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Inside C2

# Southern DAILY

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## U.S. seeks China's help to end Russia's war in Ukraine

KYIV/LVIV, Ukraine, March 18 (Reuters) - U.S. President Joe Biden warned China against helping Russia attack Ukraine in a video call with President Xi Jinping on Friday as concern grew over mass civilian casualties in the besieged southern port of Mariupol.

Russia's advance in Ukraine has largely stalled but the Russian defence ministry said it was "tightening the noose" around Mariupol and that fighting had reached the centre.

Officials have estimated 80% of the city's homes have been damaged and that more than 1,000 people may still be trapped in makeshift bomb shelters beneath a destroyed theatre. read more

Ukraine said it had rescued 130 people from the theatre's basement after the building was flattened by Russian strikes two days ago. Russia denied hitting the theatre and says it does not target civilians. read more

Nick Osychenko, the CEO of a Mariupol TV station, said that as he fled the city with six members of his family, aged between 4 and 61, he saw dead bodies on nearly every block.

"We were careful and didn't want the children to see the bodies, so we tried to shield their eyes," he said. "We were nervous the whole journey. It was frightening, just frightening."

Russia denies targeting civilians and reiterated accusations Kyiv was using them as human shields, something Ukrainian officials firmly deny.

China is the one big power that has yet to condemn Russia's assault, and Washington fears Beijing may be considering giving Moscow financial and military support, something that both Russia and China deny.

"The Ukraine crisis is something that we don't want to see," Chinese state media quoted President Xi Jinping as saying in the call, which they said was requested by the U.S. side.

NATO should hold talks with Russia to resolve the factors behind the conflict, Chinese state media quoted Xi as saying, without assigning blame to Russia for the invasion. read more



The White House said the call lasted just under two hours.

"He (Biden) described the implications and consequences if China provides material support to Russia as it conducts brutal attacks against Ukrainian cities and civilians," it said.

'STARVATION'

The mayor of Mariupol confirmed to the BBC that fighting had reached the centre of the city, where some 400,000 people have been trapped for over two weeks, sheltering from bombardment that has cut electricity, heating and water supply.

Regional Governor Pavlo Kyrylenko said around 35,000 people had managed to leave the city in recent days, many on foot or in convoys of private cars, but near-constant shelling was preventing humanitarian aid from getting in.

Oksana Zalavska, 42, fled Mariupol two days ago after staying in an overcrowded bomb shelter where adults ate one tiny meal a day as rations were low.

"Now I know everything about starvation in 2022," she said.

French President Emmanuel Macron told Putin he was extremely concerned about the situation in Mariupol while the Kremlin said it was doing everything possible to protect civilians.

Jakob Kern, emergency coordinator for the crisis at the U.N. World Food Programme (WFP), said Ukraine's "food supply chain is falling apart" with insecurity and fear of attack hindering the movement of goods. read more

WFP buys nearly half of its wheat from Ukraine to feed people in global crisis zones, and Kern said the war could cause "collateral hunger" in poor countries worldwide.

PUTIN RALLY

At the start of the fourth week of Putin's attempt to subdue what he calls an artificial state undeserving of nationhood, Ukraine's elected gov-

ernment is still standing and Russian forces have not captured a single big city.

With Russia looking to regain the initiative, three missiles landed at an airport near Lviv, a western city where hundreds of thousands thought they had found refuge far from Ukraine's battlefields.

Putin promised tens of thousands of people waving Russian flags at a soccer stadium in Moscow that the "special operation" would succeed.

"We know what we need to do, how to do it and at what cost. And we will absolutely accomplish all of our plans," Putin said, adding that, when needed, Russian soldiers "shield each other from bullets with their bodies like brothers". read more

Russian troops have taken heavy losses while blasting residential areas to rubble, sending more than 3 million refugees fleeing over Ukraine's western border.

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FDIC LENDER

WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

03/18/2022



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U.S. And Russia Have Turned Their Faces

President Biden said he believes that President Putin is a war criminal. A war criminal

investigator from the International Court of Justice has gone to Ukraine to investigate.

A U.S. diplomat said that the attack on an atomic power plant is a criminal act of war.

Forty-five countries led by the United States are currently making every effort to put pressure on Russia to cease his aggression on Ukraine. Western media are reporting the Russian army has attacked

local hospitals and civilian buildings. Putin may not stop his action because of western accusations, but his country is facing a very difficult time.

Disaster caused by teen driver t  
On an interstate highway in New Mexico, a 13-year-old child drove a pickup truck and caused a head-on collision with a Southwestern University bus. Six golfers and three faculty members were killed. Two survivors were rescued and were still being treated at a local hospital.

We want to point out that the



behavior of a child driving a big truck is really sad and puzzling. It also tells us that the major problem in our education system is the way our parents teach and spoil their kids so that they would let them drive a big truck which has now caused a tragic disaster.

rule of law ends, more than 170,000 people may be coming to the U.S. border, while almost 25,000 migrants are already living in shelters in Mexico. The Department of Homeland Security has asked their personnel to volunteer at the Mexico border in response.

Nine people, still in their golden age, all gone. Their loved ones and families are all really heartbroken.

At this moment the war on Ukraine has caused more than three million refugees already pouring into Poland and other European countries. Many people's first choice is to come to America. We can foresee that President Biden will begin to accept many refugees to come here to America.

Refugees are coming to our border

The Biden administration is preparing for a potential mass migration to the U.S. border. When the Trump era pandemic



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Editor's Choice



A girl sleeps on the lap of her brother as they wait for their transfer, after fleeing the ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine, outside the main train station in Lviv, Ukraine, March 14. REUTERS/Kai Pfaffenbach



A tear drop rolls down a young woman's cheek aboard a bus after fleeing from Ukraine to Romania, at the border crossing in Siret, Romania, March 16. REUTERS/Clodagh Kilcoyne



An image of assassinated President Jovenel Moise is seen in the background as locals maneuver past a burning barricade in protest of fuel shortages in Port-au-Prince, Haiti October 21, 2021. REUTERS/Adrees Latif.



A woman walks with a bicycle next to a damaged building in the separatist-controlled town of Volnovakha in the Donetsk region, Ukraine March 15. REUTERS/Alexander Ermochenko



A man shouts against President Gotabaya Rajapaksa as people block the main road in front of the President's secretariat during a protest against the worsening economic crisis that has brought fuel shortages and spiraling food prices in Colombo, Sri Lanka, March 15. REUTERS/Dinuka Liyanawatte



A man mourns next to the body of his mother, who was killed when an intercepted missile hit a residential building in Kyiv, Ukraine, March 17. REUTERS/Thomas Peter

Southern DAILY Make Today Different

PERSPECTIVE

In This Tragic And War-Torn Ukraine Crisis, Western Countries Are Now Forced To Shake Off Decades Of Economic Policy Inaction

Could Putin's War Save the Global Economic Order?

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



Russia's invasion of Ukraine could be seen as a catastrophe for the world economy. Surging oil and gas prices are feeding inflation that in many countries was already at the highest levels in four decades. Financial markets have plummeted, erasing trillions of dollars in wealth. Western sanctions have crossed what used to be red lines, including blocking Russia from accessing more than \$300 billion of its own central bank reserves. If the world loses access to Russia's vast deliveries of energy, fertilizer, grain, and industrial metals, the hit on the global economy could become much worse yet. But while the short-term economic costs will be steep, the conflict might end up being the savior of the global economic order. For the past two decades, the economic rules and norms built under U.S. leadership after World War II have slowly eroded. Many countries—not just China—chafed at U.S. dominance, skirting trade and other rules or actively undermining them. Washington, fed up at what it saw as others taking advantage of a relatively open U.S. market, launched trade wars with friends and foes alike and paralyzed the World Trade Organization's ability to settle disputes. U.S. President Joe Biden has championed "Buy American" policies, and his administration has worked on luring manufacturing jobs back to the United States at the expense of trading partners. Washington has avoided any new trade liberalization initiatives, fearful of a domestic political backlash. Then, Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered Russian tanks to roll across Ukraine's borders. Since then, the West and its partners have come together in the most dramatic set of coordinated economic actions in modern history. The European Union, United Kingdom, Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, South Korea, and even Switzerland have worked in mostly seamless fashion to isolate and punish Russia. Most Russian banks have been cut off from their Western counterparts, making it difficult for Russians to conduct the most routine sales and purchases of goods and services from abroad.

Sanctions targeting Russia's central bank reserves have crashed the ruble, driving its value down to less than \$0.01; Russia pushed up its overnight interest rate to a punishing 20 percent to prevent an even steeper fall. Coordinated export controls have cut Russia off from imports of semiconductors, telecommunications equipment, oil extraction and refining gear, aircraft parts, and the other

tools of modern technology. Airspace bans have blocked Russians from flying to most Western destinations. Canada, the United States, and others are cutting off imports of Russian oil, and Europe—far more dependent on Russian energy imports—is also reducing purchases rapidly. Canada has stripped Russia of its WTO benefits, raising tariffs on most imports to 35 percent; other countries are likely to follow.

Western companies, which have profited enormously from an expanding global market with predictable rules, have piled on. BP announced it would divest its nearly 20 percent stake in Russian oil giant Rosneft, at a cost to the company's shareholders of as much as \$25 billion. Boeing and Airbus halted all parts, maintenance, and technical support for Russian airlines. Carmakers such as General Motors, Ford, and Volkswagen ceased production in Russia and stopped exporting parts and vehicles; Russian carmaker Lada has been forced to halt production as parts imports dried up. Iconic consumer brands, including Coca-Cola, Pepsi, McDonalds, and Starbucks, have quit operating in Russia. Shell, which had bought Russian oil on the spot market well into the war, issued a public apology and promised to halt all future purchases of Russian energy.

