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TRADE CENTER

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10月3日 星期日

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100

Restaurant  
Hiring

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餐館請人

Restaurant Hiring

餐館請人, 薪優  
生意好外賣店, 誠聘  
炒鍋, 打雜, 收銀員  
909 Southmore Ave  
Pasadena, TX 77502  
有意者請電:  
713-818-0335

\*中餐堂吃外賣  
位於 Humble 區  
『新優』誠聘  
全工女帶位  
外送員及打台  
意者請電:  
281-546-8622

Pearland 餐館  
和順園堂吃外賣店  
『新優』誠聘  
全工 & 半工收銀和企枱  
半工或全工外送員  
電 832-768-9888  
微信 [weijiang7788](https://www.wechat.com/p/weijiang7788)

分類廣告價目表 CLASSIFIED AD. RATE

| 週數 Week       | 一週    | 二週    | 三週    | 一月    |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 格數 Size       | 1 wk  | 2 wks | 3 wks | 1 mon |
| 1 格 (1 unit)  | \$45  | \$80  | \$105 | \$125 |
| 2 格 (2 units) | \$90  | \$160 | \$210 | \$250 |
| 3 格 (3 units) | \$135 | \$240 | \$315 | \$375 |
| 4 格 (4 units) | \$180 | \$320 | \$420 | \$500 |

EFFECTIVE: 從 2009 年 11 月 1 日起實施

\*中餐外賣店  
位 Humble 區  
新優 誠聘廚師  
工資可面議, 亦可  
承包全部廚房工作  
可提供住宿, 請電:  
832-983-8829

\*Buffet 店請人  
距中國城 8 分鐘  
Buffet 店  
誠請 全工 / 半工  
熟手企枱, 帶位  
意者請電:  
713-789-0845

\*中餐館, 薪優  
誠聘企枱及經理  
全工/半工均可  
需可報稅, 位  
Kingwood, 請電:  
832-229-6421

\*外賣店請人  
近中國城  
誠請  
半工外送員  
有意者請電:  
832-661-8881

\*糖城中餐館  
急聘 ● 半工炒鍋  
● 半工廚房幫手  
● 前台收銀, 週一至五  
11am-4pm, 需有工卡  
歡迎學生 & 家庭主婦  
281-759-0775

\*外賣店請人  
近中國城  
誠請全工送外賣  
懂英文,  
有意者請電  
281-568-8788

新皇宮點心海鮮酒樓 (China Bear)  
『新優』全方位誠聘:  
經理, 企枱, 收銀, 帶位, 廚房師傅,  
點心師傅, 炒鍋, 抓碼, 油鍋, 打雜等等...  
意者請電或親臨面談:  
281-240-8383 713-303-8998  
12755 Southwest Fwy, Stafford TX 77477

\*大型餐館, 新優! 誠聘  
位 Katy 區, 位於 Fry Road / I-10  
大型 Buffet 店, 誠請  
炒鍋師傅, Sushi 師傅,  
點心師傅, 糕點師傅, 企枱, 看台, 打雜.  
意者請電: 979-900-4777

\*餐館請人  
靠近 249, 招聘  
企枱, 打雜, 炒鍋,  
全工和半工外送員.  
請聯系:  
281-966-5342

近中國城餐館  
誠請有經驗  
周末炒鍋, 周末收銀  
意者請電:  
713-826-2265

Kamalan  
Bakery Cafe  
誠徵 ● 蛋糕裝飾  
● 收銀員  
● 茶飲製作  
240 Westheimer  
有意者請電:  
346-295-7969

\*中餐館誠請  
全工或半工企枱  
有經驗, 可報稅.  
位 Westheimer/  
Dairy Ashford  
意者請電或留言:  
832-668-6076

\*Pasadena 餐館誠聘  
位休斯頓東南 Pasadena 八號公路旁  
誠聘: 熟手包子餃子師傅  
薪優面議, 可包吃住  
有意者請電: 510-996-8239  
無人接聽請留言或短信

\*高新 聘請 炒鍋, 油爐  
餐館 近 Puerto Rico 波多離各島,  
誠聘 ● 有經驗炒鍋 (Cook )  
● 有經驗油爐 ( Deep Fry)  
以上新優, 包住宿, 有意者請電:  
340-344-5656 Stephen 洽

Woodlands 區中餐館請人  
誠請 全工半工均可  
● 企枱 ● 廚房打雜  
● 油包 ● 炒鍋  
意者請電: 936-443-2523

\*連鎖素食餐館請人  
誠徵 熟手企枱, 壽司助手  
長短工, 收入好, 需有身份能報稅.  
位於休斯頓中國城附近, 意者請短信:  
832-812-3229 702-768-6766  
年齡, 時間 不限制.  
素食者結緣! 歡迎有志者加入我們的團隊.  
地址: 6128 Wilcrest Dr Houston TX 77072

\*中式快餐店  
位於 Dairy Ashford  
/ Westheimer  
誠請 炒鍋一名  
意者請電:  
832-641-8525

SINH SINH  
誠請炒鍋、打雜  
抓碼, 麵粉 及企枱  
請下午 3 點後電:  
713-459-1501

\*貝城快餐店  
招請打雜及包外賣  
每天 \$110, 包吃包住,  
離休士頓 4 個小時車程,  
又狗巴士從終點站到貝  
城終點站, 試工包車票.  
225-772-8584  
225-202-1157

\*糖城美式餐館  
請全工/半工炒鍋  
收銀帶位、企枱  
和外送員  
需英文流利  
意者請電:  
281-242-7728

Lam Bo Buffet  
誠請 熟手炒鍋,  
廚房幫廚, 傳菜  
企枱, 帶位, 懂英文收銀  
有意者請電或親臨:  
6159 Westheimer  
Houston, TX 77057  
713-783-6838

\*粵菜餐館, 薪優  
東禾酒家請人  
中國城, 敦煌廣場內  
誠請炒鍋和企枱  
抓碼和油爐  
意者請電:  
713-981-8803

金山餐館請人  
位 Downtown 誠請  
● 企枱, 拋鍋, 抓碼  
● 以上薪水好  
意者請電: 阿泰  
916-529-7337  
2001 Jefferson  
Houston, TX 77003

