

人物風采



Toby Chen
富國地產

Broker/ 企管碩士

德州 / 加州地產經紀人

專精: 房屋 商業 公寓 土地開發 物業管理

電話: 832-235-5000

E-mail: chentoby@ymail.com

路易斯安那州西南部
最大的賭場



更多遊戲 更多空間
更多贏的機會

我們擁有品種繁多的遊戲以及寬闊的場地，您能夠更加盡情的享受您最愛的遊戲！我們現在已經開放，期待您的到來。



Louisiana's Best Bet!

Coushatta 是路易斯安納最大的賭場酒店 | I-10 出口 44 | ccrla.com

Coushatta 支持理性遊戲。請撥打 877.770.7867。Coushatta 賭場度假村由路易斯安那州庫沙塔部落擁有和運營。

菁英地產
World Elite Realty
www.werlty.com
專業精準 誠信可靠
歡迎地產經紀人加盟
賣房優惠 再買房更多優惠

281-529-5588
Kevin Jiang Kevin@werlty.com

R01-WORLD ELITE REALTY 菁英地產-4C-57

Premier Realty & Associates

- 住宅
- 物業管理 / 買賣
- 商舖出租
- 服務西北區 / 西南區

Cell: (832) 540-9918
2825 Wilcrest Drive Suite 505, Houston, TX 77042

陳筠婷
Christine Kwan
房產經紀

Allwin Insurance Agency
安穩保險
汽車、房屋、商業、醫療、人壽、年金
www.allwininsurance.com
代理多家 · 方便比價 · 價格便宜 · 保項最佳

Office: 713-952-5031
Fax: 713-952-5032
E-mail: yangdeqing@yahoo.com
6901 Corporate Dr Suite 218, Houston, TX 77036
愛客戶如親人 · 視信譽如生命

楊德清

I01-ALLWIN安穩1234567C-4

Trinity Funding, Inc. 恆信貸款
NMLS #301604 www.trinfund.com

- 房屋貸款 · 舊款重貸
- 利息低廉 · 經驗豐富

Peter Ma
請電：馬先生

6918 Corporate #A6, Houston, TX 77036
Tel: (713) 961-3900 Fax: (713) 961-9099

L02-TRINITY FUNDING 恆信貸款-1234567C-4

糯米地產團隊 Realtor
KNOWME REALTY TEAM

誠信高效
專業可靠
眼光卓越
團隊一流

281-919-7286
281-919-6528
MICHELLE LEE
KnowMe.Realty@outlook.com

Helen Go
helen@helengo.com
www.helengo.com
713-981-6888

買賣促銷 專業管理
二十多年豐富地產、買賣、管理及租賃經驗竭誠助您投資致富

- 新舊房屋 · 購物商場
- 土地投資 · 商業大樓
- 工業倉庫 · 公寓餐館

MIDLAND REALTY GROUP 地美產聯

R01-TX MIDLAND 美聯地產-G02567C-4

金冠 CROWN SEAFOOD RESTAURANT

\$ 特價海鮮套餐 \$
帝皇餐 (限堂吃)

瑤柱鮑魚海參羹
蒜蒸皇帝蟹身腳
皇帝蟹蓋炒飯
酸子炒雙花龍蝦
清蒸游水苟殼魚
海參扒菜膽
蒜蓉蒸原隻帶子 (5只)
野菌炒牛柳絲
蒜蓉豆苗

8-10 (蟹7磅) \$699.00
(套餐皇帝蟹7磅計算, 多了每磅\$59.99)

特價午餐 (Lunch specials)
(週一至週五) 11am-3pm (假日除外)
限堂吃

瑤柱鮑魚海參羹 \$28.99
(沙茶粉絲煲) 椒吉尼亞蟹 \$10.99

\$ 特價海鮮 \$
德州生蠔
\$11.99 (6只)
\$21.99 (12只)

www.crownseafoodrestaurant.com
10796 Bellaire Blvd., Suite C
Houston, TX 77072 (at Wilcrest)
Tel: 281-575-1768 Fax: 281-575-1763

R03-CROWN SEAFOOD 金冠酒家56C-16

ECF 東方貸款
EAST CAPITAL FUNDING

免費提供當日利率查詢 貸款資格預審 預批信
貸款種類多樣 · 手續簡便迅速！費用低、利率好！

自住 投資 商業

查收入、不查收入、新移民、各類簽證，皆可幫您貸到款！
自住房、度假房、投資房、Cash-out、無費用重新貸款 (refinance)

公司: (214) 509-8038 Company NMLS 1645977
傳真: (469) 298-8805 www.eastcapitalfunding.com
1784 W McDermott Dr Ste 110 Allen, TX 75013

吳衛民 William Wu
Mortgage Broker
NMLS 1491974
469-389-0136
www.eastcapitalfunding.com

吳麗麗 Lili Wu
Loan Originator
NMLS 1707794
281-686-7973
lwu@eastcapitalfunding.com

敦煌地板 百種款色 包工包料
Design & Remodel

地毯 **\$1.99** /呎 & up
複合地板 (8mm) **\$2.49** /呎 & up
複合地板 (12.3mm) **\$2.99** /呎 & up
塑膠地板 **\$3.99** /呎 & up
實木複合地板 **\$5.99** /呎 & up
花崗石 **\$14.99** /呎 & up

承接商業、住宅工程、地板、瓷磚、地毯、實木樓梯、精細木工、浴室、廚房更新、櫥櫃、花崗石、大理石、屋頂翻新、內外油漆...

832-353-6900
9889 Bellaire Blvd #B-24C (大中華超市旁邊) **832-877-3777**

C09-DESIGN-REMODEL 敦煌地板3567C-16

華美中醫學院
American College of Acupuncture & Oriental Medicine

- 美國高等教育院校評鑑會認證
- 美國中醫院校評鑑會認證
- 德州高等教育局認證頒授碩士學位
- 中醫專業碩士學位
- 綜合保健管理碩士學位

請今天就申請!

- 中外中醫名流授課
- 中西醫學多元化教學
- 學科及臨床並重
- 全時或半時上課
- 日班或夜班課程

詢問有關本校\$10,000的獎學金的詳情
電話: 713-780-9777 網站: www.acaom.edu

9100 Park West Drive, Houston, TX 77063

S02-ACUPUNCTURE COLLEGE 華美中醫學院6C-16



U.S. President Joe Biden embraces Panama's first lady Yazmin Colon as first lady Jill Biden and Panama's President Laurentino Cortizo react during the ninth Summit of the Americas, in Los Angeles, California. REUTERS/Daniel Becerril



Palestinians enjoy the beach in Gaza City June 8, 2022. REUTERS/Mohammed Salem



Local residents remove debris from a supermarket in a shopping mall damaged by a Russian missile strike, as Russia's attack on Ukraine continues, in Kharkiv, Ukraine. REUTERS/Ivan Alvarado



A car that crashed into a group of people and ended up in a storefront near Breitscheidplatz is pictured, in Berlin, Germany. REUTERS/Fabrizio Bensch



Demonstrators attend a rally of gun violence prevention organizations, gun violence survivors and hundreds of gun safety supporters demanding gun legislation, outside the United States Capitol in Washington. REUTERS/Evelyn Hockstein



Garbage and plastic bottles float on Las Vacas river considered one of the most polluted rivers in the world, in the municipality of Chinautla, where the Ocean Cleanup NGO is testing a device to contain the garbage that ends up in the Atlantic Ocean, in Guatemala City, Guatemala. REUTERS/Luis Echeverria

“Serious Threats” To Global Food Security As Ukraine 2022 Grain Harvest Could Fall by 55%

Global Food Crisis Stalks The Starving As War And Covid Choke Supplies

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



“Global food security faces ‘serious threats’ from a combination of soaring prices, fertilizer shortages and a potential loss of production due to the war in Ukraine, according to the Syngenta Group.

“Even before the war, the world was already in a food crisis as prices of staples surged and hunger was on the rise.”

About 400 million people are dependent on Russia and Ukraine for food due to their significant roles within the global food supply chain, according to Syngenta.

Bloomberg writer Alonso Soto reported yesterday that, “The Spanish government will allow rationing of some products by retailers, as part of broad measures to cushion the economic impact of the war in Ukraine.

“Stores will be allowed to temporarily limit ‘the number of goods that can be bought by a client,’ according to the rule published in the Official Gazette Wednesday. The government didn’t name any specific type of products that could be affected.”

Soto explained that, “Ukraine is the main supplier of corn and sunflower oil to Spain, providing 30% and 60% of imports respectively, according to Madrid-based economic consultancy Afi. Madrid has eased grain import rules to increase supplies from Brazil and Argentina.”

And Melissa Eddy and Raphael Minder reported in today’s New York Times that, “A crucial portion of the world’s wheat, corn and barley is trapped in Russia and Ukraine because of the war, while an even larger portion of the world’s fertilizers is stuck in Russia and Belarus. Global food and fertilizer prices are soaring as a result. Since the invasion last month, wheat prices have increased by 21 percent, barley by 33 percent and some fertilizers by 40 percent.

“Supermarket shelves in Germany were empty where stocks of flour and sunflower oil normally stand, as consumers have snapped up more than their share in anticipation of potential shortages.