While the measures have not been enough to persuade Putin to cease his offensive in Ukraine, Western countries have shown in the crisis an extraordinary capacity to shake off decades of economic policy lethargy. This may show the way toward a future economic order: not a U.S.-led system with others often reluctantly following, but a far more active joint management of the global economy.



The United States on its own no longer has the capacity or willingness to lead the global economic system without robust support. Preserving the benefits of a well-ordered global economy will demand a cooperative and coordinated effort. Although the search for historical parallels is always fruitless, today's economic challenge is not unlike what the West faced in the early 1970s. In both periods, soaring commodity prices, especially for oil, worsened underlying inflationary pressures. In both, a weakened United States reeling from failed wars and social divisions at home raised doubts among allies and adversaries alike. President Richard Nixon's 1971 decision to break the dollar's link to gold and slap temporary import tariffs were

BUSINESS

his version of President Donald Trump's trade wars—a message to the world that the United States was no longer willing to pay the price of leading the global economy. But the comparison will not reassure investors who still recall the bear markets of that decade, the 1970s was also a period in which Western countries recreated an economic order that served the world well for many decades after. Following Nixon's dollar shock, the United States, Europe, and Japan came together to rebuild the global monetary system around flexible exchange rates. France and Germany launched the first G-6 economic summit in 1975, which later became the G-7, as a forum for coordinating Western responses to challenges such as inflation, unemployment, energy shocks, trade disputes, and currency fluctuations. The Western nations also came together to launch a big new round of global trade negotiations, which eventually led to the creation of the WTO and an explosion in world trade.



The current challenges are going to require the same sort of deep cooperation. Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, the United States, and many others should recognize that the aggregate gains from close economic cooperation far outweigh the conflicts over relative distribution among and within countries that have drawn so much attention in recent years. In a haunting parallel to the Cold War, when the threat from the Soviet Union strengthened Western economic cooperation, a revanchist Russia has provided strong motivation for the West to put its fraternal differences aside.

The domestic politics of Western countries may also be tilting against the economic nationalism of recent years—and prove more permissive for economic cooperation. As Russians have seen the shelves suddenly empty at Ikea and H&M, ordinary consumers around the world are waking up to the forgotten benefits of low-friction global trade and finance. The new crisis comes on top of the global supply chain disruptions triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, which have made consumers vastly more aware of the fragile production and trade systems that bring food to their grocery stores, appliances to their homes, and spare parts to their auto shops. After years in which the critics of globalization had all the ammunition, the disruptions to open and efficient trade have made its benefits apparent for all to see.

The biggest difference today is China, which is far stronger than it was in the 1970s and dwarfs Russia in economic importance. But the potency of the Western sanctions against Putin's Russia will certainly send a strong message to Beijing: If the liberal democracies can overcome their differences and come together in such a fashion, China would be wise to pursue its own ambitions cautiously. The risks of banishment from the global economic system are a hefty penalty.

Much is unknowable, of course. If the war in Ukraine grinds on, Western resolve will be tested more intensively. Americans could react to inflation and soaring oil prices by punishing Biden in the midterm elections and beyond. Europeans, who will pay a much bigger price as Russian energy imports are cut, could similarly lose heart and press for accommodation with Putin. But the collective outrage at Russia's actions suggests the resolve may run deeper than that. If so, the crisis could be the catalyst that brings the West together again to start repairing the fraying global economic order. (Courtesy Foreignpolicy.com)

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**Related**  
**Higher Inflation, Trade Uncertainty, And Slow Growth Globally Is Predicted, Though U.S. May Still Attract Investments**

**Global Economy Still Suffering From Collateral Damage From Ukraine Invasion**



**The line outside a branch of the Russian state-owned bank Sberbank in Prague as people moved to withdraw their savings and close their accounts. (Photograph/Michal Cizek / AFP via Getty Images)**

The economic threat from the war in Ukraine is rising quickly as the terrible conflict continues. Part of this is due to the economic sanctions, but the larger part relates to the indirect impact on energy prices and the cost of other exports from the region—such as wheat, fertilizer, aluminum and some other key industrial inputs.

Some of this is a cost that the West has decided to take as part of the sanctions process which, while principally hurting Russia, also has an impact on its trading partners and the wider world economy. Meanwhile, the rise in energy prices is largely the inevitable consequence of a major oil and gas producer being involved in a conflict and the disruption and uncertainty this causes. Energy prices have hit new highs and by historic standards gas prices are particularly affected.

There are, of course, much more important things at stake than the economic impact—and predicting how events will play out is impossible. But already a significant economic shock to the oil-importing West, in particular the EU, looks inevitable. Governments, including Ireland's, are accepting that something will need to be done to limit the impact on consumers and businesses. Cuts in excise duties on fuel have been floated as a possibility. More direct help to poorer households will also be needed. The planned reduction of budget deficits after Covid-19 will probably have to be put on hold. Despite higher inflation, central bank interest rate increases may also come more slowly.

The ongoing tensions between Russia and Ukraine have impacted the global diplomacy, markets, politics and every other sphere of life across the world. The Russia-Ukraine saga took another turn on Monday when the Russian President Vladimir Putin recognised the two breakaway regions of eastern Ukraine, Donetsk and Luhansk, as independent.

Following this, Putin ordered the deployment of the troops in these breakaway areas. The breakaway regions—Donetsk and Luhansk—are collectively known as the Donbass region that broke away from the Ukrainian government control in 2014 and proclaimed themselves to be independent "people's republics". These regions were unrecognised until Putin's comments on Monday regarding the same. Russia has also signed two identical friendship treaties that granted it the right to build bases in the separatist regions and they, on paper, can do the same in Russia. So, how has the West responded so far? United States President Joe Biden signed an executive order today to impose trade sanctions on the two breakaway regions—Donetsk (DNR) and Luhansk (LNR) in eastern Ukraine

that were recognised by Russia on Monday. This executive order prohibits any new investment in these regions by Americans from wherever they are based. Besides this, it also forbids any importation and/or exportation, re-exportation, sale or supply of goods, services or technology from the DNR and LNR regions of Ukraine directly or indirectly into the United States. Last but not the least, this order also prohibits any approval, financial, facilitation or guarantee by an American person wherever located of a transaction by a foreign person where the transaction by that foreign person would be covered by prohibitions if performed by an American person or within the US.

Besides the US, other countries like Japan and the EU are also mulling punitive action either in the form of sanctions or orders.

Also read: Ukraine tensions intensify selling on D-Street, 10 firms lose market value  
Is Moscow bluffing or is it on a tightrope? Well, the answer to that is not easy, Russia used a similar tactic with the former USSR republic, Georgia, recognising breakaway regions in order to justify an open-ended military engagement. This was also done to thwart Georgia's NATO aspirations. These same considerations, experts say, can apply to Ukraine as well. Meanwhile, the Kremlin is faced with international sanctions and condemnation for abandoning the Minsk process after maintaining that it was committed to it. It also has the responsibility for two territories ravaged by 8 years of war and in need of massive economic support. American experts, in contrast, such as Michael McFaul, former US ambassador to Russia, openly called Putin's action as constituting the first stages of a planned invasion and that the situation is going to get ugly in the coming hours, if not days. Russia, on the other hand, till days before, had maintained that it has no plans to 'invade' Ukraine.

Will Biden and Putin still meet after Russia's recognition of the Donbass region? As per media reports, the US and Russian presidents have tentatively agreed to meet in an attempt to avoid another invasion of Ukraine after Russia's annexure of Crimea in 2014.

The White House has said that this meeting will take place only if Russia does not invade Ukraine. French President Emmanuel Macron has, however, sought to broker the possible meeting between Biden and Putin. Macron had said in a statement that he pitched to both leaders a summit on "security and strategic stability in Europe."

Markets in the coming months  
Markets, both domestically and internationally, have remained on the tenterhooks ever since the Russia-Ukraine crisis worsened and the Biden administration imposed sanctions on the newly recognised breakaway regions in Ukraine. Though the trend is bullish in Indian markets, Tradingo Founder Parth Niyati believes that there will be high volatility over the next month due to this crisis. In the international markets, however, investors are eyeing safe havens as global stocks tumbled and oil prices surged due to the Ukraine issue. Indian markets—According to Tradingo's Parth Niyati, the overall trend is bullish but there may be high volatility over the next month therefore short-term traders should remain light while long-term investors should look at this correction as a buying opportunity. He further says, "We are very bullish on capital goods, infrastructure, real estate, banking, consumer goods, and auto ancillaries space therefore we advise investors to look for buying opportunities in these areas."

(Article Continues Below)

Southern DAILY Make Today Different

(Article Continues From Above)  
Could Putin's War Save the Global Economic Order?