\*永華餐館請人  
誠聘企枱  
全工或半工均可  
意者請電:  
713-271-3122

\*中餐館請人  
誠聘有經驗炒鍋  
會看英文單,  
有身份, 可報稅  
另請 洗碗, 打雜  
離中國城 15 分鐘  
4670 Beechnut  
713-307-2882

四川美食餐館  
位於 Victoria  
誠請炒鍋, 打雜  
可提供住宿  
需有打疫苗記錄  
361-573-6600  
361-649-7476

美式中餐館  
近中國城 30 分鐘  
誠請全工/半工  
收銀員、企枱、  
炒鍋, 油鍋, 送外賣.  
6340 Eldridge Pkwy  
請電/留言/短訊:  
832-768-1383

薪優, 餐館誠聘  
● 收銀兼接電話員  
● 外送員 各一名  
環境好, 小費好,  
要求熟手, 能報稅.  
近中國城 10 分鐘車程  
聯系電話: 劉先生  
832-898-6667

\*餐館請人  
糖城中餐, 誠請  
● 企枱一名  
● 炒鍋一名  
聯系電話:  
832-277-2317

美式中餐館  
位 6 號/290, 誠請  
全工炒鍋, 油鍋, 企枱,  
半工周末外送員, 半工  
炒飯撈面師傅 各一名,  
需報稅, 以上不包住宿,  
有意者請電:  
713-213-0086  
832-593-6688

市中心餐館  
誠聘 企枱:  
有經驗, 小費高  
炒鍋師傅及洗碗工  
以上薪資面議.  
意者請電:  
832-757-0035

外賣快餐店  
● 有經驗廚房炒鍋  
● Part time 收銀員  
(一周工作 2-3 天)  
2330 Gassner  
有意請聯系:  
832-382-3927

中日餐館請人  
Restaurant Hiring

\*高級日本餐館  
誠請  
全工或半工企枱  
~~ 小費好 ~~  
意者請電:  
713-623-3937

\*路州全日餐  
Lake Charles  
『高新』誠請  
壽司師傅, 學徒  
廚房師傅, 油鍋打雜,  
全工企枱,  
包吃住, 意者請電:  
832-605-2131

糖城 HEB 壽司吧  
誠招壽司助手  
有無經驗均可  
意者請電:  
832-213-7345

HEB 內壽司吧  
Tomball Woodland  
誠招壽司助手  
有無經驗均可  
意者請電:  
713-865-6886

\*美日餐館, 高新  
二家 Galleria & 1960  
誠請經理, 企枱, 帶位  
Bartender 調酒師  
需英文流利, 懂酒水  
全工/半工均可  
小費極佳, 聯系電話:  
281-636-8808

\*壽司吧, 新優  
位 610 北, 近 290  
『待優』誠請  
女性人員一名  
需有些經驗,  
能周六日上班  
意者請 5 pm 後電:  
832-660-2521

