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Inside C2

Southern DAILY

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Satellite pictures show devastation at Russian air base in Crimea

KYIV, Aug 11 (Reuters) - Satellite pictures released on Thursday showed devastation at a Russian air base in Crimea, hit in an attack that suggested Kyiv may have obtained new long-range strike capability with potential to change the course of the war.

Pictures released by independent satellite firm Planet Labs showed three near-identical craters where buildings at Russia's Saki air base had been struck with apparent precision. The base, on the southwest coast of Crimea, had suffered extensive fire damage with the burnt-out husks of at least eight destroyed warplanes clearly visible.

Russia has denied aircraft were damaged and said explosions seen at the base on Tuesday were accidental.

Ukraine has not publicly claimed responsibility for the attack or said exactly how it was carried out.

"Officially, we are not confirming or denying anything; there are numerous scenarios for what might have happened... bearing in mind that there were several epicentres of explosions at exactly the same time," Ukrainian presidential adviser Mykhailo Podolyak told Reuters in a message.

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Western military experts said the scale of the damage and the apparent precision of the strike suggested a powerful new capability with potentially important implications.

Russia, which seized and annexed Crimea in 2014, uses the peninsula as the base for its Black Sea fleet and as the main supply route for its invasion forces occupying southern Ukraine, where Kyiv is planning a counter-offensive in coming weeks.

"I'm not an intel analyst, but it doesn't look good," Mark Hertling, a former commander of U.S. ground forces in Europe, wrote on Twitter, linking to an image of the devastation at the Russian base.

"I am. It's very good," tweeted back his fellow retired four-star American general, Michael Hayden, former head of the CIA and National Security Agency.

The Institute for the Study of War think tank said Ukrainian officials were framing the Crimea strike as "the start of Ukraine's counteroffensive in the south, suggesting that the Ukrainian military expects intense fighting in August and September that could decide the outcome of the next phase of the war".



Exactly how the attack was carried out remains a mystery. Some Ukrainian officials have been quoted suggesting it may have been sabotage by infiltrators. But the near identical impact craters and simultaneous explosions appear to indicate it was hit by a volley of weapons capable of evading Russian defences.

The base is well beyond the range of advanced rockets that Western countries acknowledge sending to Ukraine so far, though within range of more powerful versions Kyiv has sought. Ukraine also has anti-ship missiles which could theoretically be used to hit targets on land.

NEW PHASE

After weeks in which the tempo of fighting had subsided somewhat, a Ukrainian general said Russia had doubled its air strikes on Ukrainian positions since last week.

"The enemy's planes and helicopters avoid flying into the range of our air defences, and therefore the accuracy of these strikes is low," Brigadier General Oleksiy Hromov told a news conference.

View shows a residential building damaged by a Russian military strike in location given as the town of Nikopol

But he added that the intensity of Russian airborne activity in the south had reduced after the destruction at the Crimean base.

"As a result of the specified actions, the intensity of use of aviation on the southern front has somewhat decreased," he said.

Recent days have seen battles in the east in Pisky, a town on the outskirts of separatist-held Donetsk city. The Russian-backed separatists claimed to have captured it; Ukraine denied it had fallen. Reuters could not verify either account.

Ukraine drove Russian forces back from the capital Kyiv in March and from the outskirts of the second-largest city Kharkiv in May. Russia then captured territory in the east in huge battles that killed thousands of troops on both sides in June.

Since then front lines have been largely static, but Kyiv says it is preparing a big push to recapture the southern Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions, the main slice of territory captured since the Feb. 24 invasion that Moscow still holds.

Russia has reinforced those regions, but its defence depends on supply lines to stock forces accustomed to firing thousands of shells a day.

Kyiv hopes the arrival last month of U.S. rocket systems capable of hitting logistics targets behind the front line could tip the balance in its favour. But so far the West had held off on providing longer-range rockets that could strike deep in Russia itself or hit Moscow's many bases in annexed Crimea.

WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

08/10/2022

FBI Search At Mar-a-Lago

The FBI search of former President Trump's Florida resort is an historic event. The FBI agents focused on Trump's office and personal quarters at his Mar-a-Lago residence.

Agents are looking for possible

mishandling of presidential documents. Some of them may be classified and may have been taken to his home.

This search also comes at the time Trump is actively considering launching a run for the 2024

presidential race. Trump was quick to put a political spin on the FBI search and said that, "This beautiful home was under siege, raided and occupied." He said such an assault could only take place in a third-world country.

Since Trump first showed an interest in being a 2024 presidential candidate, both Democrats and Republicans have worried about his ambition. The investigation of his wrongdoing will push him off of the stage.



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The Difficult Knot Of Cross-Strait issues

U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi once again said in an NBC TV interview this morning that her visit to Taiwan was supported by both parties in the Congress who join her in her support for Taiwan's democracy.

But after she left Taiwan, it did lead to mainland China's military exercises

against Taiwan over the past several days. Even until now, this has included the blocking of air and sea traffic and the imposing of a series of economic sanctions on Taiwan.

In the meantime, we would like to call on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait to communicate immediately, although over

the last six years the ruling party's anti-china policy has let them gain political power. We really don't want to see the dispute lead to war and possibly drag the United States and other countries as well into a conflict. What a misfortune for the world that could be.





Ethiopia's Werkuha Getachew celebrates winning the women's 3000m steeplechase at Diamond League, Monaco. REUTERS/Eric Gaillard



Anhelina looks through a shrapnel hole which appeared in a fence after a recent Russian military strike in Mykolaiv, Ukraine August 10, 2022. REUTERS/Oleksandr Ratushniak



Real Madrid players celebrate with the trophy after winning the European Super Cup, Helsinki Olympic Stadium, Helsinki, Finland. REUTERS/Kai Pfaffenbach



A Ukrainian serviceman jumps from a military vehicle near a frontline in Mykolaiv region, as Russia's attack on Ukraine continues, Ukraine. REUTERS/Anna Kudriavtseva



A view from inside of a destroyed house in an area of tanks that exploded near Cuba's supertanker port in Matanzas, Cuba. REUTERS/Alexandre Meneghini



An interior view of the prison building which was damaged by shelling in July in the course of Ukraine-Russia conflict, in the settlement of Olenivka in the Donetsk Region, Ukraine, in this picture taken during a media tour organized by the Russian Defence Ministry. REUTERS/Alexander Ermochenko

Highlights From The United Nations' Latest Release Of Its World Population Estimates

Key Findings From The 2022 United Nations Population Prospects Study

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



Key Points

How many people are there in the world? How many die each year, and how many babies are born? These are key questions that we need to understand the world around us. The global population dataset is one of our most important at Our World in Data: it underpins nearly every topic we cover. The UN releases an update of its World Population Prospects every two years. Its latest release was due in 2021 but was delayed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. But, today – on World Population Day – the long-awaited dataset has been released. The following article highlights some of the key findings of the twenty-seventh publication of the 'World Population Prospects'.

