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WHO team, on tightly controlled China mission, visits hospital



Inside C2

Southern DAILY Make Today Different

Southern Daily News is published by Southern News Group Daily

Monday, February 01 2021

China gene firm providing worldwide COVID tests worked with Chinese military



SYDNEY (Reuters) - BGI Group, the world's largest genomics company, has worked with China's military on research that ranges from mass testing for respiratory pathogens to brain science, a Reuters review of research, patent filings and other documents has found.

FILE PHOTO: A technician works at a genetic testing laboratory of BGI, formerly known as Beijing Genomics Institute, in Kunming, Yunnan province, China December 26, 2018. REUTERS/Stringer

The review, of more than 40 publicly available documents and research papers in Chinese and English, shows BGI's links to the People's Liberation Army (PLA) include research with China's top military supercomputing experts. The extent of those links has not previously been reported.

BGI has sold millions of COVID-19 test kits outside China since the outbreak of the new coronavirus pandemic, including to Europe, Australia and the United States. Shares of BGI Genomics Co, the company's subsidiary listed on the Shenzhen stock exchange, have doubled in price over the past 12 months, giving it a market

value of about \$9 billion.

But top U.S. security officials have warned American labs against using Chinese tests because of concern China was seeking to gather foreign genetic data for its own research. BGI has denied that. The documents reviewed by Reuters neither contradict nor support that U.S. suspicion. Still, the material shows that the links between the Chinese military and BGI run deeper than previously understood, illustrating how China has moved to integrate private technology companies into military-related research under President Xi Jinping.

The U.S. government has recently been warned by an expert panel that adversary countries and non-state actors might find and target genetic weaknesses in the U.S. population and a competitor such as China could use genetics to augment the strength of its own military personnel.

BGI has worked on PLA projects seeking to make members of the ethnic Han Chinese majority less susceptible to altitude sickness, Reuters found, genetic research that would benefit soldiers in some border areas.

Elsa Kania, an adjunct senior fellow at the Center for a New American Security think tank, who has provided testimony to U.S. Congressional committees, told Reuters that China's military has pushed research on brain science, gene editing and the creation of artificial genomes that could have an application in future bioweapons. She added that such weapons are not currently technically feasible.

BGI's pattern of collaboration with the Chinese military was a "reasonable concern to raise" for U.S. officials, said Kania.

In response to Reuters' questions, BGI said it adheres to international standards and Chinese laws related to open science, data sharing and genomic research. It said its collaboration with military researchers was for academic purposes only.

"BGI strongly rejects any accusations about links with the PLA, particularly in relation to our COVID-19 test kits," it said in a statement.

China's defence ministry did not respond to requests for comment.

'ENHANCE' SOLDIER STRENGTH

Chinese technology companies have come under increasing scrutiny by the United States and were subject to mounting restrictions under the administration of Donald Trump. In November, the Department of Commerce pro-

posed a rule to add gene editing software to the U.S. export control list, saying it could be used to create biological weapons. Officials in the new administration of President Joe Biden have signalled a continued tough approach to what they see as a rising threat from Beijing.

A technology industry panel on artificial intelligence, appointed by the U.S. government and chaired by former Google Chief Executive Eric Schmidt, raised the alarm in October about China's financial support for its biotechnology sector, its advantages in collecting biological data, and the PLA's interest in potential military applications.

The panel, which will deliver its final report in March, warned about adversaries using artificial intelligence to identify genetic weaknesses in a population and engineering pathogens to exploit them, and genetic research designed to enhance soldiers' mental or physical strength.

The panel recommended that the U.S. government "take a more aggressive public posture regarding BGI," citing national security risks posed by the company's links to the Chinese government and its trove of genomic data.

The U.S. Department of State did not immediately respond to a request for comment on Reuters' findings.

In response to Reuters' questions, China's foreign ministry said the U.S. government had "wantonly misinterpreted and smeared China's military-civil fusion policy," and was imposing unreasonable sanctions that would hamper research.

"China's military-civil fusion policy is aimed at effectively mobilizing military and civilian resources, coordinating socio-economic growth and national defense development, and benefiting the public with scientific and technological progress. This policy is above board and beyond reproach," the ministry said in a statement to Reuters.

It added that this was "customary international practice" and said the U.S. government had effectively pursued military-civil fusion for more than 100 years.

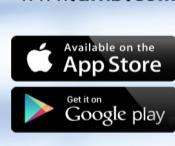
BGI Group, based in Shenzhen, has grown quickly by selling genetic sequencing services to universities and health systems around the world and amassing a large DNA databank. It created China's first cloned pig in 2010.

One science paper authored by BGI founders Yang Huanming and Wang Jian along with the PLA's Key Laboratory of High Altitude Medicine and the Third Military Medical University focused on experiments with the brains of monkeys suffering altitude sickness.

The study, published in January 2020, stated that it was funded as one of the "key projects of military science and technology" by the PLA. A decade ago, the military university's research sought to identify genes related to altitude sickness so the PLA could screen for susceptible soldiers. The latest research focused on how drugs interacting with genes could potentially protect a person from brain injury.

An earlier 2017 study designed by BGI's Wang and published in conjunction with a PLA research centre in Xinjiang looked at the effect of rapid mountain ascent on the bodies of "young, healthy men."

China has the world's longest highland border, which includes its border with India, where fighting broke out between the two countries' troops in 2020. A 2018 paper by the same PLA laboratory stated that "high altitude disease is the main reason for reduced combat effectiveness and health damage to soldiers at high altitudes and influences the results of war." Reuters was unable to contact Yang and Wang. BGI said its research collaboration with the PLA lab and the Third Military Medical University, where Yang has been a professor for almost two decades, was "for academic purposes only."



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Monday, February 1, 2021

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LOCAL NEWS

WHO team, on tightly controlled China mission, visits hospital

WUHAN, China (Reuters) - The World Health Organization-led team investigating the origins of COVID-19 during a mission that has been tightly controlled by its Chinese hosts visited a hospital on Saturday in the central city of Wuhan that treated early coronavirus patients.

On its second day after two weeks in quarantine, the team went to Jinyintan Hospital, where doctors had collected samples from patients suffering from an unidentified pneumonia in late 2019.

"Important opportunity to talk directly w/ medics who were on the ground at that critical time fighting COVID!", team member Peter Daszak said on Twitter.

Team members leaving the hospital did not speak to journalists, who have been kept at a distance since the group left its quarantine hotel on Thursday.

"Just back from visit at Jinyintan hospital, that specialised in infectious diseases and was designated for treatment of the first cases in Wuhan. Stories quite similar to what I have heard from our ICU doctors," team member Marion Koopmans tweeted.

The WHO-led probe has been plagued by delays, concern over access and bickering between Beijing and Washington, which accused China of hiding the extent of the initial outbreak and criticised the terms of the visit, under which Chinese experts conducted the first phase of research.

The WHO, which has sought to manage expectations for the mission, said on Friday that team members would be limited to visits organised by their Chinese hosts and would not have any contact with community members, due to health restrictions.

tions.

Exactly a year ago, the WHO declared a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC), its highest level of alarm.

The group's itinerary has not been announced but the WHO has said the team plans to visit the seafood market at the centre of the early outbreak as well as the Wuhan Institute of Virology. One hypothesis, rejected by China, is that the outbreak was caused by a leak at the government lab.

