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Tanks and bodies mark path of Russian retreat near Kyiv

DMYTRIVKA, Ukraine, April 1 (Reuters) - Ukraine recaptured more territory around Kyiv from Russian soldiers who left shattered villages and their own abandoned tanks as they moved away from the capital, while a disputed cross-border strike in Russia complicated peace talks on Friday.

In the hamlet of Dmytrivka to the west of the capital, smoke was still rising from the wrecks of tanks and the bodies of at least eight Russian soldiers lay in the streets, Reuters correspondents saw. [read more](#)

“From one side we were hearing the tanks shooting at us, and from the area of Bucha was a massive mortar shelling,” said resident Leonid Vereshchagin, a business executive, referring to a town to the north.

Ukrainian forces went on to take back Bucha, its mayor said on Friday in a video that appeared to be filmed outside the town hall. The advances followed several days of Ukrainian gains around Kyiv and in the north.

In southwest Ukraine, three rockets hit a residential district in the region of Odesa, causing casualties, its governor Maksym Marchenko said, without specifying how many. Russia denies targeting civilians.

Marchenko said the missiles were fired from an Iskander missile system in Crimea, the southern Ukrainian peninsula annexed by Russia in 2014.

‘CONSTANT EXPLOSIONS’

President Vladimir Putin sent troops on Feb. 24 for what he calls a “special operation” to demilitarise Ukraine. The West calls it an unprovoked war of aggression that has killed thousands and uprooted a quarter of Ukraine’s population.

Moscow said Ukrainian helicopters struck a fuel depot in the Russian border city of Belgorod, a logistics hub for its war effort, causing a huge fire. Ukraine denied responsibility for the incident, the first of its kind in the five-week-old war.

Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov said the incident could jeopardise Ukrainian-Russian peace talks, which resumed on Friday by video link. Russia will strengthen its western borders so it won't "cross anyone's mind to attack," Peskov said later. [read more](#)

Hours after the blaze began at the oil depot,



an eyewitness reached by telephone in Belgorod, who asked not to be identified, said aircraft were flying overhead and there were continuous explosions from the direction of the border.

“Something is happening. There are planes and constant explosions in the distance.”

Security camera footage, from a location verified by Reuters, showed a flash from what appeared to be a missile fired from low altitude in the sky, followed by an explosion on the ground. [read more](#)

Ukraine's top security official said Russia's accusations were not correct. Ukraine's defence ministry earlier had declined to confirm or deny involvement.

A local resident speaks to a service member of pro-Russian troops outside a damaged apartment building in Mariupol
A view shows a fuel depot on fire in Belgorod
A still image shows a fuel depot on fire in Belgoro

“Ukraine is currently conducting a defensive operation against Russian aggression on the territory of Ukraine, and this does not mean that Ukraine is responsible for every catastrophe on Russia’s territory,” said ministry spokesperson Oleksandr Motuzyanyk.

A Russian threat to cut off gas supplies to Europe unless buyers paid with roubles by Friday was averted for now, with Moscow saying it would not halt supplies until new payments are due later in April. [read more](#)

EVACUATION THWARTED

Russia says the southeastern region of Donbas, where it has backed separatists since 2014, is now the focus of its war efforts. The besieged and bombarded Azov Sea port city of Mariupol has been its main target there.

Conditions on Friday made it impossible to go ahead with a plan to evacuate civilians from Mariupol, where tens of thousands are trapped with scant water or food, the International Committee of the Red Cross said.

U.N. aid chief Martin Griffiths will travel to Moscow on Sunday and then to Kyiv as the United Nations pursues a humanitarian ceasefire in Ukraine, U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres told reporters.

A total of 6,266 people were evacuated from Ukrainian cities through humanitarian corridors on Friday, said Kyrylo Tymoshenko, deputy head of

the Ukrainian president's office.

After failing to capture a single major city, Russia has painted its draw-down of forces near Kyiv as a goodwill gesture in peace talks. The negotiations led to a prisoner exchange on Friday, Tymoshenko said, with the release of 86 Ukrainian troops.

Tymoshenko did not say how many Russian soldiers were released.

Ukraine and its allies say Russian forces have been forced to regroup after suffering heavy losses due to determined Ukrainian resistance.

Regional governors in Kyiv and Chernihiv said Russians were pulling out of areas in both those provinces, some heading back across borders to Belarus and Russia.

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WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

04/01/2022



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The Winston Churchill Of Singapore Prime Minister Lee

Singapore Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong met with U.S. President Biden to discuss Indo-Pacific security, the Ukraine war and investments between the countries at the White House on Tuesday.

In a statement, President Biden said that all nations, regardless of their size or population, are equal in their rights on the world stage.

Prime Minister Lee also pointed out that, "the U. S. has played an important and

constructive role in the Asia-Pacific region for more than 80 years and Singapore has consistently supported a strong U.S. presence in the region through our words and actions."

I have visited Singapore several times. Most recently, we attended the World Chinese Business Conference there in 1991. The reception was hosted by the President of Singapore in the presidential palace in the hot summertime. All the attendees were Chinese.



Since Singapore became an independent nation, most of the local residents are descendants of Chinese from Guangdong Fujian province in China. They worked hard and created the miracle of Singapore. Lee Kuan Yew, the founding father of the nation, ruled the

island with democracy exclusively. He maintained good relations with mainland China and Taiwan at the same time and tried to promote cross-strait peace and negotiation. His son, a current premier under Minister Lee, inherited his father's legacy. We have listened to his

speeches many times in Mandarin and he quoted many ancient Chinese classics. He is a politician and loves Chinese culture. He is also very intelligent and seeks survival and shared development and progress among the major powers.

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Editor's Choice



A Ukrainian serviceman hugs his mother Larysa Kolesnyk, 82, after she was evacuated from Irpin town on the outskirts of Kyiv, Ukraine, March 30. REUTERS/Zohra Bensemra



Local residents sit on a bench near a destroyed apartment building in the besieged southern port city of Mariupol, Ukraine, March 25. REUTERS/Alexander Ermochenko



A car drives over migrating crabs marching from the forest across the road and down to the bay to spawn in the sea, around the Bay of Pigs, in Playa Larga, Cuba, March 24. REUTERS/Stringer



A man standing on a scooter scans a QR code to buy food from a vendor behind barricades of a sealed-off area during a lockdown to contain a COVID outbreak in Shanghai, China, March 30. REUTERS/Aly Song



French artist and climber Antoine Le Menestrel performs his "L'Aimant" show on the facades of buildings in central Sofia, Bulgaria, March 30. REUTERS/Spasiyana Sergieva



Local resident Valentina Demura, 70, reacts next to the building where her apartment was destroyed, in the besieged southern port city of Mariupol, Ukraine, March 27. REUTERS/Alexander Ermochenko

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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 redlines, 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. Cammakers such as General Motors, Ford, and Volkswagen ceased production in Russia and stopped exporting parts and vehicles; Russian cammaker 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.

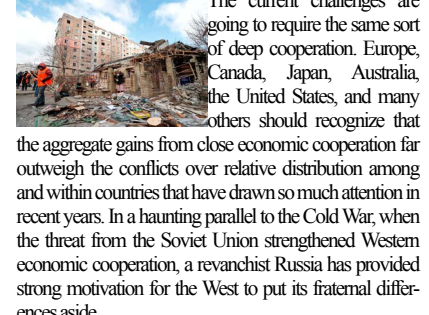
While the measures have not been enough to persuade Putin to cease his offensive in Ukraine, Western countries have shown in the crisis an extraordinary capacity to shake off decades of economic policy lethargy. This may show the way toward a future economic order: not a U.S.-led system with others often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

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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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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

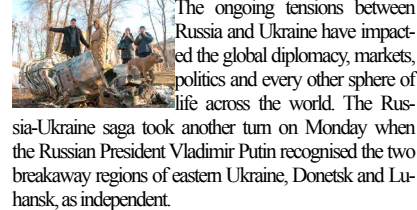


The line outside a branch of the Russian state-owned bank Sberbank in Prague as people moved to withdraw their savings and close their accounts. (Photograph/Michal Cizek / AFP via Getty Images)

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)

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(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 Kamakshya 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

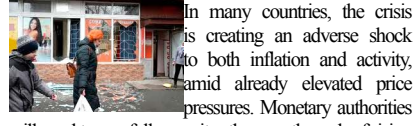
Related
The Ukraine-Russian Conflict Will Have A Severe Im-

act 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

COMMUNITY

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

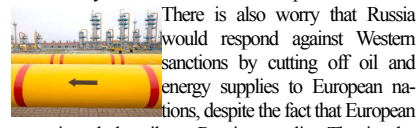


Russian tanks roll toward Kiev. (Photo/Mstislav Chernov/AP)

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.