\*奧斯汀中日餐館, 薪優誠聘  
● 熟手炒鍋師傅 (Cook)  
● 熟手油鍋 ( Fryer )  
● Sushi Chef 壽司師傅  
● Kitchen Helper 幫廚  
~~~ 住宿環境佳, 交通方便 ~~~  
有意者請電: 512-639-9599

\*Asian City 中日鐵板燒店  
Chinese & Japanese Hibachi Restaurant  
誠請經驗鐵板燒師傅, 經理, 企枱, 帶位  
is hiring experienced Hibachi Chef ,  
Manager, Servers, Host/Hostess  
speak English. Call: Arun  
832-244-9517, 281-319-4567  
或親臨: 20205 Hwy59 North, Humble, TX 77338

\*壽司店招工  
位 Downtown  
誠招 收銀及打雜  
可培訓, 電話詳談:  
832-520-6015

\*KATY 日餐  
誠請 ● 洗碗  
● Sushi Man  
意者請電或  
短訊 (無人接聽時)  
832-232-1001

\*日餐店請人  
誠招廚房師傅  
有相關經驗優先,  
不會可教.  
聯系人: Vincent  
408-901-9571

\*KATY 日餐  
誠請企枱  
需有日餐經驗,  
能報稅.  
全工或半工均可  
全工小費可達 200 以上  
有意者請電:  
832-274-4080

超市壽司吧高薪  
誠徵 壽司師傅、助手  
有責任心者、男女不拘、  
提供住宿、須報稅。  
有意者請傳簡訊至  
832-401-9179  
New Coney, TX 77365  
位高速公路 59N 上, 離  
中國城約 45 分鐘路程

\*日餐鐵板店  
『高新』招聘  
● 鐵板師傅  
● 壽司師傅  
● 服務員 (企枱)  
全職/半職均可  
提供住宿, 意者請電:  
832-289-1003

\*Cafe Ginger  
高級中日餐館  
位 River Oak 高級地段  
新優, 誠聘 Cashier  
需有經驗, 英文流利  
全工/半工均可  
有意者請電:  
713-528-4288

\*日餐高薪誠聘  
壽司師傅一名  
近糖城  
意者請電:  
832-373-8933

\*路州日餐, 高新  
離休士頓 2 小時, 包食宿  
高薪 聘炒鍋, 壽司幫手  
鐵板, 企枱, 洗碗, 打雜,  
以上無需經驗, 可培訓.  
午休 2 小時.  
● 另請住家保姆, 帶 4 歲  
小女孩, 意者請電:  
904-238-9399

200  
餐館租售  
Restaurant  
for sale

急急急! 餐館轉讓  
位於 Katy  
中日餐堂吃外賣店  
因股東糾紛急轉讓  
有意者請私信  
347-277-1612  
非誠勿擾

\*創業良機  
在高銷售額的超市內  
Sushi Bar 出售  
東主退休, 13 年老店,  
月營業額 3 萬以上  
意者請下午 3 點後電  
或簡訊, 歡迎看店:  
832-858-3378

中國城賺錢餐館  
出售  
位中國城百佳超市旁  
2400 呎, 房租便宜  
生意穩定, 設備齊全  
歡迎看店議價  
281-501-9898  
718-864-8551

\*美式中餐轉讓  
外賣堂吃賺錢老餐館  
西北白人區 Kroger 超  
市旁, 離中國城 30 分鐘  
房租便宜,  
因缺人手, 忍痛轉讓  
意者請洽: 非誠勿擾  
832-830-3906

出售賺錢中餐館  
人手不足, 位西北休斯頓  
離中國城 15 分鐘, 八號邊  
一周開 6.5 天, 不送外賣  
1500 呎, 生意 4 萬以上,  
適合家庭經營。  
歡迎看店議價, 請致電  
917-951-8859

\*快餐店出租  
中餐堂食外賣店  
2400 呎.  
1521 Southwest H K  
Dodgen Loop,  
Temple, TX 76502  
有意者詳情請電:  
281-389-6672

賺錢中餐館出售  
獨立建築, 1500 呎  
一周 6 天 (不送外賣)  
租金 \$3000  
月營業額 4 萬多  
含設備, 歡迎看店  
意者請電:  
832-808-8199

中餐館退休轉讓  
超過 37 年賺錢老店  
位於休斯外圍  
連地及生意一併出售  
生意穩定, 含設備  
因東主退休出售  
意者請電: Kathy  
936-662-6412

\*糖城中日餐  
堂吃外賣店轉讓,  
生意穩定, 有酒牌,  
入手即賺.  
聯系電話:  
347-981-8670

Kroger 內壽司吧  
獨立 Sushi Bar 出售,  
靠近 Conroe 45N,  
環境優美, 生意易經營,  
每周 \$6500 左右.  
意者請聯系:  
917-912-3628  
832-283-6852  
沒接請短信! 非誠勿擾

\*賺錢餐館出售  
路州三十幾年,  
獨立建築堂吃中餐  
生意 9 萬左右,  
因人手不足出售.  
無人手者勿擾. 電:  
361-655-6326

Katy 100%  
賺錢中餐館轉讓,  
絕佳位置, 租金低,  
生意穩定, 26 年老店,  
口碑信譽保證!  
東主退休轉讓.  
意者請電:  
832-794-6868

\*小餐館轉讓  
Galleria 附近, 950 呎  
房租 \$950  
因人手不足店轉讓,  
價格面議, 請電:  
832-270-6187

\*好生意海鮮餐館出售  
Seafood Restaurant For Sale  
月入 1 萬 2, 售 16 萬, 易經營, 即使疫情期間生意  
持續增長. Sale price \$160,000, Income \$12,000  
Established in 2016. Easy to manage  
Located next to high traffic trampoline park  
Consistent increase in sale volume even during covid.  
Cypress TX . 繁忙地段, 位置極佳, 生意好.  
Call: 281-605-0487 (English only)

\*餐館出售 Restaurant for sale  
賺錢餐館 3200 呎, 全新設備,  
月營業額 7 萬, 要價 12 萬 (可議價)  
in Crosby Texas. brand new equipment.  
3200sq \$70,000 gross per month sale  
位於 14045 FM 2100, Crosby, TX 77532, USA  
asking price \$120,000 but is nogt.  
713-469-9918 Rick 713-550-0622 MiMi

\*豪華中餐館出售  
Chinese Restaurant for sale.  
1800 SqFt, Great location & Traffic,  
Very busy for To-go business  
Energy Corridor Houston.  
1800 呎, 地點極佳, 地處交通繁忙地段,  
外賣生意好, 歡迎看店議價.  
有意者請電: 281-725-4664

\*賺錢越南餐館轉讓  
位德州 Laredo, 離 Houston 5 個小時車程  
老板退休轉讓,  
本店生意好 (穩定月有 6 萬) 以上,  
每周工作 6 天, 周日休息。  
有誠意者請晚上 8 點後電:  
347-703-9836 / 832-799-2298

















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**John Robbins 281-965-6390**  
**Jun Gai 281-498-4310**

Pandemic Cancels Texas African Business Summit



Inside C2

# Southern DAILY

Make Today Different

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## Biden visits Congress to rally votes for his agenda, vows to ‘get it done’



WASHINGTON, Oct 1 (Reuters) - President Joe Biden on Friday urged his fellow Democrats in Congress to overcome divisions that threaten his agenda and pass legislation to bolster safety-net programs, fight climate change and rebuild the nation's roads and bridges.

Biden's visit to the Capitol capped a tumultuous week that saw lawmakers narrowly avert a government shutdown and postpone a House of Representatives vote on a \$1 trillion infrastructure bill already passed by the Senate.

Fresh disagreements emerged among Democrats over the size of a multi-trillion-dollar companion bill that would fund health, education and climate measures.

The president acknowledged in a closed-door meeting that Democrats currently did not have enough votes to pass the two massive spending bills that have divided moderates and progressives, lawmakers said. "It doesn't matter whether it's in six minutes, six days or in six weeks. We're going to get it done," Biden

told reporters after the meeting.

Members of the party's progressive wing vow to block the \$1 trillion infrastructure bill until they can be sure that moderates will not derail the bigger social spending and climate change bill. Moderates say that bill is too expensive.

U.S. presidents rarely visit Capitol Hill, preferring to summon lawmakers to the White House for discussions. Democrats said they hoped Biden's visit could help renew momentum.

"I think the president might be the only person that can bridge both the trust gap and the timing gap," Representative Dean Phillips said before the meeting. Lawmakers said Biden told them the social-spending bill should cost about \$2 trillion -- a significant drop from his initial \$3.5 trillion proposal, and closer to the \$1.5 trillion that key moderate Senator Joe Manchin said he would support.

Democratic leaders in the House did not appear to have a clear plan to resolve the impasse earlier.