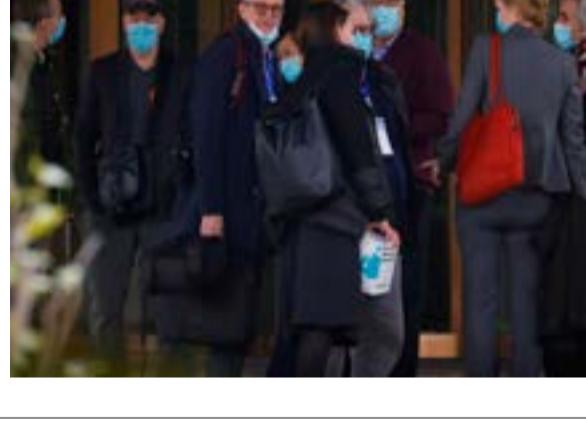
Later on Saturday, the WHO team went to an exhibition centre that features an exhibit commemorating early efforts to battle the outbreak in Wuhan, which included a 76-day lockdown of the city of 11 million.

The investigating team had been set to arrive in Wuhan earlier in January, and China's delay of their visit drew rare public criticism from the head of the WHO, which former U.S. President Donald Trump accused of being "China-centric".

China has pushed the idea that the virus existed abroad before it was discovered in Wuhan, with state media citing the presence of the virus on imported frozen food packaging and scientific papers saying it had been circulating in Europe in 2019.



China's foreign ministry has also hinted that the sudden closure of a U.S. army laboratory at Fort Detrick in Maryland in July 2019 was linked to the pandemic.



Stay Home!

BUSINESS

Wear Mask!

WHO Team In Wuhan Departs Quarantine For COVID Origins Study



Workers wave to the team of experts from the World Health Organization who ended their quarantine and prepare to leave the quarantine hotel by bus in Wuhan in central China's Hubei province on Thursday, Jan. 28, 2021. (AP Photo/Ng Han Guan)

treated patients at the height of the outbreak.



A security person waves away journalists outside the hotel where a team of experts from the World Health Organization are quarantined in Wuhan in central China's Hubei province on Thursday, Jan. 28, 2021. (AP Photo/Ng Han Guan)

WHO, which is based in Geneva, Switzerland, said late Thursday on Twitter that its team plans to visit hospitals, markets like the Huanan Seafood Market linked to many of the first cases, the Wuhan Institute of Virology, and laboratories at facilities like the Wuhan Center for Disease Control.

"All hypotheses are on the table as the team follows the science in their work to understand the origins of the COVID-19 virus," WHO tweeted. It said the team had already requested "detailed underlying data" and planned to speak with early responders and some of the first COVID-19 patients. "As members start their field visits on Friday, they should receive the support, access and the data they need," WHO tweeted. The first face-to-face meetings with Chinese scientists are set to take place on Friday, before the team starts the field visits in and around Wuhan, it said.

"This is now well over a year past when it all started," said former WHO official Keiji Fukuda, who is not part of the team in Wuhan, earlier this month. "So much of the physical evidence is going to be gone. The memories of people are imprecise and probably the physical layouts of many places are going to be different than they were."

Among the places they might visit are the Huanan Seafood Market, which was linked to many of the first cases, as well as research institutes and hospitals that

2021. (AP Photo/Ng Han Guan)

One possible source of the virus is bats in caves in rural Yunnan province, about 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles) southwest of Wuhan. Foreign Ministry spokesperson Zhao Lijian said the experts would have talks, visits and inspections in China to carry out virus-tracing exchanges and cooperation. He did not provide any details.

The mission only came about after considerable wrangling between the two sides that led to a rare complaint from the WHO that China was taking too long to make the final arrangements.

China, which has strongly opposed an independent investigation it could not fully control, said the matter was complicated and that Chinese medical staff were preoccupied with new virus clusters in Beijing, Shanghai and other cities.

A worker in protective gear carries an exercise dumbbell belonging to the World Health Organization team of experts as they prepare to leave from a quarantine hotel in Wuhan in central China's Hubei province on Thursday, Jan. 28, 2021. (AP Photo/Ng Han Guan)

While the WHO was criticized early on, especially by the U.S., for not being critical enough of the Chinese response, it recently accused China and other countries of moving too slowly at the start of the outbreak, drawing a rare admission from the Chinese side that it could have done better. Overall, though, China has staunchly defended its response, possibly out of concern over the reputational or even financial costs if it were found lacking. Chinese officials and state media have also tried to cast doubt on whether the virus even started in China. Most experts believe it came from bats, possibly in southwest China or neighboring areas of Southeast Asia, before being passed to another animal and then to humans.



Workers wave farewell as a member of a World Health Organization team of experts prepares to leave from a quarantine hotel in Wuhan in central China's Hubei province Thursday, Jan. 28, 2021. (AP Photo/Ng Han Guan)

The origins search will try to determine where and exactly how that happened. White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki expressed concern Wednesday about what she called "misinformation" coming out of China, adding that the U.S. supports a robust international investigation.

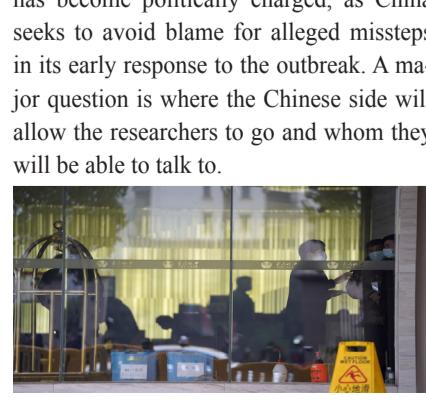
"It's imperative that we get to the bottom of the early days of the pandemic in China," she said.

Zhao responded that any negative speculation and politicized interpretation of the mission is inappropriate.



A member from the World Health Organization team of experts (L) uses his smartphone to record the scene after boarding a bus to leave at the end of a two weeks quarantine at a hotel in Wuhan in central China's Hubei province on Thursday, Jan. 28, 2021. A worker waves (R) to the team of experts from the World Health Organization. (AP Photo/Ng Han Guan)

"We hope the U.S. can work with the Chinese side in a responsible manner, respect facts and science, and respect the hard work of the international expert team in tracing the origin of the virus," he said, "so that they can conduct scientific research on the virus tracing without any political interference." (Courtesy apnews.com)



