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Mr. Lee's Commentary and Dairy

Inside C2

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Hackers' broad attack sets cyber experts worldwide scrambling to defend networks

People familiar with the matter have said the hackers were believed to be working for the Russian government. Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov dismissed the allegations.

(Reuters) -Suspected Russian hackers who broke into U.S. government agencies also spied on less high-profile organizations, including groups in Britain, a U.S. internet provider and a county government in Arizona, according to web records and a security source.

More details were revealed on Friday of the cyber espionage campaign that has computer network security teams worldwide scrambling to limit the damage as the outgoing administration of U.S. President Donald Trump offered little information.

In Britain, a small number of organizations were compromised and not in the public sector, a security source said.

Shares in cyber security companies FireEye Inc, Palo Alto Networks and Crowdstrike Holdings rose on Friday as investors bet that the spate of disclosures from Microsoft Corp and others would boost demand for security technology.

Reuters identified Cox Communications Inc and Pima County, Arizona government as victims of the intrusion by running a publicly available coding script here from researchers at Moscow-based private cybersecurity firm Kaspersky. The hack hijacked ubiquitous network management software made by SolarWinds Corp. Kaspersky decrypted online web records left behind by the attackers.

The breaches of U.S. government agencies, first revealed by Reuters on Sunday, hit the Department of Homeland Security, the Treasury Department, State Department and Department of Energy. In some cases the breaches involved monitoring emails but it was unclear what hackers did while infiltrating networks, cybersecurity experts said.

Trump has not said anything publicly about the intrusion. He was being briefed "as needed," White House spokesman Brian Morgenstern told reporters. National security adviser Robert O'Brien was leading interagency meetings daily, if not more often, he said.

"They're working very hard on mitigation and making sure that our country is secure. We will not get into too many details because we're just not going to tell our adversaries what we do to combat these things," Morgenstern said.

No determinations have been made on how to respond or who was responsible, a senior U.S. official said.

SolarWinds, which disclosed its unwitting role at the center of the global hack on Monday, has said that up to 18,000 users of its Orion software downloaded a compromised update containing malicious code planted by the attackers. The attack was believed to be the work of an "outside nation state," SolarWinds said in a regulatory disclosure.

People familiar with the matter have said the hackers were believed to be working for the Russian government. Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov dismissed the allegations.

On Friday, U.S. Representative Stephen Lynch, head of the House of Representatives Committee on Oversight and Reform panel's national security subcommittee, said the information provided by the Trump administration was "very disappointing."

"This hack was so big in scope that even our cybersecurity experts don't have a real sense yet in terms of the breadth of the intrusion itself," adding that it would take some time to fully vet all the agencies and targets.

The breach appeared to provide President-elect Joe Biden with an immediate headache when he takes office on Jan. 20. His transition team's executive director Yohannes Abraham told reporters on Friday there would be "substantial costs" and the incoming administration "will reserve the right to respond at a time and in a manner of our choosing, often in close coordination with our allies and partners."

Microsoft, one of the thousands of companies to receive the malicious update, said it had notified more than 40 customers whose networks were further infiltrated by the hackers.

Around 30 of those customers were in the United States, Microsoft said, with the remaining victims found in Canada, Mexico, Belgium, Spain, Britain, Israel and the United Arab Emirates. Most worked with information technology companies, some think tanks and government organizations.

WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

12/18/2020

CORONAVIRUS DIARY

Wealee@scdaily.com

Give A Helping Hand

Today the U.S. Food and Drug Administration advisory panel recommended to approve the second coronavirus vaccine from Moderna.

This new vaccine comes as the first vaccine from Pfizer has started its distribution process.