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



Global markets – Senior Asia economist at UBP Carlos Casanova believes that "we are much closer to military intervention, which of course is going to drive a lot of the risk off sentiment in the markets." He further added that the short-term volatility in the global markets has been caused both by the geopolitical factors and the US Federal Reserve was 'relentless.' He also said that the consequences of this will be – higher oil prices, equity sell off and investors flocking to safe-haven assets like Japanese Yen. A recent note by Goldman Sachs states that there is a scope for risk premia to rise further across all sectors in case a war breaks out between Russia and Ukraine. It further said that their forecasts on how much the global markets will fall on the basis of how much the rouble depreciates. "On that basis, the rouble is still more than 10 per cent away from its maximum undervaluation level of the past two decades," analysts Dominic Wilson, Ian Tomb and Kamakshiya Trivedi said in a note. Will there be more cyberattacks in Ukraine? Ukraine authorities have said that they have seen online warnings about hackers preparing to launch major cyberattacks on government agencies, banks and defence sector.



Ukrainian government-run cybersecurity agency CERT-UA said that it has found warnings about potential cyberattacks on a hacking forum. One message had "referred to the lease of servers to prepare new attacks on the websites of the public sector, the banking sector and the defence sector." These apprehensions are not unfounded as Russia was likely behind an attack which impacted the defence ministry portal and disrupted banking and terminal services at large state-owned lenders. Will oil prices be increased and for how long can this rise in oil prices be sustained? According to Moody's, an escalation in tensions along the Russia-Ukraine border is likely to boost oil prices even higher than what they already are. The research firm also believes that this rise in oil prices cannot be sustained over a long period of time "because of economies' limited ability to absorb higher oil costs and continue growing." The research firm explains that continuously high oil prices can impact economic growth and fasten the substitution to alternative sources of energy, prompting oil prices to fall back to the reinvestment range eventually. It further states, "Geopolitical developments that aggravate supply uncertainty boost oil prices. At around \$90/bbl, the oil price already reflects lingering uncertainty about the outcome of US-Iran negotiations, rising risks in the Middle East and tensions on the Ukraine-Russia border." (With agency inputs) Business-today.in

**Related**  
**The Ukraine-Russian Conflict Will Have A Severe Im-**

**Impact On The Global Economy, Anticipates IMF**

The war in Ukraine is resulting in tragic loss of life and human suffering, as well as causing massive damage to Ukraine's physical infrastructure.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) Executive Board addressed the economic impact of the war in Ukraine, price shocks of energy and commodity prices, and on possible fast-tracked financial assistance for affected countries since a severe impact on the global economy can be expected.

The war in Ukraine is resulting in tragic loss of life and human suffering, as well as causing massive damage to Ukraine's physical infrastructure. It has sent a wave of more than 1 million refugees to neighboring countries. Unprecedented sanctions have been announced on Russia.

While the situation remains highly fluid and the outlook is subject to extraordinary uncertainty, the economic consequences are already very serious. Energy and commodity prices—including wheat and other grains—have surged, adding to inflationary pressures from supply chain disruptions and the rebound from the Covid 19 pandemic. Price shocks will have an impact worldwide, especially on poor households for whom food and fuel are a higher proportion of expenses. Should the conflict escalate, the economic damage would be all the more devastating. The sanctions on Russia will also have a substantial impact on the global economy and financial markets, with significant spillovers to other countries.



In many countries, the crisis is creating an adverse shock to both inflation and activity, amid already elevated price pressures. Monetary authorities will need to carefully monitor the pass-through of rising international prices to domestic inflation, to calibrate appropriate responses. Fiscal policy will need to support the most vulnerable households, to help offset rising living costs. This crisis will create complex policy tradeoffs, further complicating the policy landscape as the world economy recovers from the pandemic crisis. In Ukraine, in addition to the human toll, the economic damage is already substantial. Sea ports and airports are closed and have been damaged, and many roads and bridges have been damaged or destroyed. While it is very difficult to assess financing needs precisely at this stage, it is already clear that Ukraine will face significant recovery and reconstruction costs.

Ukraine has already requested emergency financing of US\$1.4 billion under the IMF's Rapid Financing Instrument. Staff anticipates bringing this request to the Executive Board for consideration as early as next week.

The sanctions announced against the Central Bank of the Russian Federation will severely restrict its access to international reserves to support its currency and financial system. International sanctions on Russia's banking system and the exclusion of a number of banks from SWIFT have significantly disrupted Russia's ability to

receive payments for exports, pay for imports and engage in cross-border financial transactions.

While it is too early to foresee the full impact of these sanctions, we have already seen a sharp mark-down in asset prices as well as the ruble exchange rate.



Countries that have very close economic links with Ukraine and Russia are at particular risk of scarcity and supply disruptions and are most affected by the increasing inflows of refugees. Moldova has requested an augmentation and re-phasing of its existing IMF-supported program to help meet the costs of the current crisis, and IMF staff are actively discussing options with the Moldovan authorities.

IMF staff will continue to monitor the spillover effects on other countries in the region, in particular those with existing IMF-supported programs and those with elevated vulnerabilities or exposures to the crisis. The ongoing war and associated sanctions will also have a severe impact on the global economy. The Fund will advise our member countries on how to calibrate their macro-economic policies to manage the range of spillovers, including via trade disruptions, food and other commodity prices, and financial markets. (Courtesy apnews.com)

**Related**  
**The Global Economy Is Facing A Potential Stagflation\* Risk From The Russia-Ukraine War**

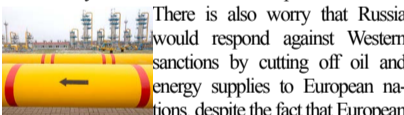


**Russian tanks roll toward Kiev. (Photo/Mstyslav Chernov/AP)**

Stagflation\* (economic stagnation – stalling or falling output – and high inflation) occurs when the economy has sluggish growth, which is accompanied by extremely high inflation and high unemployment rates. Currently, the world economy is facing two huge risks: the tremendous disruption produced by the COVID 19 epidemic and the economic impact of the confrontation between Russia and Ukraine. Even as the global economy was slowly recovering from the pandemic, the globe was struck by the Omicron variant, which resulted in more limitations throughout the world. Earlier this year, the IMF predicted global growth to be about 4.4 %. However, the outbreak of a full-fledged conflict in Eastern Europe is likely to have a major impact on these global growth figures, and it is also causing inflation throughout the globe, in addition to affecting growth and economic recovery. This is largely due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, which has interrupted global supply lines once again, as the pandemic did a few years ago.

Over the last few days, the conflict has seriously impacted maritime trade and global supply chains, and an exponential rise in key commodity prices has been noted, including agricultural commodities such as wheat, corn, sunflower oil, and so on, as well as industrial metals such as nickel, palladium, and as well as aluminium and other key metals, but more importantly, the exponential rise in global crude oil and natural gas prices is posing a grave risk. In addition, severe Western economic sanctions aimed at Russia are hurting the global financial and banking systems, as well as global trade and payments. The United States has decided to halt Russian oil imports and

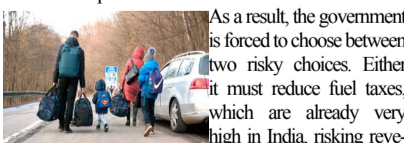
according to reports, Europe is now considering phasing out Russian oil and energy supplies, which has thrown the oil markets into a loop. This has caused analysts to believe that Brent crude oil prices might reach \$180-\$200 per barrel, which would be unprecedented and would undoubtedly have terrible economic impacts.



There is also worry that Russia would respond against Western sanctions by cutting off oil and energy supplies to European nations, despite the fact that European countries rely heavily on Russian supplies. That is why European nations are not shutting Russian imports; rather, they are phasing them out. Russia, for example, contributes approximately 40% of Europe's natural gas consumption. Russia meets roughly 25% of Europe's oil demand and almost 50% of Europe's coal requirements. So, without a big cost, it will be difficult for European nations to phase out Russian supplies, and if Russia chooses to use this as leverage, it would almost certainly lead to additional chaos in global markets, particularly in the oil markets and key commodity prices. As a result, such a fast and exponential spike in the prices of major commodities may easily create runaway inflation throughout the globe, since these high costs will ultimately be passed down to consumers, as well as companies and factories worldwide. As a result, the prospect of high runaway inflation combined with stagnating growth, as well as high unemployment rates, is driving the global economy towards stagflation, and no nation will be immune.

**What about India?**

India cannot expect to stay immune to the current economic crisis, and the big spike in commodity prices will very certainly result in severe inflation in India as well. According to an RBI research report published a few years ago if global oil prices increased by \$10 when Brent crude oil was at \$65 per barrel, it was expected that headline inflation in India would rise by 49 basis points (i.e. by 0.49 %). Given the current and predicted crude oil prices, as well as the already high levels of inflation in India, which is hovering around 5-6 %, we could very well witness a runaway in inflation. However, if the government chooses to protect consumers from the effect and try to absorb rising oil costs via subsidies and fuel tax cuts, it risks raising the government budget deficit by a substantial margin, which would then have a macro-economic impact.



As a result, the government is forced to choose between two risky choices. Either it must reduce fuel taxes, which are already very high in India, risking revenue loss and thus increasing the fiscal deficit, or it must allow consumers to bear the cost, risking high inflation, which could easily push India into stagflation as growth in India has stagnated since 2013 with high unemployment. So India's only option is to immediately adopt a position on the Russia-Ukraine conflict and play a key role in global geopolitics to put this war to a conclusion. As long as the dispute carries on and the economic war between the West and Russia persists, global supply chains will be affected by very high commodity prices. As a result, India will need to work fast with the global community to find a diplomatic solution to the crisis, since all of the other alternatives available to the government are riskier. (Courtesy times of india.com)

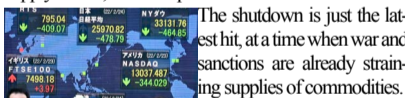
**Conclusion**  
A sense that the world is coming unglued — and that great-power geopolitics will ultimately shape economic destiny — hangs over global markets and the economy.