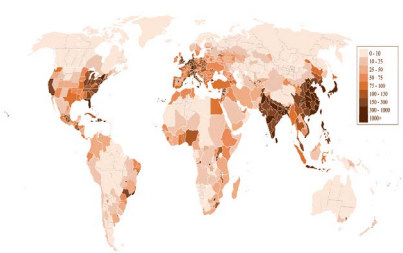


July 11, 2022
Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division
World Population Prospects 2022
The 2022 Revision of World Population Prospects is the twenty-seventh edition of official United Nations population estimates and projections that have been prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. It presents population estimates from 1950 to the present for 237 countries or areas, underpinned by analyses of historical demographic trends. This latest assessment considers the results of 1,758 national population censuses conducted between 1950 and 2022, as well as information from vital registration systems and from 2,890 nationally representative sample surveys. The 2022 revision also presents population projections to the year 2100 that reflect a range of plausible outcomes at the global, regional and national levels.

By Hannah Ritchie, Edouard Mathieu, Lucas Rod s-Guirao and Marcel Gerber

#1. The World Population Will Pass 8 Billion At The End Of 2022

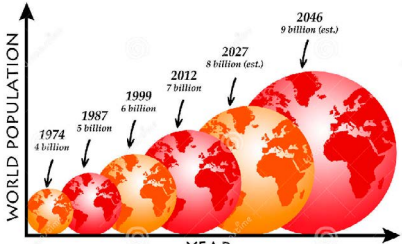
Since 1975 the world has been adding another billion people every 12 years. It passed its last milestone – 7 billion in 2011. And, by the end of 2022, it will pass another one: **there will be 8 billion people in the world.** While this rate of absolute growth is similar to previous decades, the growth rate continues to fall. Since 2019, the global population growth rate has fallen below 1%.



That's less than half its peak rate of growth – of 2.3% – in the 1960s. As global fertility rates continue to fall (see below), this rate will continue to fall.

#2. The UN Estimates Around 15 Million Excess Deaths In 2020 And 2021 From The COVID-19 Pandemic

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had a significant impact on global population and migration trends. We know that the confirmed death toll from COVID-19 is likely to significantly underestimate the true number of deaths because of limited testing. One way to get a better estimate of the total mortality impact of the pandemic is to look at excess mortality data. We can look at the total number of deaths and compare this to the number we expect to occur in a non-pandemic year. In its latest population dataset, the UN estimates that in 2020, there were approximately 5 million excess deaths. In 2021, this figure was 10 million. This estimate of 15 million excess deaths over 2020 and 2021 is in line with estimates from other organizations. The Economist put its central estimate of excess deaths at 17.6 million. The World Health Organization, which is a UN organization, estimated 14.9 million excess deaths. These death figures are highly uncertain. But what's clear is that the number of confirmed deaths – which was just 5.4 million by the end of 2021 – captures just a fraction of the true impact of the pandemic.



#3. The Global Population Is Projected To Peak At Around 10.4 Billion In 2086

The world population has increased rapidly over the last century. When will it come to an end? Previous versions of the UN World Population Prospects showed a significant slowdown in population growth, with very slow growth – almost reaching a plateau – by the end of the century. In its previous release, it projected that the world population would be around 10.88 billion in 2100, and would not yet have peaked. In this new release, the UN projects that the global population will peak before the end of the century – in 2086 at just over 10.4 billion people. There are several reasons for this earlier, and lower, peak. One is that the UN expects fertility rates to fall more quickly in low-income countries compared to previous revisions. It also expects less of a 'rebound' in fertility rates across high-income countries in the second half of the century.

#4. The Global Fertility Rate Has Continued To Decline To 2.3 Births Per Woman

A key determinant of the global population rate is the average number of children that women have over their lifetime – the 'fertility rate'. Fertility rates have fallen rapidly across the world in recent decades. In 1950, the average woman gave birth around 5 times. Since then, fertility rates have more than halved. In 2021, this global figure was 2.3 births per woman.



If you switch to the map tab in the interactive chart you see that most people in the world now live in countries where fertility rates are at – or below – the 'replacement level'. This is the level at which populations would stabilize or shrink over the long-term. The UN reports that two-thirds of people live in countries where the fertility rate is below 2.1 births per woman. In some high-income countries such as South Korea, Japan, Spain, or Italy, it is as low as 1.3 births per woman.

#5. Next Year India Is Expected To Take Over From China As The World's Most Populous Country

China has been the world's most populous country for decades. It is now home to more than 1.4 billion people. However, its population growth rate has fallen

significantly following a rapid drop in its fertility rate over the 1970s and 80s. The fertility rate in India has also fallen substantially in recent decades – from 5.7 births per woman in 1950 to just 2 births per woman today. However, the rate of this decline has been slower. Because of this, India will very soon overtake China as the most populous country in the world. The UN expects this to happen in 2023. (Courtesy <https://ourworldindata.org/>) For more information, go here: <https://ourworldindata.org/world-population-update-2022>.

Related

World Population Highlights

The Current World Population

7,961,890,500

TOP 20 LARGEST COUNTRIES BY POPULATION

1	China	1,450,762,207	2	India	1,408,316,238	3	U.S.A	335,015,755
4	Indonesia	279,569,569	5	Pakistan	230,046,479	6	Brazil	215,692,458
7	Nigeria	217,184,939	8	Bangladesh	168,114,231	9	Russia	146,062,225
10	Mexico	131,763,917	11	Japan	125,692,247	12	Ethiopia	121,119,605
13	Philippines	112,649,389	14	Egypt	106,448,353	15	Vietnam	99,162,605
16	D.R. Congo	95,528,891	17	Turkey	86,236,933	18	Iran	86,251,924
19	Germany	84,334,434	20	Thailand				

World Population: Past, Present, and Future

At the dawn of agriculture, about 8000 B.C., the population of the world was approximately 5 million. Over the 8,000-year period up to 1 A.D. it grew to 200 million (some estimate 300 million or even 600, suggesting how imprecise population estimates of early historical periods can be), with a growth rate of under 0.05% per year.)

A tremendous change occurred with the industrial revolution: whereas it had taken all of human history until around 1800 for world population to reach one billion, the second billion was achieved in only 130 years (1930), the third billion in 30 years (1960), the fourth billion in 15 years (1974), and the fifth billion in only 13 years (1987).



- During the 20th century alone, the population in the world has grown from 1.65 billion to 6 billion.
- In 1970, there were roughly half as many people in the world as there are now.
- Because of declining growth rates, it will now take over 200 years to double again.

