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Inside C2

Southern DAILY

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What investors are saying about the new virus variant

LONDON, Nov 26 (Reuters) - Wall Street stock indexes dropped at the open after the U.S. Thanksgiving break, Treasury yields slid and oil hit two-month lows as fears of a possibly vaccine-resistant coronavirus variant sent investors scurrying to safe-haven assets. [read more](#)

Asian and European countries rushed to tighten restrictions on Friday after a new and possibly vaccine-resistant coronavirus variant was detected in South Africa, with Singapore and India announcing stricter border controls and more rigorous testing. [read mor](#)

EDWARD MOYA, SENIOR MARKET ANALYST, OANDA, NEW YORK

"After the fed minutes it seems likely everybody was expecting an accelerated Fed taper. If we continue to hear more of a greater spreading of this new variant, you might start to see that the argument will be made that no, we need to gradually exit stimulus here and we're not completely sure how the vaccines will hold up against this and possibly more variants down the road as we're nowhere near getting the rest of the world vaccinated."

"What has really complicated today was that we have options expiration day and extremely thin conditions, so I think ultimately when everybody is back next week, if this variant concern continues to dominate the headlines, then you'll start to see the dollar resume its safe-haven trade." GREG BASSUK, CEO, AXS INVESTMENTS PORT CHESTER, NEW YORK

"Bottom line is this is showing that Covid is still the investor narrative, a lot of today's movement is driven by the South African variant. We have been talking about four or five factors that have been driving the last couple of month's activity - inflation fears, some economic data, Fed policy - but what we have seen over the last year is that big developments with respect to Covid really have ended up eclipsing some of those other factors by a substantial degree and that is what is driving today's market activity."

"Longer-term we are very constructive and bullish on stocks having much longer legs into 2022 with the economy reopening, supply chain issues becoming more mitigated. But one thing we have seen that has been consistent in the last year and a half has been some of these more outsized impacts or developments with respect to Covid really has been the one thing



that has shaken the markets to a greater extent."

"We see today's activity and what will likely spill over into next week as a buying opportunity in the sense that it is another wrinkle here with the South African variant but while the immediate term market slides could be significant and continue into early December, bigger picture this will be a buying opportunity to move in there on this dip."

JACK ABLIN, CHIEF INVESTMENT OFFICER, CRESSET CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, CHICAGO

"It is pretty amazing, we had such strong economic news come out on Wednesday. I do think there is something to this, it is obviously worth investigating. I think the latest news we heard was that they had spotted this variant in Belgium so this isn't just isolated in South Africa. I would say initially, the vaccination rate in South Africa is very low and is probably fertile ground for these variants. It certainly begs further watching. Whatever we are going to see today is going to be exaggerated just because of a lack of liquidity."

"It certainly begs further study and looking into but my first reaction is anything we are going to see today is overdone so if we end up down a lot, it will likely turn out to be a buying opportunity."

BIPAN RAI, NORTH AMERICAN HEAD OF FX STRATEGY, CIBC, TORONTO

"When you say risk-off it basically means markets are closing out extended positioning and one of the more popular trades over the last several weeks has been to be long US dollars, and I think the squaring up of that is really behind the dollar's move for today. I don't think it's any sort of indication that the dollar's lost its safe-haven status. The near-term move is mostly about extended positioning and closing those out, once that becomes a little bit more finely balanced and if we are in a risk-off scenario then I would expect the dollar to continue to outperform."

"It feels like this news about the scariant, let's call it, because we don't have a name for it, really is triggering a lot of risk-off tendencies across the markets. Really if we're looking at something like this where we have new mutations on mutations of a spike protein it almost feels like the initial working assumption for most market participants is that this is a new phase of the pandemic, new lockdowns and restrictions will maybe be put in place, and it certainly feels like we're going to need a new vaccine as well. If that is the case that introduces an additional degree of uncertainty that we didn't take into account previously."

BRIAN JACOBSEN, SENIOR INVESTMENT STRATEGIST, ALL-

SPRING GLOBAL INVESTMENTS, MENOMONEE FALLS, WISCONSIN

"Like the virus, this might be something that never really goes away completely. We just learn to live with it and manage around it. It's not the virus itself that market fear, but policy reactions to the virus. If there are new restrictions or enhanced restrictions on activity, then we could see some spillover into the next week and month. Some countries, like the U.S. and U.K., might not react to it as much as countries like China with their zero-COVID strategy. Just as supply chains looked like they were healing, this could cause some setbacks."

PETER RUTTER, HEAD OF EQUITIES AT ROYAL LONDON ASSET MANAGEMENT

"This news is putting the handbrake on markets. This could be the moment that people look back on as derailing the economic recovery and rate rises. What we have is a big insertion of uncertainty rather than something material but markets don't like that."

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**FDIC** LENDER

WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

11/26/2021



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IMD Proposed Farmers Market



In the Houston International District we have a community garden which provides land to let the people grow their own fruits and vegetables. Many people just pay five dollars per month to have their own space. It is such a good idea that serves our community.

In recent years, many farmers markets were created in the city of Houston because of the rising prices of fruits and vegetables in the supermarkets and many people just can't afford it.

The IMD Farmers Market is in the planning stage. We want to build a more

than 10,000 square foot building where we can put more than fifty booths. This arrangement would provide a public place for people to sell their produce and would also help many poor families too.

Times are changing now. Because inflation has become so bad,

many families just can't go to the supermarket to buy things for their families. We hope the IMD Farmers Market will give them a place to visit and buy needed food items at more affordable prices.

Our good family architect friend, C.C. Lee, is going to get on his drawing board and help us. Many community leaders and businesses are ready

to join the effort and donate their resources and funds to make the IMD Farmers Market a reality.

My dear brother and sisters, this is the time we need to help each other, especially after the pandemic. Please look after your neighbors and friends.

We are all in the same family.



Southern DAILY

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Editor's Choice



A damaged inflatable dinghy, outboard motors, life jackets and sleeping bags abandoned by migrants are seen on the beach near the Slack dunes, the day after 27 migrants died when their dinghy deflated as they attempted to cross the English Channel, in Wimereux, near Calais, France, November 25, 2021. REUTERS/Pascal Rossignol



Renee Reeves delivers an apple crisp to a home in the evacuation zone after rainstorms lashed the western Canadian province of British Columbia, triggering landslides and floods, shutting highways, in Abbotsford, British Columbia, Canada November 22. REUTERS/Jennifer Gauthier



People feed seagulls from a boat at Yamuna river, on a smoggy morning in New Delhi, India November 18. REUTERS/Navesh Chitrakar



People react outside the Glynn County Courthouse after the jury reached a guilty verdict in the trial of William "Roddie" Bryan, Travis McMichael and Gregory McMichael, charged with the February 2020 death of 25-year-old Ahmaud Arbery, in Brunswick, Georgia, November 24. REUTERS/Marco Bello



Costa Rica's President Carlos Alvarado Quesada pays his tribute during his visit to the National Cemetery in Seoul, South Korea, November 23. REUTERS/Kim Hong-Ji



People take a selfie in front of the Grogu "Baby Yoda" balloon as it is inflated the day before the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade in Manhattan, New York, November 24. REUTERS/Carlo Allegri

U.S. Offers Investment To Boost Global COVID Vaccine Capacity

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



A dose of a Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine is prepared at Lurie Children's hospital, Nov. 5, 2021, in Chicago. The Biden administration is making billions of dollars available to drugmakers to scale up domestic production of COVID-19 vaccines in the hopes of building capacity to produce an additional 1 billion shots per year to share globally. (AP Photo/Nam Y. Huh, File)

WASHINGTON (AP) — Pressed to address gaping inequality in global COVID-19 vaccines, the Biden administration took steps Wednesday to make billions of dollars available to drugmakers to scale up domestic production to share with the world and prepare for the next pandemic.

Under the new initiative, the government's Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority is soliciting pharmaceutical companies with proven ability to make the more-effective mRNA vaccines to bid for U.S. investment in scaling up their manufacturing. Pfizer and Moderna produce the two U.S.-approved mRNA shots. The White House hopes the move will build capacity to produce an additional 1 billion shots per year.

The initiative comes as the Biden White House has faced growing pressure at home and abroad over inequality in the global vaccine supply — as the U.S. moves toward approving booster shots for all adults while vulnerable people in poorer nations wait for their first dose of protection.

According to an analysis by the ONE Campaign, an international aid and advocacy organization, only 4.7% of people living in low-income countries have received a first dose. Wealthy nations administered more than 173 million booster shots, while lower-income countries have administered about 32 million first shots.

A health worker gives a shot of the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine to a man during a vaccination campaign at a community health center in Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 2021. (AP Photo/Binsar Bakkar)

The Biden administration believes increasing capacity of COVID-19 shots will help ease a global shortage

of doses, particularly in lower- and middle-income nations, stopping preventable death and limiting the development of potentially new, more dangerous variants of the virus.

"The goal of this program is to expand existing capacity by an additional billion doses per year, with production starting by the second half of 2022," White House COVID-19 coordinator Jeff Zients said.

On Wednesday, Zients announced that the U.S. has now donated 250 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines globally — the most of any nation — with a goal of sharing more than 1.1 billion shots by the end of 2022. There are no firm agreements yet with Moderna or Pfizer to take up the U.S. on the investment, but the Biden administration hopes that the enhanced manufacturing capacity, through support for the company's facilities, equipment, staff or training, will by mid-2022 allow more COVID-19 doses to be shared overseas as well as help prepare for the next public health emergency.

The administration is prioritizing the mRNA vaccines, which have proven to be more effective against preventing serious illness and death from COVID-19 than the Johnson & Johnson viral vector vaccine, which uses a harmless virus that carries genetic material to stimulate the immune system. The Pfizer and Moderna vaccines are made with a piece of genetic code called messenger RNA that tells the body to make harmless copies of the spike protein so it's trained to recognize the virus.

Robbie Silverman, senior advocacy manager at Oxfam America, welcomed Biden's plan to invest into vaccine manufacturing capacity but said it was nowhere near sufficient.

"What the world really needs is distributed regional manufacturing capacity of vaccines, and it sounds like this investment is focused on building U.S. capacity," he said. "We desperately need the companies who have a monopoly over the COVID vaccines to transfer their technology, and we need the U.S. government to use its leverage."

Silverman estimated that without companies transferring their knowledge of how to make COVID-19 vaccines, it would take manufacturers elsewhere double the time needed to start making doses, noting that billions of vaccines against other diseases are routinely made in developing countries.

Robbie Silverman, senior advocacy manager at Oxfam America

Silverman said that while the U.S. should have negotiated more provisions about vaccine equity when it was securing its own supply, it was not too late to act. He said the U.S. should support the proposed waiver that was drafted by India and South Africa at the World Trade Organization, calling for patents on COVID-19 vaccines and treatments to be suspended. And he said the U.S. could invoke the Defense Production Act to target critical ingredients for COVID-19 shots.

"The U.S. government has lots of tools at its disposal to push pharmaceutical companies," he said, noting

BUSINESS

that it had invested billions of dollars into creating Moderna's COVID-19 vaccine. "The U.S. needs to make sure these companies, which they funded, are prioritizing public health rather than profits."

Ava Alkon, a senior policy and research officer at Doctors Without Borders, said that the billion doses that might be produced with the U.S. investment were still far from the figure needed to immunize the world. The World Health Organization has estimated that 11 billion doses are needed. Alkon said that since any manufacturers newly drafted into making COVID-19 doses would not be able to produce any supplies for several months, a more immediate solution is needed. "We believe that the U.S. can distribute many more doses than it already has on an ongoing basis," she said, calling for the U.S. to be more transparent about how many extra doses it has. She said some estimates suggest the U.S. could have at least 500 million surplus vaccines by the end of the year.