**The big picture:** Aspects of how the world works that people have taken for granted for a generation have become deeply uncertain amid war in Europe, new pandemic lockdowns in China and high inflation in the U.S. that global developments stand to make worse.

**The threats are to globalization itself,** and specifically the assumption that even countries that have big disagreements can do business with each other on an ever-widening scale.

At the same time, the faster and more efficient supply chains that companies have built over the course of decades are crumbling in new ways.

**Driving the news:** Over the weekend China announced a one-week lockdown of Shenzhen, an industrial powerhouse region that produces goods crucial to many global supply chains, due to a spike in COVID cases.



The shutdown is just the latest hit, at a time when war and sanctions are already straining supplies of commodities.

**State of play:** In effect, a collision is underway between powerful geopolitical and economic forces of a sort that are creating rapid whipsawing effects in markets as traders and policymakers try to make sense of this rapidly changing world.

- The Russian invasion of Ukraine has caused spiking prices for oil, wheat, and many metals on commodity markets (though those prices pulled back some on Monday), as the productive capacity of two large countries is essentially cut off from the rest of the global economy
- There were reports that Russia has asked China for military assistance, which, if honored, would raise the possibility of the economic schism between Russia and the West expanding to include the world's second-largest economy most populous nation.



**Put it all together,** and the economic outlook is messy. Last Monday's market shifts reflected this unsettling time, with some surprising moves.

- Treasury bond yields soared to their highest levels since 2019 — contrary to the usual pattern in which times of crisis cause people to pour money into ultra-safe bonds, driving their yields downward. It's a sign that global investors are not counting on global uncertainty to bring about cheaper money like in the past.

- Oil actually fell sharply, with West Texas Intermediate crude down 6.7% to a bit over \$102 a barrel. This is welcome news for energy consumers, but the reason is less reassuring — it appears to be driven in part by expectations that Chinese lockdowns will depress demand.

- Chinese stocks fell precipitously, with the Hang Seng index off nearly 5%. It reflected fears of both further lockdowns and possible further Chinese entanglement with Russia.

**The bottom line:** The thing about living through moments, fleeting and continuously changing times in history is that no one knows how things are going to end. Markets, and all of us, are just trying to make sense of it in real-time. (Courtesy axios.com )



## 拖兩年不再延了？

### 「捍衛戰士：獨行俠」確定去坎城影展



新冠肺炎疫情爆發兩年多來，好萊塢一堆大片檔期數度挪後，直到去年夏天隨著美國的疫苗覆蓋率大增、各地戲院紛紛重開，大片才等到上檔時機，包括比預定晚一年多的「007 生死交戰」、「黑寡婦」等都已和觀眾見面，唯獨湯姆克魯斯繼上集上映超過35年的「捍衛戰士：獨行俠」，始終沒有最適當的推出時機，映期數度推遲，殺青已3年、原定上片時機都已快過兩年，觀眾還是沒能窺其廬山真面目。

但漫長的等待似乎終將結束，「捍衛戰士：獨行俠」目前全球5月27日上映的檔期沒有再改變，而且據「好萊塢報導」與「綜藝報」等重量級歐美媒體，該片確定將在今年舉行的第75屆坎城影展不競賽觀摩放映，可以預期湯姆克魯斯將會帶著其他主要演員到當地盛大

造勢，必然會是各方矚目的話題。

湯姆克魯斯一向對於自己的演藝工作比任何事都重視，尤其是上片前的宣傳，更是盡量排好排滿，加上他又已在好萊塢走紅超過30年，正式坎城最需要的巨星嘉賓，這也將是他繼30年前「遠離家園」的坎城首映會後再次回到坎城做活動，那時他和妮可基嫻仍是受到豔羨的夫妻，現在已經離婚超過20年也各有各的人生。

雖然坎城積極招手阿湯，但「捍衛戰士：獨行俠」的坎城放映並不會是全球首映，全球首映早已敲定是在首集片中的背景地——美國聖地牙哥，而在坎城的活動之後，全球各地戲院也都會正式上演這部觀眾期待已久的大片。

## 湯姆克魯斯超遺憾

### 想演也搶不到 別人拍成電影卻大失敗



在好萊塢紅了30多年的超級巨星湯姆克魯斯，就算貴為賣座保證，也不一定搶得到每一個想演的角色，其中一個他接洽許久卻始終沒談成的，就是由「泰山」原著作者艾德加萊斯巴勒斯另一本名著「火星公主」改編電影的男主角，他曾經有機會和茱莉亞羅勃茲一起主演這部片，也將是影壇天王天后的首度攜手，最後計畫還是流產，湯姆克魯斯也以爲大概會再沒有可能詮釋這個故事，終於逐漸放下。

哪知道幾年後，迪士尼拿下來這部小說的改編版權，湯姆克魯斯聞訊又表示濃厚興趣，對導演安德魯史坦頓展現出躍躍欲試的態度，可惜安德魯那時已經鎖定主演影集「勝利之光」行情看漲的新秀男星泰勒奇奇，泰

勒也很有意願，安德魯認爲實在沒辦法在此時打槍泰勒奇奇、改用湯姆克魯斯，且阿湯來演片中的主角，年紀已經嫌大了些，到最後他堅持用泰勒奇奇，相信原著本身的名氣和迪士尼砸了兩億多美元打造出的大場面，觀眾絕對會感興趣，票房應該不至於太差。

不料已改名爲「異星戰場：強卡特戰記」的這部片，影評馬馬虎虎，美國上映首週還沒拿下冠軍，媒體開始冷嘲熱諷，加上泰勒當年主演的另一部成本破兩億美元大片「超級戰艦」同樣以賠錢收場，他因此從被看好的天王接班人，直接掉到配角男星。今年「異星戰場：強卡特戰記」逢推出10周年，各方再回顧這段歷史，只能感嘆千金難買早知道，一個決定也許就影響最後成敗。



## 「魷魚遊戲」李政宰 北美勇奪大獎！



被視爲「英國奧斯卡」的英國影藝學院電影獎，以及美加廣電影評人協會年度大獎，同一晚先後在倫敦與比佛利山莊舉行頒獎典禮，影人們被迫「2選1」出席，Netflix出品的「犬山記」在兩邊都拿下最佳影片、導演雙獎，該片的靈魂人物珍康萍選擇在美國現身廣電影評人協會的頒獎典禮，外界也都看好該片在月底的奧斯卡頒獎典禮上能有所斬獲。

「王者理查」威爾史密斯、「樂動心旋律」特洛伊寇特蘇爾、「西城故事」亞莉安娜黛博塞也都在英美兩地的頒獎典禮上都各自拿下電影類最佳男主角、最佳男配角與最佳女配角獎，奧斯卡獲獎氣勢也遠勝其他對手。才在美國演員工會獎拿下影后的「神聖電視台」潔西卡雀絲坦，在廣電影評人協會獎再度打敗「史賓賽」克莉絲汀史都華等強敵登上影后寶座，讓本來一度態勢混沌的奧斯卡影后大戰，方向逐漸清晰，倒是英國影藝學院獎，由於提名本屆奧斯卡影后的5位人選都未入圍，對於奧斯卡影后的賽果完全不具影響，最後由「當愛離開時」瓊安娜坎倫勝出。

Netflix超夯韓劇「魷魚遊戲」持續在美國的風光，李政宰於廣電影評人協會獎的電視類部分再登戲劇類最佳男主角，該劇也另獲最佳外語影集獎，打敗「紙房子」、「找我經紀人」等歐洲大戲。李政宰和朴海秀、鄭好娟一起出席頒獎典禮，也上台頒發最佳迷你影集或電視電影女主角獎，最後由「東城奇案」凱特溫絲蕾勝出。

「魷魚遊戲」這3個月來在美國一路從金球獎、美國演員工會獎到美加廣電影評人協會獎都大有斬獲，極爲風光，接下來就要看熱度是否能持續到今年9月頒發的艾美獎了。

## 「死侍3」導演人選出爐！ 暗藏風格轉溫馨喜感的玄機？



「惡棍英雄：死侍」回歸漫威娘家、一起成爲迪士尼大家庭的一分子，不能再像以前一樣血漿到處噴、髒話隨便罵？根據「好萊塢報導」，「死侍3」導演已經相中與萊恩雷諾斯合作過「脫稿玩家」、「超時空亞當計畫」的薛恩李維，薛恩過去著名的代表作都是溫馨

或家庭影片，包括「十二生笑」、「實習大叔」、「鋼鐵擂台」等，「死侍」過去最招牌的暴力血腥與髒話，是否還能在第3集中保留下來？各方都在等著瞧。

自從漫威超級英雄片發展成爲一個彼此互相串聯的影視宇宙，外界就在擔心風格明顯偏向少年及兒童不宜的「死侍」要如何融入？甚至懷疑漫威可能不太會去再碰這個人物，但兩集影片全球累積達15億餘美元的「死侍」系列，能夠帶進的收益絕對是漫威難以捨棄，因此萊恩雷諾斯之前也一直和漫威高層研究，該如何讓該系列以保留多數原味又不至於超越尺度的方式，回歸漫威影視宇宙的大家庭，曾與他兩度合作的薛恩李維因此成了他信賴的導演人選。