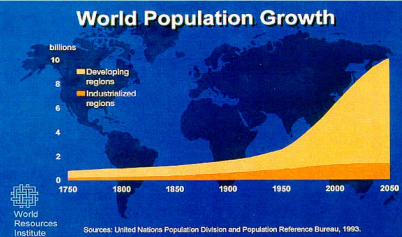
Population Growth Rate

Population in the world is, as of 2020, growing at a rate of around 1.05% per year (down from 1.08% in 2019, 1.10% in 2018, and 1.12% in 2017). The current average population increase is estimated at 81 million

people per year.

Annual growth rate reached its peak in the late 1960s, when it was at around 2%. The rate of increase has nearly halved since then, and will continue to decline in the coming years.

World population will therefore continue to grow in the 21st century, but at a **much slower rate compared to the recent past.** World population has doubled (100% increase) in 40 years from 1959 (3 billion) to 1999 (6 billion). It is now estimated that it will take another nearly 40 years to increase by another 50% to become 9 billion by 2037.



The latest world population projections indicate that world population will reach 10 billion persons in the year 2057.

World Population Forecast (2020-2050)

10 Billion (2057) The United Nations projects world population to reach 10 billion in the year 2057.

9 Billion (2037) World population is expected to reach 9 billion in the year 2037.

8 Billion (2023) World population is expected to reach 8 billion people in 2023 according to the United Nations (in 2026 according to the U.S. Census Bureau).

7.96 Billion (2022) The current world population is 7.96 billion as of July 2022 [1] according to the most recent United Nations estimates elaborated by Worldometer. The term "World Population" refers to the human population (the total number of humans currently living) of the world.



7 Billion (2011) According to the United Nations, world population reached

7 Billion on October 31, 2011.

The US Census Bureau made a lower estimate, for which the 7 billion mark was only reached on

March 12, 2012.

6 Billion (1999) According to the United Nations, the 6 billion figure was reached on October 12, 1999 (celebrated as the Day of 6 Billion). According to the U.S. Census Bureau instead, the six billion milestone was reached on July 22, 1999, at about 3:49 AM GMT. Yet, according to the U.S. Census, the date and time of when 6 billion was reached will probably change because the already uncertain estimates are constantly being updated. (Courtesy <https://www.worldometers.info/>)

Russian War In World’s ‘Breadbasket’ Threatens Global Food Supply



Farmers harvest with their combines in a wheat field near the village Tbilisskaya, Russia, July 21, 2021. The Russian tanks and missiles besieging Ukraine also are threatening the food supply and livelihoods of people in Europe, Africa and Asia who rely on the vast, fertile farmlands known as the “breadbasket of the world.” Russia and Ukraine combine for about a third of the world’s wheat and barley exports and provide large amounts of corn and cooking oils. (Photo/Vitaly Timkiv, AP File)

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

BARCELONA, Spain (AP) — The Russian tanks and missiles besieging Ukraine also are threatening the food supply and livelihoods of people in Europe, Africa and Asia who rely on the vast, fertile farmlands of the Black Sea region — known as the “breadbasket of the world.” Ukrainian farmers have been forced to neglect their fields as millions flee, fight or try to stay alive. Ports are shut down that send wheat and other food staples worldwide to be made into bread, noodles and animal feed. And there are worries Russia, another agricultural powerhouse, could have its grain exports upended by Western sanctions.

While there have not yet been global disruptions to wheat supplies, prices have surged 55% since a week before the invasion amid concerns about what could happen next. If the war is prolonged, countries that rely on affordable wheat exports from Ukraine could face shortages starting in July, International Grains Council director Arnaud Petit told The Associated Press.

That could create food insecurity and throw more people into poverty in places like Egypt and Lebanon, where diets are dominated by government-subsidized bread. In Europe, officials are preparing for potential shortages of products from Ukraine and increased prices for livestock feed that could mean more expensive meat and

dairy if farmers are forced to pass along costs to customers.



Farmers harvest with their combines in a wheat field near the village Tbilisskaya, Russia, July 21, 2021. The Russian tanks and missiles besieging Ukraine also are threatening the food supply and livelihoods of people in Europe, Africa and Asia who rely on the vast, fertile farmlands known as the “breadbasket of the world.” Russia and Ukraine combine for about a third of the world’s wheat and barley exports and provide large amounts of corn and cooking oils. (Photo/Vitaly Timkiv, AP File)

Russia and Ukraine combine for nearly a third of the world’s wheat and barley exports. Ukraine also is a major supplier of corn and the global leader in sunflower oil, used in food processing. The war could reduce food supplies just when

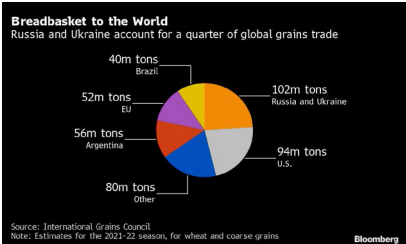
prices are at their highest levels since 2011. A prolonged conflict would have a big impact some 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) away in Egypt, the world’s largest wheat importer. Millions rely on subsidized bread made from Ukrainian grains to survive, with about a third of people living in poverty.

“Wars mean shortages, and shortages mean (price) hikes,” Ahmed Salah, a 47-year-old father of seven, said in Cairo. “Any hikes will be catastrophic not only for me, but for the majority of the people.”

Anna Nagurney, a professor of supply chains, logistics and economics at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, said, “Wheat, corn, oils, barley, flour are extremely important to food security ... especially in the poorer parts of the globe.”

With Ukrainian men being called on to fight, she said, “Who’s going to be doing the harvesting? Who’d be doing the transportation?”

Egypt’s state procurer of wheat, which normally buys heavily from Russia and Ukraine, had to cancel two orders in less than a week: one for overpricing, the other because a lack of companies offered to sell their supplies. Sharp spikes in the cost of wheat globally could severely affect Egypt’s ability to keep bread prices at their current subsidized level.



“Bread is extremely heavily subsidized in Egypt, and successive governments have found that cuts to those subsidies are the one straw that should be kept off the camel’s back at all costs,” Mirette Mabrouk, a senior fellow at the Middle East Institute, wrote in a recent analysis.

War-ravaged Syria recently announced it would cut spending and ration staples. In nearby Lebanon, where a massive explosion at the Beirut port in 2020 destroyed the country’s main grain silos, authorities are scrambling to make up for a predicted wheat shortage, with Ukraine providing 60% of its supply. They are in talks with the U.S., India and Canada to find other sources for a country already in financial meltdown.

Even before the war threatened to affect wheat supplies in sub-Saharan Africa, people in Kenya were demanding #lowerfoodprices on social media as inflation eroded their spending power. Now, they’re bracing for worse.

African countries imported agricultural products worth \$4 billion from Russia in 2020, and about 90% was wheat, said Wandile Sihlobo, chief economist for the Agricultural Business

Chamber of South Africa. In Nigeria, flour millers believe a shortage of wheat supplies from Russia would affect the price of products like bread, a common food in Africa’s most populous country.