In a statement, Moderna said it hadn't yet reviewed the Biden administration's proposal, but that it looked forward to discussing it with the administration "and understanding whether there is a role that we could play in supporting the government's efforts to address pandemic preparedness." Pfizer declined comment. (Courtesy apnews.com)

Related

Big Investments In Vaccine Capacity Can Help Governments Save Lives And Boost Economies

Countries can accelerate vaccine supply by funding capacity buildouts—both now, and in the future

Governments around the world could have saved lives—and trillions of dollars—by investing in vaccines earlier in the pandemic. In new research, University of Chicago scholars break down the numbers, and explain how the lessons can be applied to future health crises. (Illustration by Andrea Ucin)

Wherever they are available, COVID-19 vaccines are saving lives, lowering infection rates, and enabling economies to start recovering from the pandemic's debilitating effects. But on a global level, there are not enough vaccine courses to go around as demand outstrips supply. To address both the current shortage and future public health crises, governments should increase vaccine capacity as quickly as possible. Doing so also has the potential to create major economic benefits, according to new research co-authored by scholars from the University of Chicago.

"Investing in accelerating vaccines can pay for itself many times over from reduced fiscal costs alone," the authors wrote.

The authors of the research include Prof's. Eric Budish and Canice Prendergast of the Booth School of Business, as well as Nobel laureate Michael Kremer, the University Professor in Economics, the College and the Harris School of Public Policy. Portions of their findings were published in Science, while others were included in a working paper released by the Becker Friedman Institute for Economics.

The study assumes the capacity for the world's annual baseline vaccine supply to be about three billion courses (a course can be one or two doses, depending on the vaccine). That baseline supply alone will have a global benefit of \$8.7 trillion in terms of GDP, and at least \$17.4 trillion in additional benefits, according to the researchers, who calculate a benefit of about

\$5,800 per course for the initial supply.

But adding one billion vaccine courses to the current baseline supply would create enormous additional benefits. The researchers calculate a benefit of almost \$1,000 per course—still far greater than the vaccine price, which has ranged from \$6 to \$40. Because early vaccine courses are able to mitigate more economic harm, the return on early capacity is greater, the researchers write.

However, "even assuming a lag of several months, we find that additional investment can still be extremely valuable," they write. An extra billion courses that come online soon would avoid almost \$1 trillion in losses. If they come online with a lag of several months, they would still be worth \$576 billion, according to the study.

Speed is of the essence in a pandemic, and the researchers' model indicates that a higher level of early-capacity investment would yield large net benefits for countries of all income levels. Had their recommendations been applied in August 2020, the researchers estimate that the United States would have achieved widespread vaccination by March 2021—rather than this coming summer, as is projected. Had their recommendations guided decisions on a global level, widespread vaccination could have been achieved by October 2021 rather than in 2022.

But it's not too late to invest in more capacity, the researchers write—both now, and for future pandemics. Because the potential benefit to society far outstrips the profits that vaccine manufacturers stand to make, the researchers offer suggestions for how to expand and stretch existing capacity.

For starters, they recommend that countries pay the costs associated with increasing capacity rather than promising vaccine manufacturers higher prices. Offering bonuses or threatening penalties related to speed of vaccine delivery might involve too much risk for a manufacturer. Plus, promising higher prices may simply embolden countries to jump the line for vaccines, rather than spurring greater production. If governments instead reimburse companies for investing in factories and other elements that increase capacity, they will encourage greater vaccine production that can ultimately benefit the whole world while minimizing risk for pharmaceutical companies.

In "push" contracts, governments reimburse companies for making these investments before a vaccine is fully tested and approved. In "pull" contracts, they commit to purchasing a future vaccine if it's approved, leaving some risk for manufacturers.

It would be best, the researchers write, to adopt push

contracts in most cases—but to cover less than the full cost involved so that companies maintain some skin in the game. Pfizer, they note, had such a contract in 2020 and built capacity at its own risk. This type of contract would also deter companies with little chance of producing a successful vaccine.

Promising higher prices may simply embolden countries to jump the line for vaccines, rather than spurring greater production. The researchers also have other recommendations for governments, including investments in supply-chain capacity. In a pandemic, the price for the materials used to make and deliver a vaccine, such as glass vials and bioreactors, can shoot up—but only temporarily. Because of this, governments could stockpile these items or intervene by building extra manufacturing capacity for them.

To ensure that such measures are carried out most efficiently, governments should solicit bids to expand vaccine capacity, which could involve building new factories or repurposing existing ones. Even if the bids are higher than they would be in normal times, the investments will likely pay off, the researchers note.

There may also be ways to stretch the existing capacity of vaccines, they write. Countries could consider options that include delaying the second dose of a two-dose regimen, or giving only one dose to people who were previously infected with COVID-19. Many countries are negotiating contracts for vaccines directly with producers, and some have invested primarily in domestic vaccine producers because of fears that vaccine nationalism could interfere with exports. High-income countries have signed a disproportionate share of these deals so far, and any further increase in capacity would initially help them. But full economic benefits, the researchers argue, would require vaccinating populations within a country and around the globe.

For lower-income countries, the need to retain vaccine prices at affordable levels is critical. While centralizing global vaccine procurement may not be necessary

to keep prices down, the researchers argue that some degree of centralization could help—thereby saving additional lives. Prendergast, Budish and Harvard University's Scott Duke Kominers are working on a vaccine exchange that would allow countries to trade vaccines and route them efficiently.

Although the amount governments spend on vaccines would be returned many times over in the cost benefits, most of the \$12 billion in financing offered by the World Bank to developing countries for pandemic-related health expenditures remains untapped, the researchers note.

"Using these funds to expand vaccine capacity would have high net benefits for developing countries and their donors," they write. While it isn't too late to invest in more capacity, both now and for future pandemics, "markets will not deliver this capacity on their own."

Additional co-authors of the study included Arthur Baker, a member of Kremer's Development Innovation Lab at UChicago; Rachel Glennester of the United Kingdom's Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office; and scholars from the University of Pennsylvania, Stanford University, Harvard University and several other institutions. (Courtesy https://news.uchicago.edu/)

U.S. COVID Cases Start To Rise Again As The Holidays Approach



After declining most of the fall, COVID-19 cases are rising again in many parts of the U.S. (Photo/Valerie Macon/AFP via Getty Images)

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

It's a worrying sign for the U.S. ahead of the holiday travel season: coronavirus infections are rising in more than half of all states. Experts warn this could be the start of an extended winter surge. The rise is a turnaround after cases had steadily declined from mid September to late October. The country is now averaging more than 83,000 cases a day — about a 14% increase compared to a week ago, and 12% more than two weeks ago. "I hate to say it, but I suspect we're at the start of a new winter surge," says Dr. George Rutherford, an epidemiologist at the University of California, San Francisco.

New daily coronavirus cases are trending upward

The United States has seen new daily cases increase by more than 12 percent since the beginning of November.

(83,493 new cases/day (25 per 100k)

Growing outbreaks in the Midwest and Northeast are most responsible for pushing up the national

numbers, and that comes after many weeks of high case counts and stress on states in the Mountain West where some hospitals are dealing with crisis levels of patients.

"There are still large swaths of the country under-immunized and even among states that are relatively well-vaccinated, like Colorado, New Mexico, Minnesota and Vermont, we're seeing sustained transmission," says Rutherford.

The uptick in cases hasn't yet translated into a national spike in new hospital admissions, which tend to trail a rise in infections by several weeks. However, the grim situation in some parts of the West and upper Midwest offers a concerning picture for other states where cases are now climbing.

"It's a marathon here," says Dr. Kencee Graves at the University of Utah Hospital, in Salt Lake City, Utah, who describes her state, like much of the Mountain West, as stuck in a "high plateau of a surge" where hospitals not only have an ICU full of COVID-19 patients, but also many other kinds of sick patients who need care. Despite the concerning trends, the expectation among experts who model the pandemic's course is that a surge will not bring the same level of death and severe disease as last year.

"The vast majority of the population has some form of immunity," says Nicholas Reich, a biostatistician at UMass Amherst who runs a COVID-19 forecasting model. "That feels really different about this moment — there are fewer people to infect."

How bad could it get?

The growth in cases isn't unexpected, given the patchwork of COVID-19 immunity across the U.S., where about 60% of the population is fully vaccinated. Americans are moving around like they were before the pandemic, mask wearing is low compared to last year, people are spending more time indoors because of cooler weather, and protection against infection, both from vaccinations and prior infection, is waning, says Ali Mokdad, professor of Health Metrics Sciences at the University of Washington's Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation.

"You put all of this together — and what you see in Europe where many countries with higher vaccination rates than the United States are seeing a surge — of course, it's going to happen," he says.

And unlike last year, the U.S. has to contend with a much more contagious version of the virus "that makes it really hard to snuff out chains of transmission," not to mention "human nature, which is wanting us to get back to pre-pandemic life," says Reich at UMass Amherst.

Just how bad the situation gets will come down to complex dynamics around immunity. Southern states endured a brutal wave over the summer and that may have built up enough immunity from infection to shield them from another big resurgence this winter. Areas that did not face the same kind of surge, in particular states in the northern half of the country, are now dealing with an increase, but many also have the benefit of higher vaccination coverage.

HOW TO STAY SAFE THIS HOLIDAY SEASON

"The real question is, how big will it get and will it really be substantial? And my sense is in New England, it's going to hit a wall of vaccinated people," says Dr. Ashish Jha, dean of Brown University's School of Public Health.

"I think the Midwest and the Great Plains — which have lower vaccination rates but have not seen a big delta surge — they may very well end up seeing quite a few infections in the weeks and months ahead."

Even with a small surge, hospitals could still suffer

Even if hospitals see fewer COVID-19 patients overall, it's already clear that many are less prepared to handle the demands of the pandemic compared to last year.

"Every hospital I have talked to in the last month has severe shortages of staff, especially nurses," says Dr. Bruce Siegel, president of America's Essential Hospitals, which represents hundreds of public hospitals in the U.S.

At the University of Utah Hospital, Dr. Graves

says their surge ICU was closed down because they couldn't staff it anymore, and last month patients were waiting on average between three to five hours for an ICU bed. "Our resources and our stamina are far less now than a year ago," she says.

In the Southwest, hospitals are also dealing with packed ICUs. New Mexico has higher vaccination rates than many nearby states, but the state was forced to enact its crisis standards of care plan weeks ago. Some hospitals have activated those plans, but none have moved to the most extreme scenario of deciding who gets care and who doesn't, says Troy Clark, president of the New Mexico Hospital Association.

Starting in the spring, there was a "huge influx of patients that we don't normally see" with other urgent medical needs, Clark says. That has kept hospitals extremely busy heading into winter — and with no slack to accommodate the growing number of COVID-19 patients.

It's a similar situation in many states, including Arizona where hospitalizations for COVID-19 are now as high as they've been since February. "We just don't have that extra capacity for a COVID spike," says Ann-Marie Alameddini, president of the Arizona Hospital and Healthcare Association.

The upper Midwest now has some of the highest cases per capita in the country. Hospitals leaders in Minnesota are imploring people to take caution so they don't require medical care for COVID or non-COVID emergencies.

"This has never been more serious," said Kelly Chandler of Itasca County Public Health, which includes the city of Grand Rapids, in a recent public statement. "We are at crisis levels of 2020, but without the same levels of COVID precautions in place."