“Germany’s Agriculture Ministry sought to assuage fears of food shortages on Wednesday, pointing out that the country is largely self-sufficient in producing wheat. But the ministry acknowledged that prices for food were rising, driven by an increase in prices for energy and fertilizer.”

The Times article stated that, “In recent weeks, Spanish supermarkets have at times run out of items, like sunflower oil, that are usually imported from Ukraine and Russia.”

Dow Jones writer Kirk Maltas reported yesterday that, “Corn for May delivery rose 1.6% to \$7.38 a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade Wednesday as peace talks fail to end a conflict threatening global grain supplies.”

Meanwhile, Reuters News reported today that, “Russia plans to increase its export quotas for nitrogen and complex fertilizers, its economy ministry said in a statement on Thursday.



“Russia is a major producer of potash, phosphate and nitrogen containing fertilisers — key crop and soil nutrients. It produces more than 50 million tonnes a year of them, 13% of the global total, and exports to Asia and Latin America.

“In November, Moscow decided to limit exports of nitrogen fertilisers and complex nitrogen-containing fertilisers for Dec 1-May 31 to help curb any further increase in food prices amid higher gas prices.”

The Reuters article noted that, “The quotas will be raised by 231,000 tonnes for nitrogen fertilizers and by 466,000 tons for complex fertilizers, the ministry said in a statement.

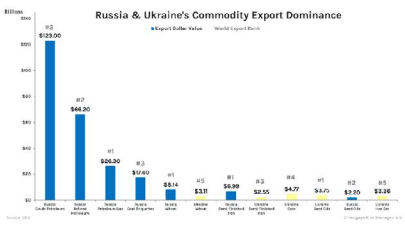
“The measure will help to increase exports of these products and at the same time secure sufficient amount of the crop nutrients for domestic farmers, it added.”

And a separate Reuters article from yesterday reported that, “Belarus will allow companies to export potash fertilizer in response to Western sanctions, Tass news agency said on Wednesday, citing a government decision. It did not give details.

“State-owned Belaruskali is one of the world’s largest producers of potash.”

Also yesterday, Reuters writer Jonathan Saul reported that, “Ukraine accused Russia on Wednesday of planting mines in the Black Sea and said some of those munitions had to be defused off Turkey and Romania as risks to vital merchant shipping in the region grow.

“The Black Sea is a major shipping route for grain, oil and oil products. Its waters are shared by Bulgaria, Romania, Georgia and Turkey as well as Ukraine and Russia.”



And Reuters writers Natalia Zinets and Luiza Ilie reported

yesterday that, “Ukraine is in talks with Romania on shipping its farming exports via the Romanian Black Sea port of Constanta, as Russia’s invasion has blocked off Ukrainian ports, Ukraine’s agriculture ministry said in a statement on Wednesday.”

“Romania’s agriculture ministry confirmed the talks over how to help Ukraine deliver its exports through Constanta port ‘as soon as possible,’” the Reuters article said.

With respect to production prospects, Reuters writer Pavel Polityuk reported today that, “Ukraine’s 2022 grain harvest could fall by 55% to 38.9 million tonnes due to a sharp decrease in sowing and harvesting areas caused by the Russian invasion, the APK-Inform agriculture consultancy said.”

The Global Report on Food Crises 2022

Globally, levels of hunger remain alarmingly high. In 2021, they surpassed all previous records as reported by the Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC), with close to 193 million people acutely food insecure and in need of urgent assistance across 53 countries/territories, according to the findings of the GRFC 2022. This represents an increase of nearly 40 million people compared to the previous high reached in 2020 (reported in the GRFC 2021).

This increase must be interpreted with care, given that it can be attributed to both a worsening acute food insecurity situation and a substantial (22 percent) expansion in the population analyzed between 2020 and 2021. However, even when considering the share of the analyzed population in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent, the proportion of the population in these phases has increased since 2020.

When considering the results of the six editions of the GRFC, the number of people has risen by 80 percent since 2016, when around 108 million people across 48 countries were acutely food insecure and in need of urgent assistance (Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent).



When comparing the 39 countries/territories that were consistently in food crisis in all six editions of the GRFC, the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent almost doubled between 2016 and 2021 – up from 94 million to almost 180 million.

This increase across the six years of the GRFC – both in terms of absolute numbers and the percentage of the analyzed population in these three highest acute food insecurity phases – reflects increased availability of acute food insecurity data, broader geographical coverage, revised population figures, and deteriorating food security contexts in a number of countries.

The outlook for global acute food insecurity in 2022 is expected to deteriorate further relative to 2021. In particular, the unfolding war in Ukraine is likely to exacerbate the already severe 2022 acute food insecurity forecasts included in this report, given that the repercussions of the war on global food, energy and fertilizer prices and supplies have not yet been factored into most country-level projection analyses.

The GRFC focuses on food crises where the local capacities to respond are insufficient, prompting a request for the urgent mobilization of the international community, as well as in countries/territories where there is ample evidence that the magnitude and severity of the food crisis exceed the local resources and capacities needed to respond effectively.

It provides estimates for populations in countries/territories where data are available, based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and Cadre Harmonisé (CH) or comparable sources. Populations in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent are in need of urgent food and livelihood assistance.

A closer look at 2021

In 2021, almost 40 million people were facing Emergency or worse (IPC/CH Phase 4 or above) conditions, across 36 countries. Of critical concern were over half a million of people (570 000) facing Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5) – starvation and death – in four countries: Ethiopia, South Sudan, southern Madagascar and Yemen.



The number of people facing these dire conditions is four times that observed in 2020 and seven times higher than in 2016. During the first half of 2021, localized areas in South Sudan continued to face Famine Likely (IPC Phase 5). An additional 236 million people were in Stressed (IPC/CH Phase 2) across 41 countries/territories in 2021 and required livelihood support and assistance for disaster risk reduction to prevent them from slipping into worse levels of acute food security.

In 2021, almost 70 percent of the total number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent were found in ten food crisis countries/territories: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Yemen, northern Nigeria, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, South Sudan, Pakistan, and Haiti. In seven of these, conflict/insecurity was the primary driver of acute food insecurity.

Drivers of acute food insecurity in 2021

While the food crises profiled in the GRFC continue to be driven by multiple, integrated drivers that are often mutually reinforcing, conflict/insecurity remains the main driver. In 2021, around 139 million people were facing Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent across 24 countries/territories where conflict/insecurity was considered the primary driver.

This is a marked increase from 2020, when 99 million people in 23 conflict-affected countries/territories were in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent. It was the key driver in three of the four countries with populations in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) – Ethiopia, South Sudan and Yemen.

Economic shocks formed the main driver in 21 countries in 2021, where 30.2 million people were in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent. Global food prices rose to new heights in 2021 as a result of a combination of factors, notably an uneven global economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and widespread supply chain disruptions.



Domestic food price inflation in many low-income countries rose significantly, particularly those with weak currencies and a high reliance on food imports, in those where border closures, conflict or insecurity disrupted trade flows and where weather extremes severely curtailed food production/avail-

ability. These macroeconomic factors had a major impact on the purchasing power of the poorest households, many of which were still experiencing job and income losses due to pandemic-related restrictions.

Weather extremes were the main drivers of acute food insecurity in eight African countries, with 23.5 million people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent, including in southern Madagascar, where nearly 14 000 people were in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in April–September 2021 due to the effects of drought.

The impact of weather-related disasters on acute food insecurity has intensified since 2020, when it was considered the primary driver for 15.7 million people across 15 countries. Weather shocks – in the form of drought, rainfall deficits, flooding and cyclones – have been particularly detrimental in key crises in East, Central and Southern Africa, and Eurasia.

Malnutrition in food-crisis countries

Malnutrition remained at critical levels in countries affected by food crises, driven by a complex interplay of factors, including low quality food due to acute food insecurity and poor child-feeding practices, a high prevalence of childhood illnesses, and poor access to sanitation, drinking water and health care.

While data is limited, according to analyses carried out in 2021, almost 26 million children under 5 years old were suffering from wasting and in need of urgent treatment in 23 of the 35 major food crises. Within this, over 5 million children were at an increased risk of death due to severe wasting. In the ten food-crisis countries with the highest number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent, 17.5 million children were wasted.



Displacement in 2021

People uprooted from their homes are among the most vulnerable to acute food insecurity and malnutrition. In 2021, out of 51 million internally displaced people (IDP) globally, nearly 45 million were in 24 food-crisis countries/territories. The six countries/territories with the highest numbers of IDPs – the Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Yemen, Ethiopia and the Sudan – were among the ten largest food crises in 2021 by numbers of people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent.

Out of around 21 million refugees and 4 million asylum seekers globally in 2021, over 60 percent (around 15.3 million people) were hosted in 52 food-crisis countries/territories, where a mix of conflict/insecurity, COVID-19, poverty, food insecurity and weather extremes compounded their humanitarian plight (UNHCR, November 2021).

A grim outlook for 2022

The situation is expected to worsen in 2022. In 41 out of the 53 countries/territories included in this report, as well as Cabo Verde, between 1.79 million and 181 million people are already forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent in 2022. No forecast was available at the time of publication for 12 of the 53 countries/territories with an estimate reported in 2021.