U.S. Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi talks with members of her House of Representatives leadership team, including House Majority Leader Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-MD), House Majority Whip Rep. James Clyburn (D-SC) and Assistant Speaker Katherine Clark (D-MA) at the "In America: Remember" public art installation of hundreds of thousands of flags commemorating Americans who have died due to coronavirus disease (COVID-19), that has been installed on the Washington Monument grounds in Washington, U.S. October 1, 2021. REUTERS/Leah Millis "We are working on trying to get to a place where everybody is comfortable," No. 2 House Democrat Steny Hoyer told reporters before Biden's visit.

With a narrow majority in the House, Biden's party cannot afford to lose too many votes on the infrastructure legislation, which would double spending on roads and other infrastructure. The bill has already passed the Senate with bipartisan support.

Democrats said they also planned a vote to ensure that transportation funding, which expired on Thursday, is not

disrupted while they continue to negotiate.

Progressives are angry that two Senate moderates - Manchin and Kyrsten Sinema - oppose the size of Biden's plan to boost social spending and fight climate change. The Senate is split 50-50 with Republicans, all of whom oppose the multi-trillion-dollar bill, so every Democratic vote is needed for passage with Vice President Kamala Harris the tie breaker.

Sinema has met with Biden multiple times to discuss the bill. She was home in Arizona on Friday but remained in touch with the White House, a spokesman said.

House Republicans are unlikely to help pass the infrastructure bill, eager to deny Biden a policy victory ahead of the 2022 midterm elections, when history favors their chances to recapture majorities.

### DEBT-CEILING THREAT

Congress has little time to focus on the infrastructure fight due to another fast-approaching deadline: the debt

ceiling.

A historic U.S. debt default could occur around Oct. 18, Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen has estimated, if Congress fails to give the government additional borrowing authority beyond the current statutory limit of \$28.4 trillion.

Republicans want no part of the debt limit increase, saying it is Democrats' problem since they control Congress and the White House. Democrats note that about \$5 trillion of the nation's debt is the result of tax cuts and spending passed during Republican Donald Trump's presidency.

The House approved a bill late on Wednesday suspending the debt limit through December 2022. The Senate could vote on it "as early as next week," Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer said, but Republicans are expected to block it again as they have twice before.



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WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

CORONAVIRUS DIARY

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We All Need To Live In Hope



We often call Autumn the season of the year between summer and winter when the temperature gradually decreases, the leaves fall from the trees and the temperature transitions between summer heat and winter cold.

I was walking through my backyard where many trees are changing their colors to red or brown and suddenly I

felt a deep sadness as many tragedies passed through my mind.

In the last twenty months the world has really turned upside down because of the Covid-19. We lost many of our dear friends, brothers and sisters. They lost the battle with the coronavirus and many families lost their loved ones or their businesses which they had built up over

their lifetime.

Dear brothers and sisters, we still need to live in hope. Hope can erode when we perceive a threat to our way of life and these days all of us face plenty of uncertainty out there.

All of us need to have hope even when there is no hope. People can't picture a desired end to their struggles and they lose their motivation to endure.

According to research at

Harvard, they found that those with more hope throughout their lives had better physical health, better health behaviors, better social support and longer lives.

Today we live in a very chaotic world. Many things are uncertain.

We need to make our minds stronger every day and always look for more hope to help each other fight for a better future.



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Editor's Choice



Former diplomat Michael Kovrig, released from detention in China, embraces his wife Vina Nadjibulla following his arrival on a Canadian air force jet at Pearson International Airport in Toronto, Ontario, Canada September 25, 2021. Huawei Chief Financial Officer Meng Wanzhou flew home to China from Canada after reaching an agreement with U.S. prosecutors to end the



Lava is seen through the window of a kitchen from El Paso following a volcanic eruption on the Canary Island of La Palma, Spain, September 28, 2021. The Cumbre Vieja volcano, which has been ejecting a destructive cocktail of ash, smoke and lava since Sept. 19, has destroyed more than 800 buildings, as well as banana plantations, roads and other infrastructure. REUTERS/Jon



A couple hugs as they look at the white flags, September 26, 2021. "Once you take one flag and think about all the grief that is embodied by that flag, then you lift your gaze. That's the power of this art - understanding the immensity of our loss," said Firstenberg, adding that the flags are meant to mimic the headstones at Arlington National Cemetery. REUTERS/Joshua Roberts