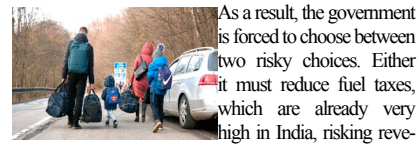
Over the last few days, the conflict has seriously impacted maritime trade and global supply chains, and an exponential rise in key commodity prices has been noted, including agricultural commodities such as wheat, corn, sunflower oil, and so on, as well as industrial metals such as nickel, palladium, 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 been stalled along 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)



北美票房開紅盤 《媽的多重宇宙》打敗眾多強片



2022年最受矚目的電影之一《媽的多重宇宙》先在美國西南偏南影展(SXSW)全球首映贏得口碑，25日在紐約、洛杉磯、舊金山總共三地搶先上映，首週末開了十個廳就獲得超過50萬美金的票房，平均單廳51,000美金，坐擁2022年全美單廳票房冠軍，也是疫情以來繼《蜘蛛人：無家日》之後最好的上座率，2021年《蜘蛛人：無家日》平均單廳票房成績不超過6萬美金，並且還有首映日2億6千萬歷史紀錄的票房加持，《媽的多重宇宙》接下來會持續在全美各地加開播映，也讓人期待再創新高；女主角楊紫瓊也因突破的演技大受讚美，許多評論紛紛表示她的表演值得拿下奧斯卡小金人，這位功夫皇后最近也如火如荼宣傳這部演藝生涯另一巔峰代表作。

2001年3月26日《臥虎藏龍》在奧斯卡頒獎典禮大放異彩成為華人之光，楊紫瓊日

前也在社群曬出當年的照片勾起大家滿滿的回憶，趣味的是，她在新片《媽的多重宇宙》穿梭各個宇宙索取對抗大魔王的技能時，其中一個角色正是扮演「俞秀蓮」，服裝組還特別找來相似的戲服；楊紫瓊當年拍攝《臥虎藏龍》弄傷韌帶，手術後繼續帶支架上陣相當敬業，在與李慕白（周潤發飾演）最後的告別，她的真誠流露讓李安不得不先暫停，哭了15分鐘：「我知道那是真的眼淚。」楊紫瓊一路從選美冠軍到世界第一的功夫女星，年輕時，也曾因踏入婚姻而息影，最終選擇不當豪門太太復出拍戲，並且告別過幾段不適合的戀情，現在與支持她事業的前法拉利總裁陶德(Jean Todt)愛情長跑18年，事業心重的她，也因為人生的決定，突破武術這個男人的天下，「打」響國際；但這一切得來不易，她放下千金小姐的身分

加入洪家班接受刻苦的訓練，拍戲拍到好幾次差點送命，連香港保險都不願意賣保單給她，由於常因工作受傷，楊紫瓊近日接受外媒採訪時，分享自己會念六字大明咒「唵嘛呢叭咪吽」祈求保佑平安，並在做任何事之前跟自己對話：「請原諒我，對不起，謝謝，我愛妳」。

但從完美又優雅的武打巨星變身成普通的「歐巴桑」對楊紫瓊也是不小的考驗，扮醜是其次，如何隱藏女王氣場丟掉功夫底子才是多年來累積的豐富經驗，「丹丹導演」丹尼爾關(Dan Kwan)和丹尼爾舒奈特(Daniel Scheinert)一直不斷提醒她：「不要打得太好！」一下子要變成功夫女巨星，一下子要變成市井小民，隨後還要帶著迷茫眼神展露專業的身手，楊紫瓊從眼神、表情、肢體等成功塑造出戲中的「小蓮」。《媽的多重宇宙》在演員們精湛

的表演之下，有豐富又多層次的劇情，在IMDb有8.8分的好評，爛番茄也掛出品質保證，不只有97%新鮮度，觀眾分數最高達到98%，IGN也給出10分滿分，海外觀影過的觀眾們大讚：「毫無尿點」、「二刷也不夠」。

劇情介紹：55歲的美國華裔移民秀蓮(楊紫瓊飾)家庭事業兩崩潰。在老爸爸(吳漢章飾)生日大壽這天，除了要阻止女兒(史蒂芬妮許)暴走出櫃、替無用丈夫(關繼威)擦屁股，還得去稅務局向古板大嬸(潔米李寇帝絲)解釋不太妙的稅務問題。甫踏進大樓電梯，軟爛丈夫竟搖身一變演起駭客任務，聲稱自己是另一個宇宙的版本，而秀蓮也是千萬宇宙裡的其中一個。還來不及理解，邪惡勢力已在多元宇宙中蔓延，世界即將毀滅，只有在這它媽的宇宙裡，一無是處的秀蓮才能拯救世界...

禁止共享帳號！ Netflix 每年多賺16億美金



在禁止共享帳號之下，Netflix 每年有望增加十六億美金的進帳。

Netflix 日前宣佈，未來可能只會允許住在同一個屋簷下的用戶共享帳號，如果沒有住在一起的話，則必須額外付費才能共享帳號，並打算在智利、哥斯大黎加跟秘魯這三個拉丁美洲國家先行測試這項方案。

按照這項全新收費方案，每位訂戶最多能新增兩名額外共享帳號，而在原本的單月費用之外，每位額外共享帳號則必須每個月多繳兩到三美金。根據綜藝報指出，如果這項方案在全球廣大實施的話，Netflix 則有望每年多賺進十六億美金。

Netflix 在 2023 年的預估年度營收為三百八十八億美金，而華爾街分析公司 Cowen & Co. 表示，這筆額外進帳將為其年度營收帶來 4%

的成長，不僅有將近一半的非付費用戶會轉為付費用戶，其中更有一半人會選擇另外註冊自己的獨立帳號。

Cowen & Co. 調查了兩千五百名美國消費者，並發現在一億一千六百萬名美國 Netflix 訂戶中，約 10% 都有在共享帳號，但並未額外付費。不過其中有部份人應該都是來自同一個家庭的成員或室友，因此符合 Netflix 的規範。

然而另一間分析公司 Benchmark Co. 則反對這種看法，非但不認為這會對營收帶來多大的幫助，反而會對 Netflix 的用戶成長帶來負面影響。考慮到 Netflix 的用戶成長速度近來已逐漸趨緩，甚至還積極轉往電玩領域發展，也難怪他們如今會選擇向共享帳號動刀，好藉此增加收入來源。

爆破之王麥可貝： 《劫命救護》都是真的炸

「爆破之王」麥可貝透露，新片《劫命救護》的動作場面幾乎都沒用上電腦特效。

自 1995 年執導處女作《絕地戰警》以來，導演麥可貝一向都是以 MV 式運鏡、快速剪輯和爆破場面而聞名。他還會宣稱自己擁有電影爆破場面的獨門配方，「就像在做凱撒沙拉一樣。」

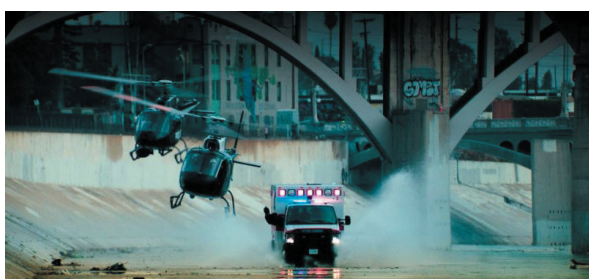
而在《007 惡魔四伏》以等同近七十噸的 TNT 炸藥，創下史上最大電影爆破場面的金氏世界紀錄之後，麥可貝也曾心有不甘地跳出來反駁，宣稱這項紀錄其實應該頒給《珍珠港》才對。

身為爆破之王，麥可貝在新片《劫命救護》中又再次搬出自己的拿手絕活了。他向法國媒體 Les Cinemas Pathe Gaumont 解釋道：「片中那些爆炸場面和汽車翻滾畫面，那全都是真的。那都是真實的汽車零件。」

「這看起來非常危險，而如果你不知道自己在幹嘛的話，實際上也可能非常危險。」

其中大部份都是真實特技，片中很少用到藍幕攝影，沒有什麼電腦特效。片中有部份電腦特效做得很爛，我對一些鏡頭感到很不滿意，好嗎？」

「我們在片中用上了一台真的救護車，而當你在車裡撞來撞去，在街上極速狂飆、轉過街角時，你很難在車裡塞進整個劇組。我們把救護車裝到木架上，隨時都有可能



會解體，也在棚內把另一台救護車裝到搖座上。」

「我們有時候會把同一場戲分成三次拍，現場、木架，或是實際救護車的後車廂，好拍下各種鏡頭，並捕捉光線照在演員身上的感覺。因為棚內未必能拍得很寫實，你會比較喜歡讓真實陽光灑落在他們身上。而這些鏡頭全都得在白天拍攝，並在三小時內拍完。」