For most of the world’s major food crises, acute food insecurity is expected to persist at similar levels to 2021 or increase. Major deteriorations are anticipated in northern Nigeria, Yemen, Burkina Faso and the Niger due to conflict, as well as in Kenya, South Sudan and Somalia, largely due to the impact of consecutive seasons of below-average rains. Though significant uncertainty exists, an estimated 2.5–4.99 million people in Ukraine will likely need humanitarian assistance in the near term (FEWS NET, April 2022).

(Article Continues Below)

Southern

DAILY

Make
Today
Different

COMMUNITY

(Article Continues From Above)

Global Food Crisis Stalks The Starving
As War And Covid Choke Supplies

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



A grim outlook for 2022



During 2022, around 329,000 people will likely face Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in three countries. It is expected that for the fifth consecutive year, Yemen will have populations in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), with 161,000 people projected to be in this phase in the second half of 2022 under the most likely scenario. In a less likely, worst-case scenario, there is a Risk of Famine in at least two districts. Another 87,000 people are projected to face Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in South Sudan due to the cumulative effects of conflict/insecurity, weather extremes and macro-economic challenges. In Somalia, prolonged drought could push 81,000 people into Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Although not the most likely scenario, a Risk of Famine could emerge in Somalia by mid-2022, if the April-June Gu season rains fail, if conflict intensifies, if drought increases displacement and if food prices continue to rise. An additional factor influencing a Risk of Famine is if humanitarian assistance is not scaled up and does not reach the country's most vulnerable populations.

Our collective challenge

The alarmingly high incidence of acute food insecurity and malnutrition starkly exposes the fragility of global and local food systems that are under mounting strain from the increased frequency and severity of weather extremes, the COVID-19 pandemic, increasing conflict and insecurity and rising global food prices. The interconnectedness of drivers is further laid bare by the unfolding war in Ukraine, which not only compromises the food security of those directly affected by the war, but compounds existing challenges faced by millions of acutely food-insecure people worldwide. Some countries facing food crises are particularly vulnerable to the risks to food markets created by the war in the Black Sea area, notably due to their high dependency on imports of food, fuel and agricultural inputs and/or vulnerability to global food price shocks.

While the international community has stepped up to

calls for urgent famine mitigation action, global humanitarian and development funding for food crises is failing to match growing needs. While funding for humanitarian food assistance has been falling since 2017, the current shortfall is particularly stark due to the COVID-19-induced economic slowdown and prioritization of the public health response to the pandemic.



The way forward The international community must anticipate and act to mitigate the severe consequences of those already experiencing the highest levels of acute food insecurity, as well as of those in food stress. The situation calls more than ever for at-scale action to protect lives and livelihoods and support sustainable food systems and production where it is needed most. In contexts where food availability is limited by reduced imports and food access curtailed by higher prices and reduced humanitarian food assistance, providing support to farmers to raise their productivity and improve their access to markets, and to rural communities to diversify their livelihoods and enhance their resilience to shocks is crucial.

The international community must mobilize the investments and political will needed to collectively address the causes and consequences of escalating food crises across humanitarian, development and peace perspectives. The urgency to do this will likely continue to grow in the coming months and years, driven by the direct and indirect effects of the war in Ukraine.



The GRFC is a powerful guide for decision-makers in the international community. Though this report demonstrates that overall quality of data has improved, further work is needed to improve coverage, quality and timeliness of data collection and analysis. High quality and timely food security and nutrition data and information are vital in ensuring a situation analysis that identifies not only outcomes, but hunger's main drivers, for a targeted and integrated response.

Ukraine Invasion May Lead To Worldwide Food Crisis, Warns UN Global Organization sounds alarm as war threatens supply of wheat and other staples

UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres warned last week against the emergence of the global food insecurity which cannot be solved without restoring Ukrainian agricultural production to the world market. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has warned of the "hurricane of hunger and a meltdown of the global food system" in the wake of a simmering crisis in Ukraine.

The UN chief in March warned of the "hurricane of hunger and a meltdown of the global food system" in the wake of a simmering crisis in Ukraine.



UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres warns of "hurricane of hunger" amid Ukraine crisis. According to International Grains Council data, Ukraine was the world's fourth largest exporter of maize (corn) in the 2020/21 season and the number six wheat exporter. However, a UN food agency official said on Friday that nearly 25 million tonnes of grains are now stuck in Ukraine. The exportable surplus, as Ukrainian agriculture officials say, is around 12 million tonnes and the country's stocks are so high that there will not be enough room to store the new harvest when it comes.

Ukrainian Agriculture Minister Mykola Solyskiy said earlier on Monday that the country has sown about 7 million hectares of spring crops so far this year, or 25-30% less than in the corresponding period of 2021. Solyskiy added that Ukraine had exported 1.090 million tonnes of grain in April, but that the sowing was not of the same quality as last year and the sowing area for corn was smaller.

The agriculture minister underlined the importance of exports of Ukrainian grain via Romania, where they are being taken by rail, but said those exports could be complicated in two months by exports of the new wheat crop in Romania and Bulgaria.

The world is facing a potential food crisis, with soaring prices and millions in danger of severe hunger, as the war in Ukraine threatens supplies of key staple crops, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization has warned.

Maximo Torero, the chief economist at the FAO, said food prices were already high before Russia invaded Ukraine, owing to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. The additional strain of war could tip the global food system into disaster, he warned.



"We were already having problems with food prices," he told the Guardian in an interview. "What countries are doing now is exacerbating that, and the war is putting us in situation where we could easily fall into a food crisis."

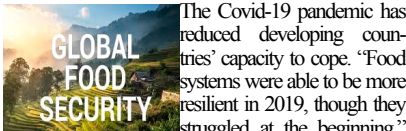
Wheat prices hit record highs in recent days, though they have fallen back slightly. Overall, food prices have been rising since the second half of 2020, according to the FAO, and reached an all-time high in February, after wheat and barley prices rose by nearly a third and rapeseed and sunflower oil by more than 60% during 2021. The price of urea, a key nitrogen fertiliser, has more than tripled in the past year, on rising energy prices.

At least 50 countries depend on Russia and Ukraine for 30% or more of their wheat supply, and many developing countries in northern Africa, Asia and the near east are among the most reliant.

Poor countries are bearing the brunt of the price increases. Many of the poorest countries were already struggling financially, with some facing debt crises, amid the pandemic.

"My greatest fear is that the conflict continues – then we will have a situation of significant levels of food price rises, in poor countries that were already in an extremely weak financial situation owing to Covid-19," said Torero, one of the world's foremost experts on

food and hunger. "The number of chronically hungry people will grow significantly, if that is the case."



The Covid-19 pandemic has reduced developing countries' capacity to cope. "Food systems were able to be more resilient in 2019, though they struggled at the beginning," said Torero. "Stocks were very high at the beginning of Covid-19, there was the capacity then to respond to the shock. But having Covid-19 for two years has weakened the resilience of food systems."

The war in Ukraine presents multiple threats to food security that will be felt across the world, according to the FAO. Ukraine and Russia are major food exporters, so the war directly threatens supplies of staples such as wheat, maize and sunflower oil. Ukraine alone supplied 12% of global wheat before the war, and was the biggest producer of sunflower oil. About two-thirds of the country's wheat exports had already been delivered before the invasion, but the rest is now blocked, and farmers may be unable to continue with spring planting, or take in grain harvests in the summer.

But the crisis goes deeper: Ukraine and Russia are also major producers of fertiliser, prices for which had already leapt under high energy prices – and the war is sending energy prices higher still, with further impacts on agricultural production costs.

There is also the threat of countries closing their markets in response. The worst food price spikes in recent memory struck in 2007-08 and resumed in 2010-12, caused by high energy prices followed by poor weather. Those sudden peaks contributed to riots and political upheavals, the shocks of which are still being felt. The agriculture ministers of the G7 group of richest countries met on Friday to coordinate a response, urging countries to keep markets open.



Russia played a role in the crises more than a decade ago, with restrictions on exports, especially in 2010 when Vladimir Putin banned

all grain exports after drought in key growing regions. If Putin were to restrict or redirect exports again – after his manipulation of energy exports in the run-up to the war – it would cause severe problems in global food markets.

"Right now, we can't say prices are higher than in 2007-08, but it can get worse. If the energy and fertiliser situation becomes more serious, that will be worse than in 2007-08. If you add to that the potential for export restrictions, it will get worse," Torero said.

"Of course Russia can do what they want with their production. If they restricted exports, then the situation would get worse. Prices would increase even more," he added. "We urge all countries, not only Russia but all countries, not to put export restrictions in place."

Torero urged countries to keep food systems open and to share information on stocks, harvests and food availability, to try to even out supply issues. Countries that were in a position to produce more should do so, he said.

"Right now, the short-term problem is availability. We need to find ways to fill the gap [in production caused by the war]," he said. "We think the gap can be closed somewhat, but not 100%. Countries should also try to diversify their suppliers."



Even if the conflict were to be resolved quickly, the impacts would be felt for some time, he said. The soaring price of fertilizer, for instance, will have a delayed impact, reducing yields for harvests still to come, as farmers start to use less of it now.