Chloe Benuen of the Innu First Nation poses in traditional costume and a red handprint on her face that symbolizes missing and murdered indigenous women, after a ceremony at an annual Innu clan gathering on the eve of Canada's first National Day for Truth and Reconciliation, at Gull Island, Labrador, Canada September 29, 2021. The day honors the lost children and survivors of indigenous residential schools, their families and communities. REUTERS/Greg Locke



New York State Governor Kathy Hochul wears a necklace that reads "Vaxed" at a news conference about the coronavirus vaccination mandate for health-care workers, in New York City, September 27, 2021. REUTERS/David 'Dee' Delgado



Demonstrators burn the belongings of Venezuelan migrants at a makeshift camp in a public square during a rally against their migration in Iquique, Chile, September 25, 2021. Thousands of local Chileans marched with anti-immigration slogans and set fire to belongings of the Venezuelan migrants, tossing clothes and mattresses in bonfires in the street, after a camp was cleared by police. REUTERS/Alex Diaz



# BUSINESS

## COVID-19 Toll Not As Heavy, But The Pandemic Is Not Over U.S. COVID-19 Deaths Officially Surpass 1918 U.S. Flu Deaths



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

U.S. COVID-19 deaths have now surpassed the 675,000 estimated deaths that occurred during the H1N1 influenza pandemic of 1918, but SARS-CoV-2 hasn't exacted as heavy a toll as that pandemic. With a national population of around 103 million people at that time -- about a third of the current total of 330 million Americans -- the 1918 pandemic killed roughly 1 in 150 people in the U.S.; COVID has killed 1 in 500 Americans. Globally, the 1918 flu wrought more havoc than COVID, too, infecting about 500 million people, or a third of the world's population at that time. It killed about 50 million people globally, according to CDC estimates. SARS-CoV-2 has infected nearly 230 million people around the world and killed some 4.7 million of them. There are many reasons for the differences in infection and mortality. The 1918 pandemic hit while the world was enmeshed in World War I and international travel was frequent; hospitals didn't have the same medicines and technology at their disposal to treat patients; the cause of the illness was unidentifiable and therefore a test, targeted treatment, or vaccine was impossible.



During the COVID-19 pandemic, global travel came to a halt and public health measures such as social distancing and masking were implemented relatively rapidly, vaccines were produced in record time, and treatments were investigated in real-time with a few proving helpful (with more still in development). Still, misinformation and disinformation campaigns stymied the effectiveness of some of those approaches in the U.S., and the virus threw humanity a curveball with the far more transmissible Delta variant. "Since May, [more than] 100,000 Americans unnecessarily lost their lives because they chose not to get vaccinated," tweeted Peter Hotez, MD, PhD, of Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. "They fell victim to the vile yet unopposed antisience aggression from 3 sources: The far right including members of U.S. Congress, Governors, conservative news outlets; the 'disinformation dozen' identified by CCDH; and Russian propaganda." With the U.S. now averaging some 2,000 deaths per day, and the potential for sustained, high levels of transmission to spawn another variant, SARS-CoV-2 can still wreak much more havoc. Whether that ever reaches 1918 H1N1 proportions remains to be seen. The comparison to the 1918 flu pandemic also serves as a reminder of

the risk that influenza poses. Since 1918, three other influenza pandemics occurred in the U.S.: H2N2 in 1957, H3N2 in 1968, and H1N1 in 2009. These pandemics were all far less severe than the first H1N1 pandemic. But that doesn't mean another killer flu -- or another deadly coronavirus -- outbreak is off the table.

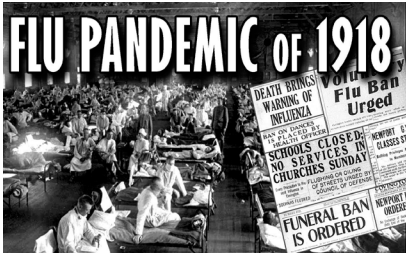


A reflection on the progress made since the 1918 pandemic by two CDC scientists published in Science for the 100-year anniversary of that outbreak concludes: "Philosopher George Santayana pointed out, 'Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.' We are no doubt more prepared in 2018 for an infectious disease threat than in 1918. But it is critical to remember that preparation only stems from a global commitment to share data about viral isolates, support innovative research, and dedicate resources to assess the pandemic risk of new and emerging influenza viruses from zoonotic reservoirs." (Courtesy medpagetoday.com)

**COVID Has Now Killed As Many Americans As The 1918-19 Flu**  
COVID-19 has now killed as many Americans as the 1918-19 Spanish flu pandemic did -- approximately 675,000.

The U.S. population a century ago was just one-third of what it is today, meaning the flu cut a much bigger, more lethal swath through the country. But the COVID-19 crisis is by any measure a colossal tragedy in its own right, especially given the incredible advances in scientific knowledge since then and the failure to take maximum advantage of the vaccines available this time. "Big pockets of American society -- and, worse, their leaders -- have thrown this away," medical historian Dr. Howard Markel of the University of Michigan said of the opportunity to vaccinate everyone eligible by now. Like the Spanish flu, the coronavirus may never entirely disappear from our

midst. Instead, scientists hope it becomes a mild seasonal bug as human immunity strengthens through vaccination and repeated infection. That could take time.



