

WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

07/09/2020

CORONAVIRUS DIARY

This Is Not The Students' Or Kids' Fault

More than 58 million kids need to go back to school in less than one month. Whether they go back to the classroom or stay at home and study online with visual learning is under debate.

President Trump said on Wednesday that he wants all schools open for the Fall semester, and if not, the federal government may cut off all funding, including funds for international students.

Harvard and MIT universities have already sued the U.S. government seeking to have the U.S. Immigration

Customs and Enforcement policy reversed and declared unlawful.

The coronavirus pandemic is still attacking us. Up until now, we already have three million confirmed cases reported in the U.S. Sadly, this disaster was created by nature and incompetence on the part of politicians all over has also made millions of kids victims of this disaster.

Most all of the school districts are now facing financial difficulties simply because they don't have enough funds



to prepare and make larger rooms for the increase in student numbers and most teachers are at an older age now. If we want the students to attend school without proper procedures and measures in place, then the consequences will be unpredictable.

Today we saw a ten-year old kid standing in front of the Emery University Hospital hallway playing music to comfort all the medical personnel. We

are so moved to see that we have such a kind and smart kid to send his warm message out to our society.

Today we are in a very critical and unsteady period of time, but we can still see that our next generation has such deep compassion and benevolence for this suffering group.

America is still a great country. We shall overcome together.



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Stay Home!

BUSINESS

Wear Mask!

Coronavirus Dashboard 07/10/20



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

- Global:** Total confirmed cases as of 6 p.m. ET: 11,712,663 — Total deaths: 540,582 — Total recoveries — 6,381,954.
- U.S.:** Total confirmed cases as of 6 p.m. ET: 2,981,602 — Total deaths: 131,238 — Total recoveries: 924,148 — Total tested: 36,225,015.
- 2020:** Biden releases plan to strengthen coronavirus supply chain.
- Public health:** Fauci says it's a "false narrative" to take comfort in lower coronavirus death rate — Deborah Birx: Some Southern states "stepped on the gas" when reopening.
- World:** Brazil's President Bolsonaro tests positive— India reports third-highest case count in the world. Arizona reports record daily coronavirus deaths and hospitalizations

Images

Arizona reported a record 117 new coronavirus deaths, 3,356 total hospitalizations, and 869 ICU beds in use on Tuesday, according to data from Arizona's Department of Health Services.

Why it matters: The number of daily deaths in coronavirus hotspots across the Sunbelt has not reached the levels that New York saw at the peak of its outbreak, likely because many of the new cases are young people with little to no symptoms. But that could start to change as hospitals reach maximum capacity and more vulnerable groups contract the virus.

By the numbers: A total of 105,000 people have tested positive and 1,900 people have died from COVID-19 in Arizona, a majority of them 65 and older. The state reported about 3,600 new COVID-19 cases on Tuesday, a 55% increase from last week.

Worth noting: State public health departments often have long delays when reporting COVID-19 deaths.

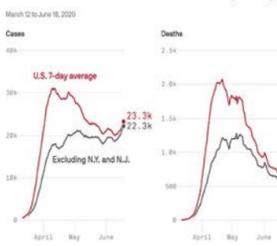
U.S. coronavirus cases are increasing, but deaths aren't — yet

Data: The COVID Tracking Project; **Chart:** Naema Ahmed/Axios



Arizona continues to administer coronavirus tests. (Photo/AFP via Getty)

New U.S. COVID-19 cases and deaths per day



The number of coronavirus cases in the U.S. is on the rise again, but the number of daily deaths is still dropping from the U.S.'s mid-April peak.

Between the lines: This is likely in part because younger people, for now, are accounting for a larger share of new infections.

What they're saying: The falling number of new deaths are "among other things a reflection of improvements in medical care, and more diagnosed cases occurring in milder disease and younger patients as older individuals protect themselves better," former FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb recently tweeted.

Young people visit older family members and interact with older or sicker co-workers. That means that as these more vulnerable groups get the virus, the death rate may shoot back up.

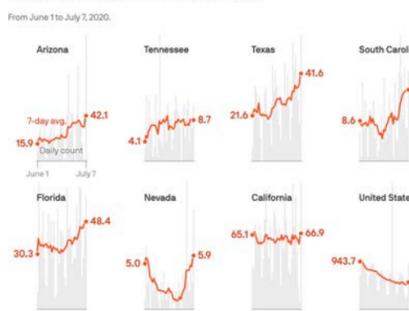
• "The death rate always lags several weeks behind the infection rate," top infectious disease expert Anthony Fauci told me.