“All of us need to look elsewhere” in the future, said Tope Ogun with Honeywell Flour Mills Plc, one of Nigeria’s biggest flour milling companies. “We might not get what we need to, and there is likely going to be an increase in the price.”

Nigeria has taken pains to reduce its reliance on Russian grains, with farmers moving to plant more wheat fields to try to meet 70% of the country’s demand in five years, said Gambo Sale, national secretary of the Wheat Farmers Association of Nigeria.

“We have the land, we have the people, we have the money, we have whatever we can need in Nigeria” to grow wheat, he said. “All we need now is time.”

The disruption can be felt as far away as Indonesia, where wheat is used to make instant noodles, bread, fried foods and snacks. Ukraine was Indonesia’s second-largest wheat supplier last year, providing 26% of wheat consumed. Rising prices for noodles, in turn, would hurt lower-income people, said Kasan Muhri, who heads the trade ministry’s research division.

Ukraine and Russia also combine for 75% of global sunflower oil exports, accounting for 10% of all cooking oils, IHS Markit said. Raad Hebsi, a wholesale retailer in Baghdad, said he and other Iraqis are bracing to pay more for their cooking oil.



“Once the items stored are sold, we will see an increase in prices of these items,” he said. “We will likely purchase alternatives from Turkey, and Turkey will no doubt take advantage of the situation in Ukraine and raise its prices.”

Farmers in the United States, the world’s leading corn exporter and a major wheat supplier, are watching to see if U.S. wheat exports spike. In the European Union, farmers are concerned about rising costs for livestock feed.

Ukraine supplies the EU with just under 60% of its corn and nearly half of a key component in the grains needed to feed livestock. Russia, which provides the EU with 40% of its natural gas needs, is similarly a major supplier of fertilizer, wheat and other staples.

Spain is feeling the pinch both in sunflower oil, which supermarkets are rationing, and grains for the all-important breeding industry. Those imported grains go to feed some 55 million pigs. Jaume Bemis, a 58-year-old breeder with 1,200 swine on his farm in northeast Spain, fears the war will further increase the pain his business is facing because of climate change and drought.

Since October, Spanish pork products have been taking a loss from high costs, Bemis said. Those costs are driven by China stockpiling feed for its pigs as it claws its way out of a devastating outbreak of African swine fever.



In the first two days of Russia’s assault on Ukraine, the price of grain for animal feed jumped 10% on the open market in Spain.

“We are facing a moment of very elevated costs, and we don’t know what lies ahead,” Bemis said. “This is another cost of waging a war in the 21st century.” (Courtesy https://thewestern-news.com)

Related/Summary Russian Invasion Threatens Global Food Supply

The big picture: The two countries combine for nearly one-third of global wheat and barley exports, AP reports. Ukraine is a major exporter of corn.

• **Lebanon, Egypt and Syria** are among the countries most dependent on affordable wheat. “Any [price] hikes will be catastrophic not only for me, but for the majority of the people,” Ahmed Salah, an Egyptian father of seven, told AP.

• **Supplies were already tight** because of droughts hitting the wheat belts of North America.

European livestock farmers are heavily reliant on Ukraine for corn and other grain additives for animal feed.

Between the lines: This also threatens efforts to help famine-stricken countries like Afghanistan, Yemen and Ethiopia, the Financial Times reports.

The bottom line: Ukraine and Russia “account for about 12% of the calories the world trades,” NPR reports. (Courtesy axios.com)



鼠疫、天花、霍乱、流感…… 流行病何以塑造人类的历史？

加强通风、隔离病患、消毒杀菌、人员密集场所佩戴口罩……

你知道吗？面对大流行病，人类在历史上其实已经不止一次地重复了这些动作。而为了寻找到行之有效的抗疫措施，人们更是在黑灯瞎火中摸索着走过了漫长的岁月。

在非洲南部，官员倡导将芥泥、蓖麻油、白兰地和“肺炎合剂”混在一起来治疗流感病人。

在印度北部，英国殖民政府当街检查妇女等做法则引发了当地人的暴力反抗，防疫指挥官一度被暗杀。

鼠疫、天花、疟疾、霍乱、结核、流感和艾滋病……人类是怎样战胜一波又一波的大流行病的？大流行病会永久消亡吗？为什么在抗击流行病的历史中，我们一再犯下同样的错误，又一再吸取同样的教训？

弗吉尼亚大学历史学教授、流行病史研究专家克里斯蒂安·W. 麦克米伦在《大流行病》一书中，回望了人类抗击大流行病的历史，并提醒人们：大流行病不会消亡，未来会出现更多的流行病；我们必须从过去的经验中吸取教训，积极合作，以预防未来可能出现的任何流行病。

历史上的大流行病：被摧毁的日常、帝国的瓦解、民族的衰亡

“在突如其来的疫病面前，人类的智慧和才智毫无用处。”

薄伽丘以其在佛罗伦萨的亲身经历写就了伟大的文学作品《十日谈》，在书中，他生动地描述了人们对鼠疫的恐惧。

鼠疫造成的痛苦使得人们放弃了宗教和法律的约束，因为没有人活着来执行它们。薄伽丘写道，住在城郊得不到治疗、没有家人也没有邻居照料的人们“像动物一样毫无尊严地”死去。大家从未遭受过这样的灾难。疫病在法国蔓延期间：

“如此高的死亡率使得人们因为害怕，不敢跟任何有去世亲人的话说话，因为人们发现，家中如果有一人去世，几乎其他所有人都会接二连三地死去。”

猜疑和恐惧的情绪肆虐；人们像对待牲畜一样对待染病的家人；邻居们互相回避。在城市里，人们不顾殡葬习俗，将死去的人集中埋埋到大坟坑里，社会秩序崩塌。

古希腊由盛转衰、古罗马帝国的瓦解与流行病的肆虐也不无关系。

通过对钱币学、纸草学、法律文书等相关资料的详细收集整理得出的结论表明，第一次鼠疫可能促成了帝国的衰亡。

希腊历史学家普罗柯比写道，公元542年在君士坦丁堡，鼠疫一天就夺去了一万人的生命。同时代的观察员埃瓦格里估计，鼠疫造成拜占庭首都30万人丧生。

天花则重塑了北美印第安部落的分布情况。死亡率的差异使得有些部族渐渐式微，有些变得强大。

1670年代，北美的蒙索尼人实力强大，而在1730年代天花疫情中他们却几乎被灭族；幸存者流落到其他部落中，到18世纪末期蒙索尼人已经不再是独立的民族。他们像北奥吉布瓦人一样消失了。