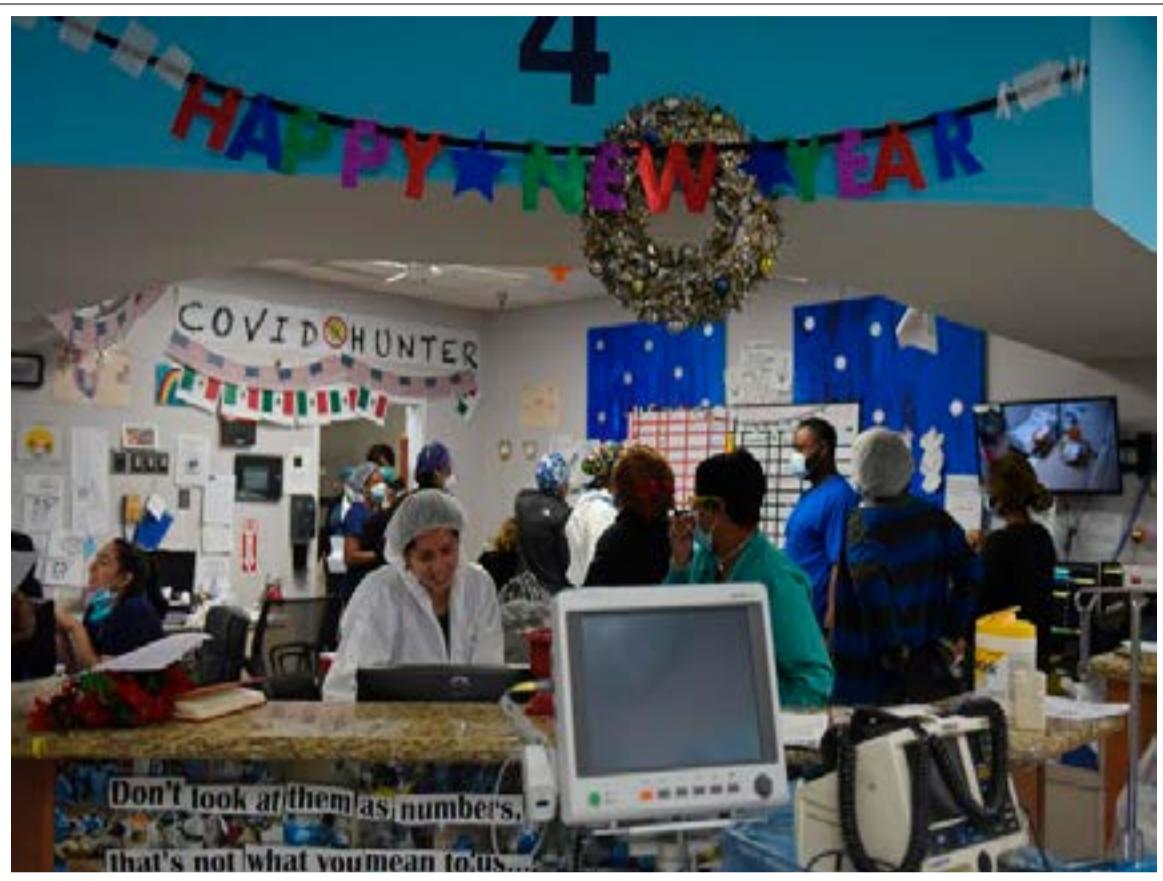
Workers are seen inside hotel where a

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Editor's Choice



Tiffany Trump, Donald Trump Jr. and his girlfriend Kimberly Guilfoyle, Eric Trump with his wife Lara, and Ivanka Trump and Jared Kushner pose before President Donald Trump's departure to Florida from Joint Base Andrews, Maryland, January 20, 2021.



Healthcare workers treat patients infected with the coronavirus at United Memorial Medical Center in Houston, Texas. Picture taken December 31, 2020. REUTERS/Callaghan O'Hare



A lorry drives towards the border control at the Port of Dover, following the end of the Brexit transition period, in Dover, Britain, January 4, 2021. REUTERS/Toby Melville



A woman walks through chunks of ice on the frozen Kapchagay reservoir outside Almaty, Kazakhstan January 14, 2021. REUTERS/Pavel Mikheyev



Kelvia Andrea Goncalves, 16, is supported by her aunt Vanderleia dos Reis Brasao, 37, during the burial of her mother Andrea dos Reis Brasao, 39, who passed away due to COVID-19 at Delphina Aziz hospital, at the Parque Taruma cemetery in Manaus



Healthcare workers line up before receiving the first dose of Sinovac's CoronaVac coronavirus vaccine in the Positivo event center at the Barigui Park in Curitiba, Brazil January 28, 2021. REUTERS/Rodolfo Buhrer



A devotee sits at the bank of Hanumante River as he offers prayers during the first day of the month-long Swasthani Brata Katha festival in Bhaktapur, Nepal January 28, 2021. REUTERS/Navesh Chitrakar



Health workers are seen in protective gear inside a locked down portion of the Jordan residential area to contain a new outbreak of the coronavirus in Hong Kong, China January 23, 2021. REUTERS/Tyrone Siu

New Coronavirus Variants Demand A Tougher Response



Illustration: Sarah Grillo/Axios

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

New, more contagious coronavirus variants threaten the U.S. response to COVID-19 just as the best tools to fight it are becoming available.

Why it matters: As our response to COVID-19 evolves and improves with the introduction of vaccines, so does SARS-CoV-2 itself, with new variants emerging. The next few months will demand harsher measures to control the pandemic at the very moment when exhaustion is peaking. But new and more transmissible strains of the coronavirus are circulating more widely across the world, and public health experts caution that, even with the beginnings of mass vaccination programs, the public must be more vigilant than ever in protecting themselves and reducing the spread.

"This is the calm before the real storm. I think the darkest days of the pandemic are just ahead of us," said Michael Osterholm, who directs the Center for Infectious Disease Research and Prevention at the University of Minnesota.

"I think it potentially could get worse," Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease, said Thursday morning on MSNBC.

Details: The emergence of the new variants has driven governments to reimpose some border controls in an effort to stop their in-

roduction, while scientists are pushing for more restrictions and harder protective equipment.



- Germany last week proposed strict, temporary bans on travel to the EU — including EU citizens returning to their nations — from countries where variants are prevalent, like Britain.

- President Biden quickly instituted a ban on travelers coming into the U.S. from more than 25 countries, including all the nations in Europe's free-travel Schengen Area — though the order does not include U.S. citizens, a loophole that minimized the effectiveness of earlier bans.

- In light of the more contagious variants, NIAID director Anthony Fauci told NBC's "Today," it "makes common sense" to wear more than one layer of mask. Even better would be an N95 medical-grade mask, but even a year into the pandemic, supplies remain so low that the CDC still says they should be reserved for health-care workers.

Be smart: We can simultaneously be do-

ing almost enough to control the spread of the original coronavirus strain and not enough to control more dangerous variants.

- "There are essentially two separate COVID-19 epidemics," the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment in the Netherlands reported last week. "One epidemic involving the 'old' variant, in which infections are decreasing, and another epidemic involving the (new) variant, in which infections are increasing."

- We don't know for sure which epidemic currently has a hold over the U.S., in part because genomic surveillance here lags well behind countries like Denmark or the U.K., meaning variants could be spreading under the radar.

- But the more the coronavirus spreads, the more opportunities variants will have to crowd out their competition — or for entirely new mutants to emerge.



Infection level testing: California-based Clear Labs today announced an automated whole-genome sequencing solution that can determine the full sequence of a SARS-CoV-2 infection in less than 24 hours with little hands-on lab work, compared to days for many current techniques.

- "It's very important to quickly find out if there are changes in the virus that impacts response to the vaccine, and you're not going to get that from a PCR test," says Jeff Field, chief commercial officer at Clear Labs.

Facing the coronavirus and its variants: Think of this next and most dangerous stage of the pandemic as a three-sided race: more contagious variants against the pace of vaccinations against our own willingness to endure more social distancing. All indications are that existing vaccines will remain effective against the known variants.

South African Variant: One possible exception is the South African variant 501Y.V2. Moderna reported this week that the antibodies triggered by its vaccines were less effec-

tive at neutralizing the variant, though the vaccine still provided significant protection and the company said it could develop a booster shot if needed.

