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Mr. Lee's Commentary and Dairy



Inside C2

# Southern DAILY

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## Yellen wins unanimous U.S. Senate panel vote despite Republican tax, debt concerns



"I can tell you, a lot of times I don't think you could get a 26-to-nothing vote to agree to buy a soda," said Democrat Ron Wyden, who will soon become Senate Finance Committee chairman. "So, this is an indication that she is really an NBA All-Star when it comes to Senate confirmation."

**FILE PHOTO:** Janet Yellen, U.S. President-elect Joe Biden's nominee to be treasury secretary, speaks as Biden announces nominees and appointees to serve on his economic policy team at his transition headquarters in Wilmington, Delaware, U.S., December 1, 2020. REUTERS/Leah Millis

A full confirmation vote just days after Biden took office would put the 74-year-old PhD economist and daughter of a Brooklyn, New York family doctor quickly to work on a deep economic crisis sparked by the coronavirus pandemic. She broke a similar gender barrier when she became Fed chair in 2014, a role she held until 2018.

Yellen's Republican predecessor, Steven Mnuchin, was not confirmed until three weeks after Trump's 2017 inauguration on a party-line vote.

### CONCERNING COMMENTS

Yellen's confirmation hearing on Tuesday highlighted some Republican lawmakers' concerns about her role in executing Biden's economic policies, including a bigger federal debt burden and repealing parts of their signature 2017 tax cuts.

Yellen told senators they needed to "act big" on the proposed \$1.9 trillion stimulus package or risk a longer recession and long-term economic scarring, job and revenue losses.

Her remarks represent a new attitude toward government debt among some economists and policymakers: Focus on the interest rate being paid and the returns it will generate, rather than the overall amount borrowed. In recent months, Treasury's interest outlays have fallen from pre-pandemic levels due to lower rates.

In written answers to senators' questions, Yellen said she would study raising tax rates for "pass-through" small businesses including sole proprietorships, imposing a new minimum corporate tax and raising capital gains taxes on the wealthy. She also endorsed an effective carbon pricing system and financial regulation to combat systemic risks from climate change.

With Yellen still awaiting confirmation, the Biden administration on Wednesday named Andy Baukol, a longtime career international finance official, as acting Treasury secretary. A confirmation hearing for Deputy Treasury Secretary nominee Wally Adeyemo has not yet been scheduled.

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The U.S. Senate Finance Committee on Friday unanimously approved Janet Yellen's nomination as the first woman Treasury secretary, indicating that she will easily win full Senate approval, but Republicans called for her to work with them in developing economic policies.

green energy projects, education and research to boost American competitiveness.

At Yellen's confirmation hearing before the committee on Tuesday, Republicans expressed concerns over the price tag and increased debt in a return to fiscal conservatism after

A full Senate vote on Yellen was expected to drag into next week, as senior Democratic aides said no further Senate votes were expected on Friday afternoon. Accelerating the vote would require unanimous consent to circumvent Senate procedural rules.

Yellen's nomination was approved 26-0 in the evenly split committee, with concerns expressed by Republicans about President Joe Biden's ambitious plans for massive coronavirus relief spending, infrastructure investment and tax hikes failing to sway them against the former Federal Reserve chair.

"I have very strong disagreements with Dr. Yellen on a number of her positions, particularly in the tax policy arena, but she has committed to us that she will work with us," Republican Senator Mike Crapo said after the vote.

"And I think the strong vote on our side to support her today is an indication that we want to engage." Biden has proposed a \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief plan and has pledged to invest here \$2 trillion in infrastructure,



running up deficits with the 2017 tax cuts and nearly \$5 trillion in coronavirus spending last year under former Republican President Donald Trump.

Scheduling and procedural disagreements between Senate Democratic and Republican leaders over impeachment proceedings against former President Donald Trump could further delay Senate votes for Yellen and other Biden nominees.



