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First U.S. delivery of COVID-19 vaccine will leave out many high-risk workers



FILE PHOTO: A refrigerated truck leaves the Pfizer plant in Puurs, Belgium December 3, 2020. REUTERS/Yves Herman/File Photo

NEW YORK (Reuters) - The U.S. government's first shipment of millions of coronavirus vaccine doses to be divided among states and federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, will fall far short of protecting high priority groups such as healthcare workers, a Reuters analysis has found.

Across the country, state health departments are preparing local hospitals for the first shipments of Pfizer Inc's COVID-19 vaccine if the U.S. Food and Drug Administration authorizes it, possibly as early as mid-December.

The first shipment is expected to cover inoculations of 3.2 million people, nowhere near enough for the 21 million U.S. healthcare workers. And government officials said initial shipments would also go to five government agencies including the Departments of Defense, State and the Veterans Health Administration.

The subsequent two weekly vaccine distributions could cover 7 to 10 million people a week, provided a second vaccine - from Moderna

Inc - is authorized early in the second half of December, and Pfizer meets its distribution estimates, according to data provided by Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the companies. Federal officials have not disclosed exactly how many doses will be in later shipments.

"For the time being, and the foreseeable future, the demand for vaccines is going to exceed the supply by a lot, even for the highest priority groups that are identified," said Josh Michaud, Kaiser's associate director of global health policy.

States have the final word on how to distribute vaccines to their citizens, but federal officials have said that of some 330 million U.S. residents, healthcare workers and those in nursing homes should be considered first for vaccines. Many states told Reuters that was their plan.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) did not respond to a request to comment. The Pentagon declined comment. HHS cited public comments from a Tuesday press call, in which officials said the first dose allocation will be the start of a steady stream of

vaccine deliveries

SOME BETTER PROTECTED THAN OTHERS

With early supplies limited, the federal government is allocating doses based on state populations, rather than the proportion of the populations at high risk. That means some states' health workers will be better protected than others.

Alabama for instance, will receive enough vaccine for around 17% of its healthcare workers, while Illinois could cover only 13%, according to data from state officials.

The approach would initially leave out around 190,000 healthcare workers in Alabama and more than 570,000 in Illinois, according to Kaiser Family Foundation data on healthcare workers by state. More than 2 million healthcare workers in California will have to wait as early vaccine supplies are doled out, based on figures provided to Reuters by state officials.

This first stage of the rollout illustrates the complexity of the government's goal to vaccinate most Americans by mid-2021 to stall a pandemic that has so far

claimed more than 273,000 U.S. lives, with hundreds of thousands more deaths projected in the next few months.

U.S. officials maintain they will distribute 40 million doses by the end of the year - enough to inoculate 20 million people - with millions of shots shipping every week, assuming speedy approvals of both the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines.

Pfizer, which developed its vaccine with German partner BioNTech SE, told Reuters the United States will receive about half of the 50 million doses it will produce in 2020. Moderna's vaccine could add at least another 12.5 million doses, federal officials have said.

The CDC expects about 5 million to 10 million doses to be shipped per week in the first weeks of the U.S. vaccine distribution effort.

STATES PLAN FOR SHORTFALL States meanwhile are preparing for the first distribution to fall short, as hospitals across the country grapple with record numbers of COVID-19 patients and staffing shortages.

"Clinical staff are becoming infected, nurses and doctors. It's creating a work-force crunch and the beds are filling up," said Alan Morgan, chief executive of the National Rural Health Association, an advocacy group for rural hospitals.

Arkansas's state epidemiologist Jennifer Dillaha said vaccines are urgently needed to keep up with the surge in patients. "We want to ensure our hospital capacity as much as possible through vaccination for those healthcare workers who are at highest risk for infection," she s

More than half a dozen states including Alabama, California, New Mexico, and Wisconsin, told Reuters the first allocation estimates they have been given would not be near enough to cover all their healthcare workers, let alone other high-priority residents.

The size of initial allocation figures shared with Reuters ranges widely, from around 330,000 in California - the most populous U.S. state - to less than 7,000 in North Dakota, which has 50,000 healthcare workers, according to Kaiser data and figures provided to Reuters by state officials.

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WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

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CORONAVIRUS DIARY

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Biden Appoints
Coronavirus Czar

President-elect Biden will appoint Jeffery Zients as the new coronavirus czar. Zients was a top economic advisor under President Obama. His job will be to contain the coronavirus pandemic. Mass distribution of an approved vaccine and the rebuilding of a battered economy will be Biden's most pressing priorities when he takes office in January.

On Wednesday, the country recorded the highest one-day coronavirus death

tally with more than 2,800 COVID-19 deaths reported. According to the COVID Tracking Project, U.S. hospitals on Wednesday reported the number of COVID-19 patients at 100, 226, also is the highest reported on a given day.