Clinical results from the Novavax vaccine trials in South Africa and the United Kingdom have now shown the vaccine to be effective against the South African and UK variants of the coronavirus. After weeks of uncertainty and speculation, during a press conference just before midnight on Thursday, January 28, the lead investigator in the Novavax vaccine trial and dean of Wits University's Faculty of Health Sciences, Prof. Shabir Madhi announced that their vaccine is the first that has shown high levels of efficacy against the South African strain of the coronavirus as well as the UK variant.



He said Novavax now plan to create a vaccine that will include both the "original" virus and the South African mutation within the next few months.

"At the moment it is the only vaccine showing objective efficacy against the South African variant," he said.

Scientists Are Very Worried About

The Variant From Brazil

Brazilian variant: Last Monday evening, Minnesota reported the first confirmed case of the P.1 Brazilian variant of the novel coronavirus in a Twin Cities resident with a recent travel history to Brazil.

- P.1 is one of four variants — mutated strains of SARS-CoV-2 that seem to spread more efficiently than the original coronavirus — the CDC is watching with concern.

- That includes the B.1.1.7 variant first identified in the U.K., which has now been detected in more than 20 states and which British scientists warn is both more contagious and potentially

more deadly than the original strain.

- CDC officials project the U.K. variant could become dominant in the U.S. by March, which would drive more cases without a tougher response.

The concern with P.1 is twofold: Scientists don't understand why the variant has spread so explosively in Brazil, and the variant carries a particularly dangerous set of mutations.



Indigenous health care workers treat patients last week at a campaign hospital set up in the Parque das Tribos neighborhood of Manaus, Brazil. (Photo/J. Roriz/Bloomberg via Getty Images.)

The question is why is there a bigger surge with P.1? Could P.1 be evading the antibodies made against the previous version of the virus, making reinfections easier? Could it just be significantly more contagious? Could both be true?

Reinfections are a serious concern for several reasons. First off, like the variant from South Africa, P.1 carries a cluster of mutations along the surface of the virus where antibodies — especially the potent antibodies — like to bind.

"They are kind of the major targets of the immune system," said virus expert Penny Moore at the National Institute for Communicable Diseases in South Africa and the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

"So when we see a whole lot of mutations in [those surfaces], it raises the possibility that the mutations might be conferring immune escape." That is, the mutations are helping the virus evade antibodies or escape recognition by them. In essence, the mutations are providing the virus with a type of "coat of invisibility." (Courtesy axios.com and https://www.npr.org/)

美国国税局教你7种方法 规避税务诈骗

(本文转自CNN财经)在美国,每个人的一生都在和税打交道,无论你是年薪百万的高管,还是一般工作的白领,你都逃不开报税、退税等等和税务有关的活动,也正是因为如此,很多不法分子利用税务信息进行诈骗,让很多纳税人蒙受损失。

据CNN报道,IRS(国家税务局),国家税务机关和报税公司都同时在保护您的个人资料,从而避免犯罪分子有机可乘。但是IRS(国家税务局)声称,就算有关部门再努力进行保护,也不能够阻止退款的欺诈行为和涉税身份盗窃。所以,作为纳税人的你,还是应该要采取积极的措施,去防范于未然。

今年5月初,美国国税局表示,犯罪团伙使用"Get Transcript"工具,从国税局网站上下载了33万人的税务表格,并进行电话诈骗,无论是从诈骗范围还是从诈骗的金额上来讲,这都创造了电话诈骗的历史的最高水平。

美国国税局的局长John Koskinen在上周四关于税收、安全一起的新闻发布会上指出:"我们尽最大努力去保护纳税人的权益和信息,但是还是希望所有纳税人从自身做起,加强自我保护意识。"

在这次新闻发布会上,IRS主要推荐了以下七个方法保护你的个人隐私和防止税务诈骗。

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伪装成税务部门的邮件往往带有附件,这些附件请不要轻易打开,因为这些附件往往都带有病毒,从而感染你的电脑,窃取你的个人信息。

3.保护您的电脑

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4.对重要的文件进行加密

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对于还要使用的纸质文件,一定要把它们锁起来,

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7.不要过度分享

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份保护,从而有效的阻止犯

罪的发生。但是从个人的角度来

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起,才能够最有效的防止税

务诈骗的发生。



黃皮肤下美国心，美国华人为什么站不起来？

在美国，种族问题（Race Issues）是社会里最不能触碰的红线之一，美国人几乎是“谈种色变”。

而对于中国人而言，就算对美国有多少种族不甚明了，但在好莱坞电影的狂轰滥炸和各路媒体的竞相报道下，也能大概知道一些老美的“种族事”。

比如什么“政治正确”（Political Correctness），什么“民权运动”（Civil Right Movement）。政治正确是一个很大的概念，简单说，就是多数人要关怀少数人，这个少数人可以是什么少数民族，也可以是什么非主流文化信仰的人，什么同性恋、女权、动物保护等等。

好莱坞是美国“政治正确”的集大成者。前不久，因为“涉及奴隶制”，经典电影《乱世佳人》被禁止放映。

美国是当之无愧的“世界移民大熔炉”，几乎有世界上80%以上的族裔种类。

最大的族裔（Majority）是欧裔白人民族（约占62%），细分下去还能再分出个德裔（最多的族裔，约4900多万人）、爱尔兰裔（约3600万人）、英裔.....分的人头疼；除此之外，其他族裔都算是少数民族（Minority），什么非裔（13%）、拉丁裔（17%）、亚裔（7%）等等，而亚裔再分下去，则又是“满堂开花”。

非裔美国人，自从南北战争结束以来，其平权运动就没有结束过，20世纪60年代-80年代，是黑人民权运动的高潮，而近来的美国游行，想必各位也都看到了。

但美国华裔，似乎一副人畜无害的样子，既不闹事，也不跟风。

中文互联网也很少能看到美国华裔的新闻，就算有，也是一些“香蕉人”或者“华裔精英”的新闻。

现在的美国人讲究政治正确，但是华裔却好像是个例外。

举一个例子，1987年的奥斯卡最佳影片《末代皇帝》，主演是美国华裔男演员尊龙，其在这部电影中的表演水平在业内被认为是“当之无愧的奥斯卡级别”，但就算是在最讲究“政治正确”的好莱坞，他甚至连一个提名都没有，只因为他是华裔。（当时的好莱坞认为华裔非主流，不上台面）

美国华裔（Chinese American），说好听点，叫作“温良恭俭让”，说难听点，就是“好欺负”。不信？不止是白人，黑人也敢，就连奥斯卡颁奖典礼上，都能光明正大地开华裔的玩笑。

那么为什么美国华裔不喊一声“Asian Lives Matter”呢？也搞搞平权运动呢？近代的劳工移民与美国人的排华法案

美国的非裔移民，其实并不止包括历史上的黑奴后代，也有现代的非洲移民，比如奥巴马他爹（肯尼亚留学生）。黑人移居北美大陆的时间比华人早多了，而且人数更多，因此他们有足够的时间和人口来进行平权斗争。

奥巴马一世，即奥巴马的父亲，他最大的争议之处就在于让奥巴马母亲（白人）怀孕后，离开了母子。

但华裔不一样，华裔第一次来到美国，是在清末（19世纪）。在帝国主义入侵的战争、饥荒和各种社会动荡的影响下，有一些破产农民和土绅便想到了移民的道路。而当时地少人多、耕地面积极少的福建（还有广东）成为了移民美国（还有东南亚、南美）的主要地区。

