

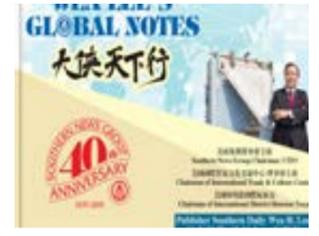


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Mr. Lee's Commentary and Dairy



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Southern DAILY

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Retired doctors and more syringes: Biden lays out plan to get America vaccinated



WILMINGTON, Del. (Reuters) - U.S. President-elect Joe Biden on Friday said he would order increased production of syringes and other supplies to ramp up vaccinations against COVID-19 and improve upon the Trump administration rollout that he called a "dismal failure."

Under Biden's plan, federal disaster-relief workers would set up thousands of vaccination centers, where retired doctors would administer shots to teachers, grocery store workers, people over 65 years old and other groups who do not currently qualify.

The Democrat would invoke the Defense Production Act to increase production of equipment needed to distribute the vaccines, such as glass vials, needles and syringes, according to a document released by his transition team. He would also use the law to support vaccine refrigeration and storage.

Biden said his team has identified companies that are ready to be activated under the law, which enables the president to order businesses to produce items necessary for national defense.

States that use their National Guard in the effort would be reimbursed by the federal government, the transition team said.

The coronavirus has killed more than 390,000 people in the United States, and a top Biden adviser said on Friday the death tally could reach 500,000 by February.

Biden has promised to do better than President Donald Trump to curb the virus and get 100 million vaccine shots into the arms of Americans during his first 100 days in office.

"This is a time to set big goals and pursue them with courage and conviction because the health of the nation is literally at stake," said Biden, who takes office on Wednesday.

EXPANDING VACCINATION SITES

Speaking nears home in Wilmington, Delaware, Biden called for increasing vaccine distribution in lower-income neighborhoods currently well served by hospitals and pharmacies. Biden also plans a marketing campaign to encourage those skeptical of the vaccine to get inoculated.

His transition team said he will reorganize the vaccine distribution team currently called "Operation Warp Speed" and has asked former Food and Drug Administration chief David Kessler to work with manufacturers to boost vaccine availability.

Biden said his administration will release the vast majority of doses when they become available, rather than holding back a large portion to ensure that recipients can get a second dose, which had been the Trump administration's approach for much of the rollout. States will get regular updates to know how

many doses are coming to ensure they can distribute them efficiently.

He said he will order the Federal Emergency Management Agency to set up 100 vaccine centers within a month, which he said would ultimately serve millions of people. Neighborhood pharmacies would also be enlisted as vaccination sites, he said. Even with these changes, Biden said it will take time for the United States to beat back the virus. "The honest truth is this: things will get worse before they get better," he said.

Biden unveiled a \$1.9 trillion stimulus plan on Thursday that includes \$20 billion for vaccine distribution as well as \$50 billion for coronavirus testing, which experts and officials said should help speed the process up.

The stimulus proposal faces an uphill battle in Congress, however. When Biden takes office, Democrats will control both the Senate and the House of Representatives but by narrow margins. Some Republicans have balked at its cost, while liberals have pushed for more spending on direct payments to individuals.

The Trump administration had aimed to give vaccine doses to 20 million Americans by the end of 2020. But only 12.3 million coronavirus shots had been administered as of Friday morning out of more than 31 million doses distributed to states, according to data from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



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WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

01/16/2021

CORONAVIRUS DIARY

Wealee@scdaily.com

Help Is On The Way

President-elect Biden has proposed a \$1.9 trillion stimulus bill that will issue bigger stimulus checks and more aid to the unemployed, the hungry and those people facing eviction.

The plan calls for sending another \$1,400 per person to individuals and the jobless will get \$400 up from \$300 per week. The plan would provide \$25 billion in rental assistance for low and moderate income families and another \$5 billion would be set aside to help struggling renters pay their utility bills. The plan calls for providing \$15 billion to create new grants for small business owners and is separate from the existing pay-

check protection program.

