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# Southern DAILY

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## Huawei CFO Meng’s U.S. extradition case hinges on key ruling in Canada on Wednesday



FILE PHOTO: Huawei Chief Financial Officer Meng Wanzhou leaves her home to attend her extradition hearing at B.C. Supreme Court in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada January 22, 2020. REUTERS/Jennifer Gauthier

TORONTO/VANCOUVER (Reuters) - A Canadian judge will rule Wednesday on a key aspect of Huawei Technologies Chief Financial Officer Meng Wanzhou’s extradition to the United States, with a favourable judgment seen as paving the way for the release of the Chinese executive after 18 months of house arrest.

British Columbia’s Superior Court Associate Chief Justice Heather Holmes will rule on the double criminality issue of the extradition case, deciding whether Meng’s alleged actions were a crime in Canada as well as the United States at the time of her arrest.

### RELATED COVERAGE

Timeline: Key events in Huawei CFO Meng Wanzhou’s extradition case

Explainer: What happens next in Huawei CFO’s U.S. extradition case

The ruling will be released at 11 a.m. Pacific time (1800 GMT).

Meng, 48, was arrested in Vancouver in December 2018 at the request of the United States which accuses her of bank fraud and misleading HSBC about a Huawei-owned [HWT.UL] company’s dealings with Iran. Meng has said she is innocent and is fighting extradition. The case has strained relations between Ottawa and Beijing.

Huawei’s legal team argued in January that since the

sanctions against Iran did not exist in Canada at the time of her arrest, Meng’s actions were not a crime in Canada. Prosecutors representing the Canadian government countered that the lie itself was the fraud, regardless of the existence of sanctions.

The defence’s argument “has the potential to succeed,” said Vancouver-based extradition lawyer Mo Vayeghan, but they “face an uphill battle” because prosecutors “emphasized that fraud is at the heart of the criminal allegations,” rather than the sanctions.

A ruling in favour of Meng could carry a stay, giving the Canadian government time to decide whether to appeal the decision.

Should the judge rule in favour of the Canadian government, the case would proceed to the next phase in June, arguing whether Canadian officials followed the law while arresting Meng. Closing arguments are expected in the last week of September and first week of October.



Lawyers for Huawei’s chief financial officer have won a court battle after a judge asked Canada’s attorney general to hand over more evidence and documents relating to the arrest of Meng Wanzhou, according to a court ruling released on Tuesday.

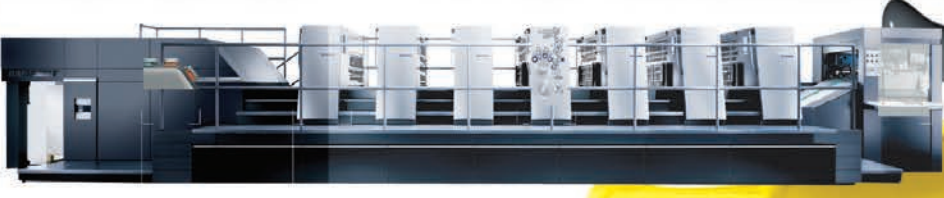


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5/27/2020

# Police Brutality And Social Injustice

A man named George Floyd from Houston, Texas, was pushed down to the ground and suffocated by four Minneapolis policemen yesterday. Later he died upon arrival at the hospital.

Thousands of protesters went to the street demanding justice. Floyd's brother in Houston said that they treated him worse than they would treat an animal.

The Mayor of Minneapolis Jacob Frey hosted a news conference to apologize to the citizens and immediately removed all four policemen from their duty.

In Houston, Chief of Police Art Acevedo also issued a statement saying that when bad policing happens, it disproportionately impacts communities of color and poor communities.

It is very sad that when the coronavirus is still attacking our land, we are facing the highest rate of unemployment in modern history. The lines of people asking for food are getting longer. And we don't see any economic recovery in the near future. We are so very worried that the poor communities will have more social unrest.

The presidential election is drawing



closer. Both the Republican and Democrat parties argue whether or not people can vote through the mail and whether both parties can even get delegates together for their conventions?