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## 大俠行天下日記 我見我聞我思 01/22/2021

### 十萬火急 救人為先

拜登總統入主白宮首日所發佈之行政命令，就是要竭盡全國之力來拯救陷入危機的新冠疫情，美國已經有超過四十萬人喪命，拜登並指示福其博士立即參加世界衛生組織，共同研擬世界對抗病毒之方法。

總統在白宮同時宣布我們將以戰爭時期之方式傾國家之力量來加速生產疫苗及醫療設備，他強調有人還在質疑戰時之緊急性，我們都知道四十多萬人喪生遠超過二次世界犧牲的生命，總統將使用國防生產條例，要立即要求聯邦機構及私人企業共同完成目標。

新政府強調重整人民對政府之信心，所有醫療專業決不受政治之影響，將來直接向全國人民公佈真實情況。

我們知道，拜登團隊上任後，真是百廢待舉，但是救人命是重中之重，目前我們需要緊急解決的是疫苗產量，如何快速運送，更重要是大家如何盡快接種。

我們欣見總統

宣佈未來一百天內接種一億劑疫苗，並強制大家都戴口罩，我們目睹前總統在他最後的歡送會上，所有送行者都不戴口罩，真令人氣憤。總算他已經離去，你饒了我們老百姓吧。

今天參加了由休斯敦前途研討中心之研討會，超過百位的企業政府領袖參加，由哈佛商學院領袖研究中心肯德教授的一次精彩演說，她呼籲在疫情期間或過後，我們都需要另類思考國家及社會之前途，如何結合不同行業之相助合作，才是我們要努力之方向。



## Biden's New Initiatives Come To The Rescue



President Biden focused the full day on rolling out his national strategy to get the coronavirus pandemic under control including ramping up vaccine production and requiring international travelers to prove a negative COVID-19 test prior to traveling to the US.

Biden's plan starts with a national vaccination campaign to administer 100 million shots within 100 days. Biden said the plan was developed with input from the nation's top infectious disease expert Dr. Anthony Fauci among other experts. The president said, "We are going to hear a lot more from Dr. Fauci again. Not from the president, but from real, genuine experts and scientists. We are going to make sure they work free from political interference and that they make decisions strictly based on science and health."

We are so glad the new administration is doing the right thing. We saw Trump's farewell party where nobody was wearing masks. This made a lot of people very angry to see that. Does Trump really care about us?

Today I joined the Center For Houston's Future 2021 Annual Virtual Meeting. We listened to Professor Rosabeth Moss Kanter. She is the director and chair of the Harvard University Advanced Leadership initiative. She spoke about local and national leaders and how they can develop a leadership force that can address meeting the challenges of national and local problems in this pandemic time.

Everything is changing in our country. We want to support this new administration to look for better days ahead.



歡迎使用 iTalkBB 觀看高清美南國際電視新聞台

Stay Home!

# BUSINESS

Wear Mask!

## China Approves Homegrown COVID-19 Vaccine For Widespread Use



A staff member checks a COVID-19 vaccine package in Beijing. China has approved Sinopharm's vaccine after clinical trials showed it has a 79% efficacy against COVID-19. (Photo/Zhang Yuwei/Xinhua News Agency/Getty Images)

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

China's medical products agency has given market approval to the country's first COVID-19 vaccine, made by state-owned Sinopharm. The conglomerate says its vaccine has a 79% efficacy rate — surpassing the widely accepted standard of 50% efficacy. The approval is conditional, requiring Sinopharm to continue collecting data about the vaccine and its long-term effects. But the arrival of another mass-produced vaccine could provide relief in countries that have been unable to secure doses of the vaccines made by Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna. China's approval came one day after the U.K. approved a vaccine made by AstraZeneca and Oxford University. The Sinopharm vaccine uses inactivated coronavirus that causes the body to produce antibodies, a more conventional approach to inoculation. Pfizer's and Moderna's vaccines use a revolutionary gene-based platform. The Chinese vaccine requires two injections. It was created by a Sinopharm subsidiary, the China National Biotec Group, or CNBG. The drugmak-

er says it has been conducting clinical studies in China as well as in other countries such as the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Peru, Argentina and Morocco.

"During the summer, Beijing gave a green light for emergency use of the Sinopharm vaccine and several others," NPR's John Ruwitch reported for our Newscast unit. "State media say that millions of doses have already been administered, including to front-line medical staff and people going abroad for work. Emergency use is set to expand."



Both Bahrain and the UAE — where large-scale trials of the Sinopharm vaccine took

place — approved the vaccine earlier this month. China's new approval for widespread use moves the country closer to its goals of vaccinating millions more people in the coming months. To protect itself from COVID-19, China must vaccinate at least 700 million residents, CNBG Chairman Yang Xiaoming told Chinese state-run media.

Yang also said that he and hundreds of other CNBG employees were inoculated with a version of the company's vaccine in March — the same month COVID-19 was declared a global pandemic. Along with the efficacy rate, a vaccine's ability to protect public health is tied to another figure: vaccine coverage — the number of people who get the shot and develop antibodies to the virus.

