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Inside C2

Southern DAILY

Make Today Different

Southern Daily News is published by Southern News Group Daily

Tuesday, May 18, 2021|

Israeli army says thwarts naval attack against Israel

The Israeli army said on Monday its navy targeted a submarine which allegedly belongs to Hamas naval forces attempting to attack Israel. “This is a significant event,” said Jonathan Conricus, a spokesman of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), adding that “the vessel was of significant size.” Over 3,200 rockets have been fired into Israel since the beginning of hostilities last week. The IDF says over 460 rockets have been misfired by militants and landed within the Gaza Strip. The Israeli Iron Dome air defense system has intercepted 90 percent of the rockets fired into the country.

Saying Hamas’s capabilities of producing rockets have been significantly degraded, Conricus noted “it will take them a long time to replenish and that is an important thing for the future.”

The Israeli military said it has attacked over 800 targets, adding at least 130 militants were killed.

Gazan health officials reported that approximately 200 Palestinians have been killed, including dozens of children, with over 1,000 injured. There have been 10 Israeli deaths, including one child.



Police officers stand in line to separate protesters supporting Palestine from a small group of Israel supporters in front of city hall in Toronto, Canada. REUTERS/Chris Helgren

California announces new plan to boost film industry

LOS ANGELES, May 14 (Xinhua) -- California Governor Gavin Newsom on Friday announced a new measure to attract productions to the Golden State by adding 30 million U.S. dollars to its film and television tax incentive program.

As part of the 100-billion-dollar “California Roars Back” plan, this move would boost the existing 330 million dollars tax credit program by nearly 10 percent, allowing the state to dole out a total of 360 million dollars annually to qualify film and television projects.

This new plan was applauded by the entertainment industry immediately. According to Los Angeles City’s Economic and Workforce Department, this industry brought more than 30 billion dollars annually to California and supported more than 200,000 local jobs before the COVID-19 pandemic.

California Film Commission Executive Director Colleen Bell told the Hollywood Reporter, a leading entertainment news website, that thanks to the state’s current film incentive program introduced in

2014, the state had welcomed nearly two dozen relocating television series from other regions since then.

other states and countries. The additional funding will enable us to grow that positive impact.”



“Governor Newsom’s announcement to expand the film and TV tax credit program is great news for California,” said Bell. “The additional 30 million dollars in funding will be allocated to relocating TV series, which bring long-term, high-wage jobs and significant production spending to our state. To date, our tax credit program has welcomed 23 relocating series from

state of California,” Newsom said at a press conference in Sacramento, capital city of the state, adding “that’s what that 30 million dollars intends to do.”

In recent days, Newsom announced a number of high-dollar initiatives, including an additional 12 billion dollars for homeless housing, 2 billion dollars to

Moreover, Newsom said this measure was designed to show the state’s political gesture against those states who passed voter suppression legislation, like Georgia.

“This is an opportunity for those productions, TV and others, in places like Georgia, whose values don’t necessarily always align with the production crews to consider coming back to the

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WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

CORONAVIRUS DIARY

05/17/2021



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Beaumont,
Texas We Are Coming Back



field.

When we passed this very peaceful town we saw a beautiful park and school.

People living in Beaumont offer resident a rural feel and most people own their homes. Many retirees live here tend to lean towards peaceful and conservative.

In the early 70's when my wife and I were graduate students at Lamar University in Beaumont, Texas, this was the city where we spent our college life many years ago.

detailed near Beaumont from the larger camp in Huntsville in Walker County, Texas.

We started our journey from Houston through Interstate 10 and Highway 90. After we passed Dayton, we approached the City of Beaumont.