巴掌效應？奧斯卡收視率成長56%

威爾史密斯甩在克里斯洛克臉上的這一巴掌，竟打出了奧斯卡頒獎典禮的收視新高。

在日前的奧斯卡頒獎典禮上，因為克里斯洛克在台上取笑妻子潔達蘋姬史密斯的光頭造型，孰不知她其實是罹患了脫髮症，讓威爾史密斯怒不可遏地衝上台甩了他一巴掌，甚至還警告克里斯洛克再也不要拿妻子來開玩笑。

但無論如何，威爾史密斯的這

記巴掌都在奧斯卡歷史上留下了難忘的一幕，甚至還炒熱了奧斯卡頒獎典禮的收視率。根據綜藝報指出，今年奧斯卡的收視率竟然比前一年提升了 56%，總共吸引了一千五百三十六萬人觀賞。

受疫情影響之下，2021 年奧斯卡頒獎典禮曾延到了 4 月底舉辦，再加上許多大片都紛紛延後檔期，因此收視率創下了歷史新低，只有一千四十萬人願意打開

電視觀賞，而在十八歲至四十九歲的觀眾族群中，收視率也只有難堪的 2.2%。

相較之下，2020 年奧斯卡頒獎典禮則吸引了兩千三百六十萬人觀賞，而 2019 年奧斯卡頒獎典禮更吸引了兩千九百六十萬人觀賞。雖然本屆奧斯卡仍比不上疫情之前的盛況，但威爾史密斯的這場巴掌風波，的確為頒獎典禮帶來了不少意料之外的話題。



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

由蘇哲賢執導，陳嘉樺Ella、耿樂領銜主演，陳以文、黃靜怡（小薰）、夏侯雲姍、藍皓東、林暉闵、李丞展、李日詹、詹牧、劉育仁主演的現實青春電影《野夏天》正在熱映，影片憑借對青春的真實刻畫和對真相定義的二次解構，自上映後熱度持續發酵，拿下不俗口碑，收獲了網友“自來水式”推薦。

高度還原現實青春 真實普通卻感染力無窮

影片通過細緻描寫青春的雙面性，展現出既有熱血拼搏又有成長逆境的真實青春，通過還原生活中追夢路上的種種阻礙，讓影片關於青春的表達不淺嘗輒止於義無反顧，更多的則是對於現實的束手無策。在諸多評分平台中可以看到，觀眾們給出了超出預期、不是想象中的青春片等評價，更有觀眾直言“這才是我想看的青春電影”。

“07年的時候我剛好高中，影片呈現的青春質感一下把我拉入回憶之中，比起現在的太多青春片來說更像我經歷的青春，主角團沒有一路開挂取得勝利，而是和大部分普通人一樣，努力過後發現還是贏不過現實，這一點非常打動我。”一名觀眾在觀影結束後評價道。關於真實這一點，導演也曾表示：“因為我原來拍紀錄片，還是想多展現一點真正的生活。”

重新解構真相定義 影片內核引發網友討論

除了對青春的真實刻畫外，影片的內核也同樣打動觀眾。“真相只有一個”似乎是大部分人的思維定式，可影片卻巧妙打破這一觀念，通過記者吳又立（陳嘉樺 飾）的講述，對那年夏天發生的故事真相進行了多角度還原，充分展現了吳又立、教練高繼書（耿樂 飾）和事件其他參與者眼中不同的真相。“真相是以複數存在的”這一影片內核引發觀眾深深思考。

“如果換做是我，我也會像吳又立一樣做，因為我只相信看到的真相”、“吳又立的動機我不認同，作為成年人應該要為其他人的青春負責任”，許多觀眾在觀影結束後，對影片中角色吳又立和真相的定義提出了不同見解，使得影片熱度持續上漲。更有部分觀眾表示：“值得深思，一定會二刷再好好想一下關於人生真相這道題的解。”

《野夏天》映後熱度口碑雙飆升 陳嘉樺角色引深思



電影《巨獸來襲3》3月29日上線

由苗金光執導，苗金倉編劇，龍德、曹雷等主演的怪獸題材網絡電影《巨獸來襲3》3月29日在騰訊視頻全網獨播，影片講述了一行人在海島上遭遇恐龍、鱷魚等野獸的襲擊，在生死逃亡中逐漸揭開荒島秘密的故事。

猙獰巨獸嗜殺成性 獸口逃生奪命狂奔

深海荒島驚現一枚巨型腳印，守島人蘇老哥聲稱遭遇恐龍潛伏襲擊，史前巨獸大復活的消息驚動媒體和生物學家聞訊而至。媒體不經考證就想發布恐龍復活消息的舉動遭到生物學家幾番阻撓，爭執不斷的雙方都沒有注意到，獵手和獵物的身份悄然互換，他們展開調查的恐龍早已磨爪以待，等待時機將他們吞食入腹。

相比前兩部電影，影片作為「巨獸來襲」系列的終章力作，除了有更加刺激的冒險故事，還升級了更加震撼的視覺畫面，以CG特效真實再現史前巨獸，締造恐龍新世界。片中極具侵略性的霸王龍威風凜凜，狡詐敏捷的迅猛龍怒吼發威，向四散逃竄的人群一遍遍發起挑釁和攻擊。這顆藍色星球上不同階段的統治者之間廝殺競速，人類與恐龍的生死之爭趨於白熱化。曾經的地球霸王張開血盆大口緊追在後，狂躁的巨蟒巨鱷兩員猛將又加入到混戰中來，三方角力的超強震撼動作戲讓人身臨其境不寒而栗。這場充滿血腥與野性的對決，誰才會是最終的勝利者？

巨獸狂瀾窺見人性 冰冷災難更顯溫暖

電影《巨獸來襲3》再次打開了那扇恐龍公園的大門，掀起一場披露人性的巨獸狂瀾。作為一部想象力爆棚，特效逼真的拉風大片，影片賦予了人物鮮明的個性，情節發展張弛有度，於冰冷災難中注入人性溫度，對人性進行深刻剖析。

孤身守護小島的蘇老哥沒有被天價買島費所誘惑，對小島有著純粹炙熱的情感，而開發商設下引發島上秩序混亂的逆天陰謀，不擇手段地獲得開發權，最終引發了一場劫難。影片透過守島人對環境的珍視呼籲人類尊重敬畏大自然，譴責人性中貪得無厭的陰暗面。荒島之上，巨獸的腳印深陷，但將這個寧靜小島傷害至深的，卻是人類的貪婪自私所留下的「腳印」。

《巨獸來襲3》由湖北泰萊影視文化傳媒有限公司、武漢納萊影視文化傳媒有限公司出品，北京奧創世紀網絡影視發行有限公司獨家發行。



《玉面桃花總相逢》定檔4月1日！ 胡嬌許清嘉上演“男文女武”式愛情

男文女武，上演錯位愛情故事，歡喜冤家，譜寫另類婚後樂章。由張含韻、佟夢實領銜主演，陳奕龍、曾一萱、王若麟、盛惠子、孔語浩、石潔茹主演的大力少女嬌蠻追愛記《玉面桃花總相逢》正式定檔，將於4月1日在湖南衛視、芒果TV同步播出。該劇講述了“胭脂虎”胡嬌（張含韻飾）與“玉面狐”許清嘉（佟夢實飾）因一紙婚約歡喜結緣，夫妻攜手共闢官場江湖的故事。

“只要是不做人，咱們通通都要跟他們鬥爭到底”。張含韻飾演的胡嬌，名字含“嬌”但性格不嬌，因從小在胡家豬肉鋪幫忙，胡嬌擁有高於一般男兒的膽識與見識。胡嬌本想安心經營自家的豬肉鋪，卻因為和許清嘉的一紙婚約，開啓了不一樣的人生，後面更是通過自己的努力在商界闖出了一片天地。據悉，張含韻首次嘗試“虎妻”的人設，此前她參與的項目均是溫柔知性的女性角色，

不知道在本劇中她又會帶來哪些不同于以往的精彩演繹？

與張含韻飾演的“虎妻”不同，佟夢實飾演的是肩不能抗手不能提的文弱書生許清嘉。“做官，就是要為天地立心，為生民立命”，一心以天下百姓的幸福為己任的許清嘉，經過幾年的寒窗苦讀終於高中榜眼。他立志做一名好官，卻因為父親留下的“萬民傘”身陷“殺局”之中，最後在胡嬌和一眾好友的幫助之下完成了“為國為民”的抱負。佟夢實在劇中第一次以“妻管嚴”的形象出現，與張含韻的首次合作也十分令人期待！