This is huge assistance for all of us. But the new administration's even more urgent matter will be the pandemic which is spiraling out of control.

From the international side, the Biden administration needs to repair U.S. relationships around the world. In the last four years President Trump has withdrawn the U.S. from many international organizations and the relationships with most countries has deteriorated.

We need to look forward to our future. All of us need to help the new govern-



ment to unite us and not divide us.

In heavily military protected Washington, D.C., the whole world is watching how

this great nation will change its power. A peaceful transition of power is essential to our democratic system.



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Stay Home!

BUSINESS

Wear Mask!

New South Africa COVID Strain Likely Already in the U.S. – Dr. Anthony Fauci



Dr. Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases, pictured at the American Red Cross National Headquarters on July 30, 2020 in Washington, D.C. Fauci believes a new COVID strain from South Africa could already be in the U.S. but not yet detected. (Photo/J. Watson/AFP Via Getty Images)

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

Top infectious disease expert Anthony Fauci has told Newsweek he would be "surprised" if a new, more infectious strain of COVID from South Africa had not arrived in the U.S., even though it has not yet been detected. The South African variant, named 501.V2, has so far emerged in the U.K., Switzerland, Finland, Japan, Australia, Zambia, France, and South Korea. Like a separate new strain first picked up in the U.K., called B.1.1.7, 501.V2 is thought to be better at spreading than past forms of COVID. Although both variants appear to be more transmissible, they are not thought to make people more ill or increase their risk of dying

Fauci, the director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, said: "I would be surprised if it were not already in the United States, but you never know until you find it, and then prove it's here. But thus far, we have not detected the South African strain."

Owing to international travel, Fauci said "sooner or later viruses spread throughout the world and it may not be here now. But sooner or later it will get here."

The leading immunologist and member of the White House coronavirus task force made a similar prediction before the U.K. strain was first

identified in the U.S. It is now in Colorado, Florida, California, and New York. Compared with countries like the U.K., the U.S. has examined the genetic make-up of fewer COVID samples from patients. This process can help with uncovering new variants.



On Sunday, Gregory Armstrong, director of the Office of Advanced Molecular Detection at the CDC's National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, told CNN the agency aimed to more than double the number of COVID genomes it sequences. On December 29, the CDC said on its website it had sequenced around 51,000 of the 17 million COVID cases in the U.S. Some scientists have expressed concern that current COVID vaccines may not be as effective against the South Africa strain due to certain mutations it carries. However, Fauci said: "It does not yet

seem to have a negative impact on the vaccine. But it's important to continue to follow that in case things change."

Fauci said mRNA vaccines, such as Pfizer and Moderna's, are "very flexible" and it would be "relatively easy to make the modifications in the vaccine were that necessary." This process would take a "couple of months," he said.

Mutations, the collection of changes to a virus that can make up a new strain, sound alarming, but are part of the normal life-cycle of viruses. Fauci said most mutations are "meaningless" and do not change how the virus functions.



"Similar to the U.K. mutation and the South African mutation, every once in a while you get a mutation that does have clinical significance. And that's the reason why you need to continually monitor these changes to make sure if that occurs that you detect it and you're aware of it," he said.

Asked whether he was worried about the future emergence of other problematic strains, he said: "We don't have any right now that look troublesome, but you still have to be very much on guard and continue to monitor these things very carefully, which we are doing." (Courtesy newsweek.com)

Related

COVID Variant Found In South Africa Could Pose Threat To Antibody Drugs

Fauci Warns

A mutated and more infectious coronavirus strain first identified in South Africa is "disturbing" and could pose a threat to antibody treatments that are used to prevent people from falling seriously ill from Covid-19, White House health advisor Dr. Anthony Fauci said Tuesday. New coronavirus strains first identified in the United Kingdom and South Africa have caused some concerns among scientists who say the mutated variants are highly infectious, though they don't appear to be any deadlier compared with previous strains.

Through discussions with health experts in South Africa, Fauci said preliminary data shows there's "more of a threat" the strain

would evade some of the protections antibody treatments provide.



Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, sits ahead of a Senate Health Education Labor and Pensions Committee hearing in Washington, D.C., U.S., on Wednesday, Sept. 23, 2020.

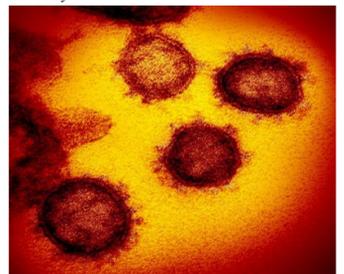
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has said there's no evidence so far to show the mutations alter the effectiveness of current vaccines. So far, health experts have said there's no evidence the mutations alter the effectiveness of current vaccines. However, there's some concern that the variant found in South Africa, known as 501Y.V2, might be more resistant to monoclonal antibodies, which have helped some people fight the virus when administered early on in their infection.

"It could be having some impact on protection for the monoclonal antibodies and perhaps even for the vaccine. We don't know that," Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, said during a Q&A session at Schmidt Futures' Forum on Preparedness. He added that researchers in laboratories at the National Institutes of Health and across the country are quickly trying to determine the possible impact of the strain found in South Africa.

"People ask me, 'Are you worried about it?' These are not the kind of things I worry about, but it's the kind of thing that I take very seriously," Fauci said.

As viruses spread, they're expected to mutate over time as the spikes on their surfaces change, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention says. The 501Y.V2 variant gets its name from the N501Y mutation found in the spike protein that the virus uses to gain entry into cells within

the body.



This mutation is also seen in the variant U.K. health authorities identified in December, known as B.1.1.7. While both variants found in the U.K. and South Africa shared the N501Y mutation, they are different, according to the World Health Organization. Fauci has previously said the mutated Covid-19 variations could pose a risk to the coronavirus therapeutics. Unlike vaccines, which trigger an immune response that attacks different parts of the virus, monoclonal antibodies target a very specific component, Fauci told California Gov. Gavin Newsom in late December.

Eli Lilly Chairman and CEO Dave Ricks told CNBC earlier Tuesday that he expects the company's monoclonal antibody treatment to be effective against the variant found in the U.K., though the one in South Africa could pose more challenges. Eli Lilly's drug was given emergency authorization in the U.S. in November and was followed by another drug from Regeneron.



"The South African variant ... is the one of concern. It has more dramatic mutations to that spike protein, which is the target" of these antibody drugs, Ricks said on "Squawk Box." "Theoretically, it could evade our medicines." The CDC has yet to identify any strains of the 501Y.V2 variant in the United States, though the agency has found at least 72 cases with the B.1.1.7 strain found in the U.K. as of Monday, according to data from the CDC. (Courtesy https://www.nbclosangeles.com/)

Editor's Choice



Tanna Ingraham places the body of a patient who died due to the coronavirus inside a body bag, at United Memorial Medical Center in Houston, Texas, December 30, 2020. REUTERS/Callaghan O'Hare



A resident of a nursing home holds the hand of a staff worker before receiving a vaccine against the coronavirus in Athens, Greece, January 13, 2021. REUTERS/Alkis Konstantinidis



A girl plays in a mustard field in Munshiganj, Bangladesh January 8, 2021. REUTERS/Mohammad Ponir Hossain



A man shepherds his cows near a rocket case left after a military conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh region, outside Stepanakert January 6, 2021. REUTERS/Artem Mikryuko



House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) presides over the vote to impeach President Donald Trump for a second time, a week after his supporters stormed the U.S. Capitol Building, on the floor of the House of Representatives in Washington January 13, 2021



The full moon known as the Cold Moon rises next to One World Trade Center and the New York City skyline as it is seen from Jersey City, New Jersey. REUTERS/Eduardo Munoz



American Airlines flight 718, the first U.S. Boeing 737 MAX commercial flight since regulators lifted a 20-month grounding in November, takes off from Miami, Florida. REUTERS/Marco Bello



Rosalia Reyes, 47, who was sentenced to eight years in prison after her baby died during a home childbirth, and her daughter Vanesa hug after Rosalia was transferred home where she will serve the rest of her time under house arrest, in Zarate,...