In 1999 Disney celebrated the movie release of "Mulan" in Texas. They built a miniature version of the Great Wall of China on the school football

During World War II a small camp was built for German prisoners of war who were



Southern DAILY Make Today Different

Editor's Choice



Scarlett Johansson is slimed as she receives the Generation Award during the 2021 MTV Movie & TV Awards in Los Angeles, California. Viacom/via REUTERS



Fire is seen on a Union Pacific train carrying hazardous material that has derailed in Sibley, Iowa. NATHAN MINTEN/via REUTERS



Anderson, a six-year-old unaccompanied minor from El Salvador, stands in line with other asylum-seeking children as they identify themselves to a U.S. border patrol agent after crossing the Rio Grande river into the United States from Mexico in La Joya, Texas, U.S. Over 170 asylum-seeking migrants, including about 50 unaccompanied minors, surrendered to border patrol agents in La Joya and nearby areas on Friday. REUTERS/Adrees Latif



People try to topple the statue of South American independence leader Simon Bolivar during a protest against sexual assault by the police and the excess of public force against peaceful protests, in Bogota, Colombia. REUTERS/Luisa Gonzalez



Natasha Hibbert poses alongside an exhibition of life-size elephant sculptures, part of the CoExistence campaign organised by the Elephant Family Trust, on The Mall in London, Britain. REUTERS/Henry Nicholls



A cargo ship, boat marina and the Olympic Mountains are visible from the Queen Anne neighborhood of Seattle, Washington. REUTERS/Karen Ducey

Scientists Are Concerned Vaccines Are Less Effective Against The Indian Variant And It Could Be Dominant In The UK By June

COVID-19: How Dangerous Is The Indian Variant? Are Today’s Vaccines Less Effective Against It?



The Indian variant could be more transmissible and vaccines could be less effective against it.

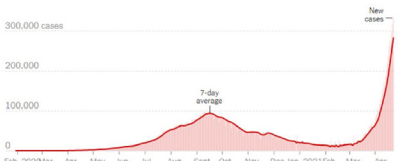
Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, Southern Daily Editor

A new double mutation COVID-19 variant is thought to be behind a sudden surge in cases in India that has overwhelmed hospitals. The variant was only confirmed on 25 March by the Indian government so the data are still not 100% clear on its effects when compared to existing forms of the virus. However, scientists and doctors are concerned this particular variant could be more transmissible and may even make vaccines less effective.

What is the new variant?

Its official name is B.1.617, but is being called the Indian variant. Viruses regularly mutate but most are insignificant, however, some mutations can make the virus more infectious, deadly or resistant to vaccines. The Indian virus is one of those - especially because two mutations have come together to help infect cells and evade the immune system. It has evolved independently but has the

same mutation as the Californian variant and nearly the same as the South African and Brazil/Manaus ones.



In lab tests, the South African variant (B.1.351) and Brazil variant (P.1) both have a key mutation, E484K, which can help the virus evade antibodies produced by vaccines or by having had COVID-19. It is also more transmissible. The Californian variant (B.1.429), discovered in December, carries the L452R mutation that makes it about 20% more infectious. The Indian variant has the E484Q mutation, which is very similar to the one found in the South African and Brazil variants, and also has the L452R mutation found in the Californian one.

What is happening in India?

Cases in India have risen rapidly since mid-March after weeks of steady decline. Hospitals are becoming overrun and they are running out of ventilators, with New Delhi placed under a week’s strict lockdown from 19 April.



New Delhi’s hospitals are running out of ventilators.

There is a worry India’s second wave is even worse than appears, as scientists are concerned about figures being under-reported. India also does not have as comprehensive a genome sequencing programme as the UK so cases of the Indian variant there are likely to be higher than reported. “The exponential rise is quite staggering,” Dr Deepti Gurdasani, clinical epidemiologist and senior lecturer in machine learning at Queen Mary University of London, told Sky News. “We first saw the rise in Maharashtra state, then other states are seeing a rise. “What seems quite clear is there’s a rise and the new variant has become dominant in India.” Is the Indian variant more transmissible and will vaccines still work against it? Dr. Gurdasani, who trained as a doctor and worked in India for 10 years, said it is “very likely it’s more transmissible”. She said: “There are two mutations here. The first is similar to the Manaus variant and we know that is affecting vaccine effectiveness. “The second is the same as the Californian, which has been associated in labs with escaping immunity - both of antibodies and T-cells - and also increased transmissibility.” She continued: “This is quite worrying, it builds a really concerning picture as it ticks all the boxes for rising cases and

outcompeting the vaccine. “We don’t have definitive data but we can see from the other variants there’s more than enough to be concerned about.”