目前比較合理的推測，是漫威影視宇宙版的「死侍」，有可能更接近「脫稿玩家」的風格，動作場面大致上以「美國隊長2：酷寒戰士」以及「黑寡婦」的暴力程度爲限，不太容易再超越，是否能讓粉絲滿意，要等到上片後才知分曉。



# 美南電視15.3

每周一至五每晚7點專題節目

每晚7點播出  
專題節目

每天一至五下午6:30播出《美南新聞聯播》

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

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



主持人：黃梅子



主持人：陳鐵梅



主持人：王潔



主持人：馬健



主持人：Sky



主持人：蓋軍







# 移民方案，为什么每个人说的都不一样

在做移民咨询时，我能感受到大家最多的一个疑惑就是：为什么每个人说的移民方案都不一样？不但方案不同，很多信息和结论甚至截然相反！

有人推荐留学移民；有人又说留学移民风险和门槛都很高；

有人极力鼓吹旅游学好；有人有说旅游学一旦失败损失极大，不到万不得已不要尝试；

有人说雇主移民就是骗局和欺诈；有人又说雇主移民是目前最主流、也是风险最低的方案；

有人说自雇移民门槛不高，通过包装还是有机会的；有人又说自雇移民竞争极大，只有世界级的成就才有可能；

有人说保姆、农业和厨师移民容易，只要肯吃苦就能移民；而有人说这类移民的不确定性很大，如果不是原来就从事相关工作，可能性很小.....

到底谁说的对？谁是权威？谁最客观？您可能一头雾水，根本无法分辨。

什么导致了信息混乱？

首先，网上的信息鱼龙混杂，有些人研究了一些纸面的移民政策，就开始盲目自信的解读，无知者无畏。这些非持牌顾问、非持牌律师的言论，很多人在youtube上看了一些视频，在论坛上看了些帖子就感觉成了专家，到处给别人支招。这是非常可怕的！殊不知经验越丰富的顾问越趋于谨慎，在不掌握一手经验前不会轻易下结论。

第二，单独一个案例不具备代表性。哪个人成功了，哪个人失败了都不能不说明项目的通过率和难易程度，更不代表就适合自己。而且我们听到的案例很可能只是管中窥豹，因为影响移民的因素非常多，如果不是亲历者很难了解其中真正成功或失败的原因，而缺乏专业知识的大众往往会被以讹传讹的一两个因素误导。最典型的例子就是省提名能不能迁徙换省的问题，每年都会几篇“因为迁徙被处罚”的文章，每次都会牵动很多人的神经。但是这么多年我从来没有碰到一个能够证实的案例，甚至连个像样的出处都没有。退一万步，即使处罚是真实的，也不可能因为迁徙，加拿大宪法保障迁徙的权利，其中一定还有其他不为人知的原因。

第三，移民方案的规划、移民材料的准备、以及具体的申请过程，都有一定的人为主观判断因素存在。移民并不

像是高考，每个人只凭一个固定标准的分数取胜，它需要考量一个人职业、家庭、教育、知识结构、心态、毅力等一系列因素。所以除了“移民永远是越来越难”这个不变真理外，几乎没有放之四海而皆准的准则。从不同的角度和立场看，可能之前提到的所有信息都是正确的，也可能都是错的，只是适应的人不同而已。

第四，任何一个移民顾问或者中介也都有自己的局限性和倾向。加拿大的移民项目有将近100个，极少有人能够全盘了解，更不会有人拥有过全部的申请经验，知识的局限性也让移民顾问更倾向于推荐自己了解的项目。另外，也不能排除的是商业利益的趋势，主推自己的产品，主推利润高的项目。这也是人之常情，无可避免。

分析了原因，下面就要给大家一些解决方案。虽然是老生常谈，但这些话多说几次也无妨。

加拿大是一个非常透明的社会，不管是政府机关还是学校企业，几乎全部的信息都可以从官网上查到，并且是最准确和全面的。

尤其对于移民信息而言，各个项目的要求都极为复杂，又随时都在变动，移民局官网是最好的信息来源。您在刚看的时候可能会一头雾水，联邦移民局再加上十几个省的移民局，光是找到各个项目所在的网站就要大费周章，另外专业的英文词汇也会增加阅读难度，这就让我们极度渴望阅读中文的信息。

但客观而言，中文移民信息都是经过翻译、编辑甚至刻意修饰的，甚至不光是中文信息，所有的非移民局官方信息都不是完全准确和客观的。

移民论坛和微信群的信息可以参考，但绝不能作为判断的主要依据，看官网是移民的第一步。英文看不懂就用字典查，说句难听话，如果移民局官网都啃不下来，移民雅思和未来的生活更会有问题。

咨询专业的移民顾问

术业有专攻，移民顾问的存在必然有其价值。移民不是儿戏，它可能是我们一生中最重要的一个决定，一个转折，甚至是要花的最大一笔钱。您放心把自己未来的移民道路让一个非专业的人来决定么？

也并不是所有移民行业的人都是加

拿大持牌移民顾问，尤其您在国内咨询的时候，非常大可能面对的是移民公司的销售。接触加拿大持牌移民顾问的渠道很多，油管、知乎、小红书上都有大量加拿大本土持牌顾问的信息。哪怕您实在不相信素昧平生的加拿大顾问，找国内中介也尽量要跟资深文案或者公司的老总去聊。

在咨询移民顾问时，付费是理智的选择。在现代商业社会中，看起来的免费有可能带来的是后面更大的付出，而且付费也一定程度上保证了咨询的中立和客观。在移民咨询中，往往看似简单的一个方向性指引，甚至是某种方案的否定，都有可能避免未来无谓的付出和风险。

批判性思维

在我们无法对信息做出判断时，我最常用的一个原则是：回归本质，从事物最原始的道理去分析。

移民申请最讲求合情、合理、合法。你感觉有所怀疑的事情，或者隐隐觉得有问题的所在，未来问题大概率会出现和放大。

比如您从来没有创立和管理过企业，那么选择企业家移民就不是一个明智的选择；

如果您不是高科技行业的从业者，手上没有过人的科技成果，Start Up Visa创业移民几乎不太可能；

如果您年近四十，事业上已经做的不错，再选择来读书，您说自己没有移民倾向，没人回信；

如果您最近几年一直在家照顾孩子，现在找到了一份加拿大的工作并可以担保技术移民，常理下也不太可能；

更不用说虚构工作经验，或者挂靠一个丝毫不了解的加拿大公司做雇主担保，隐瞒个人信息等行为，更是移民局不能接受的底线。

虽然移民政策是死的，但移民官是

活生生的人，他们也在用一个正常人的普通视角来审视移民申请的合理性。上面提到的情况我们用常理去判断就存在很大问题，更不用说经验丰富的移民官。

合情、合理、合法，这是移民申请当中的最基本原则。只要在这些基本原则基础上，您不妨相信自己的直觉，是对是错其实一眼便知。

选择大众项目，避免小众项目

有无数的人问我，创业移民、自雇移民、保姆移民、农业工人移民、联邦技工移民到底靠谱靠谱？我也回答了无数次，项目都是真实靠谱的，只是这些项目都是极为小众的移民项目，如果不是资历极其匹配的申请人，难度、投入、风险都非常大，可以说99%的人都不符合条件。

原因和道理我就不在这里细讲了，我们来看一组数据您就会理解。这是我根据移民局官网数字总结的，加拿大各个移民项目近6年中国公民获批的数字。

稍微解读一下，2020年受疫情影响，各个项目的数据均有大幅下跌，特殊情况不具备参考意义。我们就拿2019年历史最高峰的数字做一个参考。

全年保姆护工移民批了210个人，注意这个数字是包含申请人家属（附申）在内的所有人数，我们以一个申请人的家庭人口3人来计算，全年估计也就批了70个case(主申)。

联邦技工移民全年批了25人，也就是8个主申。

自雇移民200人，60多个主申。

Start-up Visa创业移民60人，20个主申。创业移民还有个特点，一个项目可以带5个以内的合伙人，也就是一个项目(case)最多可以有5个主申。所以如果按照case来算的话，2019年获批的数量很可能用一只手数就数得过来。

至于农业工人移民，截止2020年底还没有获批案例.....