As we head into the holidays, COVID risk increases, with more people traveling and socializing indoors. But "we also have some things that are helping, like more vaccines and kids getting vaccinated," says Brown's Jha. "So we're in a stalemate. I don't expect us to have a horrible surge, but I can certainly imagine parts of the country that see modest-sized surges as people get together and as the weather stays cold." (Courtesy npr.org)

Related

Covid-19 Cases Increasing In 50% Of The U.S.

Coronavirus cases are increasing again in more than half of the U.S., possibly indicating the beginning of a new surge for the winter: The recent uptick marks a turnaround after cases had continually declined from about mid-September through late October. The U.S. is now reporting an average of more than 83,000 cases per day, which is a 14% increase from last week and 12% from the week before.

"I hate to say it, but I suspect we're at the start of a new winter surge," George Rutherford, MD, an epidemiologist at the University of California at San Francisco, told NPR.

"There are still large swaths of the country

under-immunized," Rutherford said. "Even among states that are relatively well-vaccinated, like Colorado, New Mexico, Minnesota and Vermont, we're seeing sustained transmission." The top current outbreaks are growing in the Midwest and Northeast. Michigan and Minnesota lead the country in highest cases per capita, where infections increased more than 60% in a 2-week period, according to The New York Times.

The growth in cases hasn't yet led to a nationwide increase in hospitalizations and deaths, which tends to trail infections by a few weeks, NPR reported. But some parts of the West, Mountain West and upper Midwest are facing crisis hospitalization levels.

"The community needs to know that this has never been more serious," Kelly Chandler of Itasca County Health and Human Services in Minnesota, said in a statement.

We are at the crisis levels of 2020 but without the same levels of COVID precautions in place," she said. "For your own sakes, dig out your masks and limit your exposure to groups, especially indoors."

Despite the uptick, forecast modelers who have been tracking the pandemic don't think the surge will be as severe as last winter's wave.

"The vast majority of the population has some form of immunity," Nicholas Reich, a biostatistician at UMass Amherst who runs a COVID-19 forecasting model, told NPR.

"That feels really different about this moment," he said. "There are fewer people to infect."

That said, the U.S. is dealing with the contagious Delta variant this year, he noted. People are also ready to gather with others, celebrate the holidays and interact without masks.

Protection against infection — both from vaccinations and prior infections — is also waning. "You put all of this together, and what you see in Europe where many countries with higher vaccination rates than the United States are seeing a surge, of course it's going to happen," Ali Mokdad, a professor of Health and Metrics Sciences at the University of Washington's Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation, told NPR.

More people will travel and gather indoors this year, which could increase transmission risks, the news outlet reported. At the same time, kids are now able to get vaccinated, and all adults may soon be able to get a booster shot.

"So we're in a stalemate," Ashish Jha, MD, dean of Brown University's School of Public Health, told NPR.

"I don't expect us to have a horrible surge," he said. "But I can certainly imagine parts of the country that see modest-sized surges as people get together and as the weather stays cold." (Courtesy https://www.webmd.com/)

这场海战的惨败，动摇了蒋介石的决心

反攻大陆的计划彻底失败

1965年8月5日凌晨，台湾国民党海军巡防第二舰队司令胡嘉恒站在「剑门」号扫雷舰高耸的舰桥上，看着左营军港南北两条防波堤尽头灯桩闪烁着红绿两色的灯光在黎明前的黑暗中渐渐远去，心头涌起了一阵不详的感觉。此时，这位电雷学校第三期科班出身的国军海军少将的生命只剩下不到24小时了。

自1949年国民党败退台湾以来，蒋介石并不想偏安，一直对「反攻大陆」念兹在兹。从五十年代初开始对大陆沿海的骚扰就没停歇过。起初，主要由台湾保密局、军情局等机构用渔船等民用船只运送武装特务实施骚扰破坏行动，在付出上千特务的代价后，并没有收到任何的实质效果。

时间进入六十年代，美苏争霸的格局基本形成。新中国由于众所周知的原因，进入了一个相对困难的时期。台湾经过十多年休养生息，恢复了一定的实力。老蒋感觉此消彼长，各种因素叠加，反攻的野心又逐渐膨胀起来。国光计划在这种大背景下便应运而生。

「国光计划」可不是特务们的小打小闹，是蒋介石直接授命国民党军方制定的庞大作战计划。包括陆海空三军六个独立作业室，由中将军衔军官领衔，参与者都是台湾三军精英。以登陆福建，打下厦门，截断鹰厦铁路再伺机进攻内陆为主要方针，包括了登陆、特战、袭击、反攻、支援等五大核心，其中登陆又是重中之重。

经过4年多的研讨、筹备，1965年夏天，「国光计划」达到了最高潮。此次，胡少将率领满载排水量1200吨的扫雷舰「剑门」号和450吨的猎潜艇「章江」号组成编队，护送陆军情报员前往大陆福建沿海东山岛附近执行特殊任务，代号「海啸一号」，是整个计划的重要环节。

其实，剑门号编队一出港，行踪就被我隐蔽战线的同志发现并报告了上级。结合东山岛金刚山观通站的雷达观测战情报告，于8月5日下午6时就已经放在海军南海舰队司令员吴瑞林将军的办公桌上了。

要说国民党的情报系统的确糟糕，在与共产党较量的几十年间，基本上处处受制，一直都是手下败将。由于涉及保密，各种资料都对隐蔽战线的斗争讳莫如深一笔带过。

统一的说法是敌编队出海后被我方雷达捕捉。但仔细分析，把功劳仅仅归功于雷达站显然是出于当时对敌斗争的需要。

大陆福建沿海岛屿众多，海岸曲折，敌人从高雄左营出发，距离已经远远超出了当年对海雷达的警戒范围，况且敌人有多条航线可以选择，是由点到面，如果没有及时准确的情报支持，仅凭各沿海观通站的观察，在茫茫大海上想要准确寻找敌方两条军舰基本没有可能，就算发现留给我军排兵布阵的时间也很仓促。

当时的情况应该是敌舰编队的大致航向已为我方所获知，再结合沿海观通站的精准定位，守株待兔，实际在开战前我军已经具备了战场态势的单向透明。甚至可以大胆推测，敌人海啸一号乃至国光计划的详细情况也许都为我所掌握。

台湾前海军总司令叶昌桐曾经回忆，六十年代国光计划实施时，头一天开会做的简报，第二天咱们这边就公开广播了。可见当年我军隐蔽战线工作之犀利。在此，向那些无名英雄致敬！

接到敌情后，我南海舰队在请示上级批准后，定下了歼灭敌剑门号编队的决心。由汕头水警区副司令员孔照年指挥护卫艇41大队、快艇11大队前往南澳岛隐蔽设伏。当年解放军海军装备与国民党海军差距很大，南海舰队基本没有大型军舰可用，主战装备就是鱼雷快艇和护卫艇（炮艇）。大的100多吨，小的只有20吨左右，只能执行近岸任务。

但那个时代的海军特别是中高级指挥员大都是从陆军转行，都经历过战争的洗礼，敢于近战夜战，刺刀见红。我海上突击编队指挥员孔照年就是老八路，从抗战到解放战争一路拼杀过来，无论从战斗精神、战场判断还是战术素养都比对手高明许多。



8月6日凌晨1时40分，双方交火。剑门号刚刚从美国买来才8个月，满载排水量1240吨，拥有76毫米舰炮，章江舰也有420吨，也有76舰炮。我军率先到达战场的是4艘护卫艇，只有100吨左右的排水量，装备有双37和双25机关炮。100吨的护卫艇在1000吨的扫雷舰面前，就像个玩具。当时的战场态势可以归纳为：敌大我小，敌强我弱，敌寡我众，敌慢我快。

我军充分利用后两条有利条件，展开战斗队形大胆穿插，首先把敌两舰隔开，并对较小的章江号抵近攻击。我护卫艇航速快，艇上机炮射速也快，只要能穿过敌舰的拦阻射击，贴上去打就能取得战场优势。说得容易，真正运用起来必须有直面弹雨的超凡勇气和娴熟稳定的战术配合。

我四艘护卫艇紧紧咬住章江号，从500米一直打到100米距离，“章江”顿时被打得千疮百孔，瞬间燃起大火，但机关炮威力较小，“章江”并没有立即失去战斗力，一边开炮还击，一边开始

转向逃窜。我589、601两艇拦头，611艇平行追击，集中火力射击章江水线附近，终于在3时33分在距东山岛东南25海里处将其击沉。

击沉章江后，我突击编队开始追击在远海徘徊的剑门号。这时，我鱼雷艇第二编队也赶了上来，在5时10分左右追上了剑门号，并在高速护卫艇掩护下，对其发起鱼雷攻击。

我鱼雷艇编队装备P-6型鱼雷艇，是前苏联制造的标准型鱼雷快艇，装备有533毫米重型鱼雷，最高航速达到45节并拥有对海搜索雷达，在当时算是比较先进的鱼雷艇。只见我四艘鱼雷艇占据发射阵位，艇首犁开浪花，像四支离弦利箭直刺敌舰。冒着剑门号的炮火，一直冲到距离敌舰600米以内才施放鱼雷，四发三中，剑门号顿时浓烟滚滚，不久弹药发生殉爆，随即沉入海底。

此战，击沉敌舰两艘，国民党海军巡防第二舰队司令胡嘉恒以下170余人阵亡，剑门号舰长王蕴山等34人被俘。我军牺牲4人，负伤28人，参战舰艇无

一沉没，解放军取得完胜。这一战还打出了一位此后几十年享誉人民海军的战斗英雄——麦贤得。

他当时是611艇的轮机兵，在头部负重伤的情况下，以惊人的毅力坚守岗位，为最终击沉章江舰做出了重大贡献。想起二十多年前笔者在北京海军大院服役时，还亲眼见过这位老前辈。典型的岭南人长相，憨厚中带着倔强，一双眸子炯炯有神。

1965年夏天正是蒋介石下决心反攻大陆的关键时刻，但「八六海战」的惨败，让老蒋认识到台湾国民党已经丧失了制海的优势，面对大陆海防的铜墙铁壁，发动登陆作战只能是自取其辱。此后，所谓的国光计划也就连年缩减，最终在1972年初底结束。

最近两年，台海形势又有了新的发展，台湾当局挟洋自重，企图“以武拒统”。遥想当年我军在如此劣势装备下依然能够克敌制胜，现在两岸实力对比已经彻底逆转，借用王毅外长最近说过的一句话：「60年前行不通，现在更行不通！」

无比心痛！23个物种又确定灭绝 人类正在将生物逼上“绝路”？



大家都知道，生物大灭绝是一种非常可怕的事情。在科学记载之中，地球已经走过了“五次生物大灭绝”过程，而每一次的生物大灭绝都是灾难性的影响，对地球生物种群都是“毁灭性”的模式，很难有生物能够存活下来。根据公开数据显示，第一次地球大灭绝，导致了大约85%的物种绝灭，第二次海洋生物遭受了灭顶之灾，第三次导致超过96%的地球生物灭绝，第四次爬行类动物遭遇重创，第五次长期统治地球的恐龙整体灭绝。

而这些灭绝事件从数据上来说，我们都不期待有任何一次再次出现，任何时间段都不要有“生物大灭绝”的出现。然而，越来越多的迹象表明，我们地球新一轮的生物大灭绝真的可能来了，人类或将面临前所未有的危机。

在全球气候巨变之下，地球的温度是越来越高。2021年全球气候报告也说明了，2020年，全球平均温度较工业化前水平高出了1.2度，人类定制的《巴黎协议》1.5度的刻度线，仅剩下0.3度就被突破了，所以人类需要加大对全球气候的维持。同时，在地球升温之后，高