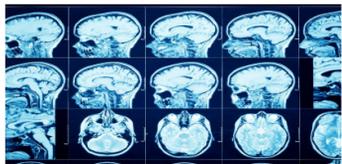
COVID-19: Research Points To Long-Term Neurological Effects



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

A recent paper examining existing evidence argues that SARS-CoV-2 infection might increase the risk of long-term neurological problems, including cognitive decline and dementia. Nearly 1 year after the novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, was identified, global cases have surpassed 88 million. Although a number of vaccines have been approved, the rollout will take time. In the meantime, researchers continue studying COVID-19 in an attempt to slow the spread and reduce severe symptoms.

A recent perspective article, which appears in *Alzheimer's & Dementia: The Journal of the Alzheimer's Association*, reviews research into past viral illnesses, including the flu pandemic from a century earlier. The authors believe the research indicates COVID-19 could cause a lasting effect on the brain.



Other scientists are trying to piece together a picture of what life may look like in the long run for someone who has

had COVID-19. **Neurotropic viruses** Scientists consider the SARS-CoV-2 virus a "neurotropic" virus, because it can enter nerve cells. Neurotropic viruses include the mumps, rabies, and Epstein-Barr viruses. While some neurotropic viruses cause milder symptoms, others can cause swelling in the brain, paralysis, and death. Some flu-like viruses are neurotropic and similar in structure to the novel coronavirus. As such, researchers looked at these viruses to try to gain insight into what type of long-term effects to expect in people who have recovered from COVID-19. Dr. de Erausquin, who is a neurology professor at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, explains: "Those respiratory viruses included H1N1 and SARS-CoV. The SARS-CoV-2 virus, which causes COVID-19, is also known to impact the brain and nervous system."



"Since the flu pandemic of 1917 and

1918, many of the flu-like diseases have been associated with brain disorders," says lead author Dr. Gabriel A. de Erausquin.

According to the scientists, an elevated risk of Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and mental health problems could potentially be connected to these flu-like illnesses.

Importance of neurological symptoms Some people with COVID-19 do not experience any symptoms, while others have symptoms ranging from mild to severe.

Some of the hallmark symptoms include: dry cough, fever, and difficulty breathing. Additionally, an estimated 15-25% of people with the viral illness may have neurological symptoms, including: loss of sense of taste and smell, altered mental state and headache. To enter cells, SARS-CoV-2 binds to ACE2 receptors on cell membranes. The olfactory bulb, which is the part of the brain receiving sensations of smell, harbors a high concentration of these receptors. The olfactory bulb also has strong connections to the hippocampus — the area responsible for memory.



While losing the sense of smell may not seem serious at first, it is still important, since it is tied directly to brain function.

According to Dr. de Erausquin, "The trail of the virus, when it invades the brain, leads almost straight to the hippocampus." "That is believed to be one of the sources of the cognitive impairment observed in COVID-19 patients. We suspect it may also be part of the reason why there will be an accelerated cognitive decline over time in susceptible individuals," he adds.

Among severe neurological issues during SARS-CoV-2 infection, patients may develop fluid on the brain, inflam-

mation in the brain, and seizures.

Lasting impact of COVID-19

COVID-19 can cause severe damage to the lungs, and that damage can be irreversible. However, according to the authors' research, it appears that the possible fallout from COVID-19 may extend far beyond lung damage.

The authors write that "respiratory problems due to SARS-CoV-2 are thought to be due in part to brain stem dysregulation, as are possibly some of the gastrointestinal symptoms."

Based on the idea that COVID-19 can cause damage to the brain, it is possible that people who have had the novel coronavirus but were either asymptomatic or experienced mild symptoms may face problems down the road. However, because COVID-19 is a new disease, scientists will need to carry out longer-term studies to confirm these theories.