"These are the problems we will see next year," said Torero. (Courtesy https://www.theguardian.com/)

Related "World Must Take Immediate Steps To Unblock Ukrainian Ports, Prevent Global Food Crisis" –Ukraine President Volodymyr Zelenskyy



Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy has accused Russia of blocking his country's ports, saying the international community should take immediate steps to end the move in order to allow wheat exports and prevent a global food crisis.

Zelenskyy made his comments in an online post on Monday after speaking to European Council President Charles Michel, who was visiting the city of Odesa, a major Black Sea port for exporting agricultural products.

"It is important to prevent a food crisis in the world caused by Russia's aggressive actions," Zelenskyy claimed on the Telegram messaging app.

"Immediate measures must be taken to unblock Ukrainian ports for wheat exports," he added, without specifying the types of measures he would like.

Michel, who chairs summits of the European Union's national leaders, also tweeted that he had seen silos full of grain, wheat and corn in Odesa that was ready for export but blocked.



A combine harvests wheat in the Novovorodolazhsky district of Ukraine's Kharkiv region on July 25, 2017. (Photo by Reuters)

"This badly needed food is stranded because of the Russian war and blockade of Black sea ports, causing dramatic consequences for vulnerable countries. We need a global response," the European Council official wrote.

Russia has been accused of blocking Ukrainian ports after Russian President Vladimir Putin announced the launch of the "special military operation" on February 24.

The conflict has provoked a unanimous response from Western countries, which have imposed a long list of sanctions on Moscow. (Courtesy https://www.nbs24.org/)

神圣罗马帝国：既不神圣，也不罗马，更非帝国？

说起中世纪欧洲最强大的国家，一定绕不开神圣罗马帝国。

从公元800年建立的查理曼帝国，到962年奥托大帝成为首位被加冕为皇帝的日耳曼人，再到1806年被法国皇帝拿破仑摧毁，这个德意志封建帝国曾占据欧洲历史中心千年之久，也是中世纪欧洲唯一一拥有帝号的大国。

与神圣罗马帝国有关的名人也非常多。倾倒众人的茜茜公主，就嫁给了神圣罗马帝国末代皇帝的孙子；希特勒在二战中攻打苏联时发起的“巴巴罗萨行动”，则以神圣罗马帝国最成功的统治者之一——“红胡子”腓特烈一世来命名。

最让译林君感到意外的是，我们日常生活中特别常见的扑克牌竟然也和它有关。红桃K上左手执剑，右手按着长袍的镶边的人物，其实就是查理大帝（又称“查理曼”）。

作为德国历史上持续最长时间的政权，神圣罗马帝国也被称为“德意志第一帝国”。

这个政权对德国人影响有多深远？为什么希特勒将纳粹德国命名为“第三帝国”？为什么有历史博主说它是靠玫瑰花而不是刺刀征服世界的帝国？

剑桥大学德国历史与思想教授约阿希姆·惠利在《神圣罗马帝国》这本通史般的小书中，清晰明了地介绍了神圣罗马帝国的起源、发展与衰落，重现了帝国千年历史的迷人之处。

“幸福的奥地利喜欢和亲”？

神圣罗马帝国的著名皇帝们

在极盛时期，神圣罗马帝国的疆域覆盖了现在的德意志、奥地利、意大利北部和中部、捷克、斯洛伐克、法国东部、荷兰、比利时、卢森堡和瑞士。

作为神圣罗马帝国在中世纪后期重要的王朝，首都设在维也纳的哈布斯堡王朝有着一句著名的slogan:

“让别的国家去打仗，幸福的奥地利喜欢做和亲的事情。”

通过政治联姻来开疆拓土，这在神圣罗马帝国的历代皇帝中的确比较常见。因此也有人调侃说这是一个“靠玫瑰花而不是刺刀征服世界的帝国”。

比如中世纪的亨利六世成功接受圣职并加冕成为皇帝。他统治的关键在于，他的妻子是西西里的王位继承人。

再比如近代的皇帝马克西米利安就试图通过与勃艮第女继承人玛丽娅结婚，来恢复帝国昔日的荣耀，并利用勃艮第和奥地利的领地作为根基来统治整个帝国。

当然，除了热衷于政治联姻的皇帝，神圣罗马帝国历史上还涌现了其他许多著名的皇帝。

开头提到的红桃K皇帝——查理大帝，其实是矮子丕平的儿子。

由于查理大帝的惊人成就，他的王朝被称为加洛林王朝，而不是丕平王朝。800年圣诞节，教皇利奥三世在罗马为查理大帝加冕，后者就此成为罗马皇帝。

当时还没人知道，他在罗马的加冕典礼预示着一个全新的帝国体系。然而，这是一个重要的转折点，罗马帝国逐渐转变，并在几个世纪后形成德意志帝国。

当然也有职业生涯不那么光鲜的皇帝。中世纪的亨利四世，就屡屡与教会发生冲突。为了缓和和教皇格列高利之间的紧张关系，他曾翻越寒冷的阿尔卑斯山去见教皇。

亨利和妻子一起翻越雪山

1077年1月27日，他穿着忏悔者专用的长袍，赤脚出现在卡诺莎城堡外，此前格列高利曾在这座城堡与托斯卡纳的马蒂尔达伯爵夫人一同避难。

在接下来的两天里，同样的仪式再次上演。格列高利随后解除了针对亨利的禁令，赐予他和平之物，并与他一同庆祝弥撒。

传统上，德国历史学家将“卡诺莎之行”称为德意志统治者遭受的最大屈辱。不过在作者看来：

上述说法夸大了这一事件的历史意义，真相其实很简单。通过“卡诺莎之行”，亨利迫使教皇恢复了他的头衔和地位，尽管他必须承认教皇有更高的统治权来审判他。

神圣罗马帝国的一些标志和圣物

正如作者所说，讨论帝国与德意志民族的身份认同，是《神圣罗马帝国》一书的关键主题之一。对于德意志身份的认同感，在神圣罗马帝国的一些标志和圣物中也有所体现。

直到1806年，皇帝加冕仪式一直使用与中世纪相同的一系列标志和圣物。

接受加冕的皇帝身穿的披风据说是查理大帝在加冕仪式上用过的同一件，尽管这件长袍实际上可能是在1133年至1134年用进口自拜占庭的丝绸在西西里岛制成。

关于皇冠和王权宝球的神话出现的时间更早，几乎可以肯定的是，帝国皇冠于1024年左右在莱茵兰西部地区制作完成，并且斯陶芬家族的皇帝直到12世纪才得到王权宝球。

作为帝国标志的其他物品还包括权杖、长剑和圣矛。德意志国王在10世纪得到了这根长矛，据说它的矛头镶嵌了一枚耶稣殉道的十字架上的钉子，因此被称为圣矛。

实际上，唯一与加洛林王朝（查理曼帝国）真正有关的物品是所谓的“加冕专用的《新约》”，就在800年加冕仪式举行前不久，亚琛的宫廷学校制作了一份装订整齐、配有插图的手稿。

作为帝国象征，双头鹰的历史也有着类似的演变过程。

罗马帝国的标志是单独的一只鹰，后来查理大帝在亚琛的宫殿沿用了这样的装饰。直到14世纪，这样的单鹰标志才足以表明，帝国是古罗马的继承者。

双头鹰起源于4世纪的小亚细亚，此后在拜占庭帝国的使用频率越来越高。后来神圣罗马帝国也开始使用双头鹰，直到1433年西吉斯蒙德皇帝正式指定金色背景加黑色双头鹰作为帝国标志。

双头鹰可以代表皇帝（胸前有统治者的徽章），也可以代表帝国（胸前有十字架）。双头鹰标志在整个帝国都得到了广泛的使用，比如在帝国城市的徽章上，或手工行会的旗帜和文件中，这个标志随处可见。

论是单头鹰还是双头鹰，这个形象都是德意志臣民对其统治者和德意志政体产生持久认同感的因素之一。

“既不神圣，也不罗马，更非帝国。”

如何界定神圣罗马帝国？

尽管神圣罗马帝国有着辉煌的历史，法国大文豪伏尔泰还是曾经讽刺地评价它“既不神圣，也不罗马，更非帝国。”

伏尔泰为什么会这么说？

首先，在政体性质上，不同于统一强势的罗马，神圣罗马帝国更像是一个松散的城邦联盟。诸侯和自由城市保留了对领地的大部分管辖权，从而限制了君主的权力，这使得后者更像是最高法官和军事指挥官，而不是德意志领土的强力统治者。

其次，神圣罗马帝国仅仅在名义上是罗马的继承者。然而无论是从领土、血统还是文化来看，它都与罗马无关。

查理曼帝国的前身，本质上属于部落社会，在罗马帝国衰落之际，由日耳曼人中一支强大的部落——法兰克人在其西北边缘建立。到了962年，奥托大帝成为首位被加冕为皇帝的日耳曼人，此后，不仅帝国以日耳曼人为核心，几乎所有继任者也都是日耳曼人。