"We hope it will be like getting a cold, but there's no guarantee," said Emory University biologist Rustum Antia, who suggests an optimistic scenario in which this could happen over a few years.

For now, the pandemic still has the United States and other parts of the world firmly in its jaws. While the delta-fueled surge in infections may have peaked, U.S. deaths are running at over 1,900 a day on average, the highest level since early March, and the country's overall toll topped 675,000 Monday, according to the count kept by Johns Hopkins University, though the real number is believed to be higher. Winter may bring a new surge, with the University of Washington's influential model projecting an additional 100,000 or so Americans will die of COVID-19 by Jan. 1, which would bring the overall U.S. toll to 776,000. The 1918-19 influenza pandemic killed 50 million victims globally at a time when the world had one-quarter the population it does now. Global deaths from COVID-19 now stand at more than 4.6 million.



**Photo shows a demonstration at the Red Cross Emergency Ambulance Station in Washington during the influenza pandemic of 1918. Historians think the pandemic started in Kansas in early 1918, and by winter 1919 the virus had infected a third of the global population and killed**

**at least 50 million people, including 675,000 Americans. Some estimates put the toll as high as 100 million. (Library of Congress via AP, File)**  
The Spanish flu's U.S. death toll is a rough guess, given the incomplete records of the era and the poor scientific understanding of what caused the illness. The 675,000 figure comes from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The ebbing of COVID-19 could happen if the virus progressively weakens as it mutates and more and more humans' immune systems learn to attack it. Vaccination and surviving infection are the main ways the immune system improves. Breast-fed infants also gain some immunity from their mothers. Under that optimistic scenario, schoolchildren would get mild illness that trains their immune systems. As they grow up, the children would carry the immune response memory, so that when they are old and vulnerable, the coronavirus would be no more dangerous than cold viruses.

The same goes for today's vaccinated teens: Their immune systems would get stronger through the shots and mild infections.

"We will all get infected," Antia predicted. "What's important is whether the infections are severe."



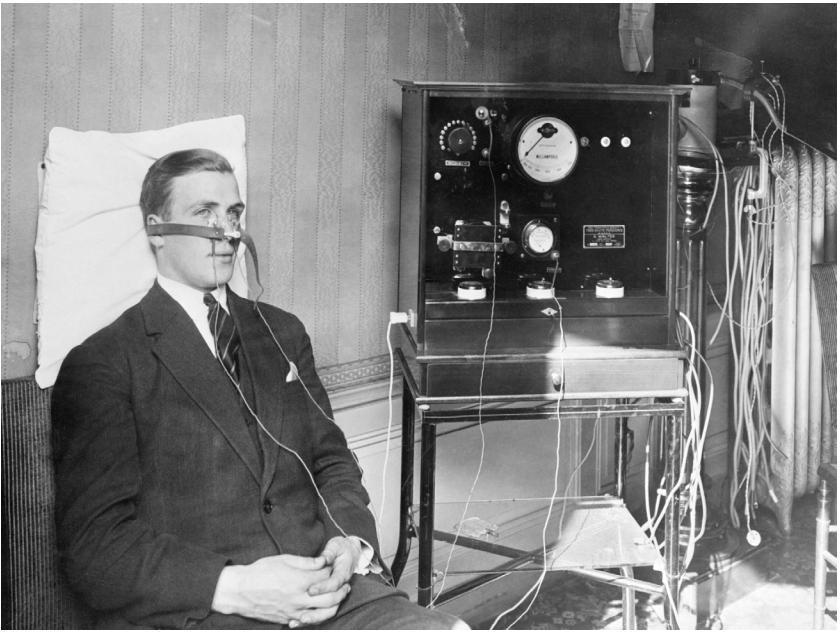
Something similar happened with the H1N1 flu virus, the culprit in the 1918-19 pandemic. It encountered too many people who were immune, and it also eventually weakened through mutation. H1N1 still circulates today, but immunity acquired through infection and vaccination has triumphed. Getting an annual flu shot now protects against H1N1 and several other strains of flu. To be sure, flu kills between 12,000 and 61,000 Americans each year, but on average, it is a seasonal problem and a manageable one. Before COVID-19, the 1918-19 flu was universally considered the worst pandemic disease in human history. Whether the current scourge ultimately proves deadlier is unclear.

(Article continues below)

## Southern DAILY Make Today Different

(Article continues from above)

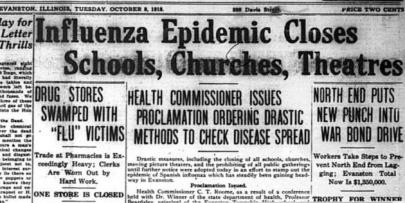
## U.S. COVID-19 Deaths Officially Surpass 1918 U.S. Flu Deaths



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

In many ways, the 1918-19 flu -- which was wrongly named Spanish flu because it first received widespread news coverage in Spain -- was worse. Spread by the mobility of World War I, it killed young, healthy adults in vast numbers. No vaccine existed to slow it, and there were no antibiotics to treat secondary bacterial infections. Yet, of course, the world was much smaller. And jet travel and mass migrations threaten to increase the toll of the current pandemic. Much of the world is unvaccinated. And the coronavirus has been full of surprises. Professor Border of the University of Lyon in France demonstrates a machine he claimed could cure cold and flu symptoms in under one hour in about 1919. Markel said he is continually astounded by the magnitude of the disruption the pandemic has brought to the planet. "I was gobsmacked by the size of the quarantines" the Chinese government undertook initially, Markel said, "and I've since been gob-gob-smacked to the nth degree." The lagging pace of U.S. vaccinations is the latest source of his astonishment. Just under 64% of the U.S. population has received at least one dose of the vaccine, with state rates ranging from a high of approximately 77% in Vermont and Massachusetts to lows around 46% to 49% in Idaho, Wyoming, West Virginia and Mississippi. Globally, about 43% of the pop-

ulation has received at least one dose, according to Our World in Data, with some African countries just beginning to give their first shots. "We know that all pandemics come to an end," said Dr. Jeremy Brown, director of emergency care research at the National Institutes of Health, who wrote a book on influenza. "They can do terrible things while they're raging." COVID-19 could have been far less lethal in the U.S. if more people had gotten vaccinated faster, "and we still have an opportunity to turn it around," Brown said. "We often lose sight of how lucky we are to take these things for granted." The current vaccines work extremely well in preventing severe disease and death from the variants of the virus that have emerged so far.