"As the *Alzheimer's & Dementia* article points out, the under-recognized medical history of these viruses over the last century suggests a strong link to brain diseases that affect memory and behavior," comments Dr. Maria C. Carrillo,



Alzheimer's Association chief science officer and paper co-author. "In this difficult time, we can create a 'silver lining' by capitalizing on the Alzheimer's Association's global reach and reputation to bring the research community together to illuminate COVID-19's long-term impact on the brain," says Dr. Carrillo. (Courtesy medicalnewstoday.com)

Related

Stanford Researchers Develop Single-Dose Nanoparticle Covid-19 Vaccine That Doesn't Need Cold Storage Researchers have successfully tested a nanoparticle Covid-19 vaccine which, as yet, doesn't appear to have any of the

side effects or distribution issues plaguing the current generation of vaccines in use. The scientists at the lab of Stanford University biochemist Peter S. Kim were already working on vaccines for the likes of Ebola, HIV and pandemic influenza when the coronavirus pandemic hit, and they quickly channeled all of their efforts into fighting the new scourge. The team has already produced and tested a promising new vaccine which could provide the solution to many of the issues frustrating global vaccination efforts. Nanoparticle vaccines are often just as effective as their virus-based counterparts, while encountering fewer of the drawbacks. For example, nanoparticle vaccines can be produced faster, don't require the extensive cold storage supply chain for delivery to immunization centers, are less likely to produce side effects, and can be produced at a lower cost, if all goes to plan.

Early results from vaccine tests on mice indicate that Stanford's nanoparticle inoculation may grant immunity after just one dose. (Courtesy rt.com)



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落雪无声

记忆中观乡村落雪，就像读一篇小说，有背景铺垫，有情节推进，有高潮和结尾。先是浓云密布，天色暗了下来，即使在正午，也如黄昏的情形。接着是大风，就像脱了缰绳的野马，在原野上肆意狂奔着，撞在树上发出一阵阵嘶鸣。乌云被大风挟裹着，上下翻滚着，变换着不同的姿势。然后风渐渐小了，浓云也消散了，天空亮了起来。渐渐地，原本细小且坚硬的冰粒，最后被柔软的雪花所代替，它们纷纷扬扬，翩翩而落。

雪从空中落下来，刚开始如同少女般羞怯，一落地便消失得无踪无影了。张开手掌，凝眸之间，这种棱形的小花才显出银白，像枕边的轻梦，一朵、两朵……似有若无。广袤的大地在不断地隐退，从浅灰，到浅白，直到如白；青葱的麦地，黛色的屋顶，苍黄的乡路，还有河坡、桥面、乡场、天井……都被染得雪白雪白的。茫茫的雪，茫茫的白，天地渐成了一色，渐渐地趋于宁静与安详……

赏雪，自然要到乡村去。放眼望去，大地白茫茫一片，那是一种纯粹的白，让人有一种思想的顿悟，有一种灵魂的升华。在静

谧的早晨，农家房顶上的烟囱，从厚雪中探出头，正款款地冒出青色的烟气；天井里传来一阵阵“唰唰”的扫雪声，男人在前屋与后屋之间开辟出一条无雪的通道；主妇在井里打上水，木桶上升腾起温润的白雾；鸡鸭在窝里不安地来回走动，在向主人抗议饥饿难耐……所有这一切，让人感到无比的温馨与生机。

我对雪从小便有一份特别的喜爱。幼时一觉醒来，只要发现屋子里比平常明亮了许多，就会开心地问母亲是不是下雪了。有时甚至冒着严寒走到窗口，跺着脚向天井里张望。看到屋顶与地面被雪光耀得一片白亮，顿时兴奋得手舞足蹈！屋外的确寒冷，然而面对这白色的精灵，又岂是几分寒意所能阻挡的？

我对雪从喜爱到理解，有一个渐进的过程。一开始喜欢看飘扬在空中的它们，轻盈活泼，具有翩跹之美。后来才感受到，雪落在树枝、竹叶，甚至电线上，不像雨滴那么急切，而是缓慢地堆积、站稳，就像面对调皮孩子，母亲需要耐心说教，才能让他们明白事理。雪落在衣服上，只轻轻一掸，几乎不