历史学家常常把人口大规模死亡归因为所谓的处女地流行病。

比如说，欧洲的儿童常见病对那些从未接触过的人（原始部落等）来说就是夺命杀手。处女地的说法也延续了基因和种族的共同作用造就更强壮或更孱弱的民族这一观念。

事实并非如此。其实在被某种疾病感染之前，所有的人群都毫无抵抗力。

1713年的处女地流行病中，南非的科伊桑人饱受天花之苦；1707到1709年间，一次天花流行夺去了冰岛这片“处女地”上三分之一土著居民的性命。

这一事实带给我们的启示是，天花等疾病在大多数成员都缺乏免疫力的人群中会造成灾难性后果。

尽管处女地这一说法可以极好地解释美洲印第安人对天花等疾病的易感性，但它只能用来解释对从未遭遇过的疾病的早期易感性。

纪录片《印第安人画卷》剧照

其实，没有密集和流动的人口不可能暴发流行病。在人类定居下来进行农业种植和商业贸易之前，这些疾病都不曾达到流行病的规模。

在14世纪，贸易和旅行都得到了发展，再加上此后殖民活动，鼠疫正是利用了这些条件大肆传播。

欧洲开始制定卫生条例，将“可能造成或引发空气污染的腐烂物和感染者”运走。然而这些措施大体上都无效。鼠疫仍然蔓延开来，夺去无数人的性命。

到了17世纪，尽管一些国家为了控制疫情采取了种种措施，但因为执法不严、边境管理松懈、商人为了生存违反规定等原因，效果没有完全显现。

理论上说，病人居家隔离是一个好办法，实际上却因为数不胜数的病人不遵守居家的命令，从而收效甚微。

但长远来看，隔离措施的作用开始显现，从而逐渐阻止了疫病的传播。从1666年起，英国开始严格实行隔离政策，鼠疫再也没有卷土重来。

而让人们看到彻底消灭病毒希望的疫苗，则在更晚的时候才出现。

从薄伽丘的《十日谈》我们就可以看出，大流行病在文学、艺术上都留下了印记。

疫情过后，艺术作品对死亡这一主题的迷恋反映出人们意识到了死亡的不可预知性。

英国诗人约翰·高尔哀叹着旧日时光一去不回。

佛罗伦萨的编年史作家马泰奥·维拉尼则记录了黑死病过去后，由于劳动力短缺以及心态的变化，人们寻求高工资和低租金的社会现象。

在各种各样的大流行病中，要数结核最受文学和歌剧作品的欢迎，而身患结核的浪漫诗人在19世纪的欧洲文学史上一度占有特殊的地位。

“那些常年不见阳光，宁愿整天待在室内，脸色惨白、精神萎靡的上流社会名媛和肺病患者也不乏相同之处：苍白、消瘦、虚弱。”

随着结核导致的死亡越来越常见，它在文化各个领域的地位也越来越重要。

“在结核病的历史上，对它的浪漫刻画并非主流，时间也很短暂，它给那些受害最深之人——城市贫民——的生活带来的巨大影响盖过了一切。然而那些身患结核的浪漫诗人或是喜欢倚靠在沙发上脸色苍白的女子形象仍深入人心。”

当然，大流行病的记录者除了小说家、诗人、传记作家等群体，还有不计其数的目击者、政府官员、记者、历史学家、人类学家、流行病学家、国王、王后还有总统……

“人们一直在记录流行病的历史，思考它的起因、如何控制它以及人们如何应对。”

是的，在回顾了历史上主要的几种大流行病之后，我们发现，从某种意义上来说，人类文明史就是一部不断与瘟疫抗争的历史。

“我们共同积累了不计其数的素材，这些素材不止对历史学家来说具有珍贵价值。我们积累了成功和失败的经验，应该对当下研究流行病的科学家很有帮助。”

電影《倒倉》仲夏開機 全00後主演陣容共鳴「青春吶喊」

由青年導演張裕笛執導，霍雪滢、張裕笛編劇的電影《倒倉》正式官宣開機，曝光主創陣容並同步釋出兩款國風概念「躍翎」開機海報，海報質感極具青春氣息又別具文化韻味。電影故事以戲校學生孫小磊遲來的變聲期作為切入點，講述了幾個少年在漫長的夏天裏完成蛻變的成長經歷。以「00後」新生代演員邊程、周美君領銜主演，張弛、陳少熙、徐世昕加盟主演。另有多次塑造深入人心熒幕形象的劉鈞特別出演、京劇名家宋小川友情出演，兩位各自領域的行家裏手為影片帶來了青春之外的人文氣質。影片將於江城武漢進行拍攝，預計明年有望與觀眾見面。

《倒倉》國風開機海報飽含青春氣息 全00後主演陣容書寫「正少年」

電影《倒倉》同步釋出的兩款「躍翎」開機海報中，將國粹藝術中兩種重要道具「盔頭」與「靠旗」作為了關鍵性設計元素。幾位少年角色以手繪形象示人，把絨球與羽翎當作是他們的遊樂場，穿梭其中，好不暢快。當青春與國粹文化相遇，戲曲藝術中行頭重彩和年少歲月中的盛氣飛揚、夥伴之間的相攜相伴相得益彰，青春的躁動感與朦朧氣質也隨之撲面而來。開機當天，江城武漢晴空萬裏，電影《倒倉》出品人陳礪誌在開機現場寄語，「故事中『倒倉』與否的命運是主角無法掌控的，但是電影《倒倉》的命運是我們可以掌控的，希望導演及各位主創、演員們我們同心協力拍一部好電影。」京劇指導、友情出演宋小川在開機現場表示，「在這個炎熱的夏天去戰勝酷暑去完成這部作品，這是一個真誠、和諧、快樂的創作團隊。」導演、編劇張裕笛在自己首部長片

的開機現場動情表達了自己對電影的理解，「希望電影中那些不完美但拼盡全力的角色們，帶給觀眾治愈，可以有多一點點的勇氣去面對自己真實的生活。」領銜主演邊程表示：「作為青年演員，希望現場的各位老師們不吝賜教，多多給予我們指導，讓我們一起完成這部電影，度過這個愉快的夏天。」

此番曝光的演員名單中，全「00後」的主演陣容分外引人註目。作為領銜主演的新生代演員邊程、周美君雖剛剛踏入高中校園，但他們都曾於各自的演藝經歷中交出過令人滿意的答卷。邊程在古裝劇《清平樂》中飾演的梁懷吉，憑藉著其細膩的演技與對角色的理解至今都被觀眾津津樂道。而周美君則在2017年度華語十佳作品《嘉年華》中貢獻了驚艷表演，她所飾演的少女小文身上的困頓與破碎帶給了觀眾強有力的沖擊感。除此之外，主演陳少熙、徐世昕作為初出茅廬的演藝新人在影片中的表現同樣令人期待。四位00後主創作為「正青春」的少年人，在影片的敘事之外構築起了一個全新的感受維度，電影成為記錄青春的載體，讓青春不再是現在完成時，而是正在進行時。據悉，後續還會有更多人物的曝光，期待電影解鎖新角色的亮相。