• The high number of cases in young people is "not surprising," Fauci added, as younger people are more likely to engage in riskier behaviors right now. "They get infected first, then they come home, and then they infect the older people. The older people get the complications, and then they go to the hospitals."

Details: Officials in southern states are becoming alarmed about the number of cases in young adults, the New York Times reports. Outbreaks in these states are being tied to bars and frat parties. (Courtesy axios.com)

Coronavirus deaths are rising in hotspots

COVID-19 deaths per day in select states and the U.S. total



Data: The COVID Tracking Project; **Note:** The U.S. daily count had an anomalous spike on June 25 due to New Jersey recording a large number of probable deaths; **Chart:** Andrew Witherspoon/Axios

Coronavirus deaths are ticking up in the new hotspots of Florida, Texas and Arizona, even as they continue to trend down nationally. **Why it matters:** As infections soar, deaths will inevitably follow. And infections are soaring. **Driving the news:** Arizona reported a record 117 deaths yesterday, and hospitalizations are skyrocketing there and in other hotspots.

• Texas reported a record 60 new deaths and 10,000 new cases. Florida reported 63 new deaths.

• "It's a false narrative to take comfort in a lower rate of death," infectious disease expert Anthony Fauci said yesterday.

The big picture: The U.S. mortality rate declined from around 7% in mid-April to around 2% by early July, and is now significantly lower than many other wealthy countries.

Between the lines: Experts offer several explanations for why the nationwide death trend may not be increasing as cases pile up. • We're now testing much more prolifically, so we're catching more cases, overall. • Younger, healthier patients make up a larger share of infections than they did early on, and newly infected young people may not have spread the virus to more vulnerable

people — at least not yet.

• We've also learned more about how to treat the virus since March, making hospitalizations less likely to result in death. The number of deaths per hospitalized patient has fallen by almost 50% since the pandemic's April peak, per a Bernstein analysis. **What they're saying:** "When you start identifying people at earlier stages of a disease, it looks like they survive longer (or have the disease longer) compared to when you identify based on severe symptoms," tweeted Boston University School of Public Health professor Ellie Murray. **What we're**

watching: The number of daily deaths could exceed April's peak by late August, according to the Bernstein analysis. (Courtesy axios.com)



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Editor's Choice



Guests pose as they sit inside a teardrop-shaped tent hanging from a tree created by Dutch artist Dre Wapenaar, offering an unusual accommodation for tourists in the Belgian countryside, near Borgloon, Belgium. REUTERS/Francois Lenoir



An aerial view of a Black Lives Matter mural on Frederick Douglass Boulevard in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City. Alon Sicherman/via REUTERS



A protester throws a rock as demonstrators clash with police officers during an anti-government rally in front of the parliament building in Belgrade, Serbia. REUTERS/Marko Djurica



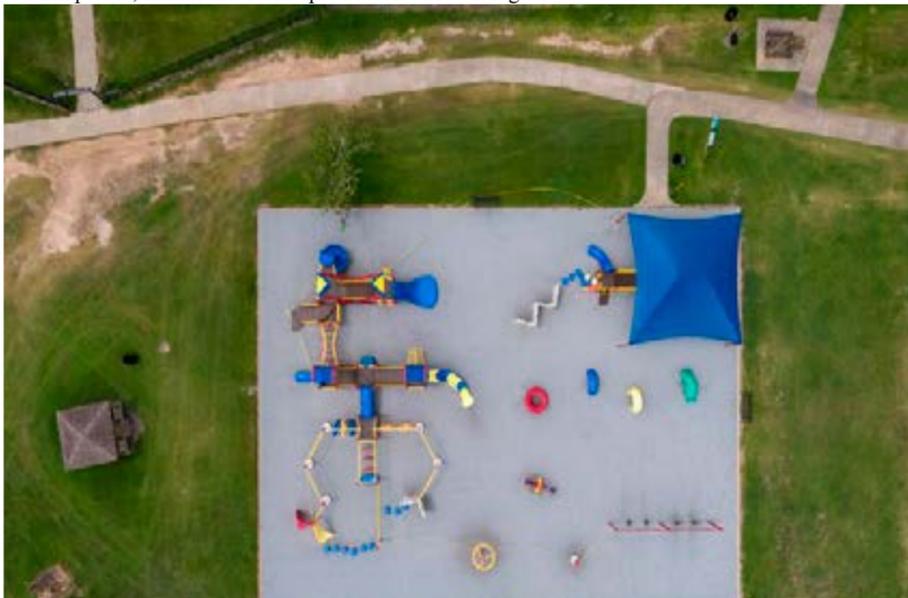
Military aircraft fly over the Arc de Triomphe during a rehearsal for Bastille Day celebrations in Paris, France. REUTERS/Gonzalo Fuentes