All the politicians will use their power to try and convince the voters. President Trump and challenger Biden are still urging use of the masks. Meanwhile,

Twitter adds Fact Check to Trump's Twitter account.

We are urging all the community leaders to unite and carefully examine what each candidate is saying. We are the country founded on freedom, liberty and human dignity. When we look at the police brutality, it is so sad to see such sarcasm in light of our highest values.



Publisher Southern Daily Wea H. Lee

Stay Safe!

## BUSINESS

Mask Up!

For "Promotion Of Economic Recovery"

## Trump Issues Executive Order Giving Agencies Regulatory Enforcement Discretion



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

The Trump Administration issued its Executive Order on Regulatory Relief to Support Economic Recovery (the "EO") on May 19, 2020 (Executive Order). The EO seeks to remedy the economic impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic by removing certain administrative barriers and providing flexibility in the implementation and enforcement of other administrative provisions and requirements.

Although certain provisions of the EO are vague, Section 1 states the EO's policy that "Agencies should address this economic emergency by rescinding, modifying, waiving, or providing exemptions from regulations and other requirements that may inhibit economic recovery, consistent with applicable law and with protection of the public health and safety, with national and homeland security, and with budgetary priorities and operational feasibility."

Section 4 of the EO asks the heads of all federal government agencies to "temporarily or permanently rescind, modify, waive, or exempt persons or entities" from regulatory standards "that may in-

hibit economic recovery." Significantly, Section 5(b) of the EO gives agency heads the discretion to "decline enforcement against persons and entities that have attempted in reasonable good faith to comply with applicable statutory and regulatory standards, including those persons and entities acting in conformity with a pre-enforcement ruling." (Emphasis added.)



Of course, agencies must act within their statutory and regulatory frameworks and must also comply with the Administrative Procedure Act, but the EO potentially has broad implications across sectors and agencies, including for international trade. As an example of how this EO might affect certain trade issues, consider the following:

-Importers should not expect to be exempted from exercising reasonable care, paying duties, participating in antidump-

ing or countervailing duty investigations, or complying with any other CBP, Commerce or ITC statutory or regulatory requirements. Per Section 5(b) of the EO, Agency heads have enforcement discretion "as permitted by law," meaning agency heads cannot override a statute, even if they believe that doing so would aid economic recovery.

However, for matters that have already been placed within the "enforcement discretion" of an agency, the government has the ability to be more lenient in accordance with the EO. For instance, an agency could seek to enforce minimum penalties within a range of statutory options, although the agency could not ignore statutory requirements altogether.

-Similarly, if CBP discovered that certain imported apparel violated CPSC lead content standards, CBP and the CPSC could extend a more lenient resolution by permitting the shipment to be reconditioned or reexported rather than destroyed.



Another potential question is how evenly any leniency in trade and customs matters will be applied since the Trump administration has made tariffs and restrictions on Chinese imports and exports a pillar of its political platform. Because of the broad nature of the EO and because any action will be at the agency head's discretion, we reiterate that it is difficult to determine the EO's exact effects at this time. However, we can expect that affected companies and individuals will seek to use the flexibility and leniency provisions of the EO, effective immediately. (Courtesy globaltrademag.com)

### Related

### Worldwide Slump In Consumer Confidence Continues

Across the world, the economic outlook is on the decline. At 41.3, the Global Consumer Confidence Index in May is down 3.1 points from last month, 7.4 points compared to its pre-pandemic lev-

el of January, and two points lower than at any time since its creation in March 2010. The Global Consumer Confidence Index is the average of each of the 24 world markets' National Indices. It is based on a monthly survey of more than 17,500 adults under the age of 75 across the 24 countries conducted on Ipsos' Global Advisor online platform.

From last month, 20 of the 24 countries saw a drop of at least 1.5 points in their National Index. In seven countries, the National Index fell by five points or more since April: the United States (-6.0), India, Poland and Spain (-5.5), Brazil (-5.3), Mexico (-5.1), and Canada (5.0). Only in mainland China (+1.4) and South Korea (+1.1) did consumer sentiment show some improvement.

Compared to January, every single country's National Index is down—by more than 10 points in six countries (the United States, Israel, Mexico, Canada, Australia, and Poland) and by five to 10 points in 12 other countries.