It will be crucial for scientists to make sure the ever-mutating virus hasn't changed enough to evade vaccines or to cause severe illness in unvaccinated children, Antia said. If the virus changes significantly, a new vaccine using the technology behind the Pfizer and Moderna shots could be produced in 110

days, a Pfizer executive said Wednesday. The company is studying whether annual shots with the current vaccine will be required to keep immunity high.

One plus: The coronavirus mutates at a slower pace than flu viruses, making it a more stable target for vaccination, said Ann Marie Kimball, a retired University of Washington professor of epidemiology.

So, will the current pandemic unseat the 1918-19 flu pandemic as the worst in human history? "You'd like to say no. We have a lot more infection control, a lot more ability to support people who are sick. We have modern medicine," Kimball said. "But we have a lot more people and a lot more mobility. ... The fear is eventually a new strain gets around a particular vaccine target."

To those unvaccinated individuals who are counting on infection rather than vaccination for immune protection, Kimball said, "The trouble is, you have to survive infection to acquire the immunity." It's easier, she said, to go to the drugstore and get a shot. (Courtesy apnews.com)

**The 1918 Flu Pandemic Never Really Ended After infecting millions of people worldwide, the 1918 flu strain shifted -- and then stuck around.**

An unthinkable 50 to 100 million people worldwide died from the 1918-1919 flu pandemic commonly known as the "Spanish Flu." It was the deadliest global pandemic since the Black Death, and rare among flu viruses for striking down the young and healthy, often within days of exhibiting the first symptoms. In the United States, the 1918 flu pandemic lowered the average life expectancy by 12 years.



What's even more remarkable about the 1918 flu, say infectious disease experts, is that it never really went away. After infecting an estimated 500 million people worldwide in 1918 and 1919 (a third of the global population), the H1N1 strain that caused the Spanish flu receded into the background and stuck around as the regular seasonal flu. But every so often, direct descendants of the 1918 flu combined with bird flu or swine flu to create powerful new pandemic strains, which is exactly what happened in 1957, 1968 and 2009. Those later flu outbreaks, all created in part by the 1918 virus, claimed millions of additional lives, earning the 1918 flu the odious title of "the mother of all

pandemics."

**The Deadly Virus Struck in Three Waves**  
Jeffrey Taubenberger was part of the pioneering scientific team that first isolated and sequenced the genome of the 1918 flu virus in the late 1990s. The painstaking process involved extracting viral RNA from autopsied lung samples taken from American soldiers who died from the 1918 flu, plus one diseased lung preserved in the Alaskan permafrost for nearly 100 years. Now chief of the Viral Pathogenesis and Evolution Section at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Taubenberger explains that genetic analyses of the 1918 flu indicate that it started as an avian flu and represented a completely new viral strain when it made the leap to humans shortly before 1918. Lab tests of the reconstructed 1918 virus show that in its original form, the virus's novel encoded proteins made it 100 times more lethal in mice than today's seasonal flu. The 1918 pandemic struck in three distinct waves over a 12-month period. It first appeared in the spring of 1918 in North America and Europe largely in the trenches of World War I, then reemerged in its deadliest form in the fall of 1918, killing tens of millions of people worldwide from September through November. The final wave swept across Australia, the United States and Europe in the late winter and spring of 1919. But did the 1918 flu simply "go away" after that third wave? Absolutely not, says Taubenberger.

**Virus Mutates Into Seasonal Flu**



Since the whole world had been exposed to the virus, and had therefore developed natural immunity against it, the 1918 strain began to mutate and evolve in a process called "antigenic drift." Slightly altered versions of the 1918 flu reemerged in the winters of 1919-1920 and 1920-1921, but they were far less deadly and nearly indistinguishable from the seasonal flu. "The 1918 flu definitely lost its real virulence by the early 1920s," says Taubenberger. But what's truly incredible, according to genetic analyses, is that the same novel strain of flu first introduced in 1918 appears to be the direct ancestor of every seasonal and pandemic flu we've had over the past century. "You can still find the genetic traces of the 1918 virus in the seasonal flus that circulate today," says Taubenberger. "Every single human infection with influenza A in the past 102 years is derived from that one introduction of the 1918 flu."

**Welcome to the Pandemic Era**

The 1918 flu pandemic was by far the deadliest flu outbreak of the 20th century to date, but it wasn't the only one to qualify as a pandemic. Even with the advent of the first seasonal flu vaccines after World War II, the flu virus has proven capable of some unexpected and deadly genetic tricks. In a normal flu season, vaccine scientists can track the most active viral strains and produce a vaccine that protects against changes in the human flu virus from year to year. But every so often, viral genes from the animal kingdom enter the mix. "If one animal is infected with two different influenza viruses at the same time," says Taubenberger, "maybe one virus from a bird and another from a human, those genes can mix and match to create a brand new virus that never existed before." That's what happened in 1957 when the 1918 flu, which is an H1N1 virus, swapped genes with another bird flu giving us the H2N2 pandemic, which claimed a million lives worldwide.