《玉面桃花總相逢》今日發布的“家國情懷”版預告，將鏡頭對準市井煙火下的胡家人，武力高強的胡嬌遇上唯有讀書高的許清嘉，看似最不相配的兩人，卻因緣際會之下結為夫妻。在短短的一分多鐘裏，看到的不僅僅是身份的反差，還有人物角色帶來的驚喜感。明明是不通文墨的

嬌蠻女，卻能說出“建功立業”的豪言；看起來軟弱可欺的書生，在強權之下也能鐵骨铮铮；冷面縣尉高正一見女子就臉紅；外表美麗柔弱的玉娘其實是個攢錢小能手……

該劇在演繹古代小夫妻暖心日常的同時，也向觀眾展示了婚姻的相處之道，打破“男強女弱”的通俗定義，通過嬌蠻女和榜眼郎，“虎妻”與“貓夫”不同身份角色的錯位，刻畫胡嬌和許清嘉之間養成式的愛情模式。“青椒”夫婦的愛情成長線，也是對古代男女婚俗中“門當戶對”概念的一次創新，所謂的“男強女弱”也可以是勢均力敵，一武一文，相輔相成的胡嬌和許清嘉又將如何展現不一樣的古代婚姻圖景？

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3月复工， 50%的健身房 可能会被淘汰……



我叫陈蕴，是上海一家健身培训公司的创始人。年后一个月我都在泰国，本来两个星期前就该回去了，但那时候是疫情最敏感的时期，我又是武汉户口，听说湖北人有很多“特殊待遇”，所以就一直没有回去。

这期间，我一直在跟我的合作伙伴们保持联系，有一个设备商跟我说，有一家健身房买了他们一百万的设备，本来准备2月份开业的，现在黄了。

可以说，很多健身房现在非常痛苦。首先，房租是最大的压力，其次，员工的工资和社保也是一笔很大的支出。同时，它的设备开销和装修开销也很大。假设3月份能复工，可能50%的健身房会被淘汰，如果4月份才能复工，60%-70%的健身房都扛不过这一关。

往年三四月份是健身房的旺季，刚过完春节大家手上有点闲钱，可能也吃胖了，就觉得应该去锻炼，至少他会先办张卡，买个心理安慰。至于他能坚持多长时间，那是另外一回事。可能第一个月锻炼十次，第二个月锻炼五次，第三个月一两次，后面就没有了。或者说买了100节私教课，只上了50节，另外50节其实就是预付款。这部分预付款或者说红利，可以为健身房垫付一月份或者二月份的亏空，甚至可以往后顺延扛到七月份淡季。

大部分健身房都是依靠现金流活着，开新店用流量来养老店。如果不算顾客的预付款，健康利润率不到一个点。如果没有现金流，那么没有任何一家健身房可以扛过三个月。利润就更不用说了，停一个月基本上一年就白干了。

就算房租可以减免一部分，或者分期交付，员工的社保和底薪也得照发。我们公司一百人，上海的社保将近1800元一个人，教练底薪二千元，后勤人员还不止，一个设计或财务怎么也得七八千，好一点的可能更贵。你说哪个健身房扛得住？

如果没有非常雄厚的实力，你也没有资格跟房东谈房租减免，那就注定被淘汰。很多健身房老板跟我诉苦，有的扛不住了找我借钱，我说我个人借不了多少钱，他说借个生活费，三五千就可以了。你说到这个地步了，他怎么扛？肯定是要关门的，而且拖得越久，死得越惨。这是很现实的。

相对来说，健身工作室的处境还好一点，毕竟面积小，固定成本没有那么大。而且工作室大多是用情感管理，教练跟老板关系比较好，工资相对比较协商。但在健身房，这些人可能跟老板的感情没有这么深，沟通的余地就比较小。你说我现在能不能不给你交社保？我觉得大部分员工应该不会同意。

我有一个学员在银川开了一家健身工作室，规模不大，面积170平方米，手下有3名员工。他原本计划今年上半年把旁边店面租下来扩大经营，再招募2-3名教练。疫情的到来把一切都打乱了，整个2月份工作室完

全没有流水，他也没有收入。他估计，上半年工作室至少会减少10-15万的现金流，扩大经营的事情也得无限期推迟。可是这样下去，教练和会员的增加会使得场地拥挤，导致客户体验感下降，已经有会员跟他表达过类似的想法了。

虽然工作室的账上还有足够的钱把今年的房租交了，把员工的工资发了，但是只出不进也是很大的问题。他最担心的就是疫情时间越长，会员回归训练的积极性就会越差，到时候消化课程也是问题。而且时间拖得越长，越担心军心不稳，毕竟教练出来是要挣钱的，所以他最近一方面要安抚会员，一方面也要安抚教练，怕他们离开。

我进入这个行业也是个偶然，在这之前我都没去过健身房。

2006年，我从华中科技大学毕业，管理和英语双学位，理论上应该去办公室里做白领。可是我大四那年去政府部门实习过，特别不喜欢那样的工作。于是我就跟我妈说，我不想做朝九晚五，第一天就知道最后一天多少收入的工作。

一开始，我想开一家街舞学校。我父亲是运动员，所以我从小就喜欢打篮球、跳街舞，跳了12年，大学四年都靠教别人跳街舞赚学费和生活费。《这！就是街舞》第一季冠军韩宇，当年和我一起，跟着同一位老师学跳舞，他就站在我后面。

可是我妈非常严肃地拒绝了这个提议，她觉得这不是一个正经的工作，那个年代的观念跟现在不太一样。正好我有个发小在北京做健身教练，一个月收入5000-7000。十四年前，当时我妈月收入才1000，我爸1200。我一听健身教练赚那么多钱，就决定入行了。

发小说，当健身教练需要先考一个证书，我就拎着箱子到北京参加培训。刚开始我特别不自信，因为我个子很小，不到一米七，虽然喜欢运动，但不是那种健美型的，就是一个跳街舞的，60多公斤的小瘦子。一上课，身边都是退伍军人，练得很壮，肌肉块很大的人。

培训大概是七天时间，第一天老师说，你们每天晚上回去看三个小时书，因为是零基础培训，要背很多肌肉、解剖和生理知识。第二天老师上

课就提问，比如说昨天我们讲了胸大肌，大家说一下胸大肌起点和支点长在哪，可以做什么人体动作之类的。那些看上去很壮的人站起来一问三不知。

三天之后，我就发现这个行业好像真正用脑子的人不多，我想如果我认真一点，在这个行业里面奋斗十年，每个月考一张证书，十年之后我应该远远超过在教室里面的这些人，在这个行业里面会有我一席之地。

现在我做14年，参加过两百多个培训，有150张资格证书，在全国范围内也算是证书非常多的从业者了。

我大概在一线干了五年，期间跳槽了四次，换了不同的俱乐部，因为每一次我在一家俱乐部工作一年左右，就会成为这家俱乐部的销冠。第四次跳槽，我被挖到一家小型的健身房做总监。当时我就想，什么时候能在上海买套房，如果打工可能这辈子也没什么机会，所以就开始尝试创业。我跟老板说，我可不可以保证业绩的同时，给内部人做一些培训。

老板说只要你保证业绩，干什么都行。所以我就开始尝试在打工的同时，拿老板的资源去赚钱。当时我在业内已经有一些知名度了，考过70多张证书，每一张证书都花了五六千块钱，也有了“考证小王子”之类的标签。

我在社交媒体上发消息说我要开始做培训，一个月讲两天课，问大家愿不愿意来听。当时我手下有三十多名员工，我会建议大家来，因为两天只收300块钱，非常便宜。如果外边的人想听的话，600块。

因为很多人来听，所以我每个月讲两天课的收入就有一万五到两万，再加上在俱乐部打工，七八年前我的月收入就有三万五左右，对一个教练来说已经很好了。

就这样，我大概用了一年的时间去打磨我自己的知识体系。2012年，我凑了12万块钱，开了我的第一家私教工作室。现在全国可能有四万家私教工作室，我应该是第一家。

刚入行的时候，我听说全国有两万名健身教练，现在据说这个数字涨到了五十万。十几年的时间，这五十万人哪来的？本来他应该去剪头发、修理汽车、做厨师……当发现健身教

练比其它工作要赚钱，他就会选择做健身教练。这些人就是这样进来的。

相对来说，健身行业是一个新兴行业，一开始会出现需求大于供给的状态。从两万到二十万是极速增加的过程，教练的水平参差不齐。任何行业都存在这种现象，你去考驾照说不定也会遇到一个很糟糕的教官，脾气很大，经常骂你。

但当市场上存在四十万教练的时候，当行业越来越成熟、信息越来越对称、消费者越来越有能力判断的时候，自然会淘汰掉一些低于平均水平的。好比我吃过一家好吃的餐厅之后，就不会再去难吃的餐厅。但是难吃的餐厅还会有客户？有，可能一些游客不知道，看着装修门面好看就进来了。