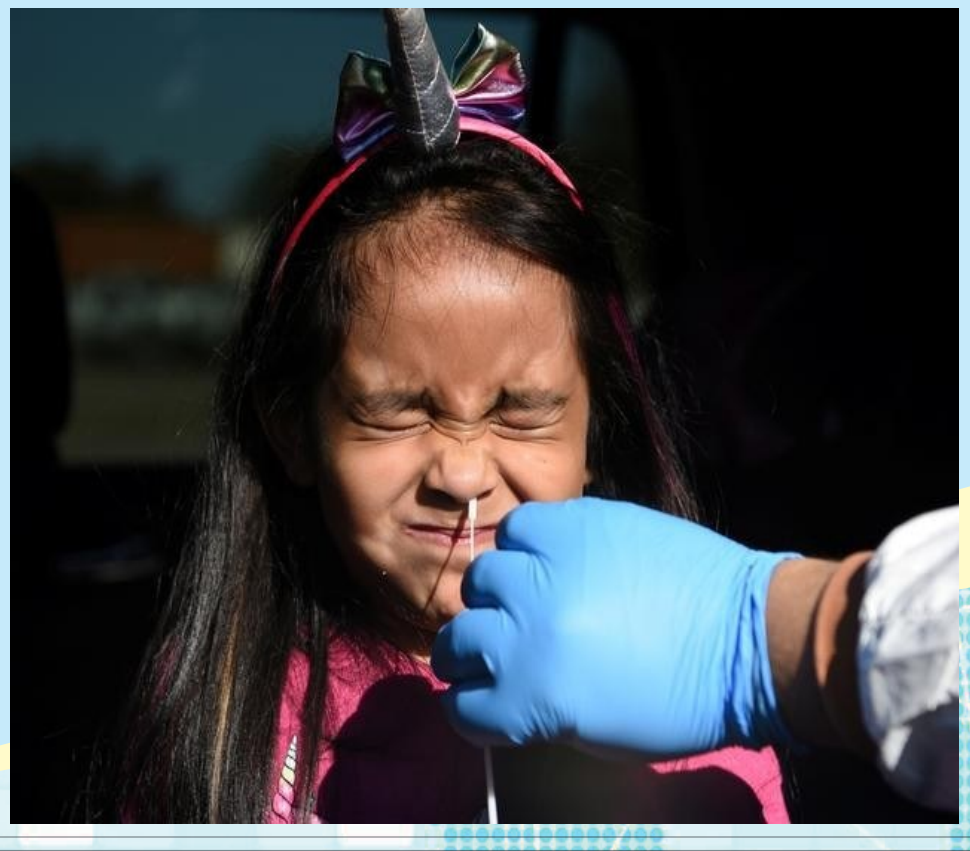
But as the vaccinations begin, recorded cases of new hospitalizations and deaths are rising to new levels as hospitals are running out of space and energy to provide sufficient care.

Health experts say Americans have an important choice to make. The upcoming holidays and festive gatherings could help drive another surge of cases and hospitalizations and inevitable deaths.

We are so happy that Congressman Al Green in conjunction with the Houston Food Bank, the Texas Division of Emergency Management and the International Trade Center will present a Free Drive-Thru COVID Testing and Food Distribution event on Saturday, December 19th at 1111 Bellaire Blvd. in the International District.

We really appreciate Congressman Green's caring so much care about our community. We also have many community leaders who will join us to help with the event.

This is such an important event for our community. Every year we sponsor events to celebrate the holidays, but this year is very different. So many people need to get help and we all need to give a helping hand.



Southern News Group Chairman / CEO
Chairman of International Trade & Culture Center
Chairman of International District Houston Texas

Stay Home! **BUSINESS** *Wear Mask!*

Where Do We Fit In The Big Picture?

On The Vaccine Front Lines – Fall-Winter 2020

KEY POINTS

The search for more COVID-19 vaccines to finally bring the pandemic under control is moving fast.

Teams around the world are at work on dozens of potential vaccines in the hopes that one — and possibly more — will crack the code in the coming months: passing clinical testing and gaining regulatory approval.

Thousands of people are already rolling up their sleeves for clinical vaccine testing, while debates about the reality issues are underway, including: Who should get a vaccine first? How will it be distributed? How do we make sure parts of the world aren't left out?

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

Pfizer and Moderna bolster global vaccine hopes

It's been a busy week on the vaccine front, with both the Pfizer/BioNTech and the Moderna doses posting promising results, heating up the race for first-place status.

Both companies are using a new technology that employs what's called mRNA to prompt an immune response — a technique with Canadian roots, via stem cell biologist Derrick Rossi and a glowing mouse — and in recent weeks have emerged as front-runners in the vaccine race.

In the first major update of the week, Massachusetts-based Moderna released an early look at the results from its final phase of human testing, which suggested its candidate could be as much as 94.5 per cent effective. Moderna also gained a slight edge over Pfizer when it comes to the "cold chain" problem. The new technology both are using was expected to need storage conditions as cold as -80 C, but Moderna says it has figured out how to keep the doses stable for a month in normal fridge temperatures.