留痕迹，衣服还是干的。它从来就不是强制力量，喜欢与否，全凭个人选择。相对于许多美德，雪是一种耀眼的昭示，精致的六边形、美丽的纹路、无瑕的纯白、曼妙的身姿、开阔的气象，给人的内心情感都是有益的指引。

轻柔的雪花落进颈脖里，与滚烫的血液接触，让人会觉得有点凉。这鲜明然而转瞬即逝的凉又会带来什么？是陈年往事，还是遥远的爱情？

记得某年冬天，大雪过后，我与伙伴们在天井里堆雪人、打雪仗，嘴里哈着热气，还有人拖着清水鼻涕，相互追逐、嬉闹着，那是不识愁滋味的少年！手被冻得红红的，却一点不感觉冷。突然，一阵风把门楼的大门猛地吹开了，不知是谁叫了一声：“看！那是谁呀？”走出门楼一看，白茫茫的原野上有一个红点在慢慢地移动，渐渐地看得清楚了，原来是卖花姑娘。我们都认识她，是河西张老五家的姑娘，一位比我高两届的女生。张家有祖传的扎花手艺，传到老五这一代已经衰微。老婆去世早，他与女儿相依为命。

张姑娘不仅人贤惠，长得美，手也巧，只是因为学艺，上学晚了些。她制作的绒花，色彩艳丽，姿态优美，村上的大姑娘、小媳妇儿、大婶们都喜欢，争着买。冬天乡村的女人们，头上戴着张姑娘精制的花儿，走在路上便成了一道流动的风景。

张姑娘模样儿美，极富青春活力。从背影看，娉娉袅袅，细细楚腰，婷婷玉立，走路时如早春的翠柳在暖阳下踮跹起舞，香肩又如盛夏出水的美蓉在晨风里微微颤动。一头秀发如瀑布倾洒在后背，似水墨山水图中那最洒脱的一笔。

张姑娘美，美得那时我都不敢从正面看她，我担心自己世俗的目光灼伤她如玉一般的意象。每次我只能装着漫不经心，从她身边走过，偷听她与女伴交谈。张姑娘的声音很温柔，就如同飞雪落地。有时我从侧面用余光偷窥她，感觉简直是钗黛合体，既有宝钗的丰满，又有黛玉的婀娜。她让我第一次对女孩有了遐想……

我曾有过无数个梦，拉着张姑娘的手在大地上飞奔，与她躲进扁豆架下看七月初七的巧云；她与我厮打在花丛，粘一身花瓣，透出红扑扑的脸；她跟在我的身后，拿一把散散的芭蕉扇，在月光下扑那些萦回的蚊虫；我们一起划着船儿去池塘采莲，悄悄地徒手去抓立在芙蓉上的蜻蜓……

如今我身在他乡，摸着日益花白的头发看落雪。雪花在空中飘舞，缓缓而下，落在地上，又似落在心田。如此纯洁的一种白，带着一股灵秀，一丝怀旧感渗入心田……

渐渐地，地上的积雪越来越厚了。雪地的温柔，让人不忍心走上去，与其说害怕踩上一串世俗的脚步，不如说担心坏了雪中这份久远的情思。只想静静地站着，感受它的美丽，感受它的轻柔……

伫立雪中，神思早已化为了雪花了。忽然有一种冲动，伸出手来，去抓一抓雪花。面对这活泼的精灵，好不容易才捏住一片。有一种清凉的感觉，张开手掌一看，只有一小块若有似无的水印，雪花早已消失得无踪无影了。这似有若无的痕迹，是不是人间最微小的泪滴？

仰头再细看雪花，雪花竟幻化出了一张粉面，不知是雪花化成了张家姑娘，还是那张家姑娘本就是雪花的精灵？

雪花飞舞，依旧如前，活泼可爱，纯洁秀气。雪花，在我的面前飘舞，飘向远方，飞向故乡的田野，飞向老屋的天井……