最后，尽管帝国的皇帝必须在罗马由教皇加冕，但它从来不是一个政教合一的国家，它与教皇之间的关系也并不稳定，所以更谈不上“神圣”。

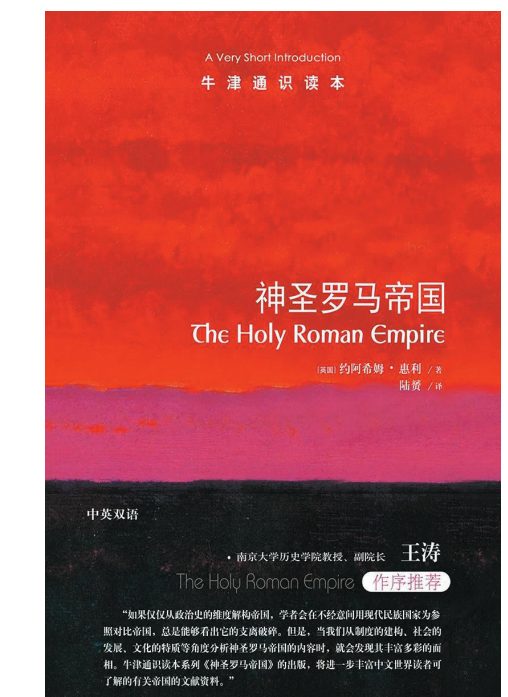
的确，正如作者所描述的：

“自始至终，帝国的历史很复杂，它没有统治中心，并且统治者的选举和加冕程序变换了很多次……帝国始终没有设立首都。名义上的帝国中心只是宫廷所在地，但这个地点取决于谁能成为皇帝……帝国举行仪式的地点并不固定……就连选举的地点最初也并不固定。”

这种评价是否客观公正？

在本书的序言作者，南京大学历史学院王涛教授看来：

“在伏尔泰眼中，一个没有明确的首都，没



作者：（英国）约阿希姆·惠利
译者：陆贻 出版时间：2022年5月

有强有力的行政机构的神圣罗马帝国，毫无疑问是一个反面典型……但他毕竟是一个局外人，甚至可以说生活在与帝国有利益冲突的对立国。”

《神圣罗马帝国》的作者惠利也在开篇提到了这个评价，并在最后章节提出了自己的看法：

然而，没有什么能减损帝国的真正成就。它的多层次治理体系为持久的联邦体系以及随之而来的地区和文化多样性奠定了基础。众多的宫廷和城市中心，诸侯的雄心壮志，以及自由城市的自豪感，都为各种形式的文化生产提供了大量资助。

从早期开始，帝国就在欧洲中心地带担负着维护和平的重任。尽管时常面临紧张的局势，但帝国发展出一套冲突解决机制，使得大大小小的领地能够共存。帝国内部也会有冲突或内战，但最终总是走向统一。整个过程靠的是谈判和妥协，而不是暴力和内战。

它产生了重要的公共法律制度和广泛的法律体系，用于保护帝国的臣民。当16世纪面对宗教分歧时，它是除瑞士外唯一设计出令人满意的持久解决方案的欧洲政体。

帝国的寿命远远超出后来的任何一个德意志国家。从这个角度来看，它仍然是德国历史上最成功的政体。最重要的是，它提供了一个制度框架，在这个框架内，德语和德意志身份在一千多年的发展过程中逐渐成形。神圣罗马帝国起初是一个法兰克王国，最终变成了真正的德意志帝国。

《國樂大典》2022全國巡演廣州啟航，觀眾驚嘆——沒想到傳統樂曲這麼潮

“國風雅韻·青春弦音”——《國樂大典》2022全國巡演開幕演出在廣州大居院上演，為即將在全國各大城市舉辦的系列巡演進行了成功預熱。現場觀眾紛紛點贊，稱演出“遠遠超出預期”。

開幕演出反響熱烈

演出當天這逢端午假期，大批市民選擇在傳統佳節的氛圍裏前來居院，享受傳統國樂跨界融合的美好，演出現場的氣氛熱烈，掌聲、笑聲和驚嘆聲不時響起。有觀眾表示：“說實話，遠遠超出期待，沒想到耳熟能詳的傳統樂曲也可以這麼潮！”

據主辦方介紹，為創排這場演出，廣東衛視《國樂大典》節目團隊緊扣“青春”主題主線，從演藝陣容到曲目編選，均力求展示“破圈、融合、發展、再造”的青春基因。

演出陣容方面，來自《國樂大典》（1-4季）節目的人氣民樂選手——B站人氣主播墨韻隨步搖、非遺藝術藏戲傳承者旦增益西、全能民樂手張海濤、箏壇新秀葉逸斯；優秀民樂團——神駿樂團、南亭會樂團、大威天龍樂團、聞道者樂團；重量級演奏嘉賓——中國傑出鼓樂藝術家陳佐輝，月琴、中阮演奏家雷群安，中國澳門胡琴領軍人巫少雄，廣州歌舞居院首席舞蹈演員依力凡·吾買爾紛紛登台。

曲目方面，既有《彩雲追月》《萬馬奔騰》《步步高》《社慶》等傳統經典，也有《刀劍如夢》《臥虎藏龍》



《國樂新搖滾》等流行新編，還有灣區名曲《七子之歌》《彎彎的月亮》《東方之珠》以及全體中國人耳熟能詳的家國頌歌《黃河》。

讓觀眾大呼過癮，認為物超所值、不虛此行的，還有穿插於整場展演中的互動巧思和國樂小科普。神駿樂團將蒙古族“三寶”——呼麥、長調、馬頭琴融入演奏中，讓現場氣氛瞬間高漲，當觀眾還沉浸在草原遼闊壯美的樂聲中時，神駿樂團開始教授觀眾學習“呼麥”

絕技，更邀市民上臺展示“學習成果”。“全能民樂手”張海濤則將自己的喜座“樂器博物館”搬來了展演現場，擅長數十種民族樂器的他，向觀眾逐章展示了不同樂器的美妙音色，還向觀眾介紹了自己自制的大竹等樂器，贏得掌聲與贊嘆聲頻起。

作為開幕演出的線上演奏嘉賓，來自中國香港的雷群安和中國澳門的巫少雄，則與來自廣東的南亭會樂團跨屏聯動，以《彎彎的月亮》《東方之珠》《七子之

歌》三首蘊含著粵港澳大灣區共同記憶的深情樂曲，祝願祖國繁榮富強。

粵產國樂IP受認可

作為壹檔大型創新性中國經典音樂競演節目，《國樂大典》自2018年推出首季以來，如今已經連續推出4季。節目以守正創新的傳承姿態，邀請國內頂尖民樂藝術家、優秀樂團、青春樂手，用更加現代化、年輕化的語態解讀國樂、打造國樂IP，賦予了國樂更多的時代

內涵，文化內涵，拉近了國樂與大眾的距離。

同時，節目不斷更新疊代，第四季節目中，《國樂大典》構建起壹座“國樂之城”，將往季“尋樂人”模式，升級為以年輕化、跨圈層、高水準的音樂制作者為主的“合夥人”模式，邀請70位青春樂手同臺，合力打造“青春國樂團”。

從個人競演到隊內考核，從成團對抗到主題對決，《國樂大典》打破常規賞樂模式，糅合戲曲、舞蹈、吟唱、吟誦、話居、詩賦等多種文化元素，對曲目進行全新配器與改編；同時借力AR虛擬技術、數控機械裝置等科技手段，給觀眾以360度沉浸式視聽體驗，眾多讓人為之贊嘆的新穎作品在這個舞臺上得以呈現，更多年輕人借此了解國樂、愛上國樂、創新國樂。

《國樂大典》也獲得了收視口碑雙豐收，不僅入選國家廣播電視總局“2022年廣播電視重點節目”“2021年中華文化廣播電視傳播工程重點項目”；第四季最高收視排名全國前三；全網聲量150億+，抖音官方帳號穩居國樂垂類頭部大號，B站最高評分9.8，線上系列直播的流量排名位列B站綜藝類TOP1。

此次，《國樂大典》2022全國巡演開幕演出成功上演，也標誌著全國巡演的啟動。接下來，廣東衛視將攜手保利演出將國樂雅韻和青春弦音，傳往全國多個城市，讓更多觀演群體近距離領略傳統文化的無窮魅力。

《警察榮譽》師徒攜手實力派陣容集結 現實底色描繪煙火人間



由丁黑導演，鮑成誌、符策欣聯合導演，趙冬苓、譚嘉言編居，張若昀、白鹿領銜主演，王景春友情出演，寧理、徐開騁、趙陽、曹璐、王同輝、李曉川、齊奎、齊歡主演，李誠儒、許娣特別出演，郭虹、劉冠麟聯合主演的市“警”百態生活居《警察榮譽》正在熱播。

生活居，只是取材真實遠遠不夠。編居老師所構建的“八裏河社區”，不僅人人有血肉，而且會有鮮活的痛覺，這是壹般的任務居、程序居所欠缺的。導演不用多說，豐富而不炫技的鏡頭照顧到了觀眾的審美，流暢又絲滑的場景切換也在時刻吸引觀眾的注意力，節奏張弛有度，不強行刺激腎上腺素。演員方面誇壹個細節，李大為在車裏和985小哥的對話，學渣和學霸的心意相通只在呼吸之間，張若昀的氣口合上了對手演員的情緒變化，十分難得。