"The percentage of people who need to have antibodies in order to achieve herd immunity against a particular disease varies with each disease," the World Health Organization says. It notes that for measles, around 95% of a population must be vaccinated to achieve herd immunity, while for polio, the threshold is much lower: about 80%. In addition to those differences, a vaccine's efficacy rate directly affects the amount of coverage a population must have to prevent or curtail an epidemic.

Researchers have been studying how high an efficacy rate must be to protect the public without any other interventions.

One study recently concluded that a vaccine, "has to have an efficacy of at least 70% to prevent an epidemic and of at least 80% to largely extinguish an epidemic without any other measures (e.g., social distancing)." (Courtesy npr.org)

### Related

#### Chinese Vaccine 86% Effective, UAE Health Ministry Says

Health officials in the United Arab Emirates announced Wednesday that a Chinese vaccine provides 86% efficacy against COVID-19 infection.

Subsequently, the UAE's Ministry of Health and Prevention officially pushed for a registration of the Sinopharm vaccine following several health agencies' analysis of late-stage trials in the country, officials said in a release on the state-run WAM news agency.

"The announcement is a significant vote of confidence by the UAE's health authorities in the safety and efficacy of this vaccine," the health

ministry said.

The country approved the vaccine for emergency use in September for certain groups. It conducted a trial of the vaccine involving 31,000 volunteers from 125 nationalities in the UAE. The study reflected "no serious safety concerns," according to the health ministry, but no detailed data from the study was publicly available.



The United Arab Emirates announced Wednesday that the Chinese Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccine provides 86% protection from the virus. The UAE said it has registered the vaccine following analysis by health officials. (Zhang Yuwei/Xinhua News Agency via Getty Images)

It's unclear, based on this latest development however, what the UAE's next steps will be. There was no elaboration on the progression toward a potential nationwide deployment of the Sinopharm vaccine.

The Chinese state-owned company is still conducting late-stage clinical trials in 10 countries, including Egypt, Jordan and Argentina. Later this month, Morocco says it plans to implement an ambitious COVID-19 immunization program using the Sinopharm vaccine. The country is aiming to vaccinate 80% of adults, according to The Associated Press.

News of UAE's approval of the vaccine comes just a day after the United Kingdom launched its own nationwide immunization program. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration also said Tuesday that the COVID-19 vaccine from Pfizer and its partner BioNTech presented "no specific safety concerns" to preclude an emergency use approval, paving the way for an expected green light later this month.

The UAE said as of Tuesday there were 8,260 confirmed new COVID-19 cases in the country.

Beijing Reports Tens Of Thousands Inoculated In 1st Days Of COVID-19 Vaccine Campaign

Beijing says it inoculated more than 73,000 people in the first two days after China's first domestic COVID-19 vaccine was approved for commercial use.

China's capital has set up 220 vaccination centers around the city to dole out the two-step vaccine. The elderly and front-line medical workers will receive the first doses.



A staff member checks the packaging quality of COVID-19 inactivated vaccine products at a packaging plant of the Beijing Biological Products Institute Co. in Beijing last month. (Zhang Yuwei/Xinhua News Agency/Getty Images)

The shots are made by a subsidiary of Chinese state vaccine-maker Sinopharm, which said on Thursday that its vaccine is 79% effective overall. The company has not yet released more detailed clinical data that might explain why that rate is lower than results from human trials it conducted in the United Arab Emirates, where the vaccine was deemed 86% effective.

However, Chinese state regulators cleared the vaccine for broader public use in China on the same day. The UAE was the first to approve Sinopharm's vaccine for commercial use in early December. Bahrain quickly followed, and a handful of countries have already placed orders for Sinopharm's vaccines, including Pakistan and Ukraine.