Job Index	Expectations Index	Investment Index
One month confidence, all countries	One month confidence, all countries	One month confidence, all countries
Global Average: 48.5	Global Average: 48.3	Global Average: 35.5
Change since January: -8.0	Change since January: -8.7	Change since January: -7.0
No significant gains vs. January in any country	No significant gains vs. January in any country	Gains since January:
Largest drops since January:	Largest drops since January:	Largest drops since January:
• Israel: -18.5	• Mexico: -13.8	• Argentina: -2.6
• Canada: -18.2	• Poland: -12.8	• Mexico: -13.0
• Australia: -17.7	• Israel: -11.5	• India: -14.6
• United States: -17.4	• Spain: -10.8	• United States: -14.0
• Mexico: -12.3	• Japan: -10.7	• Brazil: -11.5
• Poland: -11.9	• South Africa: -10.7	• Israel: -11.2
• Hungary: -10.6	• Australia: -10.7	• Australia: -9.7
• Spain: -9.3	• Brazil: -10.3	• Poland: -9.5
• Italy: -8.5	• France: -10.2	• Canada: -8.1
• Great Britain: -8.5	• Russia: -10.2	• Spain: -8.5
		• Japan: -8.2

While 11 of the 24 countries surveyed had a National Index higher than 50 back in January, this is now the case in only three countries: China (63.7), Saudi Arabia (61.8), and India (50.7).

• At the other end of the spectrum, six countries now have a National Index below 35 compared to just one (Turkey) in January: Turkey and Russia (both 30.6), Japan (31.9), Italy (33.1), Spain (33.7), and South Africa (34.3).

This month's Global index is 5.7 points lower than its historical average.

### Global Index At Lowest Point In Its History

• In 20 of the 24 countries, the National Index is lower than its past 10-year average; the most striking negative differ-

ences are seen in India (-13.1), Canada (-13.0), Israel (-12.6), Australia (-11.2) Turkey (-11.1), Sweden (-10.3), and Russia (-10.0).

• The only countries where the National Index is higher than its past 10-year average are Hungary (+4.1) China (+3.0), Saudi Arabia (+1.8), and France (+1.1) Globally, all three key sub-indices are lower than at any time since Ipsos started tracking them in 2010:

• The Jobs Index (48.5), indicative of confidence in job security and employment outlook, is nearly six points below its historical average;



• The Expectations Index (48.3), reflective of consumers' outlook on employment, their financial situation and their local economy, which is almost nine points lower than its historical average; and

• The Investment Index (35.5), indicative of the investment climate, which is roughly five points below its historical average. (Courtesy <https://www.ipsos.com/>)





Editor’s Choice



Protesters gather at the scene where George Floyd, an unarmed black man, was pinned down by a police officer kneeling on his neck before later dying in hospital in Minneapolis, Minnesota. REUTERS/Eric Miller



Anti-government demonstrators scuffle with riot police during a lunch time protest as a second reading of a controversial national anthem law takes place in Hong Kong, May 27. REUTERS/Tyrone Si



Rusia Goes, a nurse who gave birth on April 26 hooked to a ventilator tube to help her breath as she battled severe symptoms of COVID-19, carries her daughter Luisa, her premature baby, after she was released from the hospital in Rio de Jan



Diego Torres from Riverdale High School, surprises his girlfriend Gabi Dubrul from Professional Children’s School outside her family’s apartment with balloons, flowers and a sign in the Soho neighborhood of Manhattan during the outbreak..



A newly freed Taliban prisoner sits at Pul-i-Charkhi prison, in Kabul, Afghanistan. REUTERS/Mohammad Ismail



Giraffes cross under the bridge of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) line inside the Nairobi National Park in Nairobi, Kenya. REUTERS/Baz Ratner



The “Fearless Girl” statue is seen outside the New York Stock Exchange following the trading session after the building opened for the first time since March in Manhattan. REUTERS/Mike Segar



People wearing protective masks make their way during rush hour at Shinagawa station on the first day after the Japanese government lifted the state of emergency in Tokyo, Japan. REUTERS/Kim Kyung-Hoon