電影新銳破界新視角集結熱忱主創 借國粹文化為青春發聲

電影《倒倉》早在創投之初就備受重量級獎項青睞，由編劇霍雪滢、張裕笛共同執筆，以青春視角關注到了「倒倉」這一國粹演員的關鍵性階段，將青春與傳統文化進行了合理的融合與對撞，並從文本中折射出清晰而有力的對青春自我的表達。不僅斬獲了2021年FIRST創投首獎，還榮獲了2021年金

雞電影創投大會「中國好故事」優勝項目。導演、編劇張裕笛曾在創投闡述中表示：「倒倉，其實就是青春期開始的標誌，這樣一個對普通人來說再平常不過的生理現象，居然直接決定了那些京劇演員的命運。似乎我們每個人青春期裏都感受過的，那些虛無縹緲的焦慮，面對命運的無力感，都找到了一個具象化的載體，都可以被凝結在『倒倉』這樣一個小小的時刻。」

電影文本從傳統文化出發，輻射的落點是所有經歷過青春和正在經歷青春的人。「變聲期」的到來，讓那些青春裏的迷思與對未來的期待變得逐漸清晰起來，對「成為我自己」的呼喚成為了青春當下最有力的吶喊。這樣的創作令2021年FIRST青年電影展創投計劃上的業內評審印象深刻，評價《倒倉》擁有年輕創作者中少見的結構感，文本內容紮實、不虛浮。著名導演馮小剛談及《倒倉》表示「影片有青春夏天的感覺。」壞猴子影業製片人王易冰則從文學性上表達：「影片的聚焦式微的傳統戲曲的傳承，有可貴的文化氣質。」電影《倒倉》在創投期間獲得的眾多業內好評也為電影的製作集結到了優秀的幕後主創，其中，因綜藝《一年一度喜劇大賽》中的出色表現被大眾熟知的演員張弛加盟主演陣容；在熱播電視劇《知否知否是綠肥紅瘦》、《喬家的兒女》中多次塑造父親形象，被譽為正午陽光「黃金綠葉」的劉鈞此次也傾情加入，出演父親一角；友情出演的京劇名家宋小川，更坐鎮本片的京劇指導，為電影中涉及到的國粹文化相關內容提供專業的支持和對細節的把控。電影《倒倉》由張裕笛執導，霍雪滢、張裕笛編劇，麥特影業（湖北）有限公司出品，影片有望明年上映，敬請期待。



紀錄電影《人間世》發布終極預告和海報 抗癌家庭無悔相守



由中華兒慈會少兒公益影視專項基金支持的電影《人間世》，近日曝光「生命綻放」版終極預告和「人間值得」版終極海報，通過堅強、隱忍、陪伴等諸多瞬間，細膩描摹出兩個抗癌家庭的悲喜。影片定檔8月19日，目前已開啟預售。

「生命綻放」版預告中，無論是罹患肝癌的媽媽許烈英，還是罹患骨腫瘤的女孩王思蓉，兩個抗癌家庭的生活細節都被逐一剖解，讓觀眾看到苦難背後相依相守的深情。母女間無言的陪伴、夫妻間意外的浪漫、病友間堅強的鼓勵，真實的畫面一幕幕劃過，於無情的命運中迸發愛的火花。預告結尾處煙花騰空而起，正如生命無論長短，都會有絢爛的時刻。

同步曝光的「人間值得」版終極海報，同樣緊扣「相守」主題，二孩媽媽許烈英與丈夫，遙望著人世間的美好景象。「願有歲月可回首，惟以深情共白頭」，他們在經歷過迷茫、掙扎和痛苦之後，仍然選擇彼此相守，所展現出的愛與勇氣，雖然治愈不了生死離別，卻可以治愈彼此的心靈，這也是電影最想傳遞給所有人的力量。

《我，就是風！》開機 獨臂籃球少年張家城追夢故事搬上熒幕

根據雲浮獨臂籃球少年張家城事跡改編，邀請本人出演的電影《我，就是風！》在雲浮正式開機，該影片將通過聚焦小人物，書寫大時代，反映黨的十八大以來鄉村振興的社會巨變。

電影《我，就是風！》由珠江電影集團出品、廣東珠影影視製作有限公司拍攝製作。

單手撐起夢想 勵誌故事很燃

2020年5月，張家城一段獨臂花式打籃球的視頻在網絡上熱傳，並得到姚明、易建聯、朱芳雨、斯蒂芬·庫裏等籃球明星紛紛點贊，同時也引發網友對其成長勵誌經歷的關注。「要努力，不要放棄」這是張家城喜歡的座右銘，堅持、專注、拼搏，用單

手撐起了他的籃球夢想。

張家城的故事深深感動了珠江電影創作團隊，他們敏銳地抓住了這個非常有價值的題材，組織主創團隊進行電影的采風創作工作。電影《我，就是風！》將通過講述獨臂少年張家城經歷斷臂、結緣籃球、不斷戰勝困難、追逐夢想，努力實現人生價值的真實故事，著力向社會傳遞熱愛生活、為夢想拼搏的理念。

據悉，《我，就是風！》演員除張家城外，還有在收獲16億票房的電影《人生大事》中有出色發揮的演員小愛、《誤殺2》中演技炸裂的周楚濤、國家一級演員孫洪濤、珠影簽約演員董凱、馬克等，影片計劃於明年與觀眾見面。

突破傳統風格，力求耳目一新

據主創團隊介紹，《我，就是風！》將奉獻給雲浮人民、全國人民一部正能量、大情懷的青春勵誌電影。影片將突破傳統風格，力求給觀眾耳目一新的視聽

感受。

影片講述的故事將雙線並行，通過主角阿城與返回新農村的女青年雅竹兩代年青人不同的人生經歷，增強故事的豐富性和可看性。

在視聽語言上，影片將跳出紀實性故事片單純寫實的傳統模式，引入充滿藝術誇張色彩的動畫元素串聯全片，突出趣味性。通過「獨臂空衣袖在空中飄舞」的動作場面、「一輪紅日化作籃球」的幻覺意象，營造出沖擊力十足的浪漫視覺效果。

在人物角色上，影片將通過塑造新的群像，反映時代精神。如雅竹與高朗，在和阿城的共同成長中，不斷提升自我，積極投身鄉村振興的時代大潮；阿城父親和母親有著石一般堅韌和質樸，充分體現了中國勞動人民善良勤勞的美德；校長思想新潮，又善於汲取地域優秀文化，孕育出新的育人觀念。

據悉，《我，就是風！》將全程在雲浮取景拍攝，展現記錄廣東人類歷史起點的磨刀山遺址、國家級非遺項目「禾樓舞」、南江傳統文化特色古村落、搶花炮等獨具特色的石都雲浮文化元素，多角度呈現雲浮獨特的風土人情。

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炎亞綸 1500 萬行頭穿上身 連換 44 套衣破「台劇天花板」



