. He was doing l at home until he developed a fever on August 25. His 3 year old brother, Ethan, had caught a cold in care, and we thought that was all it was going to be.

began antibiotics for a mild pneumonia, but the doctors were surprised to find his blood counts were quite . They then found that his liver and lymph nodes were larger than expected, his liver function was declining, blood counts were falling to dangerous levels, and his body was not able to clot properly. Some of his test ılts were the worst that doctors had seen.

ah was diagnosed with HLH (hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis), a rare condition where one of the ıune cells attacks and eats all other blood cells. Although not cancer, it acts and is treated like a cancer. There high chance that the problem is genetic, and we were heartbroken to hear that his brother, Ethan, may also be sk (testing underway).

4 weeks old, Jonah began chemotherapy. If he responds, he will need a bone marrow transplant by November. e does not respond, he will need one sooner. His chances of cure and survival with a transplant are 60-70% if atch is found.

doctors say the donor registry does not have a lot of Asians. They suggested that we organize drives to ease Jonah's chance for a match. We plead with each of you to be screened - his only hope is if we find a ch. You could save his life.

ıse pray for baby Jonah and our family - that God would strengthen and guide us during this difficult time. nk you so much for considering being a donor.

Jeannie & Nat Chuang, San Diego, CA

How You Can Help:

The National Marrow Donor Program (NMDP) has >6.6 million donors in the registry. Only 8% are Asian, v
makes it difficult for them to find a match. Since marrow is hereditary, such as eye and hair color, the best ch
to find a match is from someone of similar race/ethnicity.

1. **Be screened to see if you are a match for Jonah.**
   Nowadays, screening is simple and painless. To register as a potential donor, you fill out a donor registra
   form which asks for personal information (including social security number) and health history. You also
   have your cheek swabbed for cells to determine your tissue/marrow type.

2. **Where will my information be kept?**
   The registration form and tissue typing results will be kept in the NMDP registry. This information will b
   available not only for Jonah, but other patients seeking to find a match to receive a life saving marrow or
   cell transplant. You will only be contacted if you are a match.

3. **What happens if I am a match?**
   You will be asked to provide either stem cells or bone marrow to someone in great need of it. If stem cell
   needed, the donor will receive 5 injections of a safe drug over 5 days to increase their blood cell supply. T
   blood will be taken through an IV in your arm to a machine that will remove stem cells for donation. The
   remaining blood is returned to the donor. This is not a surgical procedure. However, 30% of the time, ma
   is needed. The donor will receive anesthesia to have their marrow extracted/harvested from their back hip
   bone. All of the logistics of the donation will be coordinated with you and for you.

4. **If I have registered before, do I need to again?**
   If you have registered once, you do not have to do it again. You will be in the NMDP registry until age 6
   You are asked to update any information if there are changes, such as a new phone number or address.

We are so thankful for your thoughts and prayers. If you are willing to sign up with the National Bone Marrow Donor Program and be a potential match for Jonah, there are several ways to do this.

Find a Donor Center near you
://www.marrow.org/HELP/Join_the_Donor_Registry/Join_in_Person/US_Donor_Centers/dc_list_by_state.

go to www.marrow.org then click “Join in person”)

Find an upcoming scheduled drive near you
://www.marrow.org/HELP/Join_the_Donor_Registry/Join_in_Person/index.html

Order a free home kit and mail it in
://www.aadp.org/pages/register.php

In addition, there will be scheduled registration drives hosted by Jonah’s family in the following cities:
San Diego, CA
Irvine, CA
Los Angeles, CA (San Fernando Valley and Chinatown)
San Francisco, CA
Freemont, CA
Boston, MA
ou would like to help or donate at one of these drives, please go to www.savejonah.com for more
rmation or contact us at savejonah@gmail.com

Contact Asians for Miracle Marrow Matches at www.asianmarrow.org and the **Cammy Lee Leukemia ndation, Inc.** at **cammy_cllf@yahoo.com**