***A COVID-19 Vaccine Will Follow In Flu Vaccine Footsteps***  
**A COVID-19 Vaccine Will Happen**  
**With Ongoing Global Collaboration**



**OVERVIEW**

*The race to a coronavirus vaccine is emblematic of the balance between competition and collaboration.*

#

*It takes between 6 and 36 months to manufacture, package and deliver high-quality vaccines to those who need them.*

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*In the long term, vaccine development is our best bet for a future free of COVID-19.*

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

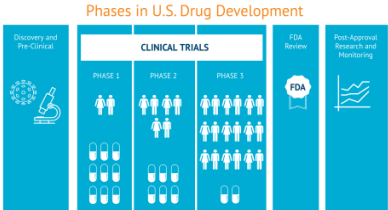
The global coronavirus outbreak has upended the lives of billions around the world. As anxiety levels remain high and the economy is in free-fall, it remains unclear how we will return to “normal life” in the short term.

In the long term, vaccine development is our best bet for a future free of COVID-19. Several companies around the world have already launched vaccine discovery with unprecedented speed. Some were able to begin small clinical trials as soon as mid-March, though expectations should be calibrated as the clinical trials process to test safety and immune response is a lengthy one.

The race to a coronavirus vaccine is emblematic of the balance between competition and collaboration, both routine and natural for the global health community. After all, experts around the world collaborate each year to develop, produce and deliver the influenza vaccine, also known as the flu vaccine, to billions of people. They have been working together this way for decades.

**The first flu vaccine**

According to an article published in the Journal of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, the earliest confirmed flu pandemic on record first appeared in 1580 in Asia and Russia. It spread from there to Europe and northwest Africa. Yet it wasn’t until the 1940s when the University of Michigan researchers developed the first inactivated flu vaccine using fertilized chicken eggs, still the primary method for making commercial vaccines today.



**Tracking global strains for drug development**

The flu virus changes annually, making it unpredictable. Developing an annual vaccine is the product of a globally-educated guess. Members of the World Health Organization

(WHO) established a surveillance system in 1952 to monitor the emergence of different strains of influenza that have the potential to become a pandemic. The Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS) comprises an international network of national laboratories in more than 100 countries. These labs conduct surveillance and share information (including representative viruses) with five WHO centers located in the United States, UK, Australia, Japan and China.

Twice a year, in preparation for the flu season in the northern and southern hemispheres, the GISRS centers convene with representatives from public health bodies, leading research institutions and private sector experts to evaluate and recommend strains to include in the seasonal vaccine. Ultimately, each country decides for itself which viruses will be included in the flu vaccine they license that year.

**A network for pandemic preparedness**

The WHO also maintains a Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework, known as PIP, which includes member governments, vaccine manufacturers, and other stakeholders. The PIP Framework governs the sharing of virus strains and PIP-related biological materials across organizations and borders, which is critical for determining which virus strains manufacturers should target in the seasonal vaccine. The Framework also coordinates access by the world’s most vulnerable populations to vaccines and treatments and manages agreements on intellectual property and licensing of the vaccine.

PIP’s industry partners receive access to the virus strains they need to make the vaccine. In exchange, they agree to provide benefits to the WHO and to developing countries in the form of vaccine donations, royalty-free licensing to manufacturers in low-income markets to make the vaccine, or a guarantee of a specified quantity of vaccine supply at lower prices, among other arrangements.



**Vaccine production and distribution**

Once the most dangerous virus strains for the upcoming seasonal flu have been selected, manufacturers turn to producing the vaccine. According to Sanofi Pasteur, the top global producer of the seasonal influenza shot, it takes between 6 and 36 months to manufacture, package and deliver high-quality vaccines to those who need them.

The viruses are first grown in a lab setting, after which the antigens are extracted from the viruses and purified to eliminate any raw material traces. Next, the virus goes through an in-activation process that retains the properties that will elicit an immune response in the body.

Next, the active substances are combined into a single chemical component. These chemical components can be combined with others to form a single shot, like the MMR vaccine that includes compounds inoculating against measles, mumps and rubella. The vaccines are then filled into a vial or syringe, packaged and shipped all around the world.