Not to be outdone, Pfizer announced two days later that its final phase of testing was now complete, and that the dose was 95 per cent effective with no serious safety effects. This wraps up a trial of 43,000 volunteers conducted at 151 sites in six countries.

The companies' results also represent good news for seniors, with data suggesting doses are very effective in older adults. While cold storage remains an issue for Pfizer, the company did say it has developed special temperature controlled shipping containers.

The Trump administration has paid $1.95 billion for 100 million initial doses of the Pfizer vaccine. Pfizer says it could have up to 50 million doses available by the end of this year if approved.

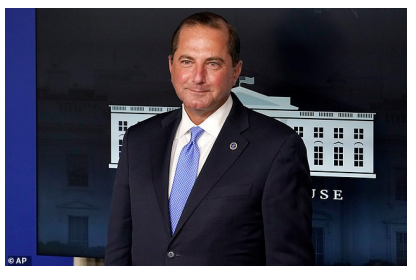
Next up? Pfizer submitted the results to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for emergency use approval last Friday, and it has said a peer-reviewed study is in the works.

AstraZeneca publishes a study on Phase 2 results

The spotlight was focused squarely on Pfizer and Moderna this week, but AstraZeneca also published a study on its Phase 2 results, which was notable for the promise it held for seniors, and the fact that it was a study at all.

AstraZeneca is the Swedish-British company that has been working on a vaccine with the University of Oxford. They're generally regarded as the furthest along of the vaccine candidates that are not using mRNA — the promising but new technology being pioneered by Pfizer and Moderna.

Many companies are putting out results before they've been scrutinized by other scientists — a practise occasionally derided as "science by press release." But AstraZeneca's Phase 2 results appeared in the journal The Lancet, available for anyone to read.



HHS secretary Alex Azar offered up a timeline on Tuesday regarding who would be the first to receive the COVID-19 vaccination if they can start rolling out the jabs next month as planned.

The results themselves are more good news for seniors. Older adults have borne the brunt of the pandemic, and yet vaccines aren't always as effective for them, prompting worries in some circles that these first COVID-19 doses might not work for those who need it most.

But the AstraZeneca study suggested not only that its vaccine could spark an immune response in all age groups, but it appeared to be "better tolerated" in older adults.

The third and final phase of human testing for that vaccine is ongoing. (Courtesy www.thestar.com/news)

Most States Aren't Ready For Distribution Of The Leading COVID-19 Vaccine

Officials Are Trying to Hit "a Moving Target"

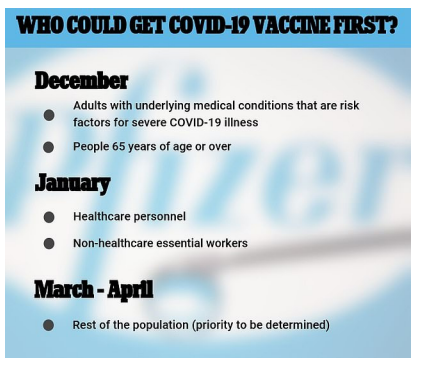
Health officials stressed that the plans are still evolving as they receive changing information. Even though Pfizer's vaccine has long been seen as the likely front-runner, details from the trial, including the vaccine's efficacy in specific populations like the elderly, have yet to be published. Shipping and storage logistics are also expected to continue to be fine-tuned with each passing week.

"It's a moving target," Dr. Philip Huang, director of the Dallas County Health and Human Services Department, said. "There's new info every day."

The changing details make it harder to plan, and some officials acknowledged they haven't gotten very far.

"There are too many variables still to be worked out at the federal level," a spokeswoman for the Georgia Department of Public Health said by way of declining an interview request for this article. "Much of what happens going forward will depend on the vaccine itself, when we receive it and what the protocols will be for prioritizing distribution among various populations."

The problem with waiting for details on the vaccine to be revealed is that mass immunization is a multilayered process, involving public communication campaigns, ordering of equipment, hiring of staff, training of vaccine providers and the added complexity, in this pandemic, of making sure all vaccine sites are safe and won't contribute to the spread. Operation Warp Speed has said its goal is to begin shipping the day that a vaccine is given the green light by the FDA, so states need to be ready at any moment.



For the initial months after the Food and Drug Administration signs off on a vaccine, the CDC advised state and local health authorities to prioritize health care workers, then move on to other essential workers and at-risk populations such as nursing home residents. Access would expand to the general public as manufacturing ramps up to make more doses available.