Since summer, Sinopharm and another vaccine-maker, Sinovac, have already injected millions of Chinese citizens, many of them state employees, under emergency use guidelines. (Courtesy npr.org)

# Editor's Choice



Pharmacy staff members prepare COVID-19 vaccines, at STEAM Museum in Swindon, Britain, January 21. REUTERS/Peter Cziborra



People line up to get their nucleic acid test following the outbreak of the coronavirus in Beijing, China January 22. REUTERS/Carlos Garcia Rawlins



A general view shows the Oval Office as decorated for newly-inaugurated President Joe Biden at the White House in Washington, January 21. REUTERS/Jonathan Ernst



Quinita Peterson, an art teacher who is classed in the 1B category, which includes teachers and childcare providers, receives the Pfizer-BioNtech COVID-19 vaccine at the University of Arizona in Tucson, Arizona, January 21. REUTERS/Cheney Orr



Members of the Proud Boys walk in front the Supreme Court of Virginia, on a day that is traditionally designated for lobbying lawmakers, in Richmond, Virginia. REUTERS/Leah Millis



National Guard members sleep in the Capitol Visitor's Center on Capitol Hill, ahead of U.S. President-elect Joe Biden's inauguration, in Washington. REUTERS/Joshua Roberts



Palestinian student Waed Bisharat, 13, attends an online school lesson using a mobile phone as sheep graze in a Bedouin encampment in Jordan Valley in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. REUTERS/Raneen Sawafta



A vehicle streaks across the desert during Stage 10 of the Dakar Rally from Neom to AIUla, Saudi Arabia, January 13, 2021. REUTERS/Hamad I Mohammed

Scientists Around The World Are Now Fighting The Next Pandemic



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

KEY POINTS

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Bacteria under stress

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



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

appeared locally, but have evolved as they move. Similar evolution has occurred as the COVID-19 virus has spread. Relative to antibiotic resistance, humans are not the only "travellers" that can carry resistance. Wildlife, such as migratory birds, can also acquire resistant bacteria and genes from contaminated water or soils and then fly great distances carrying resistance in their gut from places with poor water quality to places with good water quality. During travel, they defecate along their path, potentially planting resistance almost anywhere. The global trade of foods also facilitates spread of resistance from country to country and across the globe.

Resistant bacteria are not the only infectious agents that might be spread by environmental contamination. SARS-CoV-2 has been found in faeces and inactive virus debris found in sewage, but all evidence suggests water is not a major route of COVID-19 spread - although there are limited data from places with poor sanitation and each case differs. But there are common roots to disease spread - pollution, poor water quality, and inadequate hygiene. Using fewer antibiotics is critical to reducing resistance. However, without also providing safer sanitation and improved water quality at global scales, resistance will continue to increase, potentially creating the next pandemic. Such a combined approach is central to the new WHO/FAO/OIE recommendations on AMR.



Simple steps

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

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



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

SC Daily News 婚姻觀

男人的嘴，才是一个家庭最好的风水

男人能说会道，女人说他太会撩，可能是渣男；男人直来直去，女人嫌弃他太直，不懂女人心；到底是女人太挑还是男人太难？这是个世纪难题。不过今天我还是想说说男人的嘴。男人的嘴，真的决定了一个家庭的风水。男人要学会闭嘴。明明人家已经很生气了，他还在那说风凉话，越听越来气！一位女粉丝这样说到。原来昨天的时候，李先生想要弄一下电脑，发现电脑的分辨率太大了，于是为了方便使用就把分辨率调回了正常的数值。等到妻子张女士在用电脑打游戏的时候，就发现电脑分辨率出了问题，于是质问老公，是不是他调了电脑的分辨率。李先生如实回答，妻子张女士感觉有点儿不高兴，改了分辨率也不说，自己再上去打游戏，感觉都不一样了。嘴里嘟囔了几句，抱怨李先生给胡乱捣鼓。其实这时候如果李先生道歉闭嘴，这件事就过去了，但偏偏不是，李先生不仅不道歉，还开始解释，到了后来又开始说张女士技术不好，怪电脑分辨率的问题。三说两说，张女士急眼了，和李先生大吵了一架，两个人就连晚饭也没吃。很小的一个问题，其实只要李先生先退一步，这件事完全不是个问题。但李先生也是个直性子，非要和对方辩扯明白。单纯的讲道理还好，最后开始变得冷嘲热讽，站在那里说起了风凉话，两个人不吵架才怪呢。甚至于张女士把这个问题升级到了“三观不合”的程度，显然这就有些大条了。其实很小的一件事，只是李先生多说了几句，最后就差点儿要变成一场战争，夫妻之间不仅仅要学会沟通，还要学会在适当的时候闭嘴。其实生活中的很多小事都是这样，本来没什么大的矛盾，只要男人适当学会闭嘴，让女人唠叨几句，这件事就过去了。可很多男人偏偏不会，反而有一种“逆流而上”的气势，到最后变成了一次争吵。男人和女人看待问题的方式不同，男人更注重结论，而女人也在乎过程。遇到问题，男人喜欢去争论谁对谁错，而女人也在乎男人是否懂得退让。有些时候，并非女人不好伺候，而是男人太过较真。学会闭嘴，对于男人而言，其实是一种睿智和豁达，和自己最亲密的人，闭嘴又有什么关系呢。男人要学会说话。其实很多男人都会甜言蜜语，尤其是婚前的男人，说的话那叫一个好听。