温，干旱，强降雨，强风暴等等也在频繁出现，强度或者说破坏力度相比往年来说也高了很多。所以，其实人类早就对地球生态系统感到担忧了。

当然，除了上面的影响之外，还有冰川融化，海平面上升等都在出现，所以气候给地球带来的影响是不断提升。2021年的气候模式大家也看到了，也是罕见的一幕，北美出现近50度高温，欧洲出现大洪水，亚洲出现“秋分后的高温”，虽然在往年也出现过，但是2021年的表现似乎更加不同寻常一些，所以，的确气候的大变又在发生之中，只不过不同时间段的强度存在差异化。

当然，有了这些灾难，极端性的气候等等，带来了生物消失、灭绝也在出现，加上人类的活动影响，更多的生物也在走这种道路。

而在2020年，区域性的生物灭绝或已经出现了，最典型的例子就是“澳洲大火”，产生的污染物，直接绕地球转了一圈，这加速了地球的温室效应。而这个也不是最严峻的，根据世界野生动物基金会（缩写为WWF）统计的数据显示，澳洲大火造成了1146万公顷的森林

过火受害。

而大火之后，有30亿的野生动物受到影响，为当代史动物最大浩劫。其中包括1.43亿只的哺乳动物，24.6亿只的爬行动物，1.8亿只鸟类和5100万只蛙类。所以，澳洲的一次大火真的可能是一次区域的生物大灭绝事件，真的太罕见了。这就是地球的气候巨变带来的。很多人可能会说，这并不能说明什么，但是更严峻的问题还在后面，那就是新一轮的生物灭绝才是最为重要的热议点。

根据美国鱼类及野生动植物管理局（USFWS）发布的新数据显示，已经确定了23个新物种灭绝了，其中包括象牙喙啄木鸟、巴克曼莺、八种淡水贻贝、夏威夷的巴科鸟类。而在这23个物种之中，有11个来自夏威夷和关岛。所以真的是令人心疼了，让人感到无比心痛，这也说明了全球的物种真的减少了。

而在生物大规模减少之下，人类或面临前所未有的危机，为什么说人类有危机呢？举个简单的例子来说，地球的系统是一个循环体，而生物又是维护地球生态系统的基础，如果这些生物都没有了，如何维持？人又是生态系统之中

的重要环节。当生物消失之后，人类也将受到影响，这是可以肯定的。

还有一个简单的例子来说，曾经农村可以看到很多小鱼儿，蝴蝶，蜜蜂等等，这些大部分种群，都具有维持粮食作物的能力。如果没有了，靠什么来维持？所以这就不就波及到人类了，所以当一波又一波生物灭绝的时候，人类或面临前所未有的危机，虽然，这23个新物种确定灭绝了，并且看上去与我们没什么关系。但是，生物之间都具有千丝万缕的关系，所以不要意味没有什么影响。

严格的来说，我们地球所有的生物种群都是“息息相关”的，只不过很多人可能没有注意到。所以，无论在什么地方，我们都要做到保护生物种群，不然，生物一环接一环地消失了，那真的就没有挽救的机会了。

在2021年，科学杂志《保护科学前沿》发表一项研究指出，这是来自17位全球领先的生态学家和气候学家，组成的团队研究了全球约150所领先大学的环境变化的著作，科学家们再次发出警告，在未来的几十年中，将有大约20%

的现有物种面临灭绝的威胁。该论文也多次强调了，我们已经走在第六次大灭绝的道路上，这在科学上是无可争议的。

同时也有警告称，地球居民将面临“大规模灭绝的可怕未来、健康的全面恶化、以及由气候破坏引起的其它冲击”。所以，地球的未来真的令人担心啦，主要就是气候的变化影响可能是最大的，极端性的气候模式不仅直接对生命具有影响，间接产生的自然灾害也是一样的，很多生物都难以抵抗气候的“连锁效应”，所以，人类正在人类正在将生物逼上“绝路”，走向灭绝或消失。

所以，人类的时间真的不多了，地球改变气候的时间真的不多了。只有改变气候，减少人类的活动，这样才可能让我们看到地球的生态系统变好，不然也没有什么办法了。难不成我们都要进行“火星移民”才行？我们只能说，要想将火星变成第二地球，实现人类的移居，这个成本其实可以将地球变得更好。就算是要去，也先将地球改变好了，我们也再来考虑火星的问题。



李歐卡霍《ANNETTE：星夢戀歌》絕美問世！

名導久違新作，邀亞當崔佛、瑪莉詠柯蒂亞上演癡狂愛戀



法國鬼才名導李歐卡霍繼《花都魅影》之後，終於再有新作品要上映了！睽違九年的新作《ANNETTE：星夢戀歌》講述演藝圈明星夫妻檔的星夢浮沉，兩人在彼此名氣與才華的互相拉扯下，關係從一開始的互相迷戀，到後來逐漸多了緊張和比較，在女兒安妮特誕生之後，家庭的變化更受考驗。該片情節被外媒稱為暗黑版《樂來越愛你》加上《一個巨星的誕生》，探索愛情的面向更有如《婚姻故事》。

卡霍美學震撼坎城，贏回雙料肯定

在《ANNETTE：星夢戀歌》裡，卡霍的鏡頭融合了脫口秀、歌劇、全像投影與概念專輯MV等等，各種大膽實驗的影像形式讓人目不轉睛。此外，配樂上使用了美國搖滾樂團Sparks的歌曲，其前衛詭奇的音樂風格，搭配上卡霍的鏡頭美學，聯手在大銀幕上打造出全年度最奇特的視聽體驗。此外，意象上還萃取了《蝴蝶夫人》、《卡門》、《波希米亞人》等經典歌劇的思想核心，試圖闡述尼采的黑暗哲理，情節內涵結合文學想像，展現卡霍的編導魔力。

如此大陣仗的鏡頭調度與藝術表現，也讓

《ANNETTE：星夢戀歌》在今夏的坎城影展大放異彩。除了擁有被選為開幕片的殊榮外，更榮耀抱回「最佳導演」和「最佳配樂」雙料大獎。

集結亞當崔佛、瑪莉詠柯蒂亞金獎陣容

《ANNETTE：星夢戀歌》更集結了金獎陣容，由威尼斯影帝亞當崔佛飾演自負、敏感的脫口秀巨星，奧斯卡影后瑪莉詠柯蒂亞飾演浪漫、美麗的歌劇天后。兩人的演技不負眾望，在坎城影展期間大受外媒好評。

另外值得一提的是，卡霍又再度現身自己的電

影當中。繼上次在《花都魅影》親自演出，並透過鏡頭拍攝女兒娜斯緹雅，這次在《ANNETTE：星夢戀歌》中更是一如既往，片子一開始就和愛女在大銀幕上同框。對於此舉，卡霍在訪問時也有所說明，他表示：「對我來說，電影一開始就和女兒在一起很重要，也能讓自己更放心。這兩部作品都是『我成為父親後所製作的電影』。」

你是不是也對這部充滿魔幻影像魅力的電影充滿期待呢？《ANNETTE：星夢戀歌》將在12月10日上映，不妨在冷冷的冬天裡來場華麗的影像饗宴吧！



荷蘭電影《猛男俱樂部》（Men at Work: Miami）是由一群天菜等級顏值破表的性感男演員主演，在片中飾演脫衣舞男們曬出養眼肌肉，令人臉紅心跳，電翻全球粉絲，而片中裡的肌肉棒子們，將在台灣戲院大銀幕上發威，施展熟男魅力，熱辣程度破表，讓大家矚目，看看看滿，體驗一場絕對香辣刺激的視覺肉體饗宴！本片將於2021年12月17日上映。

《猛男俱樂部》由當紅荷蘭俊帥型男歌手吉姆巴庫姆（Jim Bakkum）主演，在片中他將飾演脫衣舞男「尤爾特」，除了舞力全開，更是少不了的滿滿肌肉身材，絕對是女人心中的夢幻天菜！

劇情描述「尤爾特」重回單身後，在好友巴斯的鼓勵下，決定在美國邁阿密開設一家脫衣舞男俱樂部。他們與一群做工人對建築物進行翻新，親力親為當館長，肌情四射，中間歷經地產大亨波折，成功拯救俱樂部事業翻身。

尤爾特再次重返單身時，他最好的朋友巴斯說服了他，在美國邁阿密開設一家脫衣舞男俱樂部。但是創業之夢艱辛，他們需要更多幫手和朋友幫助，才能完成這個創業夢想，所以他們一起

飛往邁阿密，並在當地找來許多身材精壯的建築工人，充當跳舞的表演者，但在脫衣舞俱樂部開業之前，這些人必須趕工，將本來宛如是廢墟的俱樂部，打造成絢爛奪目的像樣舞池，吸引邁阿密的姐妹妹妹們來此開趴狂歡，觀賞肌肉棒子在舞台上大跳熱舞，大飽眼福。

尤爾特來到邁阿密後，意外邂逅長期居在邁阿密的荷蘭鋼管舞女郎，他深深地著迷於女郎狂野誘人且自由奔放的個性，很快地兩人打得火熱，他意外發現當地的地產大亨竟然是自己的情敵，於是他為了追求蘿拉，必須努力壯大俱樂部聲勢人氣與金錢，必須挽救他們的事業，在一連串友情和愛情的考驗中，披荊斬棘，究竟他是否能完成俱樂部盛大的開業以及成功挽回兒子對自己的信任？

《猛男俱樂部》是由荷蘭小鮮肉吉姆巴庫姆（Jim Bakkum）以及火辣女星伊娃范德維（Eva van de Wijdeven）主演，猛男們在片中出現的跳舞激情場面，嗨爆全場！絕對令女性同胞們噴鼻血，猛男精彩的舞蹈表演，「肌」情四射，觀眾不但能看到大開眼界的勁爆演出，還能看到性感

《猛男俱樂部》 荷蘭天菜脫衣舞男

曬養眼肌肉 尺度無極限



壯漢與女主角的精采對手戲，絕對是今年最挑戰性愛尺度極限的電影，令人值得期待！電影《猛男俱樂部》由聯影電影發行，2021年12月17日上映。

《猛男俱樂部》電影預售票將在博客來售票網以及聯影蝦皮賣場同步販售，詳情請洽聯影電

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世乒賽 國家隊男女單各有9人晉級 港將杜凱琹 黃鎮廷殺入32強



●林高遠打滿7局才以4:3險勝瑞典選手卡爾伯格。新華社



●杜凱琹成為港隊女單項目的唯一“生還者”。路透社



●黃鎮廷以4:1擊敗日本球手森蘭政晉級32強。資料圖片

劉國梁當選ITTF執行副主席

香港文匯報訊（記者 陳曉莉）國際乒聯代表大會當地時間24日在美國得克薩斯州休斯敦召開，世界乒乓球職業大聯盟（WTT）理事會主席、中國乒協主席劉國梁在大會上當選國際乒聯（ITTF）執行副主席。