这些数字的意义巨大！我相信您了解过成功人数后，会对这类小众项目的难度和风险有自己的判断。

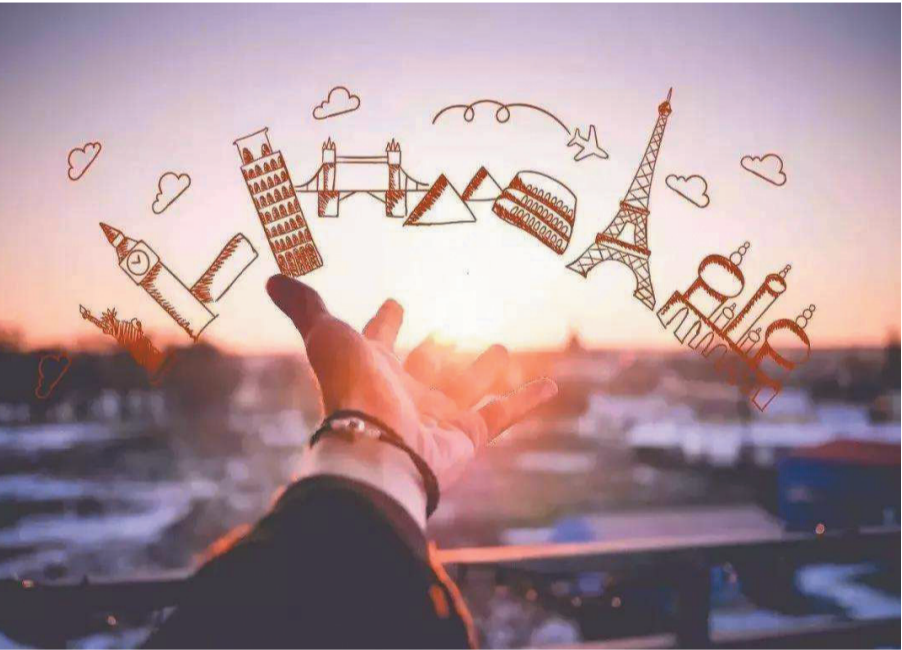
回到最终的问题，到底选择什么样的移民项目？其实答案很简单，因为对于绝大多数申请人来说也没有选择。联邦技术移民和经验移民，每年加起来有近6000名国人；省提名移民，每年有近10000名国人成功（其中90%是雇主类移民）。这两类移民项目是加拿大邀请人数最多，也是最有可能是走通的项目。

最后总结，信息不对称是移民过程中最大的困扰。但在互联网时代，我们是有渠道、也是有能力的去获取到有价值信息的。只要您投入一定的时间、金钱和学习，真理往往就在眼前，没有那么复杂。

而在面对过度冗余和虚假的信息，寻找信息源头，借助专业人士和客观数据，冷静理性的分析，真假也不难判断。

移民海外，你该做的第一步是什么？

# 移民海外，你该做的第一步是什么？



说到适合移民的群体，很多人第一反应应该是那些大老板、企业家、高知分子，其实不然。

什么人适合移民

移民如婚姻，讲究的是三观一致。文化乃至语言上是否能融入都不要紧，但价值观一定要和移居的国家接近或一致。这样移民后的生活才是有意义

接生产产品和服务而非依靠经营管理时，则更容易在移民国继续从事原来的工作。

这个原则对于留学之后是否移民的抉择同样适用。比如说，从事技能类工作的人可以更好的适应国外新工作，而从事管理的人就比较难了。

独立性，这是考察性格中是否适合移民乃至是

的，毕竟除了资产外，我们带不走国内的氛围、国内的人际关系、国内的社会地位等等。

新移民职业共同的特点是高度依赖个人能力且社会化程度偏低。如果本身的职业是依靠专业知识和创造性，直接生产产品和服务而非依靠经营管理时，则更容易在移民国继续从事原来的工作。

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否适合留学的最重要因素。它包括独立生活的能力也包括独立思考的能力，二者缺一不可。

什么时候适合移民？

除了极少数全球化的职业，最适合移民的时间要么是开始工作之前，要么是财务自由（退休）以后。

财务自由之后的移民，可以视为一种长期的消费行为。

不管是30岁还是60岁，如果确定自己不再需要从社会劳动中获取金钱，而只是在未来享受生活直至终老，那么在地球上找个山清水秀，气候宜人的地方居住是再惬意不过的事。

退休移民者也无需融入当地社会，他们可能会形成自己的移民社区，或与祖国保持完美的同步。更多的人会定期往返国内和移民国，过一种类似于东北-海南的候鸟生活。

如果希望在另一个国家长期工作生活，则最好在求学的阶段即将移民的计划考虑进去。留学+毕业+工作=移民这条路不仅比其他移民渠道更经济，也是融入当地社会最自然的一条途径。

另外，对大部分人来说，中年移民并不是个好主意。这一阶段上有老下有小，正值家庭压力最大的时候，夫妻移民则涉及到三代人生活的改变，过程不可谓不繁，成本不可谓不高。

作为第一代移民，总是最艰难的。

对于父母，赡养难度增加；

对于子女，可能会成为两国人，孩子也许连自己的中文名都不会写，着急了顶嘴都会说英语。

与上下两代人割裂的情形，或轻或重几乎都会

出现在新移民的生活中。如果不能放下自己的责任或权威，便容易陷入无谓的执着。与其轻易的决定是不是适合移民，不如亲自到自己想移民的地方去居住一段时间，这样才能判别自己是不是真的适合移民。

最后，一个完整的移民计划也需要包括一个妥善的“退出机制”。例如移民办理过程中遇到问题未能成功，是否有备选目的地？移民成功后遇到工作或财务危机，是否有足够的保障度过？

移民不移居越来越受欢迎

1、“移民不移居”转型主要为子女教育

中国经济发展迅猛，发展机会多、获利较快，再加上生活习惯等因素，使得许多移民主申请人选择长期居住在中国，将度假及子女教育安排在海外进行。

2、新移民坚信，海外房产可保值升值

越来越多的中国人开始在海外购买房产，主要基于以下四点理由：第一，为子女留学作准备；第二，为全家移民做准备；第三，出于资产安全考虑；第四，投机炒房。

3、得到了海外身份，也维持了国内的事业

对于大部分高净值人士来说，在国外也就是游转一圈，获得了身份后，为了维持国内的事业机会，依然选择留在国内。

不少新移民觉得移民就像拿个境外“户口”，到国外往返方便一点，有什么问题在海外也有个落脚点。将来退休了，凭海外身份享受更好的养老生活和福利待遇也很不错。

# (東翻西看)第5波疫情下香港死得人多 楊楚楓

從今年2、3兩月的疫情來看，香港新冠患者死亡率高，港大醫學院微生物學系臨床助理教授薛達（Siddharth Sridhar）前日在社交平台撰文，剖析本港死亡率高出其他高收入地區原因，形容這是一場「可預見的悲劇」，以每百萬名新冠肺炎死亡人數而言，本港的情況最爲糟糕，每100萬人達35人死亡，與其他地區相比，高出至少2.5倍以上。

薛達把香港的死亡率，與新加坡、南韓、英國、美國、丹麥及新西蘭作比較，根據7天滾動平均值，各地區病例整體飆升至高水平。他指，香港正經歷「異常艱難時刻」，面對居住環境擠迫、安老院舍過度集中、疫苗接種率偏低及醫療系統一直不勝負荷等問題，並指死亡率高企，是在於長者九成無接種兩針疫苗。薛達認為，現時香港死亡患者很大部分為院舍長者，必須要即時將安老院舍與社區隔離，把易受感染的長者集中在密閉的空間內。他又指，科學界普遍共識，疫苗可以顯著降低死於新冠肺炎風險，但不幸地，眼前香港長者卻要用「性命」去證明這一點。

按統計數字顯示：香港80歲或以上長者人口僅54.6%接種一劑或以上疫苗。薛達提到，由於大多數港人在第五波前未曾受過感染，除了接種疫苗外，並沒有其他抗體途徑。他最後提及要為長者接種疫苗，儲備抗病毒藥物，以及在安老院舍和社區藥房及診所部署抗病毒藥物，護理必須減少高度集中，以對抗疫情。

正當香港疫情漫天飛舞之際，廣東惠東縣對開海域昨日凌晨約2時半，卻發生黎克特制4.1級地震，香港多區均有市民感到震動。截至同日早上8時，香港天文台已接獲近10000名市民報告地震，這是自1979年有紀錄以來最多港九新界市民報料的一次。市民反映：他們感覺到約兩秒至五秒的時間的住宅劇震，尤其是住在10層至50層大廈之內的居民，紛紛從睡夢中驚醒，驚惶失措，因為當時家中的床架，也有震動數秒之後。家中貓狗，也受到震動影響，不停亂吠亂跳；更有市民提供影片，顯示家中的吊燈期間被震至搖晃不定。

對此反常現象，鑽研奇門遁甲的玄學家雲文子表示，突然地震屬不好的預兆，

而出現天芮、死門、騰蛇的卦象，代表細菌、病毒仍然持續，預測香港即使近日確診宗數未有上升，惟疫情仍有危機，死亡比率較高的情況將會持續。她又指出：流年預示疫情將於本年中受控，但在轉化期間料仍比較反覆。她續指，天芮星落在坤卦的位置，坤為大地之母，預示是全球面對的問題，而同時出現驛馬星，代表外地、其他地區，則預示儘管本港疫情穩定下可以通關，惟不少地方已採取「與病毒共存」的策略，恐會有隱憂。

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《少年吔，安啦！》修復版、張震 + 羅大佑《永生號》

# 金馬奇幻影展世界首映



2022金馬奇幻影展將於4月8日熱鬧展開，今日（3/15）揭曉多部精彩片單，其中包括徐小明執導、侯孝賢監製的台灣黑幫電影經典《少年吔，安啦！》全新4K修復版，以及王維明執導、金馬影帝張震主演和羅大佑配樂的奇幻寓言極短篇《永生號》，都將在金馬奇幻影展世界首映。除了閉幕片《良辰吉時》奇幻劇集，影展也將搶先放映《花甲男孩轉大人》導演瞿友寧與游智煒聯手打造的最新奇幻新劇《愛的混混：第1-3集》，也是這部神祕作品首次曝光，令人期待，看林哲熹、嚴正嵐、鄭人碩等人攜手「陰間好兄弟」，破解懸疑失蹤案。