There are concerns cases are being under-reported in India.

Dr. Gurdasani added that the Indian variant shares the same mutation as both the South African and Manaus variants, which has been associated with a reduction of effectiveness in the Oxford-AstraZeneca, Johnson and Johnson and Novavax vaccines. Should people in the UK be concerned? Boris Johnson has postponed his trip to India due to the surge in cases and shortly after, India was added to the UK’s “red list”, where arrivals from certain countries have to go into hotel quarantine. Several scientists have called for India to be on the red list, including Dr Gurdasani, although she added that the system “doesn’t work because by the time a variant is here, it’s too late”. “Because we are so far into our vaccination programme and if this variant means a lower vaccine effectiveness, if this becomes dominant in the UK it will be catastrophic,” she added. “India did not take pre-emptive action and the situation is really dire - we need to start acting before it gets as bad as India.” Professor Christina Pagel, a member of the Independent Sage committee and director of clinical operational research at University College London, had also called for India to be on the red list.



She said if the UK’s vaccination programme

goes to plan it will still be the end of July before every adult has one dose, as she added that since UK schools opened, the Indian variant is the fastest growing. It is doubling every week, as did the Kent variant when it was detected in September, but is doing so under “much tighter restrictions and more vaxxed people”, she said. The British government has said the Indian variant is a “variant under investigation”, not a “variant of concern”, due to a lack of evidence, so surge testing or forensic contact tracing are not taking place. Prof Pagel said: “Because we are very good at sequencing, we might be the first country to provide such definitive evidence. But by the time we do, B.1.617 is likely to be quite widespread and it might be too late to contain it.” She predicts that with the current growth rate, the Indian variant could be dominant by the end of June. (Courtesy news.sky.com)



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Scientists Around The World Are Now Fighting The Next Pandemic



By improving water sanitation, we can reduce the spread of antibiotic resistant bacteria. Image: Riccardo Mayer/Shutterstock.com

KEY POINTS

Children in developing countries are acquiring an anti-biotic-resistant infection due to their regular contact with poor sanitation and limited clean water.

This means, when they do fall ill, there is more than a 50% chance an antibiotic treatment will fail.

The practice known as WASH is vital to reduce the spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

It is also crucial countries do more to treat sewage, improve sanitation and develop sufficient infrastructure.

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

If a two-year-old child living in poverty in India or Bangladesh gets sick with a common bacterial infection, there is more than a 50% chance an antibiotic treatment will fail. Somehow the child has acquired an antibiotic resistant infection – even to drugs to which they may never have been exposed. How? Unfortunately, this child also lives in a place with limited clean water and less waste management, bringing them into frequent contact with faecal matter. This means they are regularly exposed to millions of resistant genes and bacteria, including potentially untreatable superbugs. This sad story is shockingly common, especially in places where pollution is rampant and clean water is limited. For many years, people believed antibiotic resistance in bacteria was primarily driven by imprudent use of antibiotics in clinical and veterinary settings. But growing evidence suggests that environmental factors may be of equal or greater importance to the spread of antibiotic resistance, especially in the de-

veloping world.

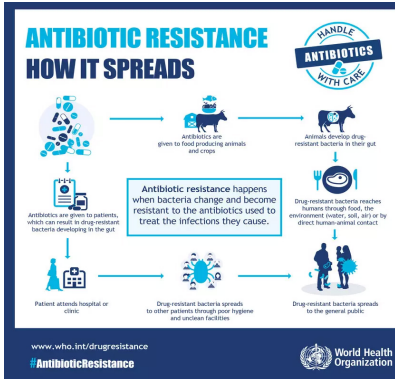


This article focuses on antibiotic resistant bacteria, but drug resistance also occurs in types of other microorganisms – such as resistance in pathogenic viruses, fungi, and protozoa (called antimicrobial resistance or AMR). This means that our ability to treat all sorts of infectious disease is increasingly hampered by resistance, potentially including coronaviruses like SARS-CoV-2, which causes COVID-19. Overall, use of antibiotics, antivirals, and antifungals clearly