大會上，來自瑞典的佩特拉·索林當選為國際乒聯第八任主席。她是國際乒聯首位女性主席，也是目前奧林匹克大家庭擔任主席的四位女性之一。

另外，當日會議尚投票確定韓國釜山市獲得2024年世界乒乓球錦標賽舉辦權，此前，受新冠疫情影响，原定於2020年在釜山舉辦的世乒賽被迫取消。

國際乒聯從今年3月起開啟了2024年世乒賽的招標程序，共有阿根廷、印度、韓國、葡萄牙和瑞典五個國家競標。結果經與會代表投票，韓國擊敗其他4個對手脫穎而出。



●劉國梁(左四)日前獲美國隊戰衣。中新社

香港文匯報訊（記者 郭正謙）東京奧運後乒壇最盛大賽事——世界乒乓球錦標賽正於美國休斯敦上演，杜凱琹成為港隊於女單項目的唯一“生還者”，她將與東道主球手張安爭入16強。而中國國家隊（國乒）五名女將亦大發雌威，於女單第二輪全數過關。

黃鎮廷於男單64強以4:1擊敗日本球手森蘭政晉級，下場對手將是奧地利的Daniel Habesohn，黃鎮廷曾於2018年香港公開賽將這名奧地利球手橫掃出局，今次再度碰頭有望延續強勢，而黃鎮廷於男雙伙拍何鈞傑亦順利晉身32強，與港隊女雙組合同告出線。

國乒在東京奧運豪取4金3銀成績驕人，小將的出色表現更顯示國乒的新舊交替非常順利。來到世乒賽，國乒的演出依然銳不可當，男女單項目派出10人參賽，共有9人於次輪順利過關，包括孫穎莎及陳夢等5名女單球手更是同樣以4:0橫掃對手晉級。

男單世界排名第一的樊振東以4:0橫掃伊

朗選手達達伊後表示，雖然是東奧後首次出戰國際賽，不過狀態已經調整得相當好：“開局及尾段有些起伏，不過總體狀態還是很正常，無論任何比賽我都會盡力爭勝，將注意力集中在比賽之上，一步一步將狀態提升至巔峰。”

不過，相對其他隊友，林高遠的晉級之路比較艱辛，他苦戰7局，以4:3險勝瑞典選手卡爾伯格。

而獨守下半區的小將周啟豪則以1:4不敵德國老將波爾，成為本屆大賽首位遭淘汰的國乒選手的同時，也令國乒於男單下半區失守。周啟豪賽後表示，自己在經驗、心態以及基本功等硬實力上還存在不足，回去要扎實地練球。

在東京奧運會女團項目勇奪銅牌的三名香港女將在世乒賽女單命運迥異，蘇慧音於首輪已被淘汰，李皓晴於次輪亦以3:4不敵中國台北的陳思雨黯然出局，加上兩名小將朱成竹及吳穎嵐分別於第二輪被國手陳幸彤、孫穎莎橫掃。

港隊男女雙打各有一對勝出

港隊於女單項目僅餘杜凱琹孤軍奮戰，這名世界排名第13的港隊“一姐”當地時間24日以4:1輕取德國球手Sabine Winter晉級，將與代表美國的球手張安爭入16強。

雖然女單成績未見突出，不過港隊於其他項目仍有上佳發揮，在東奧失望而回

維港泳大使 與小飛魚分享人生格言



香港文匯報訊（記者 陳曉莉）“新世界維港泳”今年踏入十周年，賽事一直鼓勵泳手勇於接受挑戰，不斷創造新成就。賽會今屆邀請了5位運動名將，包括何詩蓓（游泳）、蘇樺偉（田徑）、吳安儀（桌球）、陳曉文（滑浪風帆）及黎志偉（攀石），出任維港泳大使兼“飛躍新世界”學員的人生導師。

近幾屆新世界維港泳都可見“飛躍新世界”的小飛魚學員參加，該計劃於2012年成立，藉提供不同免費運動課程，如游泳、籃球、跳繩等，協助基層青少年建立不屈不撓、勇於挑戰的“Make waves”精神。適逢今年維港泳十周年之際，賽會邀請了五位優秀運動員擔任大使。五位大使更與“飛躍新世界”的小飛魚學員會面交流，分享其人生格言：

何詩蓓：“Magic happens outside of your comfort zone（奇跡只會在你的舒適圈外出現）”

蘇樺偉：“堅持不放棄，總有得着。”

吳安儀：“If you believe it, you can achieve it！（相信，便能成就！）”

陳曉文：“Make waves with love（用愛創造人生高潮）”

黎志偉：“Never Settle（永不妥協）”

將於下月12日舉行的新世界維港泳報名反應熱烈，1,500個參賽名額共有逾3,100名泳手報名。大會經抽籤25日公布“優悠組”抽籤結果。中籤泳手須於本月底參與水試，通過水試者才能參加新世界維港泳。

伍城鋒香港哥球會盃稱王

香港文匯報訊（記者 陳曉莉）為了延續東京奧運和全運會熱潮，香港哥爾夫球會於本月24日至25日舉辦“香港哥爾夫球會盃賽”，最終伍城鋒以總成績138桿的佳績在73名參賽者中突圍而出，成為全場最佳球手。疫情下國際比賽和外訓的機會大大減少，“第62屆香港哥爾夫球公開賽”亦因疫情所限而延至明年舉辦。為了支持香港高球運動員保持最佳狀態，香港哥爾夫球會今年再度騰出“香港哥爾夫球公開賽”檔期，於11月24日和25日在粉嶺球場舉辦“香港哥爾夫球會盃賽”。

是項比賽雲集全港職業球手、業餘球手和香港隊成員同場競技，為香港高球手提供同級和越級挑戰的好機會，同時為本地球手提供實戰的比賽平台。“香港哥爾夫球會盃賽”為36洞賽，特設港幣10萬港元獎金。最終伍城鋒以總成績138桿的佳績在73名參賽者中突圍而出，成功登上盟主寶座；譚亦晴25日也打出個人最佳的63桿，以總成績139桿的成績排名第二。



●伍城鋒在“香港哥爾夫球會盃賽”突圍而出。

亞洲盃賽程敲定 國籃再爭霸主

當地時間24日，國際籃聯宣布，新一屆男籃亞洲盃賽將於2022年7月12日至24日在印尼雅加達舉行。已在該項賽事中16次奪冠的中國男籃，將在半年後再次爭奪亞洲霸主之位。

受疫情影響，原定於今年8月在雅加達舉行的2021年男籃亞洲盃賽推遲一年舉行。

在今年6月的亞洲盃預選賽上，中國男籃兩勝中國台北隊、雙殺日本隊，以小組頭名的身份晉級亞洲盃正賽。在中國台北隊於8月下旬的亞預賽附加賽中趕上末班車後，參加亞洲盃正賽的16支隊伍全部產生，分別是：中國、澳洲、日本、伊朗、韓

國、新西蘭、中國台北、菲律賓、印度、哈薩克、約旦、黎巴嫩、沙特阿拉伯、巴林、敘利亞和東道主印尼隊。

男籃亞洲盃前身是兩年一屆的男籃亞錦賽，每四年一屆。中國男籃自1975年參加第八屆亞錦賽以來，共獲得16次冠軍，是該項大賽奪冠次數最多的球隊，其中包括兩次五連冠和一次四連冠。

2017年男籃亞洲盃賽，首次進入亞洲區參賽的澳洲隊獲得冠軍，伊朗、韓國、新西蘭分獲第2至4名。中國男籃位居第5，平了在亞洲盃（亞錦賽）上的第二最差戰績。 ●中新社



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年度爽片《古董局中局》預售開啓

雷佳音李現辛芷蕾葛優身份成謎



由雷佳音、李現、辛芷蕾領銜主演，葛優特別主演，郭子健執導，馬伯庸同名小說改編的年度娛樂爽片《古董局中局》今日發布“獵人·獵物”角色海報，海報中“奪寶小分隊”被眾多稀世珍寶包圍，置身于迷霧重重的昏暗房間內，目光如炬，誓要找到通往真相的最終法門。這對他們來說究竟是迷局陷阱，還是名利與欲望的藩籬？鑒古董、見人心，反轉重重的破局之旅即將拉開帷幕。電影已于今日開啓預售，將於12月2日超前點映，12月3日准時開局，一路開挂。

奪寶小分隊敵友難辨暗藏玄機
“獵人·獵物”身份盡顯複雜人性
今日發布的角色海報中許願（雷佳音 飾）以一身隨性不羈的穿著出鏡，

作為許家後人，他看似是對武則天明堂玉佛頭志在必得的奪寶“獵人”，卻也被幕後勢力鎖定，成為陷入危險境地的“獵物”。藥不然（李現 飾）戴著金絲眼鏡，身著筆挺大衣，一個文質彬彬的古玩精英形象映入眼簾，他看似與許願成對立兩派，卻在亦敵亦友的悄然轉換下共破迷局。黃煙煙（辛芷蕾 飾）一頭利落短髮配其犀利眼神，堅毅的目光透露出她偵破真相的決心。付貴（葛優 飾）身穿皮衣佩戴復古禮帽，看似經驗老道的他與許願、藥不然、黃煙煙三位“古董界生力軍”對比略顯神秘，他看似行走于五脈之外，但卻掌握著不為人知的線索。

電影《古董局中局》的故事圍繞一尊價值連城的武則天明堂玉佛頭展開。

流落海外的佛頭即將歸國，以“梅花五脈”、“老朝奉”為代表的古玩界勢力紛紛伺機而動，五脈傳人許願、藥不然、黃煙煙，許家故人付貴集結為“奪寶小分隊”一同尋寶共破驚世騙局。鑒寶易，鑒人難。“獵人·獵物”的海報主題讓四人真實身份初露端倪。這場“局中局”裏究竟誰是“獵人”面具下的“設局人”，誰是猶如“獵物”一般的“局中人”？將於12月2日超前點映，12月3日影片全國上映一起入局揭秘！

武林感煙火氣江湖氣三者合一
台前幕後再現燃爽古董江湖
《古董局中局》聚焦於上世紀90年代，為還原年代背景呈現真實古董江湖，導演郭子健認為“武林感、煙火氣、

江湖氣”三者缺一不可。影片中不修邊幅的“許願”與留學歸來的“藥不然”因佛頭相遇，兩人在衆多真假難辨的古玩中展開鑒寶比拼，古玩界實力精英的精彩較量即將上演，有競爭亦有規矩的古董江湖得以體現。黃煙煙為真相堅定不移，幫助許願走上尋找寶物的道路。許家故人付貴為了忠義再“入局”，無不訴說古玩界的有情有義。雷佳音表示：“我喜歡許願身上濃郁的‘煙火氣’，出演這個角色圓了我的江湖夢。”李現為貼合藥不然的海歸身份主動提議增加的金絲眼鏡，成為造型中的點睛之筆。辛芷蕾腳踩高跟鞋親自上陣拍打戲，將黃煙煙身上的“武林感”演繹得淋漓盡致。葛優渾然天成的喜劇範兒展現出九十年代小人物身上的“江

湖氣”，為緊張刺激的奪寶迷局注入搞笑元素。

導演通過緊張刺激、環環相扣故事情節呈現一段古玩界隱秘多年的往事，塑造出一個有鬥爭、有規矩、有情義的古董江湖。導演郭子健說：“煙火氣、武林感、與江湖氣是整個影片的‘根’，有了它你才會懂得真正的古董江湖。”

電影《古董局中局》由英皇(北京)影視文化傳媒有限公司、天津聯瑞影業有限公司、正夫影業有限公司出品。出品人楊受成、蔡元、韓家女，監制韓三平，總策劃楊政龍、制片人梁琳、郭子健執導，馬伯庸同名小說改編，雷佳音、李現、辛芷蕾領銜主演，葛優特別主演。電影將於12月2日超前點映，12月3日全國上映，預售現已火熱開啓。