清道光闽浙总督赵慎珍有云：“漳泉诸府，负山环海，田少民多，出来不敷民食”。福建和广东这两个小老哥的耕地实在太少：福建耕地只占全省面积的2-4%，你没看错，就这么点；广东稍好一点，占6-9%，但人均都少于全国平均水平一大截。

华人移民美国，不是被逼的，大多数是自愿的（也有少部分被拐卖）。早



期的华工移民类似奴隶贩卖，所谓的“猪仔馆”就是这样诞生的，最早的猪仔馆就设在厦门。而澳门拥有最多、最大的猪仔馆，分别由葡萄牙、西班牙和荷兰殖民者开设。

就这样，混不下去的华人就把希望寄托在了移民上。早期的美国华人，只有两个目的——淘金和挖矿，就是出卖劳动力赚钱。他们大多勤快耐苦，自己省吃俭用，而把大部分钱甚至所有钱都寄回去。正是因为如此，美国华工们不关心政治，也不追求权利，为的只是混口饭吃。

因为在那个年代，华人在白人眼里不过是“黄皮肤的黑人”，清政府的无能与腐朽，没有给华工撑腰的底气，而大部分的华人并不幻想能够扎根异域，他们想到无非是“客死异乡”或者“荣归故里”。

华人在美国白人看来是“带有原罪”的，就算啥不做，啥都不碰，老老实实工作也是不行的。因为不参与政治，华人不算票仓，政客们就不关心华人的权益；又因为吃苦耐劳、工资低廉，不参与工人运动，美国工人们也不待见他们，华人从一开始就连进了自己的小圈子。

又因为华人抱团生存，不和美国本地人接触，同时人数激增，久而久之底层白人和上层白人们都不开心了，就动起了“歪念头”。

1871年，白人暴徒打砸抢烧洛杉矶唐人街；1885年，怀俄明州的岩石泉华埠也发生了类似的事情....抢钱都不算啥了，到最后，甚至会演变成“大屠杀”。在这个过程中，美国警察往往置若罔闻。

当时的华人对美国本土劳工的冲击很大，首先是因为肤色不同，家庭观念浓厚（孩子多），让美国白人本能地畏惧，甚至提出了所谓的“黄祸论”（Yellow Peril）；其次，华人太能干了，而且工资低廉，使得大老板都愿意雇用华工，这样子，白人的工作机会就少了。

害怕“鸠占鹊巢”和“丢饭碗”的白人们，就想办法来遏制华工。

这种不满情绪日益增加，终于生出了1882年的《排华法案》。规定只允许男性华工入境，不允许华裔女性入境，这就是为了堵住华工在美国“成家立业”（《美国宪法》规定，在美国出生的婴儿，自动成为美国公民）。1922年《基保尔法案》甚至规定：美国女性和华工结婚，自动失去美国国籍。

当时的美国人是想方设法阻止华人

在美国扎根，1910年华人7.1万，到1920年只剩下6万人。通过一系列的法案和社会暴力行径，美国华人的生存处境变得十分堪忧，没有公民权，没有土地，没有资本，只能干部分特定的行业（餐饮、杂货店、洗衣打杂等等），只能聚居在大城市的唐人街里。

不管是无能的清政府还是自顾无暇的民国政府，都没有能力声援或支持美国华人。

就这样，第一代和第二代的老华人们忍辱纳垢，艰难地生活着。在美国其他少数民族（爱尔兰裔、意大利裔等等）纷纷抬头的时候，华人们却因为“人数少”、“话语权薄弱”、“地位低下”、“经济实力不好”等原因而无法抬头。

二战之后，由于同属一个阵营，罗斯福照顾蒋介石的面子，在名义上取消了《排华法案》，但事实上对华人的移民限制仍然“百般阻挠”。1950年，美国华人也只有11万人左右。

从一开始就被打压，由于历史的变革和大时代的潮流，华人们失去了平权的基础。您说“几万人够干啥？”对于美国华人而言，挣钱好过玩政治

其他各个美国族裔，从一开始就意识到了政治对于族裔生存空间的必要性。非裔美国人的民权运动锣鼓喧天，爱尔兰裔美国人立志从政，德裔美国人则用选票说话....但华裔不是，他们很早就失去了政治能力，也可以说，大多数美国华人对政治没兴趣。

第一代和第二代美国华人大都是在清末和民国时期过去的，他们虽然步履维艰，但还是积累了一定的财产。因为美国社会并不友好，华人们笃信的原则是——“有钱，什么都不怕”。

玩民权运动，很可能“竹篮打水一场空”，但埋头苦干，把汗流在挣钱上，对华人而言更为现实。60年代，美国社会正经历着民权解放和经济大发展，迎来了一个大开放时期，世界各地的移民蜂拥而至，美国人口构成朝着多元化的方向发展。

华裔移民当然也不例外，美国政府在那个时候取消了移民的准入配额制度，新一代的华裔移民迅速涌入。20世纪80年代，东亚经济大腾飞时期，中国台湾和中国香港地区的经济飞速发展，由此带动了又一波的移民美国潮。

不管是60年代，还是80年代，这一次去美国的华人，都不再是清末那批人能比的。他们只是为了果脯，而这批华人移民美国，是带着一定技术和资金的，简单说，就是“精英阶层”。（这

、学习美式生活风格等等，对中国文化的不自信，使得华裔的凝聚力降低。（而黑人们有自己的一套文化传统，彼此称之为“兄弟姐妹”）

今天的美国，提起中国，他们最先想到的依旧是“中餐”、“功夫”、“成龙”等等很有限的几个元素，但这些东西要么来自餐馆，要么来自好莱坞，不是华人的文化宣传成果。

甚至出现了一部分由于早年中国还不够强大，而导致自卑的华裔。有一些美国华人文学作家，甚至会靠着自轻、宣扬封建糟粕来迎合美国主流社会的好感，他们在作品里无所不用其极地驳斥和宣扬中国的一些“旧习俗”，同时无比虔诚地赞颂“美国文化”。

而富起来后移民的一代华人，又压根不把这些自卑的华裔同胞当作自己人，分裂了。自己尚且无法正视自己，又如何让别人来正视？

现在的美国正在拿“种族议题”做文章，开始事无巨细地划分社会。比如加州参议院甚至公布了一份“一切按照种族人口划分社会资源”的法案。（意味着成绩好也没用，必须按人口成分，华裔人少，吃亏）

其实刚开始是无所谓华裔的，美国人把所有的东方移民，都叫做“亚裔”。

亚裔人口2140多万，其中华裔520多万，不止是亚裔里的佼佼者也是美国社会的佼佼者，是美国所有族裔中贫困率最低的族裔（超过了白人），华人家庭年收入中位数高达7.3万美元（约合51万人民币），受教育率最高，50%的人口接受过大学教育。

如此高的收入和教育水平，换不来美国社会的尊重，还是“怒其不争”，因为只有在涉及教育问题的时候，华人们才会团结一致地反对。

其他大部分时间内，华裔们各过各自的。福建移民不搭理广东移民，南方移民不搭理北方移民，甚至说广东台山话或闽南话的移民把所有其他华裔都当作“外人”。新中国对于各地中国人的整合，他们是不知道的，他们分不清方言和普通话的区别，认为“普通话”就是另一种语言。

根据美国华人联合总会（Chinese American Federation）的调查，美国华裔通用语言包括粤语、客家话、湖南话、吴语、闽南语、赣语和普通话。细分下来还有各个地方的不同语调，什么台湾话、泉州片、福州话...