must be reduced, but in most of the world, improving water, sanitation, and hygiene practice – a practice known as WASH – is also critically important. If we can ensure cleaner water and safer food everywhere, the spread of antibiotic resistant bacteria will be reduced across the environment, including within and between people and animals. As recent recommendations on AMR from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and World Health Organization (WHO) suggest that the “superbug problem” will not be solved by more prudent antibiotic use alone. It also requires global improvements in water quality, sanitation, and hygiene. Otherwise, the next pandemic might be worse than COVID-19.

Bacteria under stress

Over 70% of the world has no community wastewater treatment or even sewers; and most faecal matter, containing resistant genes and bacteria, goes directly into surface and groundwater, often via open drains. This means that people who live in places without faecal waste management are regularly exposed to antibiotic resistance in many ways. Exposure is even possible of people who may not have taken antibiotics, like our child in South Asia.



How antibiotic resistance spreadsImage: WHO

Antibiotic resistance is everywhere, but it is not surprising that resistance is greatest in places with poor sanitation because factors other than use are important. For example, a fragmented civil infrastructure, political corruption, and a lack of centralized healthcare also play key roles. As an example of antibiotic resistance, the “superbug” gene, blaNDM-1, was first detected in India in 2007 (although it was probably present in other regional countries). But soon thereafter, it was found in a hospital patient in Sweden and then in Germany. It was ultimately detected in 2013 in Svalbard in the High Arctic. In parallel, variants of this gene

appeared locally, but have evolved as they move. Similar evolution has occurred as the COVID-19 virus has spread. Relative to antibiotic resistance, humans are not the only “travellers” that can carry resistance. Wildlife, such as migratory birds, can also acquire resistant bacteria and genes from contaminated water or soils and then fly great distances carrying resistance in their gut from places with poor water quality to places with good water quality. During travel, they defecate along their path, potentially planting resistance almost anywhere. The global trade of foods also facilitates spread of resistance from country to country and across the globe. Resistant bacteria are not the only infectious agents that might be spread by environmental contamination. SARS-CoV-2 has been found in faeces and inactive virus debris found in sewage, but all evidence suggests water is not a major route of COVID-19 spread – although there are limited data from places with poor sanitation and each case differs. But there are common roots to disease spread – pollution, poor water quality, and inadequate hygiene. Using fewer antibiotics is critical to reducing resistance. However, without also providing safer sanitation and improved water quality at global scales, resistance will continue to increase, potentially creating the next pandemic. Such a combined approach is central to the new WHO/FAO/OIE recommendations on AMR.



Simple steps

It is clear we must use a holistic approach (what is now called “One Health”) to reduce the spread of resistance across people, animals, and the environment. But how do we do this in a world that is so unequal? It is now accepted that clean water is a human right embedded in the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. But how can we achieve affordable “clean water for all” in a world where geopolitics often outweigh local needs and realities? Simple is more sustainable. As an obvious example, we need to reduce open defecation in a cheap and socially acceptable manner. This is the best immediate solution in places with limited or un-

used sanitation infrastructure, such as rural India. Innovation is without doubt important, but it needs to be tailored to local realities to stand a chance of being sustained into the future. Strong leadership and governance is also critical. Antibiotic resistance is much lower in places with less corruption and strong governance. Resistance also is lower in places with greater public health expenditure, which implies social policy, community action, and local leadership can be as important as technical infrastructure.