炎亞綸主演的邪教犯罪影集《我願意》正在熱播中，劇中他飾演國際巨星費慕淇，造型團隊找來超過 20 個國際精品品牌加持，服裝加珠寶總金額超過 1500 萬台幣，打造 44 套服裝，入邪教前每集至少換 10 套服裝以上，甚至他首集演唱會中服裝，更是砸重金依正常演唱會規格訂製，行頭已是目前台灣時裝劇頂流造型配置，儼然成為台劇天花板。

炎亞綸感謝國際一線精品品牌的力挺，他形容劇中角色是國際巨星，若沒有品牌的加持，角色就很難成立，正如同人要衣裝、佛要金裝的概念，角色面對國際舞台，要如何妝扮自己需要巧思，因此透過品牌的堆疊，讓自己更能悠遊自在。他透露，透過每次造型的轉換，同時也享受每一個品牌想要傳遞的故事、氛圍與成立的初衷，這對

此次在《我願意》的演出有非常大幫助。即便他的演技已為人稱讚，但他始終沒有勇氣看播出，甚至在拍攝期間沒有看過任何一次回放螢幕，一直到現在終於攢夠勇氣，好好的看這部作品。他有感而發說：「原來我真的能大聲的說出我很驕傲參與《我願意》這部作品，好滿足，滿足於我終於能在影視圈有部可以興奮的推薦給大家的作品。」

伊能靜同框兒子小哈利 54 歲真實狀態震撼網



54 歲伊能靜是演藝圈著名美魔女，保養得宜的她，不僅維持凍齡美貌還有姣好身材，今(10 日)她驚喜曬出和兒子小哈利的合照，母子同框宛如姊弟，讓網友都驚艷不已。

目前人在紐約的伊能靜，今在小紅書透露，「姐姐最近和恩利、Danny 還有一個神秘嘉賓？會共同出席一場青年論壇」，並曬出和兒子小哈利的合照，只見他穿上男裝、帶著眼鏡，頗有藝術氣質。

而伊能靜則是穿 T 恤、戴著鴨舌帽，打扮休閒卻減齡不少，讓網友看了都驚呼「根本像姊弟」、「她為啥能這麼年輕」、「帥哥美女組合無敵了」、「把兒子熬成男友的即視感」。

伊能靜和前夫「哈林」庾澄慶育有一子小哈利，從小才華洋溢的他，長大後也相當做自己，熱愛以女裝扮相示人，去年到美國深造，就讀藝術相關科系，並開通微博，用「庾恩利」身分出道，他也時常曝光自己的藝術作品，包括首度執導的 MV，看來遺傳爸媽的好基因，也讓人相當期待他未來的發展。

「偶像劇教母」 柴智屏獨具慧眼 簽下林葉亭 185 高帥兒



電影的男主角。

林葉亭、王彩樺昨晚和柴智屏聚餐，林葉亭透露大兒子邱以太已成為柴智屏旗下藝人，23 歲的邱以太原本在美國念服裝行銷經營和管理，念大二時回到台灣媽林葉亭的服裝公司實習，發覺學校學得有限，因此決定休學，這 2 年在台參與許多時尚活動及品牌走秀，伸展台上架勢十足。

高人傑剛開始很反對兒子的決定，認為要走這行至少要大學畢業，林葉亭則支持，「他知道自己要走的方向，我當然支持，

而且他的學費剛好省下來給弟弟用。」

林葉亭被問到邱以太有女友？她連忙問柴智屏「我可以講他有女友嗎？經紀人」，柴笑回「盡量講沒關係，等以後有粉絲他就不想講了」，據知邱以太有個交往 1 年多的圈外女友。

林葉亭的小兒子邱以安則在美國念大一，1 年學費要價約 8 萬美金，林葉亭說，「小兒子非常喜歡念書，最近告訴我說他想到澳洲繼續深造念運動醫學，想讀到博士」；「國民岳母」王彩樺則透露接下來將和女兒一起主持節目。

楊子儀看大元無感狂愛連晨翔 情不自禁加戲揉背

大元、楊子儀、連晨翔出席戲劇《門當互對愛上你》卡司發布會，3 人在劇中是青梅竹馬。楊子儀和大元 2 人相識 12 年，感情好到能在彼此面前更衣。楊子儀看大元完全沒有女神感，反而「狂愛」連晨翔，大讚對方帥氣零死角，2 人在劇中還貌似有 BL 情愫，一場擁抱戲，楊子儀情不自禁揉背加戲，「我先摸到他的背肌，發現翅膀很大，標準的寬肩倒三角。」直呼抱起來好開心。

大元和連晨翔在劇中有另類「親密戲」，第一集大元的臉就緊貼在連晨翔的裸背，笑稱「很 Q」。而劇中連晨翔對橡皮筋有恐懼症，一次大元蹲在地板把玩橡皮筋，恰巧正對他的下體，竟突發奇想用橡皮筋狂射他的「小弟

弟」，要讓他心生恐懼，但他卻沒反應，被虧下體反應遲鈍，他連忙解釋：「是因為那天穿很厚的西裝褲啦。」

大元為戲穿遍學生制服、空姐制服，連晨翔看了狂讚漂亮，被問喜歡水手服嗎？他羞喊：「制服癖那種不行，我都跳過。」還招架不住現場逼供，自爆成人片都看「素人」系列，尺度之開

讓大元、楊子儀救場封口，就怕帶壞連晨翔。

大元和連晨翔都是女團、男團出道，楊子儀自曝當初還在憲憲家族時，原本要和懷秋、邱凱偉（Darren）、蔡旻佑組男團，但後來去當兵，合約也到期而作罷，退伍後就住主持界發展，自嘲自己「單飛比較紅」，酬勞不用分 4 份。



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香港文匯報訊（記者 阿祖）劉德華（華仔）擔任監製，聯同林家棟、彭于晏（Eddie）、任達華及劉雅瑟主演，在友情之間鬥智鬥力的警匪動作電影《潛行》近日順利殺青。華仔與家棟相隔10年再度合作，兩人對電影初心不變，而華仔讚家棟處理情感戲很出色，家棟就笑指自己10年後片酬增加了不少。



◆劉德華跟導演關智耀（右）及錢嘉樂均希望可以拍續集。



◆左起：林家棟、劉雅瑟及劉德華在新片中合作。

獲劉德華讚演感情戲出色

林家棟自爆片酬漲幅大

近期香港天氣酷熱，氣溫創歷史新高達攝氏36、37度，華仔要穿上毛衣及西裝外套捱熱拍攝，對手家棟亦要穿上厚厚的西裝捱動作戲。由於日前劉德華於影廠完成其所有戲份，導演關智耀、動作導演錢嘉樂及林家棟齊齊為華仔開香檳慶祝，導演宣布華仔完成全部戲份拍攝，感謝對方的努力付出，在場所所有劇組同事均鼓掌慶賀。