陳建斌表示《不惑之旅》收視率再高也不用梅婷了

眾所周知，由陳建斌、梅婷、塗松岩、于明加等人主演的《不惑之旅》開播後，就引起了大家廣泛討論，該劇內容緊湊，對話精彩，演員年齡與家中人物角色匹配，最新劇情中，王憶如的弟弟把簡單給馬列文擦眼睛的事情，誤會成男女之間的曖昧，可以說隨著劇情的深入，劇中角色的命運也牽動人心。

而作為女主的梅婷也是讓人眼前一亮，簡單的髮型、服裝，普通教師職業性的動作語言都成了角色的加分項。不僅接住了陳建斌的戲，還演出了簡單這個角色身上的真誠善良、文人氣質，每個表情無比真實代入感極強。作為演員我們在梅婷身上看見了四兩撥千斤的爆發性！

近日，陳建斌在宣傳《不惑之旅》，採訪時，他表示：這部劇劇情嚴謹，演員演技出色、主角的人設更是討人喜歡，完全是一部值得追的好劇，特別是梅婷的演技十分的自然，簡單給人的感覺就是樸素、真誠的樣子，非常的貼合原著，我這個監制都要為她點贊，哈哈！

接下來，陳建斌話鋒一轉：就算《不惑之旅》收視率再高，以後都不會再用梅婷了，對此，大家猜測：是不是這劇沒有爆款的緣故？而陳建斌解釋很幽默：下次有這麼地氣的角色我肯定會首先推薦我家蔣勤勤，你們是不知道，這幾天她是沒完沒了向我耍劇透，當然，梅婷請我們喝一杯杯香飄飄我就會考慮一丟丟！哈哈，這理由讓人好笑！

不可否認，《不惑之旅》的選角非常樸素而又奢華，沒有選擇高顏值新人，大家認為，梅婷和陳建斌的這部劇會是今年電視劇市場上的一匹黑馬嗎？

《撈世界》曝終極預告 11月26日笑看好戲上演

喜劇電影《撈世界》近日曝光終極預告，主演們正式開啓“撈錢速成班”實操演習，笑淚與溫情兼有，反差喜劇十足，如同給焦慮情緒的一劑良藥。影片由謝曉東執導，黃才倫、胡鉅、馮秦川領銜主演，講述了由黃才倫飾演的馬天一為了向愛人證明自己能給她帶來幸福想要創業掙大錢，帶著好兄弟踏上一段奇詭冒險環遊世界爆笑之旅的故事。影片預告已開啓，將於11月26日正式與全國觀眾見面，搞笑治愈，敬請期待！

歡笑與眼淚交織
喜劇天團開啓荒誕之旅
電影《撈世界》以兩個小人物的故事作為出發點，通過挖掘他們對愛情的期待、夢想和現實生活經歷，改編成電影獻給所有為生活努力奔跑的普通人。與定檔預告相比，此次片方發布的電影終極預告可以說是“笑料”全面升級，無論是黃才倫胡鉅在旅途中的“巧奪妙逃”以及被抓後的態樣，還是詢問“我們合法嗎”的萌賤，以及氣勢十足“美國我們來了”下一秒卻

被迫瘋狂亂竄的爆笑反差，都狂“撈”觀眾笑點。巧妙的設計和鋪排將喜劇元素貫穿到底，笑點密集，驚喜不斷。本以為這番爆笑的畫風會持續到結束，而在預告的後半段氛圍急轉，更多的劇情細節緩緩展開：期盼“衣錦還鄉”後同女神在一起平淡生活。從爆笑到溫情的無縫連接，傳達影片喜感之余反差感盡顯，究竟黃才倫、胡鉅兩人“撈”錢之路能否成功？與女神能否舊夢重圓？還需到影院一探究竟。

用荒誕詮釋現實
平凡人崛起引大眾共鳴
電影《撈世界》風格輕鬆幽默，以荒誕滑稽的表現手法詮釋了一場小人物的“撈錢夢”。作為近年來少有的高品質喜劇電影，想帶給觀眾的精神內核絕不止於單薄的嬉笑打鬧，而是通過對底層小人物的細膩剖析，引發大眾對現實生活的高頻共鳴，傳遞出“敢想敢做、敢愛敢拼”這一普世情感內核，鼓舞

所有努力奮鬥的年輕人，永遠不要停止奔跑的腳步，而這正是這部電影最大的意義所在。不得不提的是，這也是黃才倫主演的喜劇電影首次殺入賀歲檔，此次與開心麻花功勳演員馮秦川聯袂出演，兩位演技實力派在戲中“大玩特玩”，當“麻花式”喜劇與國外務人員致富理念相碰撞，笑淚交織，溫暖無限。

電影《撈世界》由北京銀夢影視藝術有限公司、堂前燕無錫影業有限公司、呷哩呷哩影業(天津)有限公司、廣州崇線文化傳播有限公司、北京上博文化傳媒有限公司出品，珠江影業傳媒股份有限公司、浙江時代電影院線股份有限公司、北京大歡影業有限公司、甯洋影業(廣州)有限公司、翡翠文化傳媒(天津)有限公司、上海上億傳媒股份有限公司、浙江寶行文化發展有限公司、上海西雅企鵝文化傳播有限公司、唯優印象(北京)國際文化傳媒股份有限公司、星空世紀(北京)文化傳媒有限公司、嘉興電影集團有限公司、杭州臨安區電影發行放映有限公司聯合出品，將於11月26日公映，敬請期待！



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TVB 頒獎禮 16 獎首輪提名單位高達 574 個

譚俊彥目標入視帝五強 張振朗獲珍姐加持



●譚俊彥(右)和張振朗(左)爭逐視帝寶座，後者率先獲高層曾勵珍加持。

●見主持的《思家大戰》入圍“最佳綜藝節目”，李思捷甚是激動。



▲《萬千星輝頒獎典禮2021》祝捷會暨《萬千星輝頒獎典禮2021》公布提名名單記者會25日舉行。

▲譚俊彥在台上揭曉提名名單。

香港文匯報訊（記者 梁靜儀）譚俊彥、張振朗、蔣家旻、宋宛穎、李思捷、黎芷珊、崔建邦、丁子朗、林正峰、馬貫東、黃婧靈、李芷晴、廖慧儀、林溥來（Patrick Sir）及朱凱婷等，25日出席於TVB電視城舉行《萬千星輝賀台慶》祝捷會暨《萬千星輝頒獎典禮2021》公布提名名單記者會。入圍“最佳男主角”的譚俊彥和張振朗均渴望得獎，前者坐了5年冷板凳，但今年演出兩台慶劇又頻頻上節目，曝光率大升，後者雖然缺乏信心，但獲高層曾勵珍鼓勵加持。

25日TVB助理總經理（戲劇製作）曾勵珍及製作部總監（戲劇製作）徐正康亦有出席記者會，而原定出席的電視廣播有限公司總經理（節目內容營運）曾志偉及助理總經理（藝員管理及發展）樂易玲因要開會趕不及而臨時缺席。

會上公布《萬千星輝頒獎典禮2021》各獎項提名名單，頒獎禮將於明年1月2日舉行，25日率先公布16個獎項共574個提名單位，由頒獎禮的評委會、無線全職藝員及家庭觀眾聯合投票選出各獎項的最後5強，最後5強結果將於12月下旬公布。投票由即日起開始至12月17日深夜12時截止。

今年入圍“最佳男主角”的候選人有陳豪、馬國明、譚俊彥、張振朗、馬德鐘、楊明，更同時有兩劇提名，其他獲提名的還有三位視帝級人馬黎耀祥、鄭嘉穎、王浩信，以及近日台慶劇《十月初五的月光》擔正演出的胡鴻鈞及羅天宇。

譚俊彥已坐冷板凳5年

至於“最佳女主角”方面同樣競爭激烈，獲提名的有惠英紅、宣萱、李佳芯、黃智雯、鍾嘉欣、林夏薇、姚子羚、陳滢、王君馨、湯洛雯、王敏奕、

周家怡、岑麗香等，而首次擔正劇集“女一”的鄧佩儀與何依婷，分別憑台慶劇《換命真相》及《十月初五的月光》首度獲提名女主角獎。

張振朗與譚俊彥在台上揭曉提名名單，振朗被問到看好誰奪得“視帝”，他坦言應該要選自己，亦希望得獎，坐在台下的無線高層曾勵珍就大叫：“給點信心自己。”

事後張振朗與譚俊彥一起接受訪問，問到獲曾勵珍（珍姐）加持可會增加信心？譚俊彥就搶着說：“珍姐都叫你有信心點，爆他一個小秘密，他一緊張就食糖。”

振朗除了憑《拳王》獲提名角逐“最佳男主角”、“最受歡迎電視男角色”及跟黎耀祥一起入圍提名“最受歡迎電視拍檔”外，他與龔嘉欣合演的《堅離地愛堅離地》，亦同時有份提名角逐“最受歡迎電視拍檔”。對於獲高層珍姐加持，問到振朗的信心會否多些？他說：“珍姐叫我給點信心，因為我是缺乏信心的人。”振朗表示因大家為了套劇都付出了很多，但《拳王》只播了一兩集，要靠觀眾去定斷，自己好難控制，惟有盡量做好自己。他又多謝一起拍《拳王》的黎耀祥教了他很多，覺得祥哥都好強，希望趁機為對方拉票。

之前曾笑言在台慶坐了5年冷板凳的譚俊彥，憑《換命真相》獲提名角逐“最佳男主角”、“最受歡迎電視男角色”、“最受歡迎電視歌曲”及與朱敏瀚一起獲提名角逐“最受歡迎電視拍檔”多個獎項，問到他今年是否特別緊張？他坦言今年會緊張：“自己在頒獎禮台下坐了五年，記得有前輩教我要再多做不同類型的工作，希望喜歡聽我歌的人會喜歡看我的戲，喜歡看我戲的人會喜歡聽我的歌，喜歡看我煮食的會投我一票，今年我就努力做這些，暫時我目標是去到五強，每年都是這樣想，我連五強都未試過，起碼頒獎禮個shot有我樣子先，所以會練定表情和拍掌先，真心希望一步一步來。”

問到二人誰是他們的勁敵？二人異口同聲表示是任何人，又覺得TVB每一位男主角都付出了很大努力，陳展鵬、鄭嘉穎及馬國明都演得很好，去到這裏大家都贏了。

台慶收視24.7點創3年新高

日前舉行的《萬千星輝賀台慶》收視成績驕人，電視直播平均收視24.7點，最高收視環節“思密Party”攀升至27.8點，收觀眾人數達243萬，創過去3年收視新高。

首獲提名視后 蔣家旻說陪跑都開心

蔣家旻去年已憑《反黑路人甲》奪“最佳女配角”，今年再度有份獲提名，她憑《欺詐集團》角逐“最佳女主角”、“最受歡迎電視拍檔”外，並憑《換命真相》角逐“最佳女配角”及“最受歡迎電視女角色”。首度獲提名視后的她，坦言沒信心得獎：“有份提名陪跑已感開心，自己會集中火力在‘最受歡迎電視女角色’同‘女配角’，得其中一個獎都好開心，如果得‘女配角’就更加開心，因為我好喜歡《換命》的角色，沒想過個角色迴響這麼大，同去年《反黑》的角色完全不同。”不過她最期待還是明年播出的新劇《雙生陌生人》，因角色反差較大，希望憑該劇獲得“我最喜愛的女視女角色”。