Richer countries must work with poorer ones. But, actions against resistance should focus on local needs and plans because each country is different. We need to remember that resistance is everyone’s problem and all countries have a role in solving the problem. This is evident from the COVID-19 pandemic, where some countries have displayed commendable cooperation. Richer countries should invest in helping to provide locally suitable waste management options for poorer ones – ones that can be maintained and sustained. This would have a more immediate impact than any “toilet of the future” technology. Antibiotic resistance will also impact on the fight against COVID-19. As an example, secondary bacterial infections are common in seriously ill patients with COVID-19, especially when admitted to an ICU. So if such pathogens are resistant to critical antibiotic therapies, they will not work and result in higher death rates. Regardless of context, improved water, sanitation, and hygiene must be the backbone of stemming the spread of AMR, including antibiotic resistance, to avoid the next pandemic. Some progress is being made in terms of global cooperation, but efforts are still too fragmented. Some countries are making progress, whereas others are not. Resistance needs to be seen in a similar light to other global challenges – something that threatens human existence and the planet. As with addressing climate change, protecting biodiversity, or COVID-19, global cooperation is needed to reduce the evolution and spread of resistance. Cleaner water and improved hygiene are the key. If we do not work together now, we all will pay an even greater price in the future. (Courtesy weforum.org)

維他命知多少？

根據國立衛生研究院指出，維他命(又稱維生素)是人體生存和保持健康所需的主要營養素之一。但在您購買一瓶綜合維他命並將其納入您的日常所需之前，您應該知道下列事實：

事實 #1 維他命補充劑可以是增加維他命攝取量的便利方法，但從食物中攝取維他命會比藥丸更好。原因是營養豐富的食物能提供額外的健康益處，例如纖維。研究指出，一份哈密瓜可以提供維他命A、C和K，以及鈣、鎂、鉀和多種抗氧化劑。大多數年長者可從食物中獲取所需的營養，但如果您不常進食健康、營養豐富的食物，明智的做法是告訴您的醫生或註冊營養師，由他推薦一種特定的維他命補充劑來幫助彌補您可能缺乏的維他命。

事實 #2 必需的維他命共有13種，而每種維他命發揮著不同的作用，以保持身體處於最佳狀態，因此，對您的整體健康至關重要。例如，維他命C攝入不足可導致貧血。以下是每種維他命功能的概述：

- 維他命A：幫助形成和維持健康的牙齒、骨骼和皮膚
- 維他命C：促進牙齒和牙齦健康並加快傷口癒合
- 維他命D：幫助身體吸收鈣
- 維他命E：幫助身體製造紅血球
- 維他命K：使血液粘在一起所必需的
- 維他命B1(硫胺素)：幫助細胞將碳水化合物轉化為能量
- 維他命B2(核黃素)：對人體生長和紅血球的形成很重要
- 維他命B3(菸酸)：幫助維持健康的皮膚和神經
- 維他命B5(泛酸)：是幫助食物新陳代謝和產生激素所必需的
- 維他命B6：幫助形成紅血球並維持大腦功能
- 維他命B7(生物素)：是在蛋白質和碳水化合物的代謝中所必需的
- 維他命B9(葉酸)：幫助形成紅血球並且是產生DNA所必需的
- 維他命B12(氰鈷胺)：對新陳代謝和維持中樞神經系統很重要

事實 #3 您可以按照建議的每日攝取量來確保攝取足夠的維他命。建議的每日攝取量可在食品包裝上的營養成分標籤找到。對於即食和生食的食物（例如熟食肉類和新鮮水果），可瀏覽 fdc.nal.usda.gov 並輸入食物類型。

請記住，根據國立衛生研究院指出，建議的每日攝取量是為了“大多數健康的人”的營養需求而制定。您的醫生和/或營養師可能針對您的個別健康需求提供更具體的建議。

事實 #4 由於飲食在維他命攝取中起著重要作用，因此盡量多進食營養豐富的食物是明智的做法。以下是一些維他命的食物來源。(哈佛醫學院的清單列有更多食物資料。
https://www.health.harvard.edu/staying-healthy/listing_of_vitamins)

瑞士芝士	維他命A	含脂肪魚類	維他命D
西瓜	維他命B1	堅果	維他命E
蘑菇	維他命B3	番茄汁	維他命B9
西蘭花	維他命C	鱈梨(又名牛油果)	維他命B5

與您的醫生討論您可能需要或可以嘗試的維他命，讓您在下次購物時能做出最佳選擇。

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恐怖空襲在加沙地帶蔓延 以色列和巴勒斯坦沖突帶來最致命一天