此外，影展也精選國際影壇的奇幻佳作，包括義大利新銳導演蓋布瑞爾曼尼提角逐威尼斯金獅獎的《蓋世怪胎》（Freaks Out），讓馬戲團「怪胎」化身超能英雄，對抗《水漾的女人》德國男星法蘭茲羅戈斯基飾演的納粹反派。《阿達一族》鬼靈精怪的克莉絲汀蕾琪在《愛的怪物論》（Monstrous），成了飽經風霜的單親媽媽，為愛挺身對抗怪物。《山謬的異色之旅》（Samuel's Travels）則讓惡人變成主人，把帥氣男和豬仔一起「圈養」，展開一場顛覆權力性別的異色成人童話。《一屍到底》導演上田慎一郎新作《急急復雞雞》（POPRAN）更是腦洞大開，讓迷失初衷的漫畫店老闆的「下體」飛上天，要尋回的不只是「青春」，還有失去的「小鳥」。

西班牙導演胡安侯希梅內茲席捲各大奇幻影展的《我的人生不同

步》（Out of Sync），讓電影音效師在真實世界體驗「音畫不同步」的失序人生，創意驚人。新銳導演阿貝斯特再創伊朗電影新高度《血色詩篇》（Killing the eunuch KHAN），除了有神奇的運鏡，還有堪比《鬼店》的血漿震撼。驚豔影壇的《烈殺令》（Saloum）不僅將動作、懸疑、恐怖類型玩轉自如，精彩融合非洲音樂、古老神話、巫術信仰和血腥歷史，展現前所未見的非洲樣貌。

訴說愛情魔力的「非一般愛情」單元，今年邀來四部動人的作品。以《新聞記者》拿下日本金像獎最佳影片的名導藤井道人新作《餘命十年》（The Last Ten Years），小松菜奈與坂口健太郎在搖滾樂團RADWIMPS的深情配樂下，談起感人虐戀。《完美陌生人》義大利導演保羅傑諾維西的《真愛超能力》（Superheroes），讓性格迥異的物理教授與漫畫家，為愛情的理性與感性傷透腦筋。《男人與雲》（The Cloud & the Man）以童趣想像描繪孤獨男子愛上溫柔雲朵的故事，既詼諧又浪漫。芬蘭新銳導演泰穆尼基的《不看鐵達尼號的男人》（The Blind Man Who Did Not Want to See Titanic）則讓觀眾跟著獨居盲男為愛出走，揭開芬蘭人冷靜外表下炙熱無比的心，首度主演的視障演員佩特里波科萊寧，真摯感人的表現也贏得多項演技大獎。

2022年金馬奇幻影展將於4月8日至17日在台北信義威秀與MUVIE CINEMAS展開，選片指南將在3月26日舉辦，並於3月27日正式開賣，。

《少年吔，安啦！》（Dust of Angels, 1992）

徐小明執導、侯孝賢監製的台灣黑幫電影經典《少年吔，安啦！》，這回將以4K修復版本在金馬奇幻影展世界首映。劇情講述北港囚仔小剛（譚至剛飾）和死黨阿國（顏正國飾），兩人追隨自台北歸來的捷哥踏上尋仇之路，親身經歷一場江湖血海的震撼教育，卻也將他們推向幫派惡鬥的宿命結局。影片一反當時港式黑幫片的英雄色彩，冷眼窺視社會裡盤根錯節的城鄉落差、毒品氾濫及黑金政治。彼時尚未成名的伍佰（吳俊霖）與林強、BABOO樂團、羅大佑等音樂人攜手製作的電影原聲帶，也成為傳世名盤。

《永生號》（Transmigration）

《寒蟬效應》導演王維明的科幻寓言極短篇《永生號》，邀來金馬影帝張震領銜主演，音樂創作人羅大佑撥弄琴弦，以耳熟能詳的民謠串連影像，描述一名男子從深幽宇宙的漫長漂流中甦醒，重返經歷疫情、汙染、戰爭等肆虐的地球，旋律從一張黑膠唱片傾流而出，喚起他年少的回憶。影片將羅大佑經典歌曲重新演繹，放克、流行、浪漫抒情，醇厚嗓音暢遊時代記憶。心上人也許會把彼此忘記，但熟悉的旋律依然會在腦海響起，成為生命永遠的安可曲。

《愛的混混：第1-3集》

《愛的混混：第1-3集》是瞿友寧導演與《搖滾樂殺人事件》導演游智煒，攜手打造全新台灣靈異刑偵喜劇影集。一名身兼公廟宮主的熱心里長，黃昏時刻容易撞鬼腳軟，當社區出現的失蹤案越來越撲朔迷離，他只好求助陰間好兄弟，問問人到底是去了哪裡？林哲熹、嚴正嵐、鄭人碩、王彩樺、許傑輝、林暉閔、邵奕玫、蔡嘉茵、陳大天，一票吸睛卡司齊聚。金馬奇幻影展將搶先放映三集，邀請影迷一起來解鎖驚喜，請好兄弟指點迷津。

《蓋世怪胎》（Freaks Out）

義大利新銳導演蓋布瑞爾曼尼提，入選威尼斯影展正式競賽的《蓋世怪胎》，故事以馬戲團的奇人異事展開，二戰卻讓這些有著超能力的「怪胎」踏上未知旅途，只要內心的信念足夠，怪胎也能是英雄。影片揉合歷史奇想及冒險成長，交雜復古情調與現代文明，夢境穿越還撿到手機。精采再寫超能電影，讓綠野仙蹤對抗納粹帝國，《水漾的女人》德國男星法蘭茲羅戈斯基一改銀幕癡情形象，化身能預知未來的反派角色，展現不同的演技樣貌。

《愛的怪物論》（Monstrous）

《去死吧！啦啦隊》美國導演克里斯席維森重返金馬奇幻影展的新作《愛的怪物論》，邀來《阿達一族》超酷女孩「星期三」克莉絲汀蕾琪領銜主演，當年鬼靈精怪的少女成了飽受風霜的單親媽媽，帶著兒子遠赴邊陲小鎮重新開始，原以為新生活就要展開，沒想到這次不僅要面對自己的心魔，還要挺身抵抗真正的「怪物」。影片巧妙致敬《迷魂記》與《刺刀邊緣》，更被美國影評譽為對怪物類型電影做出全新的演繹。

《山謬的異色之旅》（Samuel's Travels）

國際奇幻影展常客的亞美尼亞導演艾克卡拉佩蒂安，新作《山謬的異色之旅》帶來獨樹一格的異色成人童話。高挑俊俏的山謬在東歐鄉間千里尋父，不小心撞上路邊的豬仔，幸好神祕女主人不計較，不僅招待熱食，還提供溫暖床鋪，沒想到如此悉心餵養呵護，竟是為了將他扣上枷鎖。導演不僅融合犯罪類型與喜劇元素，顛覆權力性別的刻板印象，還請來一票充滿靈性的「豬隊友」，與現代落難王子於險境中相濡以沫。

《急急復雞雞》（POPRAN）

《一屍到底》導演上田慎一郎的異色新作《急急復雞雞》，將出道前構思的劇本搬上大銀幕。故事以都市傳奇為基底，腦洞大開放飛奇想，事業蒸蒸日上漫畫App老闆，一夜春宵醒來後發現下體失蹤，抬頭望上天空，眾人議論的不明飛行物體樣貌竟如此熟悉！影片猛打得得意忘形的嘴臉，荒謬絕倫笑到臉疼，當青春和小鳥都一去不回來，成功人士的自尊又該往哪裡擺？想在迷途中找回自己，初心和雞雞都不可隨便拋棄。

《我的人生不同步》（Out of Sync）

西班牙新銳導演胡安侯希梅內茲的《我的人生不同步》，從電影製作中提煉奇想的，把「音畫不同步」的影像問題，出現在聲音設計師的現實世界裡，當不可逆的線性時間被聲音元素一分為二，究竟是突如其來的大腦異常反應，或是給工作狂正視生活中的哀傷，重啓人生的機會？西班牙當紅女星瑪爾塔涅托獨挑大樑，原創十足的設定難揉奇幻及驚悚元素，席捲各大奇幻影展，也贏得西班牙哥雅獎最佳音效大獎。

《血色詩篇》（Killing the eunuch KHAN）

新銳導演阿貝斯特堪稱再創伊朗電影新高度的《血色詩篇》，以不可思議的奇觀鏡頭描繪悲劇戰火，當無情炸彈墜落，無辜宅院成了《鬼店》，鮮血拾階而下，彷彿自帶生命。電影透過實驗顛覆的驚人技法，一鏡到底從近身跟拍到凌空俯視，血色蔓延牆面、樓梯、門階的震撼，宛如庫柏力克電影詭異壓迫，展現戰爭下，屠戮者與受害者同樣陷入的暴力迴圈。

《烈殺令》（Saloum）

以國際影壇好評如潮的《烈殺令》獲得奧斯汀奇幻影展新浪潮最佳導演的尚盧埃布洛，不讓歐美亞洲電影專美於前，矢志拍出非洲最在地的超自然英雄電影。傳奇三人傭兵「鬣狗幫」受僱深入西非戰地，不費吹灰之力救出了跨國毒販，回程時意外迫降在孤立小村，卻發現這片古老土地上，看似無害的村民並不單純。影片將動作、懸疑、恐怖元素玩轉自如，融合遠古神話、巫術信仰和血腥歷史。澎湃奔放的非洲音樂，將觀眾帶入純粹、迷幻又令人亢奮的世界。