On Capitol Hill, House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Senator Mitch McConnell agreed on pushing through the stimulus deal, including \$908 billion dollars offering a new wave of aid to small



business and the unemployed and also helping state and local governments.

Today the UK became the first western country to authorize a COVID-19 vaccine marking an historical moment in the world fight against the coronavirus. The first doses are expected to roll out next week.

We all hope in America that by the middle of this month we will be able to start mass vaccinations, but we are still fighting with the long and dark winter that is coming.



Publisher Southern Daily Wea H. Lee

Stay Home!

BUSINESS

Wear Mask!

CDC Panel: Vaccinate
Health Care Staff, Long-
Term Care Residents First

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

An advisory committee meeting at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention voted Tuesday to recommend healthcare staff and long-term care facility residents get the first doses of the COVID-19 vaccine. Key U.S. government advisers urged the recommendations, citing the high risk for infection within these groups and the positive effects on hospitals. The recommendations passed by a vote of 13-1, and the "phase 1a" will be sent to CDC Director Robert Redfield for approval to become official CDC guidance, The Hill reported. Most state and local jurisdictions expect to be able to vaccinate their healthcare workers within three weeks of receiving the first dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, an official from the CDC said Tuesday. Nancy Messonnier, director of the CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, spoke during a meeting of the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) to discuss which groups should receive COVID-19 vaccines once they are available, possibly in December. Also, the CDC told President Donald

Trump's coronavirus task force the recommended time in quarantine would be seven days for those who test negative after exposure to COVID-19, according to people with knowledge of the matter. For those who do not take a test, the recommended quarantine is 10 days, the people said. At present, CDC guidelines for people who have been exposed is to "stay home for 14 days after your last contact with a person who has COVID-19.



The CDC recommendations do not have to be followed by states, but they do have a Friday deadline to submit vaccination distribution plans to the federal government, so this guidance is very likely to be the basis for that, per The Hill. States have the leeway to come up with their own plan to fit their needs.

Under these guidelines, it is noteworthy people over 65, essential works, and those with underlying health conditions will have to wait for a second phase distribution, according to the ACIP, The Hill reported.

There are about 3 million living in long-term care facilities, about 21 million healthcare workers, about 53 million senior citizens, about 87 million essential workers, and more than 100 million people with underlying medical conditions, the ACIP noted, per the report.



A CDC presentation released at the meeting showed the agency expects around 40 million COVID-19 vaccine doses will be available by the end of December, with shipments of 5 million to 10 million doses being made per week once a vaccine is authorized by regulators. Regulators are set to rule within weeks on emergency use of a Pfizer Inc.-BioNTech SE vaccine, followed quickly by a decision on a Moderna Inc. shot.

RelatedRed Cross Chief Warns
Of COVID-19 Vaccine
Misinformation

Red Cross chief Francesco Rocca on Tuesday warned of misinformation surrounding COVID-19 vaccines and said distrust of health authorities "clearly facilitated transmission of the virus at all levels."

"To beat COVID-19, we also need to defeat the parallel pandemic of mistrust that has consistently hindered our collective response to this disease, and that could undermine our shared ability to vaccinate against it," he said during

a virtual news conference ahead of a United Nations meeting on the virus this week.

A CDC panel early Tuesday voted healthcare workers and residents of long-term care facilities should be the first to receive the long-awaited coronavirus vaccine. The recommendations must now be approved by CDC Director Dr. Robert Redfield.

The plan to distribute the vaccine is dependent on authorization from the Food and Drug Administration, which still has to approve emergency use applications from Pfizer and Moderna. Both companies have developed vaccine candidates that have proven to be over 90% effective in late-stage clinical trials.

Rocca said it is equally important to inform the public about the vaccine as it is to distribute it.

"We believe that the massive coordinated effort that will be needed to roll out the COVID vaccine in an equitable manner, needs to be paralleled by equally massive efforts to proactively build and protect trust," he said. (Courtesy www.newsmax.com)

RelatedPfizer Begins Shipping COVID-19
Vaccine to U.S. From Belgium

Pharmaceutical manufacturer Pfizer began shipping doses of its COVID-19 vaccine Friday via chartered cargo flights between Brussels, Belgium, and Chicago to have stockpiles in position for distribution as soon as it is approved for inoculations by regulators, The Wall Street Journal reported citing unidentified sources.

The Journal said United Airlines charters were transporting the vaccine in dry ice

and that the air carrier had been granted permission to carry 15,000 pounds of the solid form of carbon dioxide, five times the normal amount allowed, to keep the drug at or below the temperature to prevent spoiling.

It added that New York-based Pfizer has designed suitcase-size boxes for dry ice to keep the vaccine cold instead of the more common larger, temperature-controlled containers to offer more flexibility and speed in distribution.