【美南新聞記者泉深報道】根據巴勒斯坦加沙衛生部和以色列當局的信息，因為哈馬斯週日向以色列發射了100多枚火箭彈，以色列實施定點空襲炸毀了加沙哈馬斯領導人的住所，摧毀了加沙一家的房屋，這是迄今為止長達一周的沖突中最致命的一天。以色列國防軍(IDF)表示，自周日凌晨起，炸彈襲擊了自2017年以來擔任哈馬斯領導人的雅亞·辛瓦爾(Yahya Sinwar)的房屋。以色列國防軍發言人希代·吉爾伯曼(Hidai Zilberman)將軍對當地媒體說，辛瓦爾在空襲中不在，沒有受傷。巴勒斯坦衛生部稱，以色列在加沙的兩次空襲中打死了至少43名巴勒斯坦人，包括8名兒童，並炸傷了50人，其中大多數是婦女和兒童。巴勒斯坦衛生部稱，最新的死亡人數，加沙已上升至197人，其中包括至少58名兒童和34名婦女。衛生部說，自以色列本週在加沙地帶發動空襲以來，至少有1,235名巴勒斯坦人受傷，而一數字預計還會增加。據以色列國防軍稱，10名以色列人被從加沙發射的火箭彈炸死。加沙的空襲一直持續到週一早晨。以色列空軍在推特上說，它的戰鬥機瞄準了9個住所，這些住所屬於加沙的哈馬斯高級指揮官。以色列聲稱這些房屋被用作“恐怖基礎設施”，其中一些被用來儲存武器。以色列國防軍在另一條推文中說，戰鬥機瞄準了位於加沙南部幼兒園和清真寺附近的一條隧道。以色列國防軍指責哈馬斯“故意”將軍事資產置於“平民的心髒”。巴勒斯坦醫療和民防隊說，他們星期天早晨從廢墟中救出了五個孩子。救援行動現場顯示，一名醫務人員從殘骸中救出一名頭部受傷流血的年輕女孩，她的表情在震驚和恐怖之間交替出現。以色列國防軍在周日早上的推特帖子中說，哈馬斯的激進派在周六晚上7點至當地時間週日上午7點之間發射了120枚火箭，其中11枚落在加沙。以色列國防軍發言人吉爾伯曼週日補充說，他們已

經瞄準了數十枚火箭發射器，這些發射器能夠一次發射多枚火箭。以色列國防部長本尼·甘茨(Benny Gantz)在周六的一條推文中說：“以色列對升級毫無興趣，但已為任何情況做好了準備。”以色列軍方回應：“延長定點轟炸的時間。”以色列總理本傑明·內塔尼亞胡在周日強調了這一決心，稱他將“採取一切措施恢復秩序”，並“將花費一些時間”。內塔尼亞胡週六說，它將“在加沙作出強有力反應”，直到恢復我們人民的安全為止，並說該國正在努力避免空襲造成平民傷亡。以色列國防軍週日發布了照片，據稱這些照片顯示哈馬斯的火箭裝置和隧道入口緊鄰醫院和學校等民用基礎設施，聲稱“哈馬斯蓄意而系統地將軍事目標置於平民的內部，使他們的公民面臨危險。”最近的沖突始於上週初，原因是計劃驅逐東耶路撒冷謝赫·賈拉(Sheikh Jarrah)居民區的巴勒斯坦家庭，以及在老城附近一個受歡迎的聚會地點的限制引發爭議。自2014年加沙戰爭以來，該地迅速升級為該地區最嚴重的暴力沖突之一。根據聯合國的說法，該地區在戰鬥中有2200多名加沙人喪生，約有一半是平民，其中包括550多名兒童。以色列警方發言人說，週日，駐紮在謝赫·賈拉的警察檢查站被一輛汽車“撞倒並逃跑”，六名以色列邊防警察受傷。以色列緊急服務人員稱，該駕駛員是一名42歲的阿拉伯男性，被“槍殺”。哈馬斯軍事部門沒有聲稱對這次襲擊負責，但稱這起事件是一次“英勇的突擊行動”，他們說這是由一名年輕的巴勒斯坦男子實施的。過去一周，阿拉伯和猶太公民之間的騷亂和暴力沖突也蔓延到以色列的幾個城市，包括羅德(Lod)、巴特亞姆(Bat Yam)和阿克(Acre)，導致內塔尼亞胡警告會對任何一個社區要“處以私刑”(處絕哈馬斯領導人)。暴力事件已經蔓延到被佔領的約旦河西岸。據週五加沙的巴勒斯坦衛生部報道，至少有11名巴勒斯坦人在暴力沖突中被以色列部隊殺害，這是多年來在西岸一天被殺人數最多的。聯合國秘書長安東尼奧·古特雷斯在一份聲明中說，平民傷亡人數的增加使他感到“沮喪”。聲明說：“秘書長提醒各方，任何針對平民和媒體的不分青紅皂白的行為都違反了國際法，必須不惜一切代價避免。”