Bill Christeson holds a sign reading "follow the money" in anticipation of justices ruling on U.S. President Donald Trump's bid to block his financial records from being obtained by third parties, outside the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington



A man opens the door of a damaged car seen tilted after floods caused by torrential rain in Hitoyoshi town, Kumamoto Prefecture, southwestern Japan. REUTERS/Kim Kyung-Hoon



An empty playground is surrounded by caution tape amid the global outbreak of the coronavirus in Houston, Texas. REUTERS/Adrees Latif



NSW police officers speak to drivers hoping to cross from the state of Victoria into New South Wales (NSW) at a border check point after the border was closed in response to a surge in coronavirus cases in Victoria, New South Wales, Australia....

Genetic Testing Firm Shows Specific Blood Types Are Less Likely To Contract COVID-19



The research found that individuals with type O blood are between 9 per cent and 18 per cent less likely than individuals with other blood types to have tested positive for the virus. (Photo/ Handout)

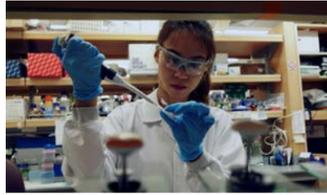
KEY POINTS

The company in April launched a study using the millions of profiles in its DNA database to shed light on the role genetics play in the disease. Preliminary results from more than 750,000 participants suggests type O blood is especially protective against the coronavirus.

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

Research from genetic testing giant 23andMe found differences in a gene that influences a person's blood type can affect a person's susceptibility to Covid-19. Scientists have been looking at genetic factors to try to determine why some people who contract the new coronavirus experience no symptoms, while others become gravely ill. In April, 23andMe launched a study that sought to use the millions of profiles in its DNA database to shed light on the role genetics play in the disease. Preliminary results from more than 750,000 participants suggests type O blood is especially protective against Sars-CoV-2, the virus that causes Covid-19, the company said on Monday. The findings echo other research that

has indicated a link between variations in the ABO gene and Covid-19. Many other groups, including 23andMe competitor Ancestry, are combing the genome to help make sense of the virus. It is known that factors such as age and underlying health conditions can determine how people fare once they've contracted Covid-19. But those factors alone don't explain the wide diversity of symptoms, or why some people contract the disease and others don't. Studying the genetics of the people who are more susceptible to Sars-CoV-2 could help identify and protect those more at risk, as well as help speed treatment and drug development. Several other studies looking at both severity of illness and susceptibility to disease have also suggested blood type plays a role.



A researcher works in a lab at Singapore's Duke-NUS Medical School, which is developing a way to track genetic changes that speed testing of vaccines. (Photo: Reuters)

"There have also been some reports of links between Covid-19, blood clotting, and cardiovascular disease," said Adam Auton, lead researcher on the 23andMe study. "These reports provided some hints about which genes might be relevant."

The 23andMe study, which looked at susceptibility rather than severity of illness, included 10,000 participants who told the company they had Covid-19. The research found that individuals with type O blood are between 9 per cent and 18 per cent less likely than individuals with other blood types to have tested positive for the virus. However, there was little difference in susceptibility among other blood types, the study found.

When the researchers adjusted the data to account for factors like age and pre-existing illnesses, as well as when it restricted the data to only those with high probability of exposure like health care workers, the findings were the same. Auton said that while this evidence is compelling, there is still a long way to go.



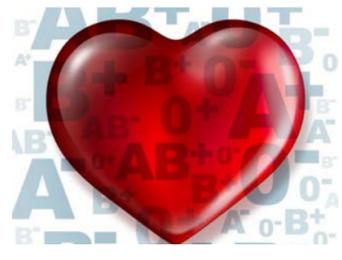
"It's early days; even with these sample sizes, it might not be enough to find genetic associations," he said. "We're not the only group looking at this, and

ultimately the scientific community may need to pool their resources to really address questions surrounding the links between genetics and Covid-19." Research published last week prior to peer review suggested blood type may play a role in the severity of patients' reactions to Sars-CoV-2. That study looked at the genes of more than 1,600 patients in Italy and Spain who experienced respiratory failure and found that having type A blood was linked to a 50 per cent increase in the likelihood a patient would require a ventilator. An earlier Chinese study turned up similar results regarding a person's susceptibility to Covid-19. (Courtesy <https://www.scmp.com/>)