Vaccine makers have to produce several different vaccines to meet the strain selection of each country. For example: CSL, another leading influenza vaccine maker, produced seven different influenza vaccines for the last flu season.

**Moon shot against any flu virus**

The laborious process of monitoring, surveilling, selecting, and then inoculating against specific flu virus strains, still leaves the possibility that an unexpected strain will emerge and result in a pandemic. Some seasonal flu vaccines are not an effective match against the strain that emerges.



These lingering uncertainties have motivated the public health community to work towards making a universal flu vaccine – one that could provide long-lasting protection for multiple strains of influenza in one shot.

The potential for such a shot has captured the imagination of world leaders and influencers, including Bill Gates who committed millions

in grants to this research. President Trump signed an Executive Order on September 19, 2019 that directs the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to promote new vaccine manufacturing technologies and advance the development of vaccines that provide longer-lasting coverage against a broad range of flu viruses.

Researchers have seen some success. One example: early trials focused on proteins in the flu virus that remain stable and activate an immune response to stop and destroy the infection. While we are still years away from having access to such a vaccine, there is some momentum building behind this approach.

**The here and now vaccine**

We don’t know how soon we could have a vaccine against COVID-19. But we do know that COVID-19 vaccine development is benefiting from years of global collaboration on seasonal flu vaccine pandemic preparedness. This includes sharing biological resources, disseminating data and research, and coordinating manufacturing rights and distribution. Is it a perfect system? No – but doctors, scientists, labs, drug companies and national health institutions have experience in what it takes to bring the world’s knowledge to bear in a well-coordinated framework, which could speed up the discovery of a COVID-19 vaccine. (Courtesy <https://www.globaltrademag.com/>)

**SC 大话经济**  
**Daily News**



近期，快遞巨頭順豐上線“豐食”小程序，開始試水企業員工團餐外賣服務，盡管順豐方面稱，“豐食”上線的初衷是在疫情期間解決自己企業內部員工的用餐問題，但“豐食”的上線還是引起了廣泛關注：順豐是否從團餐人口布局外賣市場，與美團、餓了麼三分天下？

**疫情加速團餐發展**

隨著工作餐的需求日漸增長，團餐模式越來越受到歡迎，從大型工業企業、商業機構、政府機構和其他社團的職員餐飲，到大中小學的學生餐，再到交通運輸、公共寫字樓、會展飲食供應和社會送餐等都是團餐的重要組成。

據了解，“豐食”的開發團隊是順豐同城旗下順豐壹站團隊，順豐同城方面負責人表示，這個項目甚至沒有作為順豐同城的主要業務，只是為解決自己企業內部員工的用餐問題。

打開“豐食”小程序，可以看到分類有“外賣點單”和“堂食點餐”兩大功能，目前堂食點餐仍處在“敬請期待”，而外賣點餐需要認證為企業用戶才能下單，記者嘗試註冊未果。不過，目前豐食平臺已經有多個連鎖品牌入駐，包括德克士、味千拉面、西貝、真功夫等。

數據顯示，2019年中國團餐市場規模高達1.5萬億元，占整個中國餐飲市場的33.23%。預計2020年中國團餐市場規模將增長12.67%，屆時中國團餐市場總規模將達到1.69萬億元，餐飲市場的占比將提升到35.65%。粗略估算，團餐的體量大約為在線外賣的6倍。

疫情期間，企業陸續復工復產，催生了團餐外賣的新模式和新需求，比如：如何降低點餐、送餐期間的感染風險，同時滿足員工用餐需求等。企業的團餐成為眾多餐飲企業爭搶的香餡餅，真功夫、老鄉雞、西貝莪面村、雲海肴、和府撈面等多

家餐企都殺進了團餐領域。

相比之下，順豐做團餐的優勢在於本身擁有配送能力，並且順豐快遞業務的企業用戶群體龐大，更容易形成客戶粘性。對餐飲商家而言，順豐的介入勢必影響到目前固定的外賣市場格局，新平臺的分層機制會創造更多市場機遇。但也有業內人士認為，近期團餐的快速發展主要是受疫情推動，目前優惠政策較多，待壹切恢復，堂食依舊是企業的首選。