Who will get the vaccine first and when will it be rolled out?

HHS secretary Alex Azar offered up a timeline on Tuesday regarding who would be the first to receive the COVID-19 vaccination if they can start rolling out the jabs next month as planned.

The elderly in nursing homes and assisted living facilities will likely be the first to the vaccinated. Adults with underlying medical conditions that put them at risk of severe COVID-19 illness and people over 65 years of age could also fall into this initial category, according to according to Operation Warp Speed's strategy plan. Inoculations of healthcare workers and first responders will follow, with a goal to complete those shots by the end of January. Azar said he expects to have enough vaccinations for 'all Americans' by the end of March to early April.

A final priority list is still being determined by the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices that will based, in part, on vaccine efficacy data from the various trials, including Pfizer and Moderna. But there are a lot of details left to determine within those broad categories. Some health care workers have more exposure than others; North Dakota wants hospitals to document how they decided whom to vaccinate first. Maryland is prioritizing people in jails and prisons (where sharing close quarters has led to severe outbreaks), but states like Idaho and Mississippi have scheduled them for later. (Courtesy www.propublica.org and www.dailymail.co.uk)

Southern DAILY Make Today Different

Editor's Choice

An Ethiopian girl stands at the window of a temporary shelter, at the Village 8 refugees transit camp, which houses Ethiopian refugees fleeing the fighting in the Tigray region, near the Sudan-Ethiopia border, Sudan. REUTERS/Baz Ratner

The Christmas tree is lit at Rockefeller Center in Manhattan, New York City. REUTERS/Eduardo Munoz

Attendees listen as attorney L. Lin Wood speaks during a press conference on election results in Alpharetta, Georgia. REUTERS/Elijah Nouvelage

Pallbearers, wearing personal protective equipment, carry the coffin of a patient who died from the coronavirus inside a church in Athens, Greece. REUTERS/Giorgos Moutafis

A health care worker collects a swab sample from a man during a rapid antigen test for army members and volunteers before the start of a mass test of Vienna's population in Austria. REUTERS/Leonhard Foeger

Israeli sailors, including some standing on the Saar-6 corvette, a warship dubbed "Shield" (seen in background), take part in a welcoming ceremony by the Israeli navy to mark the arrival of the warship, in the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Haifa, northern Israel. REUTERS/Ronen Zvulu

Carlos, a 22-months old boy, reaches for a plate with a tortilla with salt and a cooked tomato, at his home, in La Palmilla, Guatemala. REUTERS/Josue Decavele

A person gives a swab sample during a mass coronavirus testing to allow students home for Christmas, at the Sports Hall of Keele University, in Keele, Staffordshire, Britain. REUTERS/Carl Recine

Southern DAILY Make Today Different

COMMUNITY

Oxford And AstraZeneca's Vaccine Won't Only Go To Rich Countries

Waiting, in New Delhi. Photo: Jewel Samad/AFP via Getty Images

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

While the 95% efficacy rates for the Moderna and Pfizer/BioNTech vaccines are great news for the U.S. and Europe, Monday's announcement from Oxford and AstraZeneca may be far more significant for the rest of the world.

Why it matters: Oxford and AstraZeneca plan to distribute their vaccine at cost (around $3-4 per dose), and have already committed to providing over 1 billion doses to the developing world. The price tags are higher for the Pfizer ($20) and Moderna ($32-37) vaccines.

Details: The Oxford/AstraZeneca vaccine had an average efficacy of 70% in clinical trials, though that rose to 90% under one dosing regimen (patients received a half dose, and then a full dose one month later).

• While that fell short of numbers reported by Moderna and Pfizer, it's well above the 50% efficacy threshold set by the FDA.

The Oxford/AstraZeneca vaccine can also be stored at standard refrigeration levels for six months.

• Moderna's vaccine can be kept under standard refrigeration for 30 days but otherwise must be stored at -20°C

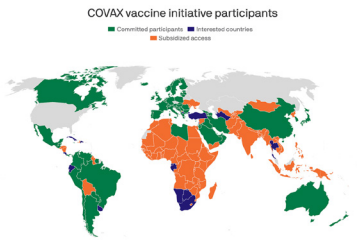
• Pfizer's must be stored at -70°C, a requirement that few developing countries are equipped to handle.