**A man receives a shave from a barber wearing a mask during the ongoing flu pandemic, Chicago, Illinois, 1918. Chicago Sun-Times/Chicago Daily News Collection/Chicago History Museum/Getty Images.**

It happened again in 1968 with the creation of the so-called "Hong Kong Flu," an H3N2 virus that killed another million people. The so-called "Swine Flu" pandemic of 2009 has an even deeper backstory. When humans became infected with the 1918 pandemic flu, which was originally a bird flu, we also passed it on to pigs. "One branch of the 1918 flu permanently adapted to pigs and became swine influenza that was seen in pigs in the US every year after 1918 and spread around the world," says Taubenberger. In 2009, a strain of swine flu swapped genes with both human influenza and avian influenza to create a new variety of H1N1 flu that was "more like 1918 than had been seen in a long time," says Taubenberger. Around 300,000 people died from the 2009 flu pandemic. All told, if 50 to 100 million people died in the 1918 and 1919 pandemic, and tens of millions more have died in the ensuing century of seasonal flus and pandemic outbreaks, then all of those deaths can be attributed to the single and accidental emergence in humans of the very successful and stubborn 1918 virus. "We're still living in what I would call the '1918 pandemic era' 102 years later" says Taubenberger, "and I don't know how long it will last." (Courtesy history.com)



# 美國小說中的悲劇、疏離、叛逆及浪漫 — 佛克納、海明威、史坦貝克 夏祖焯（夏烈）教授主講「文學之美，在於其悲劇性、浪漫性及叛逆性」

（休士頓/秦鴻鈞報導）美國文學源自歐洲，卻一直落在歐洲之後。二十世紀美國急起直追，成為文學大國，諾貝爾文學獎得獎次數竟僅次於法國成為世界第二，原因何在？在上周六（9月18日）的「秋季人文講座」（4）中，由夏祖焯（夏烈）教授主講「文學之美，在於其悲劇性、浪漫性及叛逆性」～談《美國小說中的悲劇、疏離、叛逆及浪漫—佛克納、海明威、史坦貝克》。

夏教授的演講，從美國的地圖講起，美國最大、最小、最南、最北、最西、最東是那一州？美國的國定語言？美國文學用何語文？其中最引人注目的莫過於美國最大（最北）的州—阿拉斯加，是美國以700萬美金自俄國手中買下，（現在值700億）。哈金當年說：美國文學，一定以英文創作才算數。諾貝爾獎121年，共發出962個獎，其中美國佔390個。而諾貝爾文學獎美國獲獎的14人中，僅11人以英文寫作。

夏教授談美國文學的歷史：美國在1776年獨立建國，118年後美國的工業生產已達世界第一，富強、壯大、本土無戰爭，是世界領袖及警察。留學生及移民多。是唯一人口增加的已開發國家。美國人爽朗、快樂、幽默；文學仍有悲劇色彩，因文學的美在於它的浪漫性、叛逆性、悲劇性。美國文學承繼西方文學的悲劇傳統：希臘悲劇—命運、亂倫、不倫。尼采—「悲劇的誕生」。在第一次世界大戰前美國文學一直籠罩在英國文學的陰影下。

夏教授談20世紀美國文學特色，包括：（一）無貴族、皇室與平民的衝突。（二）種族衝突：黑人15%。（三）以寫實主義為主，非現代主義或存在主義。少重要創新，反應生活的現實為主。夏教授舉以下二例：德萊賽 Theodore Dreiser “An American Tragedy”：電影「郎心似鐵」（A Place in the Sun），「冷血」（In Cold Blood）亦是真實事件寫成書及攝製成電影。美國共有14人得諾貝爾文學獎，僅次於法國17人（1901年開始，物理、化學、生醫、文學、和平、1968年經濟）。1930年路易士 Lewis 才首度為美國得獎。著作有「大街」（Main Street），Elmer Gantry（電影為「孽海癡魂」）

夏教授介紹三個美國最重要的小說作家：佛克納（William Faulkner）：1897-1962, 1949年獲諾貝爾獎；海明威（Ernest Hemingway）：1899-1961, 1954年獲諾貝爾獎；史坦貝克（John Steinbeck，1902-1968, 1962年獲獎）三人年齡相仿，好家庭出身，但均未大學畢業。



夏教授逐一介紹：  
海明威：

一戰後「迷失的一代」The Lost Generation: The Sun Also Rises 妾似朝陽又照君，A Farewell to Arms 戰地春夢，For Whom the Bell Tolls 戰地鐘聲。

海明威作品特色：文字簡潔；人物單純及典型；3W(wine, women, war)；長篇背景全在國外，崇尚英勇的死亡，鬥牛，戰爭、獵獅、深海釣大魚，常是鴉片及逃避。對生命絕望，毀滅自己。佛克納：

Deep South 的 Mississippi 州 Oxford 城終老。U. Miss 未畢業，美國最偉大小說家。其作品「聲音與憤怒」（The Sound and the Fury）最出名，南方家族三代沒落及不道德的故事，由三兄弟（有一為白痴）及黑人女僕分別敘述。書名：莎士比亞悲劇「馬克白」（Macbeth）中之一句：It is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.”（這是一個白痴說的故事，充滿了聲音與憤怒，卻沒有什麼意義）。

他以意識流筆法寫作，內心獨白達數頁，竟無標點符號。本書四章標題與內容均隱約與新約耶穌受難及復活相似，可說運用神話探討人類命運的寓言。所以藝術性與思想性均在此書。

佛克納創造一個 Yoknapatawpha County，縣府在 Jefferson，20部長篇有14部以此為背景（如魯迅之魯鎮）；18部寫黑白衝突；文字晦澀、人物複雜，多過著寂寞無望、自我毀滅的生活，但八月之光不同。Light in August 八月之光，兩主角 Lena Grove(男友 Burch)及 Joe Christmas 從未見面；Lena 大地之母。

佛克納著名短篇為 Red Leaves 紅葉：小說中沒有紅葉，也沒有秋天...「人會越過生命，跳進死亡；他衝進死亡，但是沒有死，因為當死亡抓住一個人，它抓住生命結束的這一端。那是死亡從後面超過他時，他仍是在生命中。」

史坦貝克：史坦貝克在灣區砂谷以南 Salina 鎮生長，許多小說以 Salina Valley 為背景。他在 Stanford 唸生物及英文，作品 1. 社會主義色彩濃厚，同情窮人、工人，如 Of Mice and Men（人鼠之間）及 In Dubious Battle（相持）均描寫窮人、罷工。2. 深受聖經影響，如最著名小說 The Grapes of Wrath（憤怒的葡萄）— 啓示錄，East of Eden（伊甸園東）— 舊約「創世紀」Cain, Abel: 在 Mendocino 拍攝電影。電影名《天倫夢覺》，由詹姆斯狄恩主演。

他的作品：The Red Pony（小紅馬）— 幾個短篇組成，每篇以死亡結局：

1、The Gift（禮物）：小約第有小紅馬做生日禮物，小紅馬病死雨中



主講人夏祖焯教授，是極少數能由工科博士出任文學教授的學者。（記者秦鴻鈞攝）

2、The Great Mountain（大山）：老印地安人，Gablin 山；象徵明亮、生命，大山；神秘、晦暗、死亡、無人入過大山。

3、The Promise（諾言）：母馬懷孕，胎位不正，生命的誕生及死亡。

4、另一相似小說「鹿苑長春」（YEARLING）南北戰爭時期，小約第的成長。

夏祖焯教授是著名作家何凡（夏承楹）、林海音夫婦的公子。台北建國中學及台南成功大學工學院畢業，美國密西根（州立）大學工程博士。活躍於美國工程界。是極少數能由工科博士出任文學教授的學者。他曾於美國任橋樑工程師，工程專案經理，特殊重點計劃經理，美洲中國工程師學會理事。其學術活動以2011年10月12日晚，夏祖焯教授在武漢大學文學院舉行了專場的學術交流講座：“跨學科研究：科技與人文”。

其著作有：中短篇小說《最後的一雙紅頭烏鴉》（1990年，台北：純文學出版社）後更名《白門再見》（2000年，台北：九歌出版社）散文集《流光逝川》，2008年，台北：爾雅出版社。其他作品《城南少年遊》，2010年，人民文學出版社。1994年，小說《夏烈》獲台灣最高“文藝獎”。2006年，獲美洲中國工程師學會“科技與人文獎”等等。



## 警用華語校外教學， 中國城敦煌廣場參訪

為推廣海外華語教育並拓展與德州休士頓市政府警政關係，及加強保障我留美學生及觀光客人身安全，教育部自2018年與休士頓警察局首次簽署「瞭解備忘錄」，進行為期3年的教育合作計畫，開設警用華語文化課程，提供大休士頓地區在職民警學習華語機會。

今(2021)年7月29日教育部透過視訊與休士頓警察局舉行線上簽約儀式，教育部國際及兩岸教育司司長李彥儀與休士頓警察局局長 Troy Finner 均親自出席，在駐休士頓台北經濟文化辦事處羅復文處長見證下，完成續簽3年期合約。

國際及兩岸教育司司長李彥儀表示感謝休士頓警察局局長 Troy Finner 對本案的支持，此課程不僅成功在美推廣我國華語教育，值臺美雙方大力推動「臺美教育倡議」之際，更進一步拓展美國官方與我國教育合作關係。

休士頓警察局警用華語班自2018年正式啟動，課程經德州執法委員會(Texas Commission on Law Enforcement)認可，參加課程之員警可取得專業進修時數。課程為期一年，分上、下2期，訓練課程結束時，會

評選學習華語進步最顯著學員1-3名，提供赴臺進修進階華語獎學金。

警用華語班一推出便引起休士頓主流媒體重視及廣泛報導，成功吸引當地政府單位對臺灣的關注及支持，迄今有逾30名休士頓警察局警官修習，2019年10月由休士頓警察學院(Houston Police Academy)校長 Kristine Anthony-Miller 率3名警用華語班績優學員赴臺研習1週，期間除由銘傳大學安排華語密集課程外，另於課餘拜會教育部、臺北市警察局、參訪法務部及中央警察大學、以及進行文化參訪等，深厚臺美情誼。

109年度因受美國爆發嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎疫情影響，各級學校因應地方

政府防疫措施取消實體課程，警用華語課程亦暫停開課。今(2121)年8月恢復開課，由丁冰玉老師任教，修課報名踴躍。

9月29日辦理「警用華語」校外教學，學員在老師及警察學院專員 Paul Augustine 帶領下，赴中國城敦煌廣場參訪，除超市、烘培坊及飲品店外，亦在中式餐廳學習用中文點餐。駐休士頓台北經濟文化辦事處羅復文處長偕教育組楊淑雅組長到場，鼓勵學員實際運用課堂上所習得的字彙與句型，僑界友人亦志願前來擔任會話練習之助教，氣氛熱烈，學員們均表示獲益非淺。



本報記者黃麗珊報導