很多人选择健身教练时会觉得，身材好就可以，这在一定程度上代表了这个人很自律，但是不代表他会教、他非常耐心、他的训练方法就一定适合你。去年有人问我，人工智能出现以后会不会影响健身教练，我说当然会影响，人工智能可以影响所有行业——如果你的水平低于行业平均水平的话。但如果我是李佳琦，我管你什么机器卖口红都卖不过我。

所以说，疫情对每个行业都是洗牌。健身行业可能本身也面临困境，疫情则是一个加速器。

刚发生疫情的时候，所有的教练都说，真爽，我们终于可以多休息几天了。当休息时间越来越长，他们也面临着要损失几个月收入的困境。

我的一名教练学员最近做过几次线上直播，但他觉得效果没有想象中好。他年前刚买了房子，现在每个月都要还房贷，虽然有一些存款，但在没有收入的情况下，两个月是他能坚持的极限。好在他和客户之间维护得不错，听说他们已经和他说好，疫情结束之后去健身房报到并且续费。另一个学员，本来计划2月3号回深圳开工，因为疫情，这一个月一直待在家里，完全没有收入，他只能把股市里面的钱拿出来用。

听说还有健身教练转行送外卖、开网店，甚至通过直播课、减脂营来挣钱的。我认为这都是逼不得已的选择，他们现在是在求生存。有一些私教课本来卖四五百，在线上可能卖二十块、三十块，总比没有收入好，在家闲着也是闲着，如果有十个人买，

也收个几百块，至少一天的饭钱够了。

不过我非常不看好实体经济在这个时候被迫转化成线上经济。就有做线上经济的，比如一些知名的健身app，如果他们融了几个亿都没有找到一个合理的变现方式，我不相信疫情来了，你就变成了一个可以在线上赚钱的生意模式，那别人都是傻子吗？如果说在线上你卖一千块钱一个小时，同时又有一千个人愿意买，那你之前选择在线下做健身教练就是一个非常错误的决定，你应该做网红，对吧？

所以这本身就是一个悖论，我不相信哪个健身教练本来赚一两万，现在做网红突然赚十万，那他之前就是一个傻子。像一些健身app里有那么多的视频动作库，那么帅的模特，腹肌八块，拍摄环境那么漂亮，都是4K的影像剪辑，你现在拿一个手机放在客厅里面做视频拍摄，背后还有几条内裤晒着，你说你能超过那些app，我觉得这是一个很滑稽的笑话。

我也会要求我的教练们每天在线上做一些直播训练，带着会员一起练，只收很低的价格。我们是希望通过这个事情维护跟客人的黏度，不要让他失去健身这个习惯。这样，疫情过后他就可以很快回到实体店来，不用再克服他的惰性。如果他两个月完全不运动，复工之后你让他回来，他有一定的适应时间。我觉得这个理由是合适的。

健身实体是一个线下经济，疫情来了大家都不能出门，没有客流了，这个商业模式就不成立了。每个行业都有自己的问题，现在疫情限制了一定条件，如果你的商业模式跟这个条件没有关系，比如本身就是做线上的，那这时候就是一个红利期。我跟某健身app的老板也认识，过去两个月他们日活量非常高，卖了特别多瑜伽垫和健身球。

最近很多人都说，希望健身房赶紧开门，想回去锻炼。我觉得复工之后，小幅度的报复性消费是会有有的，但消费者的心理还需要一定时间来恢复，出于对疫情的恐惧，他会担心去人多的地方，会不会再次感染或者生病，可能需要半年的时间才能恢复信心。



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日本留學打工難忘情

《如果有一天我將會離開你》帶觀眾出國旅居



《如果有一天我將會離開你》由新導演李亘根據援引華語名歌〈無言的結局〉中的一句歌詞，既開門見山地道出其離別主題電影的體質，並將旅日華人的生命狀態活生生地抓在手裡，觀眾看了電影也能體驗到遊子們聚在一起時摩挲而出的一點熱度餘溫。

電影改編自李亘導演親身到日本留學打工生活的經歷，《如果有一天我將會離開你》有如散策般帶領觀眾在舒服的節奏中神遊日本小鎮，明明是一部新電影卻拍得像一部有情調的老片，李亘導演自認有個老靈魂，喜歡老派的東西，這樣的審美倒也沒有帶給自己什麼困擾，就只是接受新鮮事物比較慢，但李亘說：「新鮮的東西可能過了幾天也會變成舊的，追不完的。而本來就是舊的東西，就不會再掉下去了，帶給我一種安全感吧，好像是。」

日本留學生、移民者會過著怎樣的生活？這是導演拍《如果有一天我將會離開你》的目的，與其是說紀錄了自己的生命經驗，李亘說自己像是一棵草，更像是在觀察當時週遭人的「別人的故事」，而非自傳。

《如果有一天我將會離開你》強調出一股濃厚惆悵意境，但李亘導演自 2005 年到日本留學、2007 年開始把經歷寫成劇本、2019 年赴日拍攝，直到 2022 年電影終於問世的這段期間，十幾年來，對於日本的記憶幾乎都是快樂的：「出國的時間非常寶貴，大家都會盡量去做快樂的事。當時我是被照顧的一方。」只是認識久了，就會知道海

外生活很很多苦處：「他們的惆悵是我之前沒有觀察到的，當時他們只是大方地給予你快樂，只是你回頭看，才發先他們早就存在的悲傷。」這份隱性的深刻和時間差，容於創作的世界，待李亘導演回想以後，才後知後覺地迸現。

明明劇本裡的每個人物都有相應的原型，不是空穴來風，但拍完電影以後再看，李亘導演對於《如果有一天我將會離開你》看起來是又熟悉又陌生。問導演自己當初照本拍了幾%？李亘導演一時竟無法估量：「很難用數字形容，好像是一半一半，一半是自己故事、一半是別人的。」

雖然初衷是要拍一個自己的故事，但身為導演，就得要對觀眾負責：「到劇本進行的第二階段，就已經是為了大家寫的。拍攝過程也一直感覺到在跳進跳出、一會兒覺得是自己的故事，有時清醒了就跳出去，但有時又會陷入其中。時刻要提醒自己，這不只是自己的故事了，不可以完全沈浸在裡面。尤其當演員一站出來，他們的反應就是最重要的事，一定要拋開劇本、拋開文字，要專注在他們的情感上面。」總是說創作來源於生活而不等於生活，到最後，李亘導演拍完《如果有一天我將會離開你》，那成品給導演本人的感覺是：「雖然是我自己寫的，但最後看了以後，又有一些是額外長出來的感覺。」

《如果有一天我將會離開你》現正上映中。



納豆最大遺憾： 還沒拿下金馬影帝！

有望憑《頭七》衝擊金馬男主角

國片《咒》票房大開紅盤，引發台灣恐怖片風潮，將由清明連假上映的恐怖鬼片《頭七》接續熱潮，《頭七》由 Selina 任家萱飾演女主角「春華」，納豆飾演 Selina 娘家的小叔，兩人過去曾一起主持，首度在大銀幕同框激起不同火花，納豆雖然無法親自宣傳新作，但他的工作團隊昨轉發花架並代發文：「4/1《頭七》上映，請大家到戲院支持！」不少粉絲表明一定會進戲院，還有許多明星好友為他打氣，金鐘視后鍾欣凌更說：「納豆哥，快快好喔，等你一起演戲！」

導演沈丹桂和監製葉直育於今（30）日出席媒體茶敘，分享當初邀請金馬男配納豆演出的過程，《頭七》是納豆前年拿下金馬最佳男配角後首部演出的電影，導演沈丹桂表示當初為了片中「魯蛇小叔」的選角想了許久，「因為角色需要反差變化，到底誰可以產生這種戲劇張力，又可以讓人眼睛為之一亮，顛覆大家原本對他的印象。」

導演沈丹桂看了一支由納豆主演的動力火車 MV 之後，立刻決定聯繫對方，他表示和納豆第一次聊完之後就感受到對方的意願，因為納豆表示從未挑戰過落魄又冷酷內斂的角色，納豆也在近日釋出的電影花架中提到接演原因，「人生清單中至少沒演過鬼片，不知道是腎上腺素還是什麼，所以我就想說：『好，跟他拼了！』」

導演沈丹桂原本擔心納豆剛拿下金馬獎後會有演員的架子，「所以我有點壓力，擔心距離很遠。」但納豆與他設想

的完全相反，「納豆對表演非常有熱情，完全沒有架子，會一直討論劇本，而且心甘情願為了一個鏡頭演多少次都無所謂！」納豆在休息時間還特別找導演表演「眼睛一秒變紅」的特技，導演沈丹桂開玩笑說：「我真的不斷刁難他！但是他無時無刻都在想如何幫這個角色加分。」