The FAA said in a statement Friday that it was supporting the "first mass air shipment of a vaccine."

Pfizer announced on Nov. 9, six days after the U.S. presidential election, that trial results showed its vaccine had a 90% effective rate.

The Journal said its distribution plan for the vaccine, developed in conjunction with BioNTech SE of Germany, includes refrigerated storage sites at Pfizer's facilities in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Puurs, Belgium, and expanding storage capacity at distribution sites in Pleasant Prairie, Wisconsin, and in Karlsruhe, Germany. The plan also includes dozens of flights and hundreds of truck trips each day.

A Dec. 10 meeting is scheduled by the Food and Drug Administration for a panel of outside advisers to review data from Pfizer and vote whether to recommend granting the company's request to begin distribution. If approved, inoculations could begin in mid-December. (Courtesy newsmax.com)



Editor’s Choice



Smoke rises from the Bond Fire as evacuation orders are issued for nearby residents in Orange County, south of Los Angeles, California. REUTERS/ Mike Blake



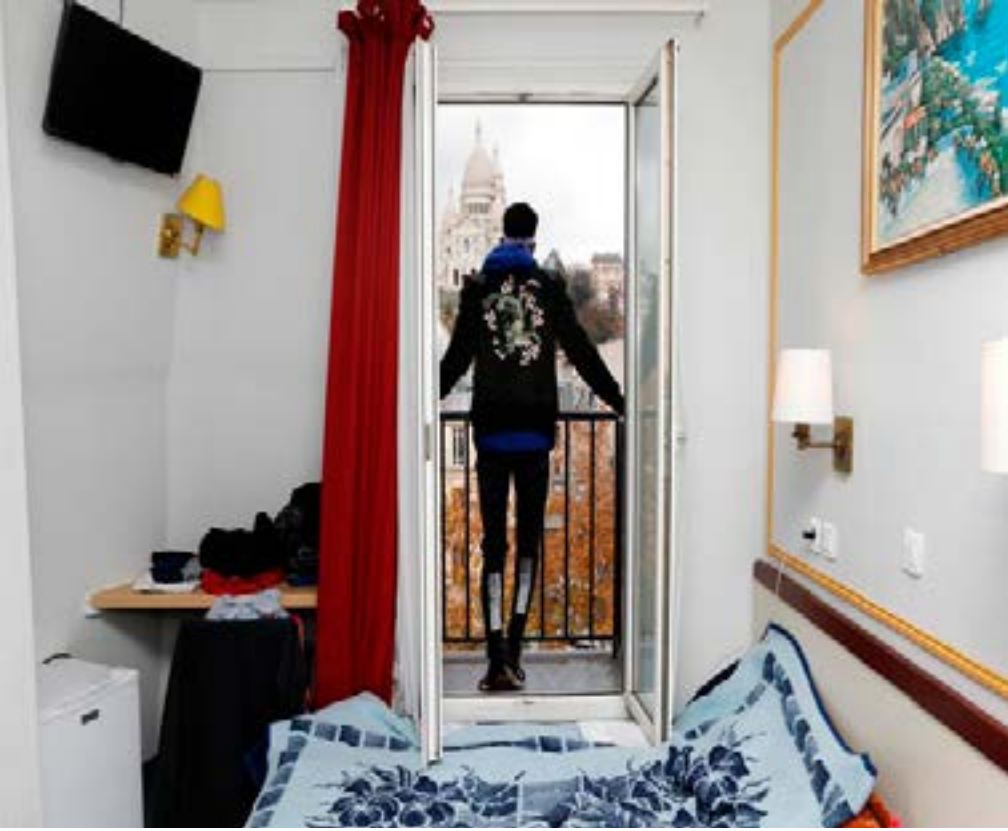
Supporters of President Trump participate in a “Stop the Steal” protest in Washington, November 14. REUTERS/ Leah Millis



A health care worker collects a swab sample from a man during a rapid antigen test for army members and volunteers before the start of a mass test of Vienna’s population in Austria. REUTERS/Leonhard Foeger



Rohingyas that will be shifted to Bhasan Char island are seen onboard a bus in Chattogram, Bangladesh. REUTERS/Mohammad Ponir Hossain



Asylum-seeker Ibrahim looks at the Sacre Coeur Cathedral from his room at the Hotel Avenir Montmartre in Paris, France. The hotel, deserted by tourists due to COVID-19 travel bans opened its 42 rooms to the city’s homeless for 12 months with the help...MORE



A diver wearing Santa Claus costume swims in a large fish tank during an underwater performance at Sunshine Aquarium in Tokyo, Japan. REUTERS/Kim Kyung-Hoon



Medical personnel prepare in the emergency room of the Maggiore di Lodi hospital as a second wave of