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# 出了車禍不要緊，李醫生免費幫你治！

（本報記者黃梅子）在美國，每個人都要開車，如果出了車禍怎麼辦？一般來講，傷員要被送到急診室進行一系列檢查，比如腦部CT、胸腔CT、腹腔CT等。如果需要手術，你就不需要猶豫了，馬上進行。如果內部器官完好，也沒有傷筋動骨，只是肌肉或軟組織受傷，可以尋求中醫或西醫復健治療。這時候，找李醫生，他可以幫你免費治療！不用你自己掏一分錢，全部由保險公司買單！不管是你的過錯還是對方的過錯導致的車禍，只要汽車買了保險，你把保險號告訴李醫生，由他負責免費將你治好！

有些人怕麻煩不願意看醫生，車禍之後開始沒感覺，3—4星期之後才會覺得肩痛、背痛，才想起來去求醫；也有人雖然車禍後很快去看醫生，但看了幾次感覺稍好之後，就三天打魚，兩天曬網。這些對於車禍賠償都是不利的，對自己身體更是有害。對於沒有傷筋動骨的小車禍，2—3個月的推拿按摩康復治療之後，大多數人都會感覺好了；對於大小手術治療後的傷員，1—2年之後，也會慢慢好轉，這個時候，絕大多數人都

都會忘記車禍這檔子事兒，繼續開車。遺憾的是，5年、10年，甚至20年之後，大多數人（尤其是老年時期）就開始出現了病癥。一般是頭部、視力、手腕、肩部、腰部以及骨骼其它部位等，總是感覺哪兒不對勁兒，找不到原因。其實，這就是車禍後遺癥。腦震盪是比較容易查出來的，但軟組織受傷是很難查出來的，CT、超聲波都不行，最多是核磁共振（NMR）可能會發現一些問題（醫學檢查稱為磁共振成像，Magnetic Resonance Imaging, MRI）。但如果自己記得當年的車禍，發生的部位，便可很容易聯想起來。

這就提醒車禍傷者，需要及時進行腦部、背部、骨關節和軟組織恢復治療與保養，千萬不要等到10年20年之後才想起來，那就晚了。建議您去找李醫生，他是這方面的專家，他會幫您設計治療方案，保險公司支付您全部的費用，經過精心治療之後，您不會有任何後遺癥。

車禍後遺癥有一個顯著的表現就是長期腰痛背痛頸痛，腰椎間盤發生退化

性變異導致纖維環破裂，造成髓核脫出壓迫神經根或硬膜囊而引起坐骨神經痛等一系列腰腿痛癥狀，患者常常感覺下肢放射性疼痛（坐骨神經痛）下肢麻木、感覺異常、前行困難。嚴重時出現神經肌肉癱瘓和萎縮。腰部長期反覆疼痛，休息時減輕，勞累就加重，常常有彎腰困難，久坐後疼痛，彎腰過久後疼痛加重等癥狀。部分患者出現眩暈、頭痛等癥狀，甚至引發鼻炎、耳炎，也伴有手麻、手酸。

Texas Spinal Care的李醫生治車禍後遺癥和腰椎間盤突出有20多年的經驗，李醫生畢業於加州大學聖荷西分校，行醫多年，信譽卓著。他採用非手術治療，運用推拿、注射、器材和營養相搭配的方法，治療車禍後遺癥和腰椎、頸椎間盤突出非常有效，病人無痛苦，不用專門請假，可以邊工作邊治療，而且整個療程的費用比手術治療時的copay還低。

李醫生診所使用最新技術MRI診斷治療，病人躺在治療床上，電腦很快就能診斷出是哪一節椎間盤受損或突出、有無炎症、缺水程度等，李醫生根據電



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腦診斷的結果針對受損的那一節椎間盤治療，既準確又見效快，一次治療下來疼痛馬上減輕80%。李醫生專精車禍後的復健，車禍後PI與PIP都收。請打電話給李醫生免費諮詢。中文請與queen陳聯繫。

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## 髌骨外侧压缩综合症？李医生引进最新设备治疗下肢疼痛！

（本報記者黃梅子）步入中年，不少人會發現膝關節靈活不比從前，患有膝關節炎（Osteoarthritis of the knee）的風險也隨著年紀大了而提高。膝關節炎由軟骨及其周圍細胞損壞而引發，屬於相當常見的人體老化疾病之一。膝關節炎病發是由關節細胞損壞程度和修復程



度失去平衡而導致，癥狀包括關節疼痛、僵硬和功能減弱。情況嚴重時，還需要手術治療。

還有一部分患者下肢疼痛是Lateral Patellar Compression Syndrome 髌骨外側壓縮綜合癥。另有些患者是因為頸椎腰椎或坐骨神經引起的下肢疼痛。還有些患者是車禍後遺癥，有些人在車禍過去幾年以後才感覺到身體各種疼痛。

總之，不管您是哪種原因引起的下肢疼，都要引起重視，積極做康復治療，不管是膝關節炎還是車禍後遺癥，康復治療總是比動手術更保險。康復治療一定要在醫生的指導下進行，否則有可能使得病情惡化。Texas Spinal Care的李醫生引進最新的多功能下肢牽引治療儀，幫您減輕疼痛，快速恢復健康！其組成包括固定裝置，放鬆裝置，牽張裝置，能刺激雙腿內側肌群及穴位，可通經活絡，緩解肌肉攣縮，激活運動神經元，恢復下肢運動功能。李醫生還有儀器測試足底，電腦掃描足部定做康復

鞋墊，能很大程度地緩解下肢疼痛以及行走困難。

我們首先來看一看膝關節炎的病因，常居潮濕、寒冷環境的人多有癥狀，與溫度低，引起血運障礙有關。第二是體重因素，肥胖和粗壯體型的人中發病率較高。第三是年齡因素，從中年到老年，隨年齡增長，常發生關節軟骨退化性變，關節多年積累性勞損是重要因素。第四，營養不良也有可能致病，關節軟骨內沒有血管，其營養依靠從關節液中吸取。軟骨的修復是靠外層的軟骨細胞分裂繁殖和軟骨細胞分泌基質來完成的，由於營養和氧供應不足，影響到軟骨細胞的增殖時，就會導致軟骨基質減少，軟骨新生不足而變軟弱，極易在負重部位發生磨損。

髌股關節綜合征占到了所有運動相關的膝關節問題的25—40%，在膝關節功能障礙與運動損傷中十分常見。髌股疼痛綜合征風險最大的人群是跑步者，騎自行車者，籃球運動員以及相關跑跳

較多的愛好者到運動員，當然主要還是動作模式問題與過度不正確使用所引起，病癥發作可能是由於慢性損傷或者單次急性損傷直接引起，癥狀包括膝關節彌漫性疼痛和局部膝下疼痛。髌骨周圍和下方、膝蓋前部、膝蓋骨的內側邊緣經常有壓痛，髌骨周圍後方發生持續的鈍疼疼痛，運動後有時會出現腫脹。在上下山坡、上下樓梯、久坐起身時，髌股關節位置疼痛往往更嚴重。膝蓋彎曲時可能伴隨發出嗚嗚聲「關節噪音」，髌股關節綜合癥往往伴隨著大腿肌肉「股四頭肌」的肌張力異常，髌骨周圍的圍圈性疼痛範圍，久坐後癥狀加劇，無力疼痛伴有膝關節屈曲減少。

髌骨與股骨組成髌股關節，髌骨關節和我們的髌股關節共組成了我們身體上著名的——膝關節，而我們的髌股關節形成在髌骨和股骨遠端之間，可謂是在夾縫中成長。治療中最重要的第一步是避免使問題惡化的活動，並且及時休息，光讓「疼」而不去治療的人是打

算坐輪椅過下半生？我們的髌骨本身沒有血液和淋巴液供應，所以一旦損傷恢復會非常的緩慢，停止進一步的損害是十分必要的。李醫生治療下肢疼痛，先用電腦掃描儀掃描足部，幫您定製復健矯正鞋墊，能極大地緩解走路時的疼痛，然後再用下肢牽引治療儀來復健治療，配合使用醫用去痛風濕乳液和營養素，是目前治療下肢疼痛的最佳治療組合。

李醫生還專精車禍後的復健，車禍後PI與PIP都收。請打電話給李醫生免費諮詢。中文請與queen陳聯繫。

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僑界15個社團代表，國父逝世紀念日向國父銅像獻花後合影。



本報記者秦鴻鈞攝影

由李迎霞會長（左三）率領「華僑救國聯合總會美南分會」成員，與僑教中心陳奕芳主任（中）、黃依莉副主任（右三）等人在植樹儀式上合影。

## 三民主義大同盟紀念 國父逝世 上周六舉辦一年一度植樹節活動



「華僑協會」黃泰生（右）、「華人福利會」王秀姿（左）向國父銅像獻花、致敬。



徐明代表「救國團友會」向國父銅像獻花、致敬。



（左起）江麗君、董元慶、徐明、陳奕芳主任、李迎霞、黃依莉副主任合影於植樹儀式上。



僑教中心陳奕芳主任在獻花儀式上致詞。



中華公所兩位主席（左起）李迎霞、黃以法向國父銅像獻花、致敬。



「三民主義統一中國大同盟」會長黃以法在儀式上致詞。



江麗君代表「安良工商會」「世界廣東同鄉會」向國父銅像獻花、致敬。



（左起）中華公所主席李迎霞、黃以法、僑教中心主任陳奕芳、副主任黃依莉合影於植樹儀式上。