監製葉直育更表示將為納豆報名本屆金馬獎最佳男主角獎項。其實納豆曾因看到網友說「納豆演什麼角色都像他自己」而受傷，他表示年輕時覺得要扮演一個角色，「現在覺得要成為一個角色。」恰巧，納豆在電影《頭七》殺青受訪時，被問如果生命只剩最後一天有什麼樣的遺憾呢？他直言：「遺憾就是還沒拿過金馬獎最佳男主角。」不少網友直指本片將是那個衝擊金馬影帝之作。

納豆表示得獎後確實有更多導演和不同劇本找上門，這次飾演在鄉下生活的「魯蛇小叔」，對他來說是全新挑戰，雖然和現實生活的自己完全不同，但格外想挑戰這個落魄角色。他也表示：「拍這個戲的過程會突然意識到人生無常。」他和主創團隊都希望觀眾能夠在《頭七》不只感受到驚嚇，更能有不同的生命體會。

恐怖鬼片《頭七》由任家萱 Selina、陳以文、納豆、吳以涵主演，陳家達、高宇蓁、鄧志鴻、赫容、舒偉傑特別演出，皮諾丘電影事業有限公司出品暨製作、馬棋朵數位影像公司、台灣大哥大 myVideo、杰瑞音樂出品、導演沈丹桂執導、資深製作人葉直育監製，4月1日全台上映。

《月老》有續集？ 九把刀鬆口：想發展更多故事



由柯震東、王淨、宋芸樺主演的《月老》全台賣破2億票房，甚至紅到南韓，觀眾紛紛敲碗希望再有續集，導演九把刀也鬆口：「未來當然會想發展月老更多的故事，每一個月老都有背後揪心的祕密，以及他們想完成的拼圖。還有很多神職都可以

一起擴充發展，死後的世界更大！

片中柯震東與愛犬阿魯在平交道旁相遇的戲感動無數人，被網友稱為本片中最佳催淚橋段，先前導演九把刀透露，當時很擔心這一場戲，因為現場飄著雨，同時要搭上火車經過瞬間、狗狗阿魯的狀態，以及柯震東當下必須進入角色聲嘶力竭地痛哭，難度指數之高，讓柯震東拍攝前緊張地對導演說：「今天晚上我死定了，你也死定了，你一定會很後悔寫了這場戲。」

沒想到就在開拍之際，柯震東瞬間進入狀況淚流不止，拍完後眼淚也沒有絲毫要停止的意思，讓九把刀給出高度評價：「我覺得拍了一段極為溫暖的鬼狗重逢，愛不釋手。」家中也有養狗的王淨對這場戲也是印象深刻，誇張到每看必哭，還開玩笑說：「如果勘吉（寵物名）有這麼愛我就好了！」《月老》除了將於4月2日晚上9點在衛視電影台全台首播，Disney+也將同步上線。



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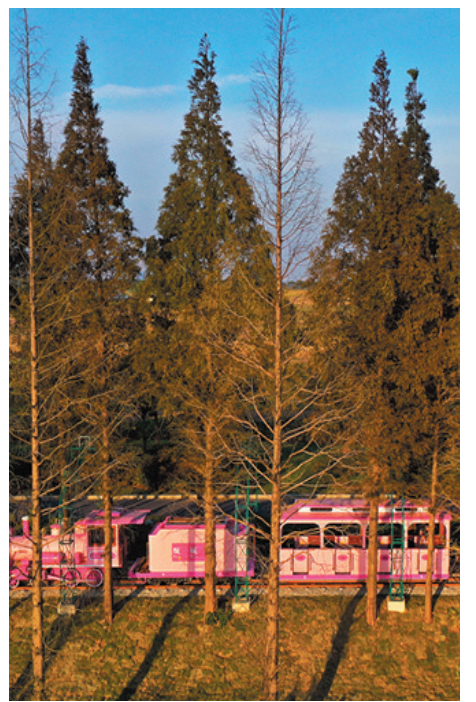


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“慢火车”旅行：放慢脚步 感受“诗和远方”



对许多人来说，旅行的意义，就是为紧张的日常生活“降降速”，抽出时间放空疲惫的心灵，放慢忙碌的脚步，去发现日常生活之外的美景和人情。正因如此，虽然飞机、高铁都已十分便捷，但乘坐“慢火车”对于许多喜爱享受慢生活的游客来说，仍具有不可替代的魅力。

“慢火车”俗称绿皮车，在高铁营业里程已超过4万公里的今天，我国仍有81对“慢火车”奔跑在湘西、云贵等35个少数民族地区的530个车站，每年运送旅客超过1200万人次，其中一些地貌复杂、风光旖旎的沿线美景更成为资深“驴友”的“网红打卡点”。

买上一张火车票，在咿咿呀呀的绿皮车厢里踏上旅途，伴着阳光或细雨，与老友或新识聊天说地，远离喧嚣的城市，享受一段惬意恬静的旅行时光。

远离都市 享受惬意时光

黑龙江省漠河市是中国最北的城市，这里拥有全国闻名的北极村。夏季看极光、冬季泼水成冰，让漠河成为著名的网红打卡地。近年来，随着冰雪旅游升温，来漠河旅游的游客越来越多，从齐齐哈尔开往古莲途经漠河的6245/6次公益“慢火车”，成为游客最重要的交通方式。

1月8日，浙江背包客王梦琪踏上6245次列车，开始今年的首次出游。作为发烧级“驴友”，王梦琪游览过祖国的名山大川，今年的出游第一站，她选定了中国最北的漠河。

“我在网上看过不少关于漠河、北极村的图片，透过图片就能感受到那股子冷，一直想体验下冰天雪地泼水成冰的感觉，而且这趟‘慢火车’也很有名气，所以从齐齐哈尔机场下了飞机我就迫不及待地过来了。”王梦琪坐在车窗前，言语中充满憧憬。

据了解，6245次列车全长923公里，沿途经停63个车站和3个乘降所，运行25小时4分钟，是我国目前运行距离最长的公益“慢火车”，已连续开行40多年，全程最低票价93元，折合每公里9分钱。

“以往这趟车上的乘客都是沿线的老百姓，近几年，外地的游客多了，还有来自新加坡、俄罗斯等地的外国友人，‘慢火车’也发挥了更大的作用。”中国铁路哈尔滨局集团6245次列车车长任龙表示，现在许多游客选乘“慢火车”就是为了体验这种放慢脚步、细细品味沿途风景的感觉。

与此同时，在祖国的另一个边陲地区一云

南，同样有一对“慢火车”在旅游业的发展中起着重要作用，这就是成昆线上从昆明始发至元谋西的7466/5次列车。

“这对列车速度很慢，但穿越崇山峻岭、跨越深涧沟壑，沿途有着非常美丽的风景。”中国铁路昆明局集团7466次列车车长杨兆祥表示，这列“慢火车”途径闻名遐迩的禄丰世界恐龙谷、茶马古道与现代建筑相结合的金山古镇、有着悠久历史的黑井古镇以及大自然鬼斧神工的杰作元谋土林。

对许多云南深度游客和摄影爱好者来说，7466次列车沿途的风景都是必“打卡”之地。

“元谋土林被称作中国乃至世界上一大奇妙的自然奇观，经历了几百万年的地壳运动后，风雨把元谋的土地雕琢成了千奇百怪的形状，走进土林就如同进入了神秘的魔幻世界。”职业摄影师黄红亮告诉记者，国内许多影视、摄影作品都是在这里拍摄完成的，作为来这里最便利的交通方式，“慢火车”正把元谋土林介绍给越来越多的游客。

如果说过去“慢火车”主要是将幸福生活带进偏远地区，那么如今它有了个全新的作用，就是将这些地区的美丽风景带向外面的世界。北京交通大学教授张晓东表示，如今“慢火车”旅游线已经成为全球性的旅游新方式，不少地方巧妙利用“慢火车”的速度，在花红柳绿、山水相映的景点开通“慢火车”铁路线，将一幅幅山水画呈现在车窗里，呈现在旅客眼前。

踏上旅途 见证人间烟火

去年12月底，刚参加完研究生招生考试、来自贵州的大四学生王新月踏上了自己的“圆梦之旅”——探访沈从文笔下《边城》的原型洪安古镇。为让这段旅程更有意义，也为更好地感受沿途风土人情，她果断选择了乘坐5630次从遵义西驶向重庆的“慢火车”。