By the numbers: AstraZeneca has already promised 940 million doses to developing countries and another 300 million to the COVAX initiative, according to Duke University's tracker.

• Moderna is also a participant in the COVAX initiative, through which wealthier countries will subsidize access for poorer ones.

• But Moderna's chief medical officer told Axios last week that when it came to COVAX, the company hadn't "quite aligned with them on how many doses and when those doses would be available."

• Pfizer is not a participant in COVAX.



Data: Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance; Map: Naema Ahmed/Axios

Breaking it down: Pfizer has sold a minimum of 614 million doses to high-income countries and just a combined 14 million in bilateral deals with lower-income countries (Ecuador, Lebanon and Peru), according to Duke's tracker.

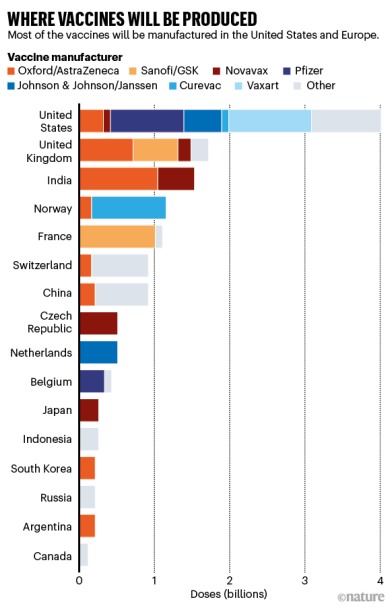
• If rich countries exercise their options to buy more of the Pfizer vaccine, they could swallow up nearly all of the 1.3 billion doses the company aims to produce in 2021.

• Moderna has also been selling almost exclusively to rich countries.

• In addition to the 1.24 billion for developing countries, AstraZeneca has sold 1.17 billion doses to rich countries (the U.S., EU, U.K., Japan, Australia and Canada).

The flipside: AstraZeneca will manufacture its vaccine in multiple countries, including India and Brazil, and aims to produce a total of 100 million to 200 million doses per month by the spring.

• Both India (500 million doses) and Brazil (100 million) have secured their access to the vaccine, as have countries including Indonesia (1oo million), Bangladesh (30 million), Egypt (30 million) and Argentina (22 million), according to the Duke tracker.



What to watch: While countries like Canada, the U.S. and the U.K. have hedged their bets by buying enough doses of multiple vaccine candidates to cover their populations several times over, less wealthy countries are cutting deals wherever they can.

• At least 11 countries plan to obtain Russia's vaccine candidate, Sputnik V. The government says the vaccine is 92% effective and has given it partial approval, but has made only limited data available.

• China has also promised several countries access to its vaccine candidates, several of which are in late-stage trials.

Related

Key Information About The Effective COVID-19 Vaccines

The race for a COVID-19 vaccine is ramping up, with three major candidates now reporting efficacy rates of more than 90%.

Why it matters: Health experts say the world can't fully return to normal until a coronavirus vaccine is widely distributed. But each potential vaccine has its own nuances, and it's likely that multiple vaccines will be needed in order to supply enough doses for universal vaccination.

• Some global vaccines have been approved for limited distribution, including vaccines in China and Russia that did not wait for Phase 3 results before authorization. Public health authorities warn skipping steps could pose serious risks.

• No vaccines have been approved for full use.

Illustration: Sarah Grillo/Axios

The major vaccine candidates

Pfizer-BioNTech:

• **Efficacy**: 95%
• **Vaccine type:** mRNA
• **Doses required:** 2
• **Storage**: Five days in a refrigerator or -70C for long-term storage
• **Manufacturing**: Up to 50 million doses in 2020 and 1.3 billion in 2021, per Pfizer
• **Cost**: $20 per dose
• **State of play**: Pfizer has applied for an emergency use authorization (EUA) from the FDA.