初看《警察榮譽》，壹上來壹個長鏡頭串起熙熙攘攘的巷子，就把八裏河這個小世界交代了。而壹個移軸，視線就来到了派出所。

這可太真實了，我家最近的壹個市場裏就有個派出所“藏”在鬧市之中，可能也是警民不分家的意圖，也是為了辦案方便吧。不只是這壹個細節，這個居裏很多情節都特別有生活氣息。看進去之後感覺漸漸地沒有了鏡頭的存在，仿佛我就站在這個場景中，我的眼睛就是鏡頭。舉個例子，平時公交車上小孩哭鬧很常見。壹直停不下來的哭聲不絕於耳，乘客有再好的脾氣也得側目看上幾眼。再加上後來講guaim小孩片子看了壹些，新聞裏的rft越來越狡猾，也往往隱藏得特別好，雖然不想以最壞的打算去設想，但是總會讓人起疑。

所裏的警員很多都是作品等身級別的實力派，是經歷觀眾考驗的好演員。這個居真的算是綜合實力比較強的陣容，有很多熟面孔。看了壹點，整體風格屬於輕鬆愉快那種，人情味挺濃的，講的都是貼近生活的案件日常。很適合現在這個稍微有點熱的季節，傍晚坐下來和家人壹起看，估計應該會和我壹樣有很多共鳴。

派出所裏匯聚市井百態，多元不同質案件裏窺見真實民警群像。電視居《警察榮譽》正在熱播，民情百態貼近時代呼吸 警界萌新歷經蛻變展現傳承！

由臧溪川執導，靳東、李小冉領銜主演，張瑜、嶽陽、張瑤、曹磊、牛莉、劉殊彤、黃家婧、王梓權、徐百慧等主演的都市情感輕喜居《林深見鹿》將於今晚登六東方衛視。該居聚焦都市男女的婚戀生活，講述堅定不移追求人生理想的林紹濤（靳東 飾）和溫柔清醒實現獨立價值的間艾（李小冉 飾），離婚後於職場重逢，重新認識彼此、欣賞彼此，在互相扶持中回歸愛情之路的故事。

大學校員裏相遇相知，步入婚姻後相伴相守，居中，林紹濤與間艾堪稱理想中的婚戀關係。然而，當多年情感遭遇危機，間艾鼓起勇氣選擇脫身，重返職場實現自己的獨立價值；林紹濤尊重包容對方的抉定，持之以恆地追求愛和理想，證明即便重新來過，還是會為了對方再壹次心動。

居中，靳東飾演林紹濤，他對待工作認真嚴謹，對待愛情從壹而終，人物的妝造也與靳東的演技完美結合；李小冉飾演的間艾告別婚姻，在屬於自己的戰場上大放光芒，演活了從全職太太到職場白領的蛻變。

此外，《林深見鹿》也展現了婚戀關係的不同面貌：居家好男人賈寬與事業女強人劉映霞上演女強男弱的情感關係，秘而不宣的辦公室愛情投射出許多現實問題。青春靚麗的舞團成員張雅慧，愛上了年逾不惑的周壹鳴，年齡的差距和思想的鴻鉤給他們的愛情之路設下了不小的障礙。

當然，《林深見鹿》也不限於表現戀愛關係，該居用溫和的手法直擊痛點，以輕喜居的方式療愈心靈，名場面和經典臺詞交織呈現，讓人們在緊張忙碌的生活之余，感受精神的撫慰，汲取積極的能量。



《林深見鹿》開播：靳東李小冉「先離後愛」這個組合我鎖了

敬請關注我們的新媒體帳號

Follow us on social media



Southern News
美南新聞



美南微信
公眾號



今日頭條
美國美南網



抖音
美國美南網



西瓜视频
美國美南網



Facebook Page
Southern News
美南新聞



Tik Tok ID:
Southern News Group



Instagram ID:
Southern News

《我願意》前導預告首曝！ 炎亞綸從巨星淪街頭發傳單



邪教犯罪影集《我願意》以獨特美學風格和原創故事，吸引中華電信投資，助攻原創劇躍上國際，該劇去年入選歐洲最大劇集展「法國里爾 SERIES MANIA」席捲歐洲，與獲金馬影展青睞，公開放映場場滿座，近期更在韓國釜山國際電視節大放異彩，邪教美學吸引多國目光，積極洽談國際版權，8日趁勢推出前導預告，大膽邀請觀眾加入「幸福慈光動力會」，並宣布今年夏天將於MOD、Hami Video平台獨家首播。

《我願意》由金鐘視帝姚淳耀與炎亞綸（吳庚霖）演出雙男主角，金鐘視后柯淑勤、高慧君、吳奕蓉連袂出演，實力派男星鄧承恩、楊大正，與曾入圍金鐘獎新人獎的新星王渝屏，在夯劇《火神的眼淚》表現大獲好評的謝章穎都加盟演出，田中

千繪繼10年前《海角七號》後，再次演出經紀人一角，府則安排炎亞綸（吳庚霖）飾演的藝人演藝生活。

姚淳耀在《我願意》飾演邪教教主，洞悉人們被現實面壓得喘不過氣，害怕寂寞、物欲不滿、關係疏離的痛點，前導預告中，只見他對所有信眾說：「在希格瑪的世界裡，每個人都有屬於自己的希格瑪檔案，裡面會有你的前世今生，與你在這個世界的任務和意義，也包含幸福的歸屬。」他鼓勵信眾重新認識愛，學習如何愛人，他形容該角：「每個人都夢想成為你，又害怕成為你。」更為詮釋教主的狂放，與透過柔軟肢體語言，強化說服信眾力道，特地學習現代舞，如「貓步走入教室」、「手臂及肩背上的肌理，也因汗珠浸潤而線條分明」等，讓身體更加柔軟

流暢。

預告更可看見炎亞綸、高慧君看似在團體裡找到心靈寄託，互相扶持夥伴，彷彿人生密碼被窺探淚流滿面，流動許多人生故事。其實，這些信徒在團體外，感受不到愛，認為自己不被身邊人理解，總是單打獨鬥的面對生活，炎亞綸感受角色從巨星淪為街頭發傳單、開小型演唱會等，突破自己的挫折與甜蜜點，直喊：「好爽，很過癮！」

他妙言：「人到最後能幫自己，或不能幫自己，都是自己的選擇。」更因為自己所經歷的挫折與過往，讓他可以坦然面對。高慧君則認為每個人都要學會重視自己而不是活在別人眼光裡，哪怕自己有很多不足，但世界僅有唯一的你，「人生本來就是單打獨鬥，你就必須重視你自己。」

羅志祥深夜突公開私訊截圖大罵： 到處騙 發怒原因曝光

歷經交往9年的網紅女友周揚青祭出「毀滅式分手」，羅志祥形象敗壞，大陸的工作全數停擺，他也回到台灣低調沉潛，期間開設了YT頻道，但直到今年1月登上花蓮跨年舞台，才算正式復出，羅志祥這段時間經常透過社群分享生活，昨天深夜(6/7)卻突然貼出了私訊截圖，突然開罵，原來此事與粉絲有關。

羅志祥昨天深夜突然發出IG限時動態，內容是一則私訊截圖，他完全沒幫對方的帳號、大頭貼打上馬賽克，原因是對方冒充了他的身分，對他人詐騙，騙徒打著悲情牌調情，對象是羅志祥的粉絲，激喊：「親愛的，我想要的只是讓你耐心等待，我用我的生命發誓，在我的演唱會之後，我會邀請妳，或者我會拜訪妳，這樣我們就可以在第一次約會時出去，也讓我們關係公開」。

騙徒花言巧語，要女方不要傷害他的感情，「我只想和你過一個理解、愛和幸福的生活，我想讓你明白，我可能不是你正在尋找的完美男人，但我會在你需要我的任何時候一直在你身邊」，逃過灌好灌滿。

騙徒更說，自己為彼此的關係制定好了計畫，「所以請耐心等待……我只需要妳的信任和耐心…」，而女方一直沒回應，他就進一步逼迫，不斷傳訊息「親愛的妳好嗎？」、「妳還在忙？」，本尊羅志祥獲報後，看了內容不禁暴怒，直接公開對方帳號，痛罵「冒牌妳們是不是個集團呀？！」、「到處冒充騙人要幹嘛？」，希望眾人小心受騙，要認明正身，「因為我有藍勾勾，他木有」。



《女外科》勇奪各平台冠軍！ 蔡淑臻最愛消防猛男洗車場景曝光

蔡淑臻、朱軒洋主演的公視醫療喜劇《村裡來了個暴走女外科》上周六播出完結篇後好評熱議不斷，更一路登上Netflix、MyVideo、Hami Video等播出平台冠軍寶座，同時也在公視+、LINE TV創造網友討論熱潮。對此女主角蔡淑臻激動地馬上截圖發文表示「We are the Champions!」，男主角朱軒洋也恭喜大家的努力被看見。飾演白院長的湯志偉更是開心地說：「對主創團隊五年來辛苦蹲馬步，一步一步踏出堅實的腳步，終於達到一個里程碑，個人身為參與的一員，實在與有榮焉。當然更要感謝廣大的觀眾支持，至少2022年還有件讓人開心的好事。」