王新月告诉记者，现在人们旅行更多选择飞机、高铁等更省时的出行工具，但她认为这类出行方式更像“点对点”的移动，乘坐绿皮车有种“连点成线”的感觉，让旅行更加饱满。

“这趟旅行我意在寻找古镇，东溪古镇、茶峒古镇和洪安古镇。”王新月从小喜欢文学，但大学读的商科，独自乘坐绿皮车离开熟悉的城市去古城旅行，对她来说是别样的“圆梦之旅”。上车时，王新月还带了本《边城》，在车上又温习了其中的内容，以便在古镇中找

到书里的影子。令她没想到的是，列车上这段经历却成了她整个旅途最美好的回忆。

“我上车坐下后发现周围有几个安静的女孩，其中一个女孩穿着蓝色苗族服饰，另外几个女孩穿着红色衣服。”王新月和姑娘们聊天后得知，当天穿蓝色苗族服饰的女孩出嫁，要坐“慢火车”从桐梓嫁到150公里外的綦江，另外几个女孩是伴娘。不一会儿，周边不相识的旅客和乘务员听说女孩当天出嫁，马上围拢上来，向她表示祝贺，还为她唱起苗族的《送亲歌》。

“虽然我不会唱，但在这种欢快的氛围里，也不自觉地融入其中。这歌声不仅回荡在列车中、铁轨上，更回荡在我心里，让我至今难忘。”王新月说。

作为传递“不让一个人掉队”温情的公益性列车，“慢火车”在少数民族地区的生产生活中发挥了重要作用，而乘坐“慢火车”出行中体会到的各民族的乡土人情，也是旅途中不可多得的奇妙记忆。

“在过去的旅途中，我乘坐过从新疆乌鲁木齐开往和田的7556次全疆唯一还在运营的绿皮火车，也乘坐过从四川普雄开往攀枝花的5633次‘慢火车’，在车上既遇到过维吾尔族群众的热情歌舞，也听到过彝族百姓们齐声高唱《祝酒歌》，每一次都有令我难以忘怀的动人场景。”热爱旅行的北京图书编辑朱昊表示，乘着绿皮车去旅行，似乎延长了旅行的时光，因为不必等到到达目的地，从登上火车起，旅行便已经开始了。

提升服务 满足个性化需求

“慢火车”从历史中走来，满载温情的故事，也在时代的发展中迎接新的变化。近年来，每个夏天从北京开往新疆和田的“京和号”旅游专列都吸引着暑期游客的关注，一些热门时段的车票更是一票难求。据悉，2021年此趟旅游专列全程为期16天，行程涵盖吐鲁番、和田、喀什、库尔勒、阿克苏、敦煌、张掖等地的名胜景区。

中国铁路北京局集团北京车辆段车间副主任顾铭表示，“京和号”列车在原北京到莫斯科的K3次列车基础上进行了改造，车体选用新改造四人空调包厢，无论是舒适度还是便捷度都最大程度符合了人民群众出行出游习惯，也实现了一线多游、车随人走、景随车移、安全舒适、绿色、低碳、经济实惠等个性化出行需求。

“这样由传统‘慢火车’升级而来的旅游

专列目前并不罕见，除了‘京和号’，仅北京地区还有到黑龙江漠河、广西桂林等地的旅游专列，全国各地还有很多。”中国铁道旅行社相关负责人表示，旅游专列不仅能满足游客一次出游游览众多景点的愿望，还避免了传统旅游出行旅途节奏紧张和舟车劳顿之苦，全程更有优秀导游、医疗保健人员随行，让旅客可以一边享受沿途美景，一边在旅行中释放压力、放松身心。

谈起旅游专列的乘坐体验，曾在2019年体验过“京和号”旅游专列的王奶奶赞不绝口。

“虽然都是希望体验美景、美食，但我们老年人和年轻人不同，出门旅行有两件事最担心，一是健康，二是行李提放。”68岁的王奶奶告诉记者，在健康问题上，列车上有固定的医生每天帮他们进行健康监测，也备有常用药物供大家使用；行李问题更好处理，因为大家都住在列车上，全程行李都不用挪动，每天只需取出自己需要的物品即可，既方便又安全。

除了远距离的长途旅游专列外，许多短距离“慢火车”旅游专列也受到越来越多游客的追捧，从山东淄博开往泰山的7053次网红“慢火车”就是其中之一。

据中国铁路济南局集团相关负责人介绍，7053次旅客列车是山东省唯一的“慢火车”，连接了管仲纪念馆、姜太公祠、齐山风景区、如月湖湿地公园和泰山等多个著名景区，沿途优美的自然环境和浓厚的历史人文景观吸引着众多“驴友”慕名而来。

“为提升7053次列车的服务品质，2020年我们在车票价格不上涨的情况下，将原列车升级为空调列车，往返旅行时间压缩34分钟，旅客的乘车环境和乘坐舒适度都得到大幅提高。”该负责人指出，为了打造“7053”慢火车品牌，中国铁路济南局集团在列车外身增加旅游元素，粉饰“7053”慢火车形象LOGO，车厢内悬挂以绿皮小火车年代印记、沿线风光、非遗特产、特色美食为主题的图片，保留文化记忆，让旅客近距离感受“乡情慢车”的独特魅力。

北京交通大学服务经济与新兴产业研究所所长冯华表示，目前我国脱贫攻坚战已取得全面胜利，在这个新起点上，“慢火车”所特有的火车文化、铁路沿线地区的风景人文，都对久居城市的人们有着莫大的吸引力。未来，随着人们对于旅游产品的多样化需求越来越高，“慢火车+旅游”将扮演更加重要的角色，为我国的旅游发展发挥更大作用。

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PRP的升級版PRF的驚人回春效果 奧斯丁Neo Soma專業醫美讓你瞬間年輕5歲！



(本報記者黃梅子)愛美的您，是否想做醫美變美變年輕，但擔心有副作用，擔心看上去顯得假？很多小姐姐總是尋尋覓覓，就為了找尋一項最有效又最令人放心的醫美療程！就這樣猶豫再猶豫，不知不覺你已經看上去越來越像老大媽了！你不信？連林靑霞這樣的絕代佳人不做醫美都看上去像路人甲老大媽了，你不做醫美能顯得年輕？

當然，小姐姐們的擔憂也不是沒有道理，二十年前的二代玻尿酸填充確實看上去顯得假，但是現在的技術日新月異，您相信嗎？其實在您自己身上，就帶著能讓您重返年輕貌美的原材料，只要短短幾分鐘，就能迅速提升豐滿您的面龐，馬上年輕5歲！這個您自身的天然回春丹就是Plasma gel PRF富血小板生長因子纖維蛋白，適用於1祛皺：額頭紋、川字紋、魚尾紋、眼周細紋、鼻背紋、法令紋、嘴角皺紋、頸紋；2改善皮膚松弛、粗糙、暗淡；3修補創傷、瘡癤等引起的凹陷性疤痕；4改善炎症後色素沈著、色素改變（色斑）、曬斑、紅斑、黃褐斑；5使粗大的毛孔變小；6改善眼袋和黑眼圈、眼睛細紋；7豐唇和填充面部太陽穴、蘋果肌、法令紋、木偶紋、下巴；8改善過敏性皮膚；9生發固發。

看到這裏，很多小姐姐不禁會問：不可能吧？就這一樣醫美能改善臉上所有的毛病？

答案是肯定的！PRF富血小板生長因子纖維蛋白能填充改善臉上所有的毛病，這是一個神奇的新技術，目前好萊塢明星們趨之若鶩的回春秘訣。

簡單來說，PRF就是PRP的最新技術升級版，要弄明白什麼是PRF，先要明白它的初級版PRP是什麼東西。PRP全稱是Platelet Rich Plasma富血小板的高濃度血漿，又稱「血清注射美容」。我們對血小板並不陌生，當身體上出現

傷口，血小板就開始發揮自身的凝血功能來保護機體，讓傷口在短時間內快速止血，同時血小板被激活後會釋放出眾多生長因子，從而促使我們的自體組織再生修復。前幾年，美國真人秀明星金卡戴珊定期做的「吸血鬼面膜」就是這個東西。PRP是一項非常天然又安全的療程，先通過采集靜脈血液，經過離心濃縮血小板、白細胞，分離出血漿高濃度PRP，然後將PRP注射到自己的真皮淺層中，刺激大量膠原蛋白、彈性纖維、膠質等的產生，促進皮膚多個組織的生長及重新排列，從而達到全面提升肌膚狀態。

詳細點來講就是：PRP提取的原材料是血液。血液的主要成分：紅細胞，白細胞，血小板以及血漿，不同的成分大小和重量不同，在進行離心操作的時候相同的成分被擠在一層，不同的成分分布在不同的層次，大個紅細胞在底下，小個子血小板白細胞在中間，血漿在上層。經過離心機離心後把紅細胞和以水為主的血漿移除，就會獲得富含血小板的血漿PRP。