●蔣家旻坦言沒信心得獎。

黃婧靈不排除再以大膽衣着赴會



台慶當晚以超性感打扮亮相的黃婧靈（波波），席間獲頒“最有話題衣着藝人”，問到可覺自己實至名歸？她笑說：“看大家怎樣看，台慶打扮都是尊重場合。（相片在網上瘋傳？）朋友沒太大反應，都習慣。”提到《萬千星輝頒獎典禮2021》即將舉行，問到可會再以性感上陣？她說：“會集思廣益，嘗試問大家意見的衣服，（會再大膽點？）這個不肯定，看大家的意見。”今年演出多個綜藝節目的波波，對於有份入圍“飛躍進步女藝員”，問到很有信心？她直言已預了陪跑：“都是看前輩表現，向前輩學習，我會努力，但就平常心，應該都是陪跑。”

●黃婧靈(右)和宋宛穎是TVB的新晉小花。

袁偉豪結婚一年仍覺新鮮 張寶兒：滿足矣

香港文匯報訊（記者 梁靜儀）袁偉豪（Ben）與張寶兒24日是結婚一周年，二人各自在社交平台貼上多張當日婚照放閃。

Ben留言：“轉眼之間已是我們結婚一周年，仍然感覺到這份很新鮮的感覺，因為我和寶兒每一天都很快樂，平淡就是福氣，健康就是財富，感謝每位記起我們日子的朋友，感謝你們每一位的祝福，期待可以很快再跟大家相聚”。

張寶兒則留言：“嘿，你們竟然記得；對，是我們的結婚一周年。前幾天已經偷偷慶祝，多謝大家的祝福。今年，滿足矣”。



●袁偉豪與張寶兒在一年前結婚。

劉嘉玲走訪黃山

香港文匯報訊 劉嘉玲近日跟好友到內地黃山旅遊，拍下不少美照，嘉玲留言說自己今年已是第3次上黃山，不同的季節都是一幅美麗的畫卷。

嘉玲也發視頻分享，見她身穿中長款羽絨服，腳踩雪地靴，手套帽子保暖措施一應俱全，雙手捧起雪撒向天空然後轉圈迎接落下的雪，開心得恍如小女孩，十分俏皮可愛。嘉玲亦走訪黃山古樸幽靜的小村莊，見她在其中一張相中咬着辣椒，有網友留言問：“姐姐這辣椒辣不？”其他網友回說：“辣椒都沒有我嘉玲姐辣！”



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影委會投資電影《金錢男孩》、《青春弒戀》、《角頭浪流連》

成果豐碩 入圍金馬9大獎

獲得台北市政府文化局、台北市文化基金會、台北市電影委員會「國際影視攝製投資計畫」投資，入圍坎城影展「一種注目」單元的《金錢男孩 MONEY-BOYS》目前熱映中，身為出品方的台北市電影委員會特別專訪電影主創團隊和主演的柯震東、林哲熹，暢談拍攝幕後花絮，雙帥並且和影迷分享自己私藏的台北玩樂景點以及特色美食小吃。

柯震東在《金錢男孩 MONEY-BOYS》飾演性工作者，和林哲熹譜寫動人愛情故事，談到推薦的私藏景點，柯震東表示是台北夜生活最繽紛的林森北路一帶，「我覺得林森北是一個很特殊的存在，有特別的晚上的人會去的店，也有日本文化在裡面。轉角有日本人開的酒吧，下一個轉角可能有第三性公關店，這裡是一個神奇的地方，什麼人都能在這裡」。

相較柯震東喜歡夜生活，林哲熹是個戶外大男孩，他推薦台北市街頭隨處可見的共享單車和共享機車，騎上機車或公車到處晃，可以發現很多有趣的小巷弄和特色咖啡廳，「而且重點是共享單車和共享機車又方便又便宜」。

至於想推薦給外國朋友的三樣台北美食，柯震東笑問：「滷肉飯算嗎？」說著，內舉不避親



大推自家開設的酒吧 Asylum 的滷肉飯，「真的很好吃 符合所有我喜歡的元素，滷肉、半熟蛋、香菜，我個人是熱愛香菜者」，柯震東第二樣推薦的是蚵仔麵線，「我愛吃酸、蒜味和大腸，我愛吃內臟，大腸麵線是我很喜歡的東西」，第三樣是藥膳雞湯「運鈍根湯」，「有烏骨雞，又

有中藥味，只要喝三碗就會醉得不省人事，是一個很奇怪的 Combo，對外國人來說應該會很新奇。」林哲熹聽完在旁笑著吐槽說：「這都是你喜歡的。」而林哲熹自己則推薦晴光市場的脆皮甜甜圈和丁香豆花，還有饒河街夜市的沙茶魷魚。

《金錢男孩 MONEYBOYS》

入圍本屆金馬獎最佳新導演、最佳男主角兩大獎，用細膩手法成功描繪出同志「一個都不放過」的蜘蛛戀愛學，片中飾演同性性工作者的柯震東將孤獨迷失自我的「飛」演繹的真實而動人，從影委會專訪中才得知，這一切的成果，都是雙主演以專業演員的身分做足功課獲得的，包括研讀

男妓職業論文書、了解同志朋友的內心世界、觀看男男成人片等。

身為《金錢男孩 MONEY-BOYS》出品人，同時也是台北市電影委員會副主任委員兼總監的饒紫娟表示：「當我看到這個劇本以後，越深入我就越喜歡，因為這個劇本是動人的。」製片人黃茂昌則不藏私地聊起當初與法國製片如何聯手將此片引進台北拍攝的過程並分享國際合資合製珍貴經驗。專訪中也同步解密《金錢男孩 MONEYBOYS》歐洲導演及攝影師如何利用歐式美學建構出不像台北的台北，柯震東說：「我自己看完也覺得蠻驚訝的。」林哲熹則觀察學習到製作團隊如何用歐洲視角營造出不同以往的台北風貌。

台北市政府自 107 年起，透過台北市電影委員會操盤「國際影視攝製投資計畫」，深耕至今已五屆，計畫一開始就以《熱帶雨》一片拿下金馬獎影后獎座（楊雁雁），今年更有《金錢男孩 MONEYBOYS》、《青春弒戀》、《角頭 - 浪流連》3 部作品闖進本屆金馬獎，合計共入圍 9 大獎。其中，《角頭浪流連》上映時叫好叫座，票房飆破 1.6 億，而目前上映中的《金錢男孩 MONEYBOYS》、《青春弒戀》也累積許多好口碑。

《美國女孩》監製林書宇與阮鳳儀合作反思美國夢

喝洋墨水寫台灣故事感人熱淚

即將於 12/3 上映的《美國女孩》故事說得清楚明白又內斂動人，連登金馬影展高達 9 天的觀眾票選冠軍寶座肯定，新導演阮鳳儀坦言其故事創作秘方是來自於她到美國電影學院研讀電影創作、習得了西方電影工業敘事技術，加上她畢業自台大中文系所學養的精神而來：

「我在念中文系時，開始想要做電影這方面，就開始寫劇本。那時什麼都不懂，也一直不理解：為什麼念了那麼多文學書，但是敘事寫不出來、都太像散文？後來才理解到中文文學的脈絡是抒情傳統的。它是自我表達的、很情感、是內心活動的。但是西方敘事是三幕劇，重視戲劇化、重視內在衝突外顯化。中文比較滿足於內在衝突，光是講內在衝突就可以講幾千年，寫 N 多的詩。兩方是很根本不一樣的東西。我去西方電影工業環境學到的東西，就是教我如何兼顧內在、把內在衝突外顯化，但這個情感是含蓄的。」用洋墨水寫台灣人的故事，產生了意想不到的好效果，且竟還能與台灣新電影氣相相通、共融無礙。

【《美國女孩》成形前的歷史脈絡】

80 年代的年輕人在想什麼？透過台片《美國女孩》的爸爸莊凱勳和台劇《華燈初上》的溫昇豪口中一起講出了「來來來，來台大，去去去，去美國」這句順口溜，道出了 70 年代台灣經濟高速發展成為亞洲四小龍以後，20 年代末期但凡大學生乃至中產階級都能擁有美國夢的社會性思潮。簡單一句話，讓那些年輕

人怎麼了？《美國女孩》看似聚焦在方郁婷所飾演的小女孩梁芳儀、她從美國返台以後的故事，但其實電影中所有好看的衝突都是來自於受過西方教育的她和父母之間的精神打架。

監製林書宇坦言與阮鳳儀的生命經驗、觀念以及品味等都有連到線，對《美國女孩》的劇本故事有共感，才有了這次的合作機緣。而《美國女孩》可說是專屬於這一代華人的故事：「早她十年、二十年的作者們都是拍美國夢、拍去美國的故事。不論是《推手》、《喜宴》，或是香港的《流氓大亨》，都是亞洲人到美國尋美國夢，在那邊失落的故事。然後到阮鳳儀，拍回來，讓大家看到『原來在那邊生活是那麼辛苦』、『原來美國夢沒有那麼美』... 然後他們回台灣，那接下來該怎麼辦？」電影裡的有血有肉來自於導演們的切身之痛。事實上，阮鳳儀和林書宇兩位導演同樣都有著留美背景，返台後也都曾花過大把時間去思考自己，與那些定居在美國的華人故事又有所不同。

【西化西進都受阻？普世台灣人的故事】

事實上，在 2018 年學成回台之後，阮鳳儀就一直待在台灣：「《美國女孩》是在這裡的故事，我一定要好好的在台灣過生活，去感受她（《美國女孩》的故事）。」不說大家還以為阮鳳儀是個台灣美國兩邊飛來飛去的導演。林書宇笑說：「這也就是她厲害的地方了，導演待在台灣，但是《美國女孩》的剪接是

在洛杉磯！她跟剪接兩個人需要...一個在台灣、一個在洛杉磯這樣子剪片，這其實是很困難的一件事情，不只克服時差、遠端溝通...」儼然另一形式的跨國合作。或許就是導演與監製兩代台灣新導演的自我認同都與家庭的漂泊有關，遂複合出了超越個人自傳格局、具有普世性的共通語言。

【動人家庭片最是難拍需醞釀】

作為一個有大將之風的新銳女導演，阮鳳儀不認為身為一個女性導演就跟男性導演會有不同：「我不覺得性別決定拍電影的方式，但性別讓我們在社會扮演不同角色，因此看到的觀點是不同的。我只會這樣子想。」且回到作為一個新導演，阮鳳儀對於《美國女孩》的廣受好評後的第一個感想是：「希望可以讓那些想要拍第一部長片的新導演們看到，努力是有可能性的。就把自己最真誠的故事講出來，那就是最好的。要知道自己的初心是很珍貴的。」

但凡是成長電影或者家庭片，其實都是創作者活過多年後的生命感悟，不只是得過金馬獎最佳劇情片大獎的《爸媽不在家》、《八月》與《陽光普照》，或者強勢問鼎的《美國女孩》都是如此。阮鳳儀導演看待家庭片自有其觀點：「其實東西都是積累，就像是冰塊要融化一樣，你看他可能是從 -10 度、-9 度、-8 度... 慢慢改變溫度，表面上看起來沒什麼變化，但裡面有很多細緻的程序。當你看到他到達 0 度，融化了，可是其實是有很多的



慢慢升溫，去達到那個你所看到的變化。所以我覺得任何表面上看起來很劇烈的改變，其實都是很多戲的東西去積累換來的。」

【新導演遇到面對影壇巨人沒在怕】

身為監製，林書宇特別知道身為新導演的壓力之所在，所以他在電影拍攝期間幾乎都是採取低調探班姿態、不想造成阮鳳儀負擔。但當阮鳳儀看見自己的當下，兩人的互動卻搞得好像林書宇才是那個不知所措、比較像是新導演的那個。林書宇也因而觀察到這位女導演的抗壓度之卓越：「鳳儀在面對林嘉欣跟莊凱勳這兩位演員、拍起戲來的時候，她不會有一種... 你知道，害怕啦、畏懼啦，那些的。她比我強多了！我還記得當初要拍曾志偉的時候，是有多害怕！他是志偉哥！他拍過的電影比我吃的米還多，當下會有這些各式各樣的小劇場。甚至於我到第二部電影《星空》拍奶茶的時候，還是有