從開播以來藏有「密碼

」的片尾演職員名單引起網友熱烈討論，官方也正式發佈卡司介紹影片為觀眾解密，包含先前以亂碼呈現的曾珮瑜、白癡公主及李進良，一字排開的華麗陣容，讓觀眾期待地敲碗原班人馬能出演第二季。不只卡司堅強，完結篇的斷橋災難場面更是讓網友驚呼「大場面來了」、「雞皮疙瘩都出來了！」

原著作者小劉醫師分享，原著小說是取材自高屏大橋的斷橋事件，當時在偏鄉醫院任職時，聽到同事到現場救援而產生的靈感。為了呈現斷橋場面，劇組不只砸大錢搭景、做特效、特殊化妝，更是封橋出動兩車呈現颱風天的滂沱大雨，蔡淑臻崩潰直喊：「那個雨打在皮膚上真的很痛，當時

腦中只有一個想法：我想活下去！」

《村裡來了個暴走女外科》以醫護人員的角度道出他們的心酸和日常，細膩刻畫台灣醫療現況，包含評鑑、過勞、偏鄉資源、女性醫護職涯，以及醫療糾紛等等議題，許多在職的醫護人員都給予正面回饋表示備受感動。而劇中拍攝場景的地點也引發許多觀眾好奇，團隊特別公布解答，富有濃厚鄉村感的南南灣村是在桃園龍潭拍攝，守護著村民的池王爺廟則是龍潭永福宮，廣受女性觀眾喜愛的消防猛男洗車秀，就在新北市政府消防局第六大隊萬里分隊拍攝，許多網友都已蓄勢待發準備前往拍攝場景踩點、還原劇中的經典橋段。



賈靜雯搞笑配音 瘋媽比莉獨享馬殺雞



由比莉、賈靜雯、柯佳嬿、寇世勳、吳慷仁主演的Netflix愛情喜劇《媽，別鬧了！》，首支花絮「媽的戀愛運怎麼比我好？！」7日曝光，身兼製作人與女主角的賈靜雯獻聲配音，她笑說：「花絮是可以更深入看到拍攝現場和演員表演、故事角色可愛之處的影片，希望透過我的聲音讓更多觀眾認識這些角色和演員拍攝背後

的心酸血淚和可愛。」

花絮中捕捉到賈靜雯和導演陳慧翎為比莉按摩，比莉大讚很爽，還加碼問工作人員「要不要預約？」賈靜雯苦笑說：「沒有辦法喔！」也可看到比莉飾演的「瘋媽」孜孜，不斷找各種交友網站，甚至約很多男人見面談結婚，包含康康、夏靖庭、邵昕、傅雷都成為她追愛對象，讓賈靜雯大嘆：「這

媽媽真的讓我很常懷疑人生。」

為完美詮釋配音口吻，賈靜雯錄音時表情可愛豐富，有時掙紮有時翻白眼，她忍不住提醒工作人員「照片再幫我處理一下，應該都是翻白眼的樣子」。看到配音稿中「嗯啊喔」等語助詞，她笑說：「怎麼覺得這一Part好像變另一種影片了。」

高科技快速數位快印來臨! MEET ALL YOUR PROMOTIONAL NEEDS
為您提供各類廣告宣傳產品,設計製作一站式服務! UNDER ONE ROOF

美南印刷 USA PRINTING
A Southern Chinese Daily Company



專業設計 ✓ 全彩印刷 ✓ 數碼快印 ✓ 大幅噴繪

TEL:281-983-8152(CHINESE) 281-983-8154(ENGLISH) WE'LL HELP YOU GET THE STAND OUT
1122 BELLAIRE BLVD., HOUSTON, TX 77072 E-MAIL: JENNIFERITC@GMAIL.COM

葉念琛編導台慶劇 志偉投信心一票

陳滢演電視版“阿寶”

戀上張馳豪

香港文匯報訊（記者 達里）陳滢、劉佩玥、陳曉華、朱晨麗、蔣家旻、陳山聰、丁子朗等人8日參與由葉念琛執導、監製和編劇的新劇《美麗戰場》拜神儀式，TVB總經理（節目內容營運）曾志偉和高層樂易玲也有現身支持，志偉現場更宣布該劇將是55周年台慶的其中一部台慶劇，眾演員聽到消息後都十分雀躍興奮。志偉表示對葉念琛負責此劇充滿信心，而葉念琛今次就找來陳滢演電視版“阿寶”，並與“小鮮肉”張馳豪發展感情。

葉念琛過往執導的電影“愛情四部曲”：《獨家試愛》《十分愛》《我的最愛》《紀念日》的女主角名稱都是叫“阿寶”，今次電視版“阿寶”就由陳滢擔任，她笑指今次角色比以往任何一個阿寶都厲害，因為劇集有20集，她好像演繹了20個阿寶，不像電影只有一個多兩小時長。對於劇中有選美情節的劇情出現，陳滢大賣關子不肯透露會否穿泳裝示人，笑稱拍劇能幫她完成選美夢想，現在開始已努力減肥，因為葉導演經常“萬歲”請吃早餐和糖水。

劇中，陳滢獲安排“小鮮肉”張馳豪扮演她的初戀情人，她笑稱在外形上會下功夫，希望出來感覺令人有說服力。而葉念琛就取笑陳滢排期太多，很難找一個沒有跟她傳過緋聞的男士，就決定找背景清白又單純的張馳豪。而劇情後段，陳滢與緋聞男友方力申也有感情線，8日小方因有工作在身未能出席，陳滢表示未知到時他們有否親熱戲，表示劇集以女士們之間的勾心鬥角為

主，如日前她與唐詩詠拍攝一場互相敵視戲份，坦言被對方的氣勢嚇倒而感怯場。

2013年擔任過葉念琛電影《第一次不是你》女主角的蔣家旻，笑稱不知自己是第幾代阿寶，今次她在劇中會演奸角兼做“八婆”，與陳滢是死對頭並會長期迫害對方。蔣家旻在劇中為求上位，會巴結演黑社會的李成昌，並預告二人有床戲，她笑道：“造型上有好多穿短褲，導演更叫我低胸少少和去增肥，會比較有看頭。”

劉佩玥首日開工鬧爆陳曉華

劉佩玥（Moon）與陳曉華（Hera）就會飾演陳滢的好姊妹，Moon透露角色性格衝動但正義，處處想保護視戀愛大過天的Hera，以免對方被渣男利用。Moon說：“第一日開工我就要鬧爆Hera，因為怕她被男仔呢才鬧爆她，而拍鬧交戲都好有挑戰性，因為要掌握不同程度，不想每場鬧人戲都一樣。”Hera就稱與Moon拍第一場戲



◆志偉佩服葉念琛（左）一人身兼導演、監製和編劇多角。



◆蔣家旻（左）在劇中是陳滢的死對頭。



◆林盛斌、丁子朗、張馳豪及陳山聰與紙板方力申合照。

就花了3個小時，即使鏡頭不是捕捉住她，她也忍不住在鏡頭外狂喊：“今次第一次跟Moon合作，這場戲令我們拉近了好多，好似姊妹一樣，現在沒有她在場我都沒有安全感。”港姐出身的二人在劇中會否再參加選美，她們故弄玄虛只透露不用穿泳衣，可能用其他方式去呈現。至於Moon劇中的另一半是林盛斌（Bob），她說：“知道時我開心到拍手掌，因為我們已認識了一段時間，但未有機會合作，暫時未知有沒有親熱戲份，可能會向導演要求加戲，只知我們是以開心和浪漫為主。”Hera與“渣男”丁子朗飾演一對，由於太着迷對方結果被以惡劣方式對待，當中也有不少刺激場面出現。

志偉欲將拍電影模式引進電視台

專程來參與拜神的曾志偉否認請外援葉念琛來打電視大戰，但承認有意將拍電影模式引進電視台，他說：“我自己都是電影人，一直想找以前的同事回來幫手，亦想引入新制度在拍劇上，可以加快新劇的推出時間。”志偉佩服葉念琛一人身兼導演、監製和編劇，並承諾可在10月時推出，他才放心讓《美麗戰場》做台慶劇之一，換轉以往的編劇團就半年都未寫好劇本，所以未來

會聘請更多人才幫手。

提到林作就涉誹謗港姐一事已正式回信，志偉稱剛返公司未有時間查看，強調會保留一切追究權利，若然要打官司對簿公堂，公司必定會奉陪到底。

至於剛完成的港姐面試複選，志偉稱已篩選出30位，但尚有第三輪面試，因為有不少海外面試者仍未來港，待完成所有面試後才決定選出20或24位入圍佳麗和是否舉行港姐準決賽。

不靠電腦憑醬油尋人 《尋人記II》挑戰成功

香港文匯報訊（記者 達里）資訊節目《尋人記II》今周主角是“非典型”的女性代表，年屆93歲的“神奇婆婆”。

1940年代“神奇婆婆”與中學同學於日軍攻打香港時失散，憑藉醬油留下的線索及緣分牽引，在沒有電腦科技的幫助下奇跡地找回一班同學。這班尋人先鋒曾於1990年代初一起接受節目訪問並分享重逢喜悅，回憶女校讀書時的頑皮趣史。