Moderna:

• **Efficacy**: 94.5%
• **Vaccine type:** mRNA
• **Doses required:** 2
• **Storage**: 30 days in the refrigerator or six months at -20□
• **Manufacturing**: 20 million in 2020 and up to 1 billion in 2021, per Moderna
• **Cost**: $32-37
• **State of play**: Moderna said it plans to apply for an EUA in the next few weeks

Oxford-AstraZeneca:

• **Efficacy**: 62% to 90%, depending on dosage (average 70.4%)
• **Vaccine type:** Combination of common cold virus and coronavirus genetic material
• **Doses required:** 1.5
• **Storage**: Six months in the refrigerator
• **Manufacturing**: Total annual capacity of 3 billion doses, per AstraZeneca
• **Cost**: $3-4 (Courtesy axios.com)

unicef

好書閱讀 Daily News

浪漫小说是“女性鸦片”吗？

1

从《流星花园》、《恶作剧之吻》、《一起来看流星雨》、再到近几年的《亲爱的，热爱的》、《下一站幸福》，偶像剧总是因为过于模式化和人物的脸谱化被诟病为“玛丽苏甜剧”。尽管如此，不断重复的“甜甜的恋爱”的偶像剧总能获得稳定的收视率。尽管观众承认偶像剧炮制的恋爱故事并不现实，但这不妨碍他们投射自己的情感，代入主人公的同时产生愉悦感和认同感。

与现实生活中被观众痛斥的“渣男”不同，男主人公总是把女主人公视为唯一牵挂的对象，让她得到情感的濡养和尊重。从这个角度来说，偶像言情剧也在一定意义上作为一种情感补偿，满足了观众对忠贞爱情的渴望。

今日的言情偶像剧也能在浪漫小说提供的理想爱情模式中寻到踪迹。在1960年代至1980年代的美国，中产阶级的主妇是浪漫小说的忠实粉丝，无论家务有多繁忙，她们都会抽出时间阅读，把它作为日常生活不可分割的部分。主妇阅读浪漫小说的社会背景、心理需求以及产生的影响也能为女性对浪漫爱情的想象提供一种解读背景。

这些热衷于浪漫小说的主妇到底是怎样一个群体？浪漫小说炮制的爱情故事是否会在满足女性对爱情/婚姻的浪漫想象的同时加重了性别刻板印象，维护父权统治？如果说，主妇是出于不满才阅读，那么浪漫小说又是如何利用爱情故事消解这种反抗的呢？

美国小说家凯瑟琳·伍德威斯是上世纪70年代开创浪漫小说的先驱人物。

和现在的言情偶像剧一样，浪漫小说作为一种补偿性文学为主妇提供了一场理想爱情的浪漫之旅。主妇们在小说描绘的异域风光中，体验迥异于日常生活的方式。在男主人公对女主人公关怀备至、忠贞不渝的爱情中得到情感的濡养，弥补在现实生活中，男性伴侣身上无法实现的渴望。主妇能够在这样的阅读中释放、缓解自己的不满，并尝试寻找解决之道。她们试图相信在理想的爱情模式中，女性的才智和独立会得到欣赏，她面临的被强奸和凌辱的威胁可以被白马王子拯救，而自己的情欲也可以在伴侣身上得到释放，她们能够在作为妻子和母亲的同时保留自身的主体性，而非迷失在日常生活制造的牢笼中，一味地向他人提供情感支持，但是自己的情感需求却难以得到满足和关注。

然而当浪漫小说的叙事策略试图以“理想的爱情”为核心解决主妇的困难，却避而不谈让女性备受限制的社会文化结构时，原本具有反抗效果的爱情故事就会逐步消解这种反抗，浪漫小说就只能作为暂时逃避现实的情感补偿和缓冲地带，大多数主妇放下书本后仍旧回到日常生活，再次被失落感击重。

杜克大学文学与历史系荣誉教授珍妮斯·A·拉德威在《阅读浪漫小说：女性，父权制和通俗文学》中对热爱浪漫小说的主妇进行调查，试图探究浪漫小说吸引主妇的原因以及对她们产生的影响。在和史密斯顿热爱浪漫小说的主妇进行长期交谈后发现，主妇正是出于对父权统治引发的情感后果的不满才进行阅读。那些备受主妇喜爱的理想的浪漫小说也强调了女性不愿意被男性掌控的意愿，以及对女性的才智和独立的赞赏。主妇阅读浪漫小说的渴望也从侧面反映了女性对女性对平等、尊重的亲密关系的渴望和维护自身主体性的追求。