Related

How your blood type could influence your risk of getting COVID-19

Some people are more at risk of getting COVID-19. More men seem to get the virus than women. People between 30 and 79 years old seem to get the virus more than people in their 20s. And people in their 20s get it more than teens and children. All that said, there's still a lot we don't know about the virus and risk factors, which is why researchers are working around the clock to get this virus figured out. And the good news is, they're uncovering more information every day. But some of the information that's coming to light is surprising.



People with this blood type may have a bigger risk

A recent study from researchers in

China shows that people with type A blood have a significantly higher risk of COVID-19 than people with other blood types.

The study included data from 2,173 people with COVID-19 who were admitted to three hospitals in Wuhan and Shenzhen. Researchers looked at blood type distribution among the general population in those areas and compared it to blood type distribution among people with COVID-19. Here's what they found. People with type A blood had the highest risk. People with type B blood had the second-highest risk. People with type AB blood had the third-highest risk. And people with type O blood had the lowest risk.



Now, this study is preliminary. It hasn't been peer-reviewed, and it's far from the last word on the matter. But it appears that having type A blood could put you at an elevated risk for COVID-19. And actually, the connection between blood type and viral susceptibility has been demonstrated before. Blood type is determined by the antigens (molecules) on the surface of blood cells. Certain viruses require certain antigens to latch on to. Norovirus, the virus that causes stomach flu, is one example. It affects people with type B blood less because that blood doesn't have the antigens it needs to do its dirty work. There may be something similar happening with COVID-19, but it's far too early to know for sure. (Courtesy <https://easy-healthoptions.com/>)

副刊 Daily News

作为女儿的父亲



两年前的父亲节，一篇用黑体字标注“深度好文”的佚名网文深深触动了我的灵魂。尽管文章标题不太确定，但文章的内容，尤其是结尾我记忆犹新。“所以，有一个女儿，就有了，满满的内心柔软和一生的放不下。”

之所以这么刻骨铭心，首先因为我也是女儿的父亲。其次是作者的阐述煞为走心，尤其是对现实社会的感悟，对酸甜苦辣的提炼都比较到位。

父亲节过后不久，便是我女儿生日。每当父亲节串起女儿生辰的那一段日子，我的心潮不仅跌宕起伏，而且许久才会平静下来。

三十多年前女儿那声清脆的啼哭，让我顿生了初为人父的荣光，说不出的激动油然而生，道不尽的夷愉喜形于色。毕竟，辈份的升级，赋予了我的生命全新的意义。

随后，那般无以言状的幸福伴随着女儿年复一年，也可以说是日复一日的成长，不知不觉地渐变成满是憧憬与犹豫的二重唱。三十多年来，作为父亲的那份幸福与凝重与影相随，我从未放下过。

女儿是我的手心里的宝，不论是过去，现在，还是将来。她给予我原本单

调的，甚至是无聊无味的生活以一束光亮，一缕温情，一抹馨香，并让我拥有了一股不知疲倦的内生力量。

都说女儿是父亲前世的小情人，这样的说法我举双手赞同。隐约记得女儿稍大一点，约莫是在她上小学之后，只要她妈妈“欺负”我，她都义无反顾地站起来，充当我的“保护伞”。

毫无疑问，这样的“小棉袄”，是上苍赐予我的福祉。因为女儿，我的生命才得以升华。因为女儿，我这辈子才有了永远的提得起却永远也放不下。

捧在手心里怕摔了，含在嘴里怕化了成了我情感的常态。之所以这般柔弱，全因为自幼就接受“男儿似山，女儿如水”的传统教化。这样的人世定律中外古今，都是约定俗成的。我以为，在凡尘俗世里，女孩的艰难险阻不仅远远高于男孩，而且更容易遭受打击，甚至是毁灭。

也难怪，大多数人秉持“子要贱养，女要富养”的观念。不过，在现实生活中，这样的观念如同所谓的文明人于文明社会设定“三八妇女节”一样，没有多少实际意义，顶多只能让脆弱的女性产生一份慰藉，仅此而已。

从历史的长河来看，自华夏部落形

成，便有了男子从属于家族，女子从属于男人的宗法。更有了“男耕女织”、“女主内男主外”这样的歧视性分工，男权主宰的观念愈演愈烈。当下，男性认财，女性认财，实际上是在助长男性的优越感。