時隔30多年，尋人先鋒中最年輕一位亦已年屆90多歲，攝製隊要跟時間競賽下，不靠電腦只憑一瓶醬油尋找這班同學，在如大海撈針的情況下最終找到“神奇婆婆”。

接受過教育的她原來為人膽大心細、醒目識做，而且滿腦子有不一樣的哲理，出社會工作後更成為業界的“打工皇后”。



▲四位主持要絞盡腦汁尋人，兼要靠運氣。



◀“神奇婆婆”當年受訪時眉飛色舞。

方力申關注健康 三年兩次照大腸

香港文匯報訊（記者 李思穎）方力申（小方）8日以代言人身份出席大腸癌篩檢測試產品活動，並即場示範測試方法，並分享之前進行大腸鏡檢查的分別之處。

現年42歲的小方，此前已經做過兩次大腸鏡檢查，他透露：“我三年內做了兩次檢查，在39歲那年有朋友家人因沒做大腸檢查，當發現時已很嚴重。我怕死，所以便去檢查，當時割走兩粒瘻肉，相隔一年多之後，因大便屙血便再做一次，原來因內痔瘡作怪，應該跟我吃了麻辣火鍋有關。自己對健康會緊張，我這把年紀開始面對生老病死問題，所謂病向淺中醫，應該及早預防，現在每隔兩年便做身體檢查，同時保持運動和注重健康，亦會提醒父母和弟弟做身體檢查。”

說到父親節將至，小方即說：“爸爸不重視父親節，他連哪一天是父親節都不知道，不過都會吃飯慶祝，自己平日都會陪爸爸吃早餐和欣賞籃球賽，他每天習慣游水半小時，身體比以前健康，但我們不會一起游



水，因他說我游得太快，製造太多浪花。”問到小方可有被父母催促早日做爸爸，小方謂：“他們已放棄催婚，我都好關注自己感情，但真的找不到對象，好難主動去識人，我鍾意一個人要內外兼備，其實拍拖不一定開心，總之最要是溝通到，需要時間去了解，現時疫情下要戴口罩，又有限聚令，更加難識人。”

德州脊椎中心/復健科診所

Texas Spinal care

最新技術治療腰椎、頸椎間盤突出！

最新技術下肢疼痛治療儀！

車禍不要緊 免費幫你治

不管別人撞你，還是你撞別人；不管你有沒有保險，出了車禍打個電話給李醫生，他會幫你把一切搞定！不用你花一分錢，全部由保險公司支付！！

腰痛、下肢痛、下肢麻木、前行困難、坐骨神經痛、頸部、肩部、上背部劇烈疼痛、手麻、手酸。採用非手術治療，運用推拿、器材和營養相搭配的方法治療腰椎、頸椎間盤突出非常有效，病人無痛苦、不用專門請假，可以邊工作邊治療，整個療程的費用比手術治療時的copay還低！！根據電腦診斷的結果針對受損的那一節椎間盤治療，準確！見效快！！一次治療下來疼痛馬上減輕80%！

李醫生治療椎間盤突出有20多年的經驗，畢業於加州大學聖荷西分校，行醫多年，信譽卓著。獨家牽引療法有奇效！

李醫生 還專精車禍後的復健，車禍後PI與PIP都收。中文護士

Texas Spinal care

診療時間：每周一至周五 9am-5pm / 每周六上午

電話：713-278-2225 網址：http://www.txspinalcare.com

診所地址：2600 S Gessner RD, Suite 120, Houston, TX 77063



華美中醫學院

American College of Acupuncture & Oriental Medicine

- 美國高等教育院校評鑑會認證
- 美國中醫院校評鑑會認證
- 德州高等教育局認證頒授碩士學位
- 中醫專業碩士學位
- 綜合保健管理碩士學位

詢問有關本校\$10,000的獎學金的詳情

電話：713-780-9777 網站：www.acaom.edu

9100 Park West Drive, Houston, TX 77063

請今天就申請！

- 中外中醫名流授課
- 中西醫學多元化教學
- 學科及臨床並重
- 全時或半時上課
- 日班或夜班課程



RANCH MARKET

FOLLOW US FOR SPECIAL!



Deal of the Week

本週爆特價 優惠超值



1601002
25 lb
19⁹⁸
/EA
99 JASMINE RICE
九九香米



4 lb/pk
18⁹⁹
PK
20/30 HEAD-ON SHRIMP
墨西哥大明蝦



69¢
LB
BABY BOK CHOY
青江菜



5⁹⁹
LB
LYCHEE (SMILE OF PRINCESS)
荔枝(妃子笑)



2⁹⁹
LB
RAMBUTAN
紅毛丹



2⁹⁹
LB
BELT FISH 400-700G
白帶魚400-700G



19⁹⁹
PK
CHICKEN WING MID JOINT
雞中翼



3⁴⁹
LB
PORK BELLY (FROZEN)
冷凍五花肉



1⁴⁹
EA
GARLIC
袋裝蒜頭



5⁹⁸
PK
TAISUN MIXED CONGEE
泰山八寶粥



79¢
LB
HAMO MELON
哈密瓜

GROCERY | 雜貨



1661266
1661267
1661268
1500ml
2²⁸
/EA
GUDAO - GREEN TEA (PASSION FRUIT / PLUM / ORIGINAL)
古道-綠茶(百香/梅子/原味)



3611105
64oz
12⁹⁸
/EA
MOGAMI PURE PEANUT OIL
最上純花生油



3601699
15lb
13⁹⁸
/EA
99 FORMOSA ROSE RICE FANCY
九九加州蓬萊米



2065831
2065833
2070516
4x90g
4x80g
3⁹⁸
/EA
A CHINO BOBA ICE CREAM BAR - OOLONG TEA / BROWN SUGAR / MATCHA BROWN SUGAR
阿奇儂珍珠雪糕-鐵觀音奶蓋/黑糖 / 抹茶黑糖

MEAT | 肉類



\$4³⁹
LB
BEEF SHANK BONELESS
牛花腱



\$2⁷⁹
LB
CHICKEN LEG MEAT
雞腿肉

SEAFOOD | 海鮮類



\$5⁹⁹
LB
20/30 HEAD-ON SHRIMP
墨西哥大明蝦



\$6⁹⁹
PK
FROZEN CHOCO SQUID (KOREA)
特級韓國魷魚



\$6⁹⁹
PK
CHILEAN MUSSEL MEAT
智利淡菜肉



\$2⁹⁹
PK
SMELT FISH (HEADLESS)
去頭香魚



\$9⁹⁹
PK
PREMIUM CLEAN BLUE SWIMMING CRABS
特級藍蟹 (3-5)

WWW.99ranch.com

數量有限 售完為止

Limited time offer. Limited quantity, while supplies last.

FRIDAY - THURSDAY
06.10 - 06.16
2022
Customer Service: 1(800)600-TAWA(8292)



PRODUCE | 蔬果類



\$7⁹⁹
PK
GOLD KIWI (CLAMSHELL PACK)
盒裝黃金奇異果



\$2⁹⁹
PK
KING OYSTER MUSHROOM (KOREA)
韓國杏鮑菇(袋裝)



\$3²⁹
LB
NAGAIMO (JAPAN)
新鮮山藥(日本)



69¢
LB
KABOCHA
小南瓜



99¢
LB
TAIWAN LETTUCE A CHOY
台灣鴨仔菜

週末特價 WEEKEND SPECIAL



10.99
lb
FRESH DURIAN
新鮮榴槤



1.69
pk
BROWN SHIMEJI MUSHROOM
韓國鴻禧菇



1.69
pk
WHITE SHIMEJI MUSHROOM
韓國白玉菇



5.99
lb
PREMIUM
櫻桃(特級)



2.59
lb
WHITE PEACH
白桃



1.79
lb
ASPARAGUS
蘆筍



99¢
lb
YELLOW MINI WATERMELON
黃肉小西瓜



2.59
lb
WHITE NECTARINE
白油桃



1.59
lb
YOU CHOY SUM
油菜心



79¢
lb
MEXICAN PAPAYA
墨西哥木瓜



1.59
lb
CHINESE CAULIFLOWER
台山花椰菜



1.99
lb
LONG BEAN
長豆角



7.99
lb
FRESH WHOLE LARGE SALMON STEAK
三文魚排



12.99
lb
LIVE MAINE LOBSTER-S
游水龍蝦



3.49
lb
FRESH ROCK COD (RED BANDED)
新鮮老虎斑



3.99
lb
WHOLE BLACK COD
黑鱈魚



2.99
lb
LIVE CHERRY STONE CLAM
活大蜆

We are not responsible for typographical or pictorial errors. Limited quantities while supplies last. No rain checks. Product availability may vary by store. Restrictions may apply, please see store for more details. Certain products in the weekly specials are valid for in-store purchase only. 我們不對印刷或圖片錯誤負責。數量有限，送完即止。產品供應情況可能因商店而異。將有限制，詳情請詢問商店。部分商品特惠僅限店內購物適用。