**順豐意在全場景業務布局**

北京市朝陽區大洋路海鮮批發市場的林和，給客戶發海鮮時開始習慣性對比順豐、餓了麼、閃送三個平臺的配送價格。“有時候用順豐企業賬號可以省10多元錢。”林和告訴《工人日報》記者，現在市場裏配送海鮮的順豐小哥越來越多。

2019年3月，順豐同城實現獨立公司化運作，於同年10月24日正式發布“順豐同城急送”品牌，這款第三方即時物流平臺，主打專業定制服務，目前已經為麥當勞、喜茶、海底撈、真功夫等知名餐飲商家帶來極大便利。

除了為餐飲配送場景提供代買代辦服務外，順豐同城急送的業務已涵蓋從餐飲外賣、商超日用、生鮮蔬果、個人物品取送，

到代買代辦的跑腿業務，並且不斷拓寬服務場景來滿足用戶更多元化的需求。

相較於傳統配送業務，商務場景下的同城即時配送需求特點更鮮明。順豐同城急送擁有商務配送領域的先天優勢。有數據表明，順豐同城業務已擁有超過100萬個訂單、30萬以上的騎士，且已布局上海、廣州、深圳等200個以上的城市。

順豐同城CEO孫海金曾直言，順豐同城的差異化打法在於，“其他平臺做的是簡單、標準化的連接，而我們可以在線下做N種連接，這個就是我們跟外賣等平臺的差別。”

**外賣天下可否三分**

對於國人而言，外賣的重要性不言而喻，就連疫情期間，外賣平臺也沒歇，承擔著居家隔離居民的日常採購任務。中國互聯網絡信息中心發布第45次《中國互聯網絡發展狀況統計報告》顯示，截至2020年3月，我國網上外賣用戶規模達3.98億，占網民整體的44.0%；手機網上外賣用戶規模達3.97億，占手機網民的44.2%。

外賣市場硝煙四起，美團和餓了麼的競爭更趨激烈。在壹二線城市，美團外賣份額達51.8%，餓了麼為47.4%，兩者之間的差距進壹步縮小。即使是外賣行業巨頭，美團點評也是直至2019年上

市後才開始扭虧為盈。

外賣市場競爭激烈，屢屢引發燒錢大戰。2018年3月，滴滴布局全國九大城市，與美團在長三角開始外賣商戰，進行燒錢補貼。但在長達壹年左右的開拓與摸索後，滴滴外賣面臨“關停並轉”。

可見，即使擁有客戶基礎和配送渠道，外賣市場也不是可以輕易涉足的。對於順豐入局外賣領域，資深互聯網分析師丁道師認為，順豐積累了壹定的餐飲配送經驗，包括此前負責配送瑞幸咖啡，是在原有的業務上做了壹個延伸，順豐的先天優勢和基礎比其他企業強很多。

但外賣市場看似美好，實則暗潮湧動，以美團與餓了麼為例，燒了幾百億的資金，花了多年時間才“二分天下”，順豐如果真要涉足外賣業務，補貼燒錢是不可避免的。

目前看來，順豐以團餐為切入口，不失為壹個比較聰明的做法。選擇有壹定品牌知名度的商戶，配送單價要比其他小餐飲單價高壹些，品質更好，保證了可能獲取的利潤。如果團餐市場能夠成功的話，順豐也可能切入個人餐飲配送。然而，團餐和外賣畢竟有區別，順豐是否真正進入外賣市場還未可知，但目前看來，或許會給美團和餓了麼壹定壓力，讓外賣市場增加新的變局。

**國軒高科停牌籌劃易主 大眾汽車入主傳聞即將坐實？**

**綜合報導** 市場傳言已久的國軒高科“實控權變更”壹事，終於有了實質性進展。

5月19日晚，國軒高科公告稱，公司近日收到實際控制人李鎮及其壹致行動人的通知，正在籌劃股權轉讓事宜，擬向戰略投資者轉讓其持有的部分公司股權並涉及其他表決權安排，可能導致公司第壹大股東及實際控制權的變更。公司股票自5月20日起停牌。