一個很強的壓力：我要拍劉若英，她是影后！...可是鳳儀她不會。她在面對林嘉欣和莊凱勳的時候很穩。難怪目前為止，好多人看完電影以後，給的評價常常是『第一部長片，作品穩健、大器，有大將之風』這東西。這不是意外，這個是她的個性。」一路以來就近觀察阮鳳儀的林書宇如是說。

面對到林書宇擔任《美國女孩》監製一事，阮鳳儀認為林書宇所給予的並非是那種當頭棒喝、由上而下式的震撼教育路線：「他永遠都是要求我更好一點點。不會設一個不可能的高標然後說『妳可以到達這裡，努力吧！』但要求一個人再好一點點是有可能的，你就會覺得好像應該要試一試。他的期待、和對這故事的信念，都會讓我覺得不能讓他失望，不能讓所有相信這個故事的人失望。」或許當監製本身也是一種導演能力，只要循循善誘，璞玉也能自鑿成鑽石。



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如果你生活的城市，一年365天，从年初到年尾，三分之二的时间都在下雨，丝丝细雨似乎从未断绝，你会怎么想呢？

在中国，真有这样一座“雨城”，它平均每年降雨的日子达到了210天。降雨的日子，平均每天有7个小时在下雨，年降水量达到了1800毫米，堪称中国最“滋润”的城市。你或许以为这是沿海的某座小城，但它却深藏在四川西部、青藏高原东麓，它就是雅安。



雅安天漏，女媧补天留下的缺口？

在中国众多城市中，雅安的年降水量并非是最多的，许多沿海城市如广东汕尾、阳江等地年降水量都在它之上。但深处内陆、远离海洋的雅安却是一年累积降水时间最长的，年降水量也位居前列，因此被封为“雨城”。雅安的中心城区就叫“雨城区”。

雅安爱下雨，历史很早就有记载。公元561年，北周武帝收复青衣、邛、徙地区推进汉民郡县，隋时立雅州，那时便被描述为“多雨，天无有三日之晴”。由于多雨，自古也有“雅安天漏”之说，唐代诗人杜甫诗曰“地近漏天终岁雨。”

为什么雅安会有天漏？长期以来，人们并没有一个准确的答案。当地民间传说，当年女媧补天时精疲力竭而死，只留下雅安一个缺口。传说归传说，近代以来，科学家们逐渐解开了“雅安天漏”的谜团。

首先，从大的地理环境看，雅安西侧是“世界屋脊”青藏高原，东面是沃野千里的四川盆地，正处于从平原向高原的结合过渡地带，平均高差约为2000米，最高可达5000米。突然陡升的地势犹如一面耸立的屏风，来自太平洋和孟加拉湾的暖湿气流与高原的冷空气等数股气流交汇于此，形成丰沛的降雨。一旦高原和盆地上空的气流有什么“风吹草动”，雅安都会饱受降雨之苦。

不独雅安，北起绵阳市平武县，南至凉山彝族自治州雷波县，沿过渡地形分布的南北狭长地带，降雨都比较多，是我国内陆地区降水最多的区域，被形象地称为“华西雨屏带”，雅安正位于这雨屏的中心。

位于高原与平原结合带，多股气流交汇是雅安多雨的基础，但地形却是影响其降雨的关键。雅安西面是高大雄峻的二郎山，西北方是险峻的夹金山，南部有大相岭横亘相向，只有东面一个出口。“喇叭”形的地形构成，造成东来暖湿气流只能进不能出。而且雅安城区处于青衣江与陇西河、周公河等河流交汇处，水源充足，水蒸气被照射很难扩散。一到夜间，

四周山上的冷气流下沉，与来自太平洋与孟加拉湾源源不断输送来的暖湿气流一经交汇，便哗哗下起雨来。雅安不但雨日多、雨时长，而且雨量大，并且夜雨较多。

地形对雅安气候的影响，通过其临近地方的气候差异可见一斑。泸定县与雅安中间隔着二郎山，但气候却有天壤之别。位于二郎山东坡的雅安，天气不是霖雨霏霏，就是白雾迷茫，翻过垭口到达西坡的泸定县后，呈现在眼前的却常常是蓝天无垠，艳阳朗照。大相岭横亘在雅安市区与汉源县之间，在雅安中北部秋雨连绵时，南部的汉源县受地形下沉气流影响形成比较独特的干暖气候，降水量较少。

不管怎样，地处华西雨屏带、地形特殊的雅安，“雨城”地位在江湖上不可撼动。多雨的雅安，生物有多丰富？

丰沛的降水孕育了雅安当地繁茂的植被，即便高山雪峰重重，全市森林覆盖率也达到67%。广袤的森林给各种生物提供了食物来源，辅以崎岖多变的地形，成为众多珍稀野生动物繁衍栖息的家园。

雅安大部分区域属于中亚热带湿润季风气候区，但由于境内地势高低差异很大，海拔从500米到5000多米不等，气候垂直差异十分明显。部分山体从山脚到山脊，可出现亚热带、暖温带、温带、寒温带和亚寒带等气候带，这为境内生物的多样性提供了气候保障。

首先是丰富的植被带。海拔3100~3400米之间为杜鹃灌木丛林带；海拔2600~3100米之间为冷杉、云杉、桦木等组成的高山针叶林带；海拔2300~2600米之间是以铁杉为主的针阔叶混交林带，林下多箭竹；海拔1000~2300米之间为常绿阔叶林、落叶林、混交林带，树种有石栎、楠木、榕树、桦树、青杠等。大相岭南麓海拔800~2300米之间有云南松及栎类林，东部低山丘陵区有马尾松等。

雅安众多的植物中，最有名的当属“植物活化石”珙桐，这里是珙桐最早的发现地。最早发现珙桐的是一位名叫阿尔芒·戴维的法国人。1869年，他被差派到雅安邓池沟天主堂担

任神父，传教的同时，他喜欢去附近宝兴县的山林里探索自然。这一探索可不得了，他先后发现了包括珙桐树在内的200余种珍稀动植物。

珙桐树是1000万年前新生代第三纪留下的孑遗植物，在第四纪冰川时期大部分就已被灭绝，野生种如今只在四川和湖北部分地区被发现，因此被誉为植物界的“活化石”。它的花苞紫色头状花序如鸽子的头部，绿黄色的柱头像鸽子嘴，花序基部两片硕大的雪白苞片则像是鸽子的一对翅膀，因此又被称为“鸽子树”。戴维发现后将它引种到欧洲，深受欧洲人喜爱，成为广为栽种的城市绿化树种，但在原产地中国，它却直到上世纪50年代才受到重视。野生珙桐树的分布区域并不集中，多呈混交状态，数量极其稀少，但2008年，在雅安市荣经县境内，人们又奇迹般地发现了多达10万亩的野生珙桐林。

戴维发现的珍稀物种中，最著名的动物当属后来成为“中国国宝”的大熊猫。大熊猫在地球上至少生存了800万年，因此成了动物界的“活化石”，是世界生物多样性保护的旗舰物种。雅安作为世界上第一只大熊猫的科学发现地和模式标本产地，如今拥有大熊猫栖息地821.5万亩，占四川全省的27%，是全国大熊猫栖息地面积最大的市。雅安境内分布着野生大熊猫达340只，占四川全省的1/4。位于雨城区的中国大熊猫保护研究中心雅安碧峰峡基地，是全球最大的大熊猫半散放式研究繁育基地。人们都说，雅安遍地都是大熊猫，只是能不能遇到，就要看和大熊猫之间的缘分啦。

戴维发现的其他明星物种还有川金丝猴、扭角羚、苏门羚、短尾猴、亚洲黑熊、绿尾虹雉、雉鹑、大卫两栖甲等。他的发现吸引了更多的博物学家、生物学家慕名来到雅安，在随后100多年历史中，有更多珍稀物种在雅安被发现。

如今，在雅安1.53万平方公里的生态家园里，共生活着野生动物700余种（其中国家一

级重点保护动物19种，国家二级重点保护动物73种），植物约185科869属3000多种（其中国家重点保护野生植物28科48种），其中包括大熊猫、小熊猫、川金丝猴、白唇鹿、羚羊、黑颈鹤、雅鱼等近百种珍稀野生动物，以及珙桐、连香树、叶光蕨、扇蕨、岷江柏木等数十种珍稀濒危植物。

雅安被誉为“天然生物基因库”与“动植物博物馆”。雅安所在的夹金山脉东坡，也被世界生物学界称为“第四纪冰川时期古老生物的避难所”。

在雨城生活，是一种什么感觉？雅安多雨，但雅安的雨多为夜雨。雅安一般降水量和降水频次在午夜零点时达到峰值，之后随着时间变化逐渐减少，在下午三点到四点出现谷值，然后又逐渐增加，到午夜时回到最大值。李商隐所写“巴山夜雨涨秋池”，便是对雅安夜雨的最佳写照。因此，在雅安白天出行并不容易遇到倾盆暴雨，一般也就是丝丝细雨，而大雨往往在半夜入睡时来临。上天似乎也特别照顾雅安人的生活起居。

雅安的雨不仅带来了淡雅的诗意，也带来了宜人的气候。伴随着全年200多天的阴雨天气，雅安市冬无严寒、夏无酷热、气温温差较小、四季分明、雨热同步、无霜期长，并且全年风速小、雾霾少、无沙尘天气、气象灾害轻。雅安因此被认为具备了最优良的人居环境和生态旅游气候资源。

雅安的雨被称为“雅雨”，似乎只有这里的雨才堪称“雅”——如云似雾，恍若轻纱，似有若无，湿润的空气掺和着大量的负氧离子。在这样的雨中漫步、赏雨，再怎么焦躁的心也变得柔和起来。

多雨与高森林覆盖率，使雅安当地夏天的温度比成都低了5~6度，很适合避暑休闲。雅安距成都只有140公里，因此成了“成都的后花园”。今年7月11号，作为川藏铁路一部分的成雅铁路正式通车运营，很多在成渝工作的人，从此可以趁周末坐火车去这座最“滋润”的城市玩了。

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「新榮超市」喜迎感恩節，年尾大酬賓 新推出「禮物卡」，充值送好禮，好物折上折

(本報記者秦鴻鈞)自今年七月下旬在休士頓中國城 Harwin 與 Gessner 交口上原「媽媽超市」舊址，新開了一家全美連鎖超市「新榮超市」。兩位老闆梁勝、黃榮富來自芝加哥、紐約，在全美多州大城市都開設超市，一看即知是經營超市的行家，踏入該超市，發現該超市猛然大寬敞了許多，貨物擺設極具學問，使每位初踏入該超市的客人，一個個瞪大眼睛，目不暇給，因為無論貨的品質和價格，實在太吸睛了。

也因為新開設之故，貨架上的貨品嶄新、豐富，很多老超市的行家，都不相信全世界最好的美貨，都出現在這裡了。大家忙不迭地把貨品裝上推車，深怕下一分鐘就被人掃光了。一趟「新

榮超市」之旅，簡直比逛百貨公司、博物館還過癮，尤其掌管一家三餐、生計的家庭主婦。從來沒看過這麼多好貨，同時出現在同一空間，真是「目不暇接」！

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