长期以来，主妇阅读“浪漫小说”的爱好总会遭到贬低和反对。在主流文化中，它被视为轻浮、暧昧、露骨、色情的爱好，自诩品味高雅的男性（包括图书出版商）总是嘲讽阅读浪漫小说的主妇，将浪漫小说视作“女性鸦片”。在家庭中，她们有时也需要偷偷摸摸地阅读，因为这种行为总会引发丈夫和孩子的不满，虽然丈夫的不满与妻子所看的书籍类型并无多少关连，他们更加抗拒的是妻子的沉浸式阅读会减少在自己身上投入的精力。主妇也会因为自己的爱好产生愧疚和自责的情绪，反思自己是否在小说上投入了大量的时间和财力，即使没有证据表明她们会因此疏于照顾家人，或是效仿书中的女性在昂贵的衣饰上耗费大量的财力。

尽管阅读过程总会遭遇阻碍，主妇也不愿意放弃阅读浪漫小说的爱好。她们试图为自己的阅读权利辩护，声称这种兴趣爱好和男性喜爱的电视节目无异，都是一种休闲娱乐的方式。不过主妇并没有单纯地将浪漫小说视为纯粹消磨时间的方式，她们不仅有意识地将它安排进日常生活中，还试图将自己的阅读行为与美国中产阶级相信知识与成功和地位紧密相连的价值观相联系，强调小说的教化作用，合理化自己的阅读需求。

拉德威在采访中发现，除了小说描绘的浪漫爱情，史密斯顿的主妇对小说中描绘的历史和地理知识也相当感兴趣，十分注重浪漫小说的教化功能，认为自己可以在阅读过程中了解当地的风俗习惯、城市风貌，开拓视野和见识。当主妇将自己在小说中学到的诸如烹饪手法、当地的风俗习惯、交通方式以及地理风貌（越晦涩越生僻越好）告诉自己的丈夫时，他们就不再生硬反对妻子的阅读爱好，甚至转身将这些知识转述给他人。主妇在讲述自己从小说里学到的知识时也获得了“暂时的权威”，可以证明自己并非是文化刻板印象的实列——“头脑简单的家庭主妇除了喂养孩子、熨烫些衬衫和看一下午的肥皂剧外一无所能。”

但主妇绝非只因为浪漫小说呈现出的百科全书的特征醉心不已。史密斯顿的女性普遍认为阅读浪漫小说是逃离日常生活的重要途径。拉德威指出浪漫小说“不仅能让人从日常问题及责任所制造的紧张中脱身而出，而且还创造出一个女性可完全独自享有并专注于其个人需求、渴望和愉悦的时间或空间。这同时也是一种通往或逃到异域，或者说不同时空的方式。”主妇可以通过阅读浪漫小说创造“私人空间”，让自己短暂地从妻子和母亲的身份抽离出来，向他人宣告这一段时间完全属于自己。从这个角度来说，主妇的阅读行为本身就可以算作是一种“独立宣言”。

拉德威发现主妇渴望通过小说逃离日常生活，暂时摆脱“贤妻良母”的身份与主妇缺乏情感支持相关。属于从属地位的女性总被要求向他人提供“情感支持”，却鲜有人意识到她们自己的情感需求，以及这些需求被不断忽视和难以满足时的孤独和痛苦。

美国情感社会学学者阿莉·拉塞尔·霍克希尔德在《心灵的整饰》也作证了这一观点。霍克希尔德指出女性往往要比男性付出更多的“情感劳动”，她们被要求具有更强的“适应性”和“合作性”，以便更好地照管孩子和丈夫的饮食起居以及心理层面的需求，源源不断地提供爱的服务。这时阅读浪漫小说就成了她们疲惫时的一个缓冲地带。拉德威认为，史密斯顿钟情浪漫小说的女性与桃乐茜·霍布森研究的靠收音机和肥皂剧排遣孤寂感的主妇同具有相似之处，“用她们的书籍在自己与家人之间竖起了一道屏障。从而宣部她们暂时闭关，不准那些想要向她们索求情感支持和物质照料的人踏入半步。”

美国小说家凯瑟琳·伍德威斯是上世纪70年代开创浪漫小说的先驱人物。

《阅读浪漫小说》
[美] 珍妮斯·A·拉德威 著
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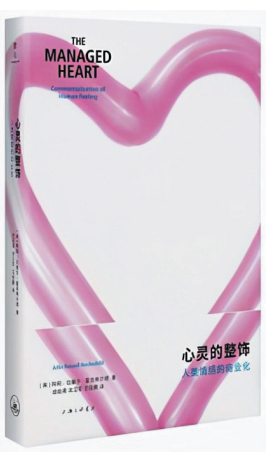

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