國軒高科是國內動力電池龍頭企業之壹，據高工產業研究院（GGII）數據統計顯示，2019年公司動力電池裝機量約為3.2GWh，國內市占率為5.2%

，行業排名全國第三，其中磷酸鐵鋰電池裝機量2.9GWh，排名全國第二。2019年，公司實現營業收入49.6億元，實現淨利潤4833萬元。

買家是誰？國軒高科在公告中沒有透露。公司稱，本次交易對手方屬於製造業，該事項仍然涉及有關部門的事前審批。

有券商分析人士據此推測，買家應該頗有來頭，否則並不需要“事前審批”，極有可能是海外巨頭。

昨日晚間，上證報記者就此向國軒高科求證，對方回復“壹切以公告為準”。

事實上，國軒高科實控人欲出讓控股權壹事早有傳

聞。今年年初，有消息稱大眾汽車集團將收購國軒高科，今年4月這壹傳聞進壹步發酵，稱“大眾汽車集團52億入股國軒高科，未來將控股”。國軒高科曾在1月20日、4月22日兩次發布公告予以澄清。

在最近壹次澄清公告中，公司表示仍在和大眾汽車就未來可能開展的技術、產品、資本等方面的戰略合作進行探討，尚未就具體合作方式、內容、價格等具體方面形成壹致意見，更沒有就相關合作事項簽署或達成任何實質性的有約束力的協議、承諾或其他安排。

在券商行業研究員看來，選擇與巨頭合作並不

奇怪，動力電池行業技術更新快，資本投入巨大，行業競爭異常激烈，背靠巨頭將為公司帶來更大的發展空間。

另外，國軒高科實控人李鎮的時機選擇不錯。今年以來，受政策影響，更多的汽車廠商開始選擇磷酸鐵鋰電池，加上在儲能領域的大量應用，這也給國軒高科帶來了更多的機會。

5月21日，國軒高科將召開2019年年度股東大會，屆時會揭開謎底嗎？據國軒高科公告，預計停牌不超過5個交易日，待上述事項確定後，公司將及時發布相關公告並申請復牌。











# 谁开凿了敦煌？



中石壁上有一个佛龕，里面是一尊弥勒佛像。而前室西壁窟门两侧，还有两个附属的小龕，也是禅室。

窟型堪称唯一

275窟同样是殿堂式的，可能是弘法的讲堂。窟室后壁前，塑有一尊交脚大佛，窟室两侧上部，则开有佛龕。佛龕分为两种：一种如同汉阙一般，对立的双阙之上连以屋顶；另一种则受到了印度佛教艺术风格的影响，为双树龕。建筑学者萧默在《敦煌建筑》一书中指出，275窟的形制“是敦煌的孤例，以后再未出现过”，而268和272窟的形制，“以后虽有采用，但也都有较大的变化”。萧默推断，“这一现象应是洞窟开凿初期匠师们对洞窟形制还在做着多种尝试和探讨的一种反映”。

千佛万窟非是幻

敦煌莫高窟自十六国时代乐僊建窟开始，经北朝、隋、唐、五代、宋、西夏、元等历代兴建，终至形成规模。其南北长1600余米，上下共五层，有700余个洞窟。其中有壁画塑像的共492窟，多为用于礼佛传法的礼拜窟。上图为莫高窟北区，崖壁上洞窟林立，主要为功能窟，包括禅窟、僧房窟、瘞窟（用于埋葬死者）、廩窟（用于储藏物资、粮食）等。

建窟世有后继者

敦煌研究院樊锦诗等学者在《敦煌莫高窟北朝洞窟的分期》一文中，考察了268窟、272窟和275窟内的彩绘和塑像，他们认为，从艺术风格来看，都是北凉时期的作品。为何是北凉？

北凉建立于公元397年，其统治者匈奴支系卢水胡族的沮渠蒙逊。沮渠蒙逊笃信佛教，格外留心石窟的营造，希望可以借山峦为屏障，使佛心永固。沮渠氏营建的石窟皆有佛造像，如唐代编纂的佛教百科全书《法苑珠林》中所载，“或石或塑，千变万化”。