那麼，什麼是PRF的升級版PRF呢？

PRF是從您自己的血液中提取的萬能修復因子！首先，“萬能”兩個字是關鍵！其次，“修復”兩個字也讓國外眾多名媛捧在手裏。

我們先來了解一下原理。相對於PRP，PRF的製備過程中未使用任何外源性添加物，避免了免疫排斥反應、交叉感染現象以及凝血功能障礙出現的風險，且其製備技術簡化，為一步離心，僅需在取血入離心管後迅速將其低速離心，玻璃離心管中的鈣元素促成了血小板激活與纖維蛋白的生理性聚合，開啓了生理凝血過程的模擬而收集到天然凝膠。

第二，從超微結構來看，在傳統PRP的製備過程中，未聚合的纖維蛋白原因溶解而直接被棄掉，因此纖維蛋白原含量已大大降低，不利於網羅細胞因子及促進細胞遷移。因此PRF纖維蛋白網狀結構的成熟度優於PRP，與生理狀態更加接近。

富血小板生長因子纖維蛋白PRF尤其適合於治療人體肌膚最先顯示衰老的區域，比如眼眶下和臉頰的凹陷。PRF從自身血液提取，含有高濃度的白細胞、纖維蛋白和少量的幹細胞。在抽取血液後，在專門離心機中分離出凝膠狀的

生長因子纖維蛋白作為臉部填充物，此外PRF還可與童顏針、玻尿酸配合，以增加面部體積和改善膚質，對於眼眶下、嘴角、太陽穴等區域體積缺陷，在填充除皺的同時從根本上刺激膠原蛋白再生，從而達到緊致肌膚，改善、細膩膚質的顯著效果。由於含有大量的白細胞，所以可有效避免免疫排斥反應以及感染等問題。

其實PRF從第一次被引入臨床至今，已20年有餘了，應用於眾多的醫療領域，尤其是外科和牙科。最近兩年才有天才的醫生發現它神奇的醫美療效，發現PRF是上佳的面部填充材料。

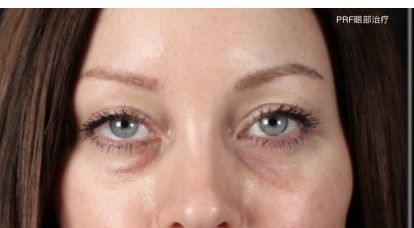
我聊了這麼多，大家不想立刻利用自己的血來做PRF安全無痕填充，徹底解決臉上歲月的痕跡呢？

德州愛美的小姐姐們有福了，以前只有好萊塢比佛利山莊醫美診所才有的PRF技術，現在奧斯丁Neo Soma專業醫美的王老師就可以做，王老師每年定期去好萊塢比佛利山莊的醫美診所培訓，熟練掌握最新的醫美技術。PRF注射能達到什麼效果？能不能夠極致地發揮最大效果？這與醫生的技術和經驗有很大關係，切記不要盲目選擇。奧斯丁NeoSoma專業醫美是美國政府註冊的專業醫美，注射師是在美國正規持牌醫生（M.D.）或正規持牌護士（R.N.），藥品都是FDA認證安全有效的針劑，安全和實質有保證。尤其是注射師王老師是美國的註冊護士，她不光是美國醫院的手術室護士，從事醫美工作多年，並且積累了豐富的亞洲客人臨床經驗，熟悉亞洲客人的審美喜好，對劑量把控嚴格精準，對於面部注射的施打已達爐火純青的水平，做過的客人都贊不絕口。

我給大家講講上周六我去奧斯丁醫美，注射師王老師給我製備PRF的過程：

先靜脈抽取了我10毫升的血，然後放進了一個無抗凝血酶的試管，再用儀器進行離心，然後靜置一個小時，這樣子就能看到試管裏面分為三層，底部是紅色，中間的淡黃色就是需要的PRF凝膠。再用特殊的儀器進行壓製，壓製後可以生成富血小板纖維蛋白凝膠，然後盡快將PRF凝膠從皮下注射到我臉上凹陷處，這個對注射技術要求非常高，因為不是物理填充（填多少是多少），而是活性填充，所以必須能夠準確地估算劑量和施打位置是最重要的，否則效果就不盡人意了。打的時候因為用了少量

麻藥，並不痛。打完之後，馬上就能看到鏡子裏的自己線條上提、豐盈飽滿起來，立馬年輕5歲。而且，因為是皮下注射，所以臉上並沒有什麼針孔，完全不影響上班。



有很多小姐姐想去PRF，但依然有不少疑問，王老師在這裏給大家解答一下。

PRF要住院或請假嗎？會不會影響工作？

答：整個治療只需要1-2個小時，你甚至可以在午餐休息時間來完成，不要住院也不要吃藥，隨打隨走，不影響工作生活。

PRF血清美容需要注射幾次？

答：一次就可達到一個很理想的效果，具體次數因人而異。

PRF血清美容會有腫脹、淤血嗎？

答：一般會有輕微腫脹。很少出現淤血症狀。因個人體質問題以及四季氣溫原因，有時會出現局部小淤青，2-5天後會自行消失。

PRF安全嗎？

答：當然是安全的，PRF提取自自身的血液，所以它不會有排異反應，也不會有感染傳染病的風險。

特別提醒：兒童、孕婦、腦梗塞、凝血障礙、血液病、嚴重皮膚病、糖尿病患者不能接受該項目治療。

PRF的作用範圍？

答：上下眼瞼、魚尾紋、額紋、頸紋、座瘡凹坑、提升膚質、提升嘴角、全顏面注射整體年輕化。

PRF治療後需要註意什麼

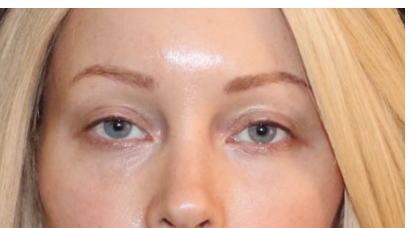
答：(1)、注射後幾天內在注射部位可能會出現輕微腫脹、淤青，這屬於正常現象，一般三天左右即可消退，無需緊張。

(2)、治療15天內請避免服用非甾體類消炎藥、解熱鎮痛藥，如阿司匹林、芬必得、扶他林等。

(3)、治療後一周內請不要游泳、桑拿等。

(4)、治療後一周內，請勿飲酒、食用海鮮和刺激性食品。

PRF注射維持效果？
答：注射完即時就能看到效果，1-2個月就可以看到明顯效果，6個月可以達到最佳狀態，效果可以維持3-5年。



血為生命之本，對各組織器官起著營養和滋潤的作用，失去了血液的營養，機體就會枯竭。皮膚是人體最大的器官，更需要血液的營養。事實上，世界上沒有一種化妝品，能像血液一樣供給您的肌膚細胞可以直接吸收和利用的全營養素、各種維生素、結合態的氧、源源不斷的水分、各種微量元素、生長因子、抗體及幾種活性酶。肌膚細胞只有通過血液的營養來維持正常的生理功能和新陳代謝，才會健康、潔淨，變得充盈飽滿，富有生機活力，從而呈現健康之美。

如果有小姐姐做過PRF，那麼你就更能明白PRF的效果。PRF的各種好處，等著愛美的你去自行解鎖，願你變成最美最快樂的自己！

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本報記者秦鴻鈞攝影

圖為出席的「中華公所」兩位共同主席李迎霞（前排右五）、黃以法（前排左四）及各社團代表與童振源委員長（前排左五）、僑教中心陳奕芳主任（前排右四）等人大合影。

休士頓中華公所所屬僑團代表共同 歡迎中華民國僑委會童振源委員長



僑委會委員長在提問的環節逐一回覆僑界的提問。



童振源委員長（右二）與（左起）大會司儀、「林西河堂」代表羅秀娟、「中華公所」共同主席李迎霞、「台聯會」會長馮豐合合影。



僑委會委員長童振源博士（右二）親自頒發僑委會選送的「海外傑出青年獎」給周浩恩（右一）。



童振源委員長（左二）與「空軍大鵬聯誼會」（左起）馮道慶、左大為、丁方印等人合影。



賴清陽大律師（右）介紹周浩恩（左）出場，談他這次出馬競選哈里斯縣第四區區長的出發點及動力。



圖為中華公所共同主席及全體代表贈送德州紀念品予委員長童振源博士（左七）。



童振源委員長（左四）贈送紀念品給休士頓中華公所，由中華公所共同主席李迎霞（右四）、黃以法（右三）代表接受。



童振源委員長（中）與「中華公所」原主席黃泰生（右）、江麗君（左）合影。



代表休士頓25個主要社團的休士頓中華公所各社團代表3月13日（上週三）出席歡迎僑委會童振源委員長的教會。