美國總統拜登在星期六與內塔尼亞胡和巴勒斯坦總統阿巴斯進行了交談。拜登在與以色列領導人的通話中“重申了對以色列捍衛自己免受哈馬斯火箭襲擊的權利的堅定支持”，並對巴勒斯坦人民表示關注。在與美國總統打完電話後，阿巴斯在宣讀中要求美國進行幹預，以製止“以色列對世界各地巴勒斯坦人民的襲擊”。週六早些時候，一個名叫奧馬爾(Omar)的5個月大嬰兒是一所房屋的唯一倖存者，該房屋在加沙難民營的一次以色列空襲中被擊中並炸毀，炸死了10名家庭成員，其中包括8個孩子。巴勒斯坦新聞社Wafa報道，在以色列的空襲中，附近幾所房屋被破壞，至少有20名巴勒斯坦人受傷。加沙的武裝分子週六對難民營的空襲作出反應，向以色列特拉維夫、比爾謝巴、阿什杜德和斯德洛特的以色列人發射了火箭。據以色列緊急服務處稱，一名55歲的以色列男子週六下午早些時候被炸死，原因是火箭彈襲擊了特拉維夫郊區一個叫拉馬特·甘的住宅區的一系列建築物，使以色列的死亡人數增至10人。此後不久，這座Jala'a大樓遭到以色列空襲，該大樓內設有國際媒體Al Jazeera和美聯社等機構的辦公室。內塔尼亞胡在周日發表講話時說，這座建築是“一個完全合法的目標”。他補充說：“我認為，一位美聯社記者說我們很幸運能離開。不，你並不是幸運能離開，這不是運氣，這是因為我們特別費力地打電話給那些建築物裏的人，確保處所已騰空。”美聯社在一份聲明中說，他們“對以色列軍方襲擊並摧毀加沙地帶的美聯社辦公室和其他新聞組織的建築物感到驚訝和震驚。”並表示，他們“沒有任何跡象表明哈馬斯在該建築物中或正在活動中。”美聯社說：“這是我們會竭盡所能積極檢查的事情。我們永遠不會有意地使記者面臨風險。”美聯社呼籲以色列政府“提供證據”。以色列政府說，該建築物內有哈馬斯軍事智能資產。美聯社聲明補充說：“這次空襲是令人難以置信、令人不安的事態發展，因為今天的情況使世界對加沙正在發生的事情了解得更少。”致力於保護世界各地新聞工作者的非政府組織“無國界記者組織”(RSF)在一份聲明中表示，它正在呼籲國際刑事法院進行調查。RSF秘書長克裏斯托夫·德洛瓦(Christophe Deloire)在該組織網站上的一份聲明中說，“蓄意瞄準媒體是構成戰爭罪。”他還說，以色列的空襲“阻礙了媒體報道直接影響平民的沖突。”可是以色列本身不是2002年建立國際刑事法院的《羅馬規約》的締約國，這對以色列不構成影響。(圖片來自網絡，版權歸原作者)