公元421年，沮渠蒙逊占领敦煌，曾与西凉（400-421年）李氏政权有过激烈的交锋。因此，他推崇佛教，有从思想上巩固其统治的目的。可惜北凉对于

敦煌的统治实在短暂，以至于武周时期修窟立碑的李克让，在回顾敦煌莫高窟历史时，也把沮渠蒙逊遗忘了。李君碑如是说：“乐僊法良发其宗，建平东阳弘其迹。推甲子四百他岁，记窟室一千余龕。”发扬光大了敦煌石窟的“建平”和“东阳”又是何人？

“东阳”是北魏时期出任瓜州刺史、驻节敦煌的宗室，东阳王元荣。他在孝昌元年（525年）进驻敦煌，直到西魏文帝大统八年（542年）去世，一直是敦煌乃至整个河西地区的实际统治者。北魏孝文帝迁都洛阳，引发了鲜卑新旧贵族之间的矛盾纷争，敦煌地区也出现暴乱。平息叛乱后，敦煌由镇（北魏在北部边境设立的军事行政区）改州，即为“瓜州”。元荣也决定用佛教教义来安抚饱受动荡之苦的当地百姓。北魏早期曾营建云冈石窟，迁都洛阳后又有龙门石窟，体现了高超的营造技艺。元荣将北魏佛教的新发展带到了敦煌，广译佛经，开窟造像。在佛像慈悲的目光中，百姓暂时得到了心灵的抚慰。而敦煌也渐渐恢复了元气。敦煌现存的石窟中，有十余个窟和元荣关系密切。

经过考古学家宿白等人考证，“建平”是北周重臣——建平公于义。他镇守瓜州的时间，大约在保定五年到建德五年间（565-576年）。按李君碑记载，于义和元荣在敦煌曾“各修一大龕”。萧默认为，莫高窟“西魏、北周时期规模最大价值也最高的洞窟为现编第285窟和428窟，或系‘备修一大龕’之指”。有趣的是，就在于义管理敦煌期间，还发生了北周武帝灭佛的事件。虽未能留下详细的记载，后人却可以猜想，在灭佛期间保护石窟，是否也是于义对敦煌石窟的贡献之一呢？

岁月荏苒，至武周时期，敦煌已有“窟室一千余龕”。而石窟营造还在继续。曾出现在乐僊眼前的千佛景象，在一代代石窟营建者的努力下，终从幻影变为真实。而乐僊的造窟故事，则成为了敦煌最神圣的传说，永远流传在这片向佛的土地上。

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活动组委会主席李雄（左四）国会议员Al Green（右四）与世华工商妇女会现任会长洪良冰（左二），世界名誉总会会长黎淑瑛（右三）等人合影。

本報記者秦鴻鈞攝影

# 休市市長Sylvester Turner上周五舉行新聞發佈會 接受贈餐，並表彰亞裔社團共同努力抗疫力量（下）



市府大厅的贈餐現場。



休市警官代表H.Gaw（中）在新聞發佈會上致詞。



副會長王妍霞（右）給休市Turner市長（中）防疫手套。旁為主委會主席李雄（左）。



世華工商婦女會會長洪良冰（右二），休市市長Sylvester Turner（右一）等人在市府大厅贈餐。



世華工商婦女會代表與國會議員Al Green（左三）合影（左起）王慧娟、會長洪良冰，世界名譽總會會長黎淑瑛、副會長王妍霞、麥蘭等代表合影。



（左起）「大專校聯會」代表葉宏志、活動組委會主席李雄、休市市長Sylvester Turner、國會議員Al Green在贈餐儀式上講話。



世華工商婦女會代表與休市Turner市長（右三）國會議員Al Green（左二）在市府大厅贈餐（左起）副會長王妍霞、會長洪良冰、世界名譽總會會長黎淑瑛、王慧娟等人。



（右起）「世華工商婦女會」出席市府贈餐代表（右起）會長洪良冰、世界名譽總會會長黎淑瑛、副會長王妍霞、理事王慧娟、麥蘭。

## Cure Covid Consortium community service 疫情检测活动集锦回顾



在疫情艰难时期休斯顿 Cure Covid Consortium 组织特别为民众们提供疫情检测服务等项目并继续保持社区需求方面的合作。国会议员 Shiela Jackson Lee 也特地到场支持活动。希望能帮助到广大单位及居民。