他们没有“中国话”的概念，只有各种方言的概念，什么 Cantonese（粤语）啊。同时宗教文化也是五花八门，天主教、新教、佛教等等。美国社会的从中作梗，华人自己就把自己分开了，“一家人”的概念淡了，怎么团结？

在政治上，华裔更是混乱。1976年开始，在民主党卡特总统的帮助下，华裔开始涉政，但接下去就歪了。虽然期间也出过骆家辉这样的“华裔州长”，但大部分时间内，华裔总是人微言轻的。

而且他们还摇摆不定，2012年，70%投了民主党，30%投了共和党，2016年又出现了“北美华裔特朗普助选团”。但事实上，亚裔50%是民主票仓，20%是共和党票仓，还有20%是摇摆派。

华裔的政治身份只能依靠自己人，比如陈李婉若（旧中国味十足的名字，美国第一位女华裔市长），她当选为蒙特利尔市长，是因为蒙特利尔华裔人口（台湾省移民）众多。美国的华裔来源极其复杂，清末、民国、大陆、港台等等，其政治诉求极其多元和难以统一。

美国华裔，其实就是美国人，压根和中国没什么关系，未来如何，那是他们自己的事了！只希望他们知道一个道理——中国人，聚就是一条龙，散就是一堆沙。

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美国税务 100 问 (上)

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客户何时成为美国税务居民?

满足下列条件中的任意一个,即为美国的税务居民:

- 持有美国合法永久居住权(绿卡)或;

- 满足实际居留标准:

于本年度在美国居留达 183 天或是;

于本年度在美国居留达 31 天,而且在本年及上两年在美国停留的天数被乘以壹个指数后累加超过 183 天。

公式:

本年度停留天数 乘以 1

上年停留天数 乘以 1/3

前年停留天数 乘以 1/6

客户何时需要开始报税?

新移民在登六后,需要承担根据美国税务规定,第壹次报税的时间是客户成为美国税务居民后的第二年。即对于大多数客户,如果 2011

年 12 月 31 日登六,那么他需要在 2012 年 4 月 15

日之前报税;如果 2012 年 1 月 1 日登六,那么他

不需要在 2012 年报税,第壹次报税时间为 2013

年 4 月 15 日之前。资料若准备的不够齐全,可以

延期 6 个月到 10 月 15 号再申报。但是欠税壹定

要在 4 月 15 号之前缴上去。如果 4 月 15 号之后

还欠税,则会产生罚款和利息。(若上壹年欠税

超过壹千美金,政府可能会规定每个季度要交

预缴税)。

第壹次报税该申报多少资产?

理论上来说,应该全部申报。实际上,银行

帐户,特定金融资产,以及控股超过 10% 的境外

公司必须申报。不产生盈利的不动产可以不申

报。申报的资产数量要根据个人移民后资金使

用程度来判断。不宜过少,如果消费的金额远超

过实际申报的资产与相应的收入水平,会引起

国税局的怀疑;不宜过多,可在未来减少处理遗

产税时的负担。

客户 EB-5 投资的 LLP 是否需要报税?

客户在美国从事与商业贸易有关的投资,需

要交纳相应的所得税。在客户成为美国税务

居民之前,税务部分由项目方代缴;客户登六美

国之后,每年项目方会邮寄 k-1 税表给客户,用

于客户自行申报个人所得税。

投资移民是否可以申请低收入福利,可以申报

低收入或无收入?

理论上来说,投资移民拿到绿卡的永久居民与美国公民在社会福利上没有任何差别,只要达到相关要求,就可以申请;但是如果申报资

产与日常花费相比严重入不敷出,可能招致 IRS 稽查;此外,客户在持有条件绿卡的 2 年中,如果申报资产/收入过低,可能会影响 I-829 条件解除。

在美国购房需要支付哪些税费,哪些可以合法免税或减税?

在美国购买房产,主要包括两部分税费,壹部分是在购买时一次性支付的,包括:交易税、契约保险等;另壹部分是每年缴纳的税费,包括物业税、房屋保险、物业管理费、水电煤气等。如果收入较低,部分税费可以享受退税;如果以公司形式持有房产,部分支出可以冲抵收入。

夫妻两个人是否可以分开报税?

美国的报税形式有多种:单身人士则以个人名义报税,已婚人士可以分开个人报,也可以壹家人壹起报,有孩子也可以分开或壹起报。报税形式对交税的多少有很大影响,壹般客户都可以家庭形式壹起报,家庭人口越多,人头抵税额就越多。拿到绿卡家庭的孩子如果是学生身份,就可以不需要单独报税,壹般情况下,是和家人壹起报。但如果孩子自己有收入了,则也需要单独报税。

副申请人随同移民但是在登六前放弃是否会影响到主申请申报税务?

主申请人登六美国后报税时可以以个人名义报税,不受其他家庭成员的影响。但是相比夫妻共同报税,税务的减免抵扣会大幅的减少。

如果副申请人想放弃身份,是否可以不用报税了?

如果在登录前放弃身份,则不构成美国税务居民的条件,无需报税;如果在成为美国居民后的 8 年以内放弃身份,则无需缴纳弃籍税。

如果客户超过 1 年不登六美国以致绿卡失效,是不是就等于放弃了绿卡?

美国税务局不承认被动放弃绿卡,除非绿卡持有人向 IRS 提交正式书面申请。否则即使绿卡被剥夺,仍然会被认定为美国的税务居民,需要正常申报全球范围内的个人所得税。

中国企业在美的子公司如何报税?

同壹般美国境内公司,正常缴纳公司税务,主要税种如下:

· 根据美国法律规定,拥有或被视为拥有 10% 或超过 10% 有投票权股票的美国人,成为“美国股东”。

· 如果“美国股东”合计拥有超过 50% 有投票权股票或拥有超过价值 50% 的股票。

什么是被动外国投资公司 (PFIC)?

被动外国投资公司是指在同一税务年度里,该公司 75% 以上的收入来自被动所得,或在同一税务年度里,平均 50% 以上的资产会产生或用来产生被动所得。被动所得包括利息、股利、租金、权利金、出售股票或证券等的资本利得。产生被动所得的资产即该资产已经产生了被动所得,或可以预期在未来会产生被动所得,或持有该资产的目的是产生被动所得,此类资产都将归为产生被动资产所得的资产。需要注意的是:一旦一个外国投资公司在某个税务年度被定义为被动外国投资公司 (PFIC),即便在以后的年度中均为满足 PFIC 的测试条件,该公司仍被视为一个 PFIC,其美国股东须申报相关信息及收入。

根据被动外国投资公司的税务规定,PFIC 的任何股东无论拥有多少股份,都需要对公司得到的大部分收益缴纳所得税,并且无论通常应该适用的资本利得税率。

如果纳税人成为了 PFIC 的股东,建议与专业会计师商讨税务上的影响,考虑是否放弃持有该公司的股份,转投非 PFIC 的公司。

对于漏报海外资产是如何处罚的?

有关未申报 FBAR 相关处罚规定如下:

- 处罚较轻的情况下:

- 蓄意不申报的处罚如下:

对于漏报海外财产的处罚条款,有没有豁免的机会?