可是结了婚之后就不一样了，不仅再也听不到男人说甜言蜜语了，更甚至男人连说话的耐心都没有了。其实男人恰恰做反了。男人的嘴，才是一个家庭最好的风水在两个人刚刚在一起时，反而应该少说承诺，不要过分殷勤，以免被对方把自己误认为是舔狗，保持适当的距离和空间，少说甜言蜜语，保留男人基本的尊严。而婚后则应该多说一些甜言蜜语，什么承诺也可以信手拈来，这样不仅让对方觉得你更加体贴，同时也能够有利于夫妻关系和睦。学会婚后说话，真的是很多夫妻必学的一门课。娱乐圈中孙俪和邓超就是典型的恩爱夫妻，彼此更是彼此的精神伴侣。邓超经常深夜表白娘娘，小两口也是频繁在微博互动，互相夸赞，互相捧场，很是羡慕。其实夫妻之间不就是这样吗？心理学家威廉·詹姆斯说：“人类最深处的需要，就是感觉被人欣赏。”夫妻之间的欣赏往往是外人无法替代的。记得前几天看到一句话，大概意思是说，夫妻之间，你的一句坏话需要用三句好话来弥补。所以婚姻中学会说一些甜言蜜语，关键时刻不仅可以让男人全身而退，而且还能够当做是一种存储。记得以前抖音上特别流行一个梗：

女人问男人：你爱我吗？男人说：爱呀。女人又问：你既然爱我，怎么从来没有说过“我爱你”呢。男人说：这话说一遍就够了，以后有变化我会通知你的。这个梗听上去好像很甜，但不会表达爱，在婚姻中也真的很难维系关系。经常说情话，不仅仅是在表达自己的爱意，同时也是在积累爱意。曾经有一位名人说过，人的潜意识是可以训练的。而我们经常说一些情话，也会慢慢地让自己越来越爱这个人，这是一个逐渐培养潜意识的过程。男人会说情话，有时候也是一种能力。男人的嘴，才是一个家庭最好的风水男人要敢说话我特别喜欢《叶问》电影中塑造的“叶问”这个角色，他从第一部开始，就表现出了“怕老婆”的性格。但是他怕老婆却也知道什么时候该挺身而出。在后来他们一家落魄的时候，妻子永成被日本人盯上，叶问上去就是一顿教训；在第三部当中，电梯内的打斗更是精彩，叶问虽然怕老婆，却也知道什么时候应该勇敢地站出来说话。我想这才是一个男人该有的担当和责任。提起叶问我又想到了另一个男人：苏大强。

作为《都挺好》中的“终极反派”，苏大强的一生几乎可以用窝囊俩字来形容。在家中毫无发言权，子女发生矛盾更是装作没看到。作为一家之主，苏大强几乎没有存在感，苏母的话犹如圣旨，家里发生事情，苏大强都是第一个先躲起来。苏大强不仅不能干事，还挺能惹事，在整部剧中，苏大强是一个能惹事但怕事又不能干事的男人。人们都说苏母过于强势，实际上如果不是家里的男人没有担当，又有哪个女人愿意去逞强呢。杨澜曾说，婚姻需要深刻明白的是，在一个人最无助和软弱时候，有他托起你的下巴，扳直你的脊梁，令你坚强，并陪伴你左右，共同承受命运。男人就该有这样的能力和魄力。我妈常说，男人嘴笨，是要挨欺负的。这话在农村还真不假。如果你们家的男人窝囊说不出话，别人就会总想着占你便宜，什么好事也都不会想着你。其实敢说话的男人，并不一定是多么有钱或者多么有权，只要你是真的心疼这个家，就会义无反顾，就会敢于亮剑。最后总结：都说女人是家里最好的风水，实际上，夫妻之间，男人的嘴也代表了一个家庭的风水。该闭嘴时闭嘴，该甜蜜时甜蜜，该有担当时也不含糊。这样的男人，绝对可以撑起一个家！