開香檳慶祝時，華仔搭着家棟的肩膀，並回想二人相隔10年再度合作，分外感觸：“由《風暴》到現在，大家都看到家棟處理情感上很好。”家棟表示人成熟了，應該要進步。他又幽



◆電影《潛行》順利殺青，大家高興合照。

默地笑說：“從《風暴》到現在已經10年了，當時到現在真的變化很大，因為人工高了。”家棟坦言其實他跟華仔對電影的精神及態度皆沒有轉變：“每次拍完我都會問他，我拍完這個鏡頭覺得怎樣，有沒有改善空間，我處理得對不對，自己希望做得更好讓觀眾看，希望比上次做得更好。”而這部警匪片的賣點是充滿濃烈的情感戲，華仔特別推介：“大家可以視為家庭片及友情片。”家棟補充：“還加多一點浪漫。”華仔指《潛行》大賣後絕對有機會出現續集，關導演接說還有第三集。

劉雅瑟慶幸沒被炒

另外，到影片正式殺青當日，身為監製的劉德華再現身片場，以茶代酒向演員林家棟、彭于晏、任達華及劉雅瑟聯同導演關智耀及動作導演錢嘉樂台前幕後作道謝，華仔感恩說：“我們是從4、5月開始，這段時間我們經歷很多不一樣的經歷，有開心、有不開心的，但是我們都把它弄到開心，希望我們在戲裏面的角色都成為大家想跟進的角色，往後我們再拍一些更好的給大家看。”任達華指整個劇組就像一家人，最重要是大家安全工作，平安回家，家棟形容今次拍攝過程是好玩到不得了。

程是好玩到不得了。

關智耀導演分享：“我們種種經歷，最辛苦是各位演員，在酷熱天氣下要穿着冬天衫，演員要在這情況下專心演戲絕對是一件難事。我們工作人員都努力全力配合，務求做到最好。”家棟笑言：“得我一個人着冬天衫。”華仔即笑着更正家棟說：“我的樽領毛衣是假的嗎？”動作導演錢嘉樂也來說一句：“開心跟香港一班好的前輩合作，我們有一個非常好的製片老闆劉德華。”彭于晏亦以廣東話講心聲：“我覺得好開心，同大家一齊拍戲，希望大家健康，下次再同大家拍一部好戲，多謝大家。”語畢獲華仔大讚其廣東話發音很準確。出爐金像影后劉雅瑟亦有分享：“這是我拍過最輕鬆的一部戲，因為在戲裏面我沒有被人打。”

旁邊的家棟笑說：“我在這兒，打你的在這兒。”雅瑟回應：“這次在這部戲我見到家棟哥，我不再害怕了。還有謝謝華哥，和我有很多對手戲。”



◆左起：彭于晏、林家棟及任達華對電影充滿信心。

徐玄染疫 少女時代煞停宣傳

香港文匯報訊 韓國長壽女團少女時代睽違5年再以完整體回歸樂壇，並推出新專輯《FOREVER 1》慶祝成軍15周年，並安排亮相人氣綜藝節目，然而目前韓國新冠疫情大爆發，成員徐玄9日透過經理人公司宣布確診，不單徐玄所有行程立即停止，團體的打工行程也取消，沒法現身《M Countdown》及《人氣歌謠》節目做宣傳。

徐玄之後也透過社交平台發文寫下心情，表示：“對不起，一直以來都很健康，還以為不會染疫，結果還是確診了，真的非常傷心非常抱歉。”而她亦承諾會盡快恢復健康，期待盡快與粉絲在音樂節目上相見。



◆少女時代仍將會於9月3日在首爾舉行粉絲見面會。



◆徐玄沒料到自已會確診。

大島優子宣布懷孕

香港文匯報訊（記者 文芬）前AKB48成員大島優子與《大叔的愛》男主角“牧凌太”林遣都秘密戀愛一年後，並於2021結婚。據日本媒體報道，她近期有向親友私下分享懷孕的喜訊。對於懷孕消息，大島優子亦大方回應：“我想向各位宣布我已經懷上首個孩子的消息，我將和家人一起喜悅地迎接新生命，希望他能平安來到這個世界，也希望各位能繼續支持及關愛我！”



◆大島優子與林遣都快要升格當父母了。

生日祝願母親長命百二歲

陳美齡將減少工作多陪家人

香港文匯報訊（記者 阿祖）陳美齡於本月20日生日，日前粵劇班主彭美施（施姐）特別為她搞個生日會提前慶祝，還有與一班傳媒界好友參與慶祝，唱生日歌、切蛋糕，十分熱鬧！陳美齡感覺這班相交數十載的朋友很有心，一直以來獲得大家的愛惜，她實在很感恩和覺得相當幸運。

她這次回港逗留到9月，所以今年生日在港度過，陳美齡表示三個兒子不在身邊，通常都會致電祝賀她講聲“生日快樂”，甚至會寄禮物給她。而大仔比較行動型，在美國會帶她四處去玩；次子則較浪漫，會一起行沙灘談心事；小兒子是性格最活潑，小時候帶同學回家玩和吃飯，現同學們有工作，試過在美國他們發薪俸請她吃飯，令她很開心，感覺大家都長大了！至於她經常到處飛工作很忙，但她指老公在日本很自由自在，閒來去釣魚或跟朋友喝酒，享受生活。陳美齡說：“我是受家姐影響，她說不工作會好快退休，不過我過了生日便67歲，都會減少工作，會喜歡和想做的才做，未來都要湊孫，留多些時間陪伴家人！”

陳美齡許下生日願望，也是想媽媽身體健康：“希望她能夠活到120歲，這樣我也會開心！最近

我經常返港，也是想陪媽咪多一點！”談到年屆67歲，仍保持得如少女一般，陳美齡表示自己曾患癌症，痊癒後要保養，維持身體狀況不能太肥，積聚脂肪容易復發，所以飲食要注意，平日她只吃七成熟，多飲湯會吃湯渣不吃飯，還有每日做幾分鐘跳躍的運動。

欠下“書債”想再寫小說

陳美齡此行回港推出新書《媽媽加油——陳美齡為你解答37個教育難題》，在書展賣得數千銷量，另在網上1小時內賣了3千多本，成績不俗；而她心願想推出小說：“我以前在日本推出過兩本短篇小說，一本賣得，一本不算賣得，不過心裏邊有些古靈精怪的想法，所以希望再寫本小說，但我現在其實還欠香港和日本各一本書債！”另她本於去年答應在大灣區開一個有關教育的晚會，本來想帶一班小朋友去演出，卻礙於疫情關係，她希望很快能夠可以正常通關得以順利演出。對於香港一直未能正常通關，這兩年只靠700多萬香港人努力撐住經濟，她說：“知道每個香港人都很辛苦、很努力，希望大家繼續努力堅持啦！”



◆陳美齡生日與好友彭美施（左）及汪曼玲（右）歡聚。

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