没有申报国外银行和金融帐户,若符合某些条件可能有机会免于罚款:

- 没有欠美国税的纳税人(例如,国外工资符合免税规定或已在所在国报税)不会面临不报税所带来的惩罚。

EXP: 2011 年度的国外工资免税额是 \$92,900 美元, 2012 年度的国外工资免税额是 \$95,100 美元。

- 国税局认为有(合理理由)(reasonable cause),即你能证明自己尽所能遵守纳税义务,但未能达到要求,其可能裁定是(合理理由)。原则上在决定是否是(合理理由)时,国税局将考虑下列相关信息:

您没有履行税务义务的原因;

您的纳税历史记录;

通过信件、检阅纳税人数据,或者面谈的方式进行查帐。面谈地点可能在美国国税局的办公室进行,也可能在纳税人家里或办公室内进行,亦或是会计师的办公室进行。国税局的工作人员会通过书面信函的方式告知当事人,查帐需要准备的材料,通常情况下根据美国税法规定,所有已申报数字的来源的记录需要留存至少三年。

每一次查帐的时间长短会根据查帐的种类,查帐的复杂程度,以及材料取得的难易程度而有不同。

被国税局查帐之后可能出现什么结果?

- 查帐结果与纳税人所申报结果相同,无需作出任何改变。

- 美国国税局认为纳税人的税务申报应该进行调整,且当事人同意进行更正,则当事人将被要求签署一份文件,此文件依查帐方式而略有不同。

- 美国国税局认为纳税人的税务申报应该进行调整,但当事人不同意进行更正,则当事人可以要求同查帐部门主管会谈,来进一步确定复审的程序。当事人也可以申请间单调节,或针对查帐结果提起上诉。

美国国税局查帐的未来趋势是什么?

美国国税局正加强对富人查帐,年所得逾

千万元的富翁遭查帐的比率,两年来已升高

两倍。所得逾千万元的纳税者,仅占全美纳税

人的 0.01%。

根据公布的统计资料显示,美国国税局 (IRS)

2011 年对所得逾 1000 万美元纳税者查帐的比率

高达 29.93%,明显高于 2010 年的 18.38% 与 2009

年的 10.6%。整体而言,美国国税局对个别纳税者

查税的比率仍维持在 1.11% 不变。

星期一 2021年2月1日 Monday, February 1, 2021

睽違兩年，華語獨立佳作 《郊區的鳥》定檔2月26日

由青年導演仇晟編劇並執導，著名演員李淳、黃璐領銜主演的電影《郊區的鳥》發布定檔海報及預告，宣布將於今年2月26日（元宵節）全國公映。睽違近兩年，曾斬獲第12屆FIRST青年電影展最佳劇情片、最佳導演、最佳演員、最佳藝術探索在內的四項提名，並最終榮獲最佳劇情片大獎的這部華語佳作終於得以與廣大觀眾見面。

新款的定檔海報頗具“春山壹路鳥空啼”的意境。在蔥郁靜謐的叢林裏，主角夏昊（李淳）和測量隊的夥伴螞蟻（鄧競）結伴而行，尋找在市郊匿跡多年未曾有人窺見的藍色郊鳥，走遠了、疲倦了，隨即臥躺在草地，掙脫了日常的瑣碎和倦怠，聽林間鳥鳴、看樹影婆娑、細嗅泥土清香，氣氛安適恬靜、雋永詩意，和影片整體風格十分契合。海報的下半部分隱約能看見幾個孩子奔跑追逐的剪影，同樣是壹種天真無憂的狀態，燦爛天色裏孩子們追逐的身影若隱若現，三五成群嬉戲向光而行，真切動人。海報中上下兩個畫面的對比與影片中成年童年的兩段敘事形成互文，可謂是對電影形式的完美展現。

定檔預告更有意思。預告開頭部分以成年人漫步深林尋找消失的郊鳥，兒童結隊闖入林間尋找鳥窩惡作劇，這兩個不同空間發生的事件拉開敘事序幕，童年和成年的區別在壹幀壹畫間形成觀照。孩子們總是和夥伴們成群結隊壹起相擁、道別、言“再會”，沉浸在美妙似幻的童真中，似乎和小夥伴永遠不會分開，但壹個外號“胖子”的小孩突然就那麼無緣無故的消失了，大家在找胖子的過程中也逐漸走散了……李淳飾演的成年夏昊總是只身壹人在廢棄的學校、荒涼的郊野、昏暗的賓館孤獨地工作、思考和回憶，在缺少聯繫的世界裏固執地尋找失去的詩意。兩個時空之間有著什麼關係？為何會存在如此大的差距？預告文案——“世界上什麼東西最長又最短，最快又最慢？”的謎底到底是什麼？答案需要大家去電影中尋找。

曾參演《比利·林恩的中場戰事》、《目擊者之追兇》諸多優秀電影作品的華裔男演員李淳，在影片《郊區的鳥》中展現了壹種孤獨且疏離的人物感，其執著嚴謹的職業堅持與身邊敷衍的同伴構成強烈反差，最終堅持自我，放下日常的羈絆與好友同行，尋找消失的郊鳥及生活中不知不覺丟失的東西。在《推拿》、《被光抓走的人》中表現出色的演員黃璐，在本片中飾演女主角燕子，兼具神秘與頑皮氣質，在調查中與李淳相遇相識，繼而展開壹段頗具現實況味的情感經歷。龔子涵飾演的小夏昊在影片中少年時空的戲份頗為驚艷，由此也獲得了第12屆Firs影展最佳演員提名，值得壹提的是，為影片貢獻了精彩演出的兒童大部分為非專業演員。

影片的制作班底同樣不容小覷：曾與楊德昌、侯孝賢等華語大導演有過多年合作的兩位華語電影幕後大師杜篤之和廖慶松，分別擔任本片聲音指導和剪輯指導。憑借《不成問題的問題》獲得第53屆臺灣電影金馬獎最佳改編劇本獎的梅峰老師擔任本片的文學顧問，黃金班底加持下，影片在FIRST影展之後，又相繼入選了第71屆洛迦諾國際電影節當代電影人單元金豹獎提名、獲得了2019年舊金山國際電影節主競賽單元評委會特別獎以及第三屆澳門國際影展亞洲電影NETPAC獎等多項國際大獎。

電影《郊區的鳥》由北京果實創想影視文化有限公司、上海魁馳影業有限公司出品，北京中力國際影業有限公司、北京永旭良辰文化發展有限公司、上海三只猴子影業有限公司、廣東新樂映像文化傳播有限公司、北京杜克越影文化傳媒有限公司、北京追蹤影視文化股份有限公司、上海風幟文化傳播有限公司、海寧鐵幕真文化傳媒有限公司、北京大壹千裏夢文化傳媒有限公司、北京威盛傳媒有限公司、歡樂世紀（北京）影視傳媒有限公司、北京好夢現場文化傳播有限公司、北京暢想新影業有限公司聯合制作出品。影片目前定檔2021年2月26日（元宵節）全國上映，春意漸次復蘇的日子裏，讓我們壹起找到好朋友，共赴來年之約！