无需争辩的是，女孩子一旦踏入社会，必须且首先适应男性主导的生存空间，否则就很难立足，何谈如鱼得水呢？

无怪乎，女权运动的创始人西蒙娜·德·波伏娃推论：“女性是第二性。”于是，女孩这一角色的社会与生理属性，让生养女儿的父母不得不牵肠挂肚，甚至是提心吊胆。作为父亲，为了避免让女儿受到伤害，倾其心、劳其神，直至鞠躬尽瘁，死而后已。

如此这般，除了生命科学的遗传理论，也有一些社会学的舆论引导，基于社会伦理与人文道德，派生出了女孩子“走弯路”的成本概念，以及“遭遇涂炭”的风险几率。这样一些概率问题，虽几近荒唐，却也是不得已而为之。

那篇“深度好文”如是说：相比男孩，女孩更加单纯，更加感性，这样的性别归属，使她们天然的不作设别或难

作抵御。因此，女孩往往更容易误入歧途，或是遭侵犯，被伤害。

我以为，更可怕的是传统的“男尊女卑”绵延了几千年，“三从四德”融入了骨髓，“乾道成男，坤道成女”俨然如普世认同的礼数，直接影响着每一个社会成员的价值取向。于是，女孩的成长道路，乃至她的生活，使得每一个身为父之人不得不操碎了心。

假如女孩误入歧途，那一定会成为众矢之的。其结果，无论对女孩自己，还是她的家庭，都得面对不堪承受的重压。所以，女儿的喜怒哀乐，作为父亲都感同身受；女儿的起落沉浮，作为父亲无从放下。

干什么工作？跟什么人交往？身边人靠不靠谱？出行安不安全？一系列不确定的问号与父亲形影不离。由此可见，陪伴女儿从孩提到自食其力，过上正常的自主生活，无不倾注着生为人父的毕生心血。

女儿到了或是过了婚恋年龄，作为父亲的牵挂会叠折成一股又一股的焦虑。不同于母亲的黏糊，于唠叨之中能得到必要的排解。身为父父的心事一般不会平铺直叙，当然也不是轻松释然那么简单，更多的时候都是在独自抹泪，黯

然神伤。

从猫一般的小疙瘩，拉扯成为貌美如花的大闺女，那是多不容易的事情哟。刹那间，她要跌入一个陌生的世界，去适应一个难知底细的男人，去过活不一样的家庭，而且，那是港湾还是虎窝浑然不知。作为父亲，那怎么可能，又能够放得下呢？

没有谈婚论嫁，父亲在一旁干着急，有了恋爱对象，父亲会更加操心。男朋友对她是不是真心？那家伙道德品质如何？性情随爹还是随妈？是不是世人唏嘘的妈宝男？公公婆婆是否通情达理？所有的纠结综合起来组合成无限循环的小数，无法省略，也不能省略。

即便女儿身为母了，“提得起”的事情会更多，“放不下”依然放不下。那家伙是否上进？那家伙能否养家糊口？那外孙乖不乖巧？在工作与家庭之间女儿能否驾轻就熟？当然，也期待女儿能够常回家走走看看。

因为女儿已经有了自己的家庭，生活的圈子远远超出了自己辐辏的范围。作为父亲，牵，无垠；挂，无边。尽管女儿不情愿，不希望父亲这个样子，作为父亲依旧我行我素，而且不遗余力，死心塌地。

所以，生养女儿的父亲，注定是柔筋脆骨，旁人眼里的心疼女儿，其实是生为人父实实在在的放心不下。而作为父亲，似乎只有这么纠结着，吃力不讨好着，自以为是为着，才是今生今世最心甘情愿的幸福。

电影《星际穿越》有这么一段场景，令我难以释怀。布兰德问库珀：“你难道没有告诉你的女儿，你是去拯救世界吗？”库珀的回答耐人寻味，“没有，身为父父，我非常清楚一件事情，我得让我的女儿有绝对的安全感，不能让她为我担心。”

社会进步了，经济发展了，不少人都说，养个女儿，嫁妆完全不成问题，而“三最”必须赠与自己的心头肉。这便是锻造女儿最好的格局，让女儿能有最棒的选择，做女儿最坚强的后盾。前两项我已经错过，唯有这最坚强的后盾，我还得不断地加油，并努力让自己成为女儿心中的那一首散文诗。