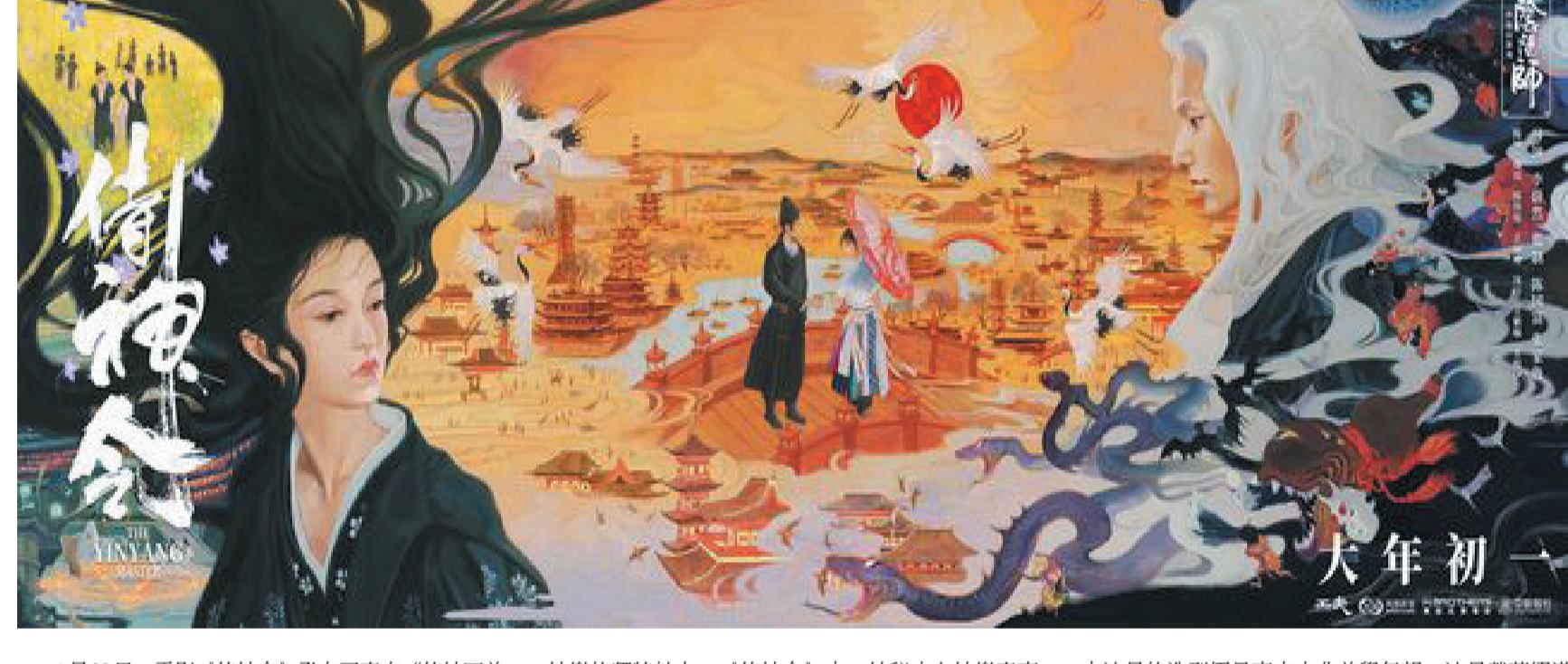


2月26日 一起找朋友

編劇/導演 仇晟
製片人
編劇



沈月突破次元壁 驚喜演繹神樂 《侍神令》「侍神四美」預告曝光



1月28日，電影《侍神令》發布了壹支“侍神四美”預告。該片講述了沈月飾演的神樂獲救後，始終跟在陰陽師晴明（陳坤飾）的身邊，持傘降妖共同守護平京城的故事。預告中，沈月紮著雙丸子頭在鏡頭前乖巧靈動，不經意間的wink暴擊心動滿分，充滿治愈力的笑容更是元氣十足。今日上午8點，沈月的大銀幕處女作《侍神令》已開啓預售，大年初壹正式上映。

沈月赴曠世之戰展女性魅力細膩演技詮釋動人情感

預告片中，沈月飾演的神樂手持唐傘微微側頭，嘴角淺笑嫣然，閃爍的瞳光中藏著稚氣，還原角色本身的古靈精怪，從造型、性格、神態等全方位展現了

神樂的獨特魅力。《侍神令》中，神秘少女神樂壹直跟在晴明身邊，淨化惡靈守護著浮沈人世間。沈月對人物內心的精準把握通過臉上表情的細微變化傳遞給觀眾，透過她的眼神與神樂共赴了壹場曠世之戰。

雙發髻和油紙傘是神樂的標誌性元素，沈月扮上這身裝束使角色形態更加豐滿立體。影片中，沈月同樣以爛漫少女的形象展現在觀眾面前，壹心追逐晴明，療愈著被欲望與陰謀支配的人妖二族，透過詭秘莫測的黑暗折射出神樂獨特的純粹之心。

《侍神令》大氣恢宏弘揚東方之美沈月哭戲極具感染力惹共情

《侍神令》改編自現象級遊戲《陰陽師》，影片

中沈月的造型極具東方古典美學氣韻。沈月戴著綴滿珠子的流蘇和嵌著特色裝飾的帽子，清新脫俗中增添了些許俏皮感，滿屏的少女氣息撲面而來。沈月用自己細膩入微的演技將神樂純真爛漫又可愛迷人的壹面展現得淋漓盡致，讓人愈發期待她在影片中的表現。

“侍神與主人同生共死，絕不背叛。”在陰陽師和侍神之間這種絕對信任與堅定承諾的動人感情下，恢弘龐大的世界觀緩緩拉開序幕。《侍神令》中，沈月沒有太多的妝容點綴，鼻頭的壹點點橘色高光瞬間打造出神樂“我見猶憐”的獨特氣質，坐在路邊凝視鏡頭的絕美落淚讓人不禁隨著她飽滿的情緒壹秒入戲。大年初壹（2月12日），《侍神令》正式登陸影院，與沈月壹起守護平京城的和平吧~

美南實事通

主持人：蓋軍

週二 (2/2)
7PM-8PM
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陳文

「金钟珠宝」庆新年推出各种黄金足金-14K、18K各种首饰及钻石、玉器，是送给长辈、亲友最贴心、保值的礼物



各式黄金、足金金饰。



可订制首饰。



「金钟珠宝行」内部，金首饰修改可现场等候取件，并有换手表电池及代理各式日本新款手表。



各式玉器首饰。



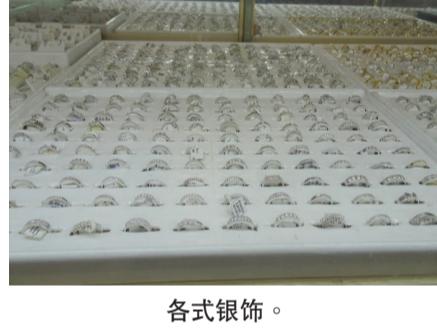
各式玉器首饰。



各式黄金、足金金饰。



各种钻石首饰。



各式银饰。



「金钟珠宝行」位于黄金广场内，“H Mart 超市旁。

本报记者秦鸿钧摄影

休斯顿SER职业训练中心即将落成



由休斯顿SER Jobs主办协同休斯顿市议员 Robert Gallegos 及哈里斯郡官员等共同参与全新建设职业训练中心后期施工期间考察。

表示即将落成，目前得到了来自社区的帮助和捐赠等促进工程的进度，期待提供给本地精英及学者们一个完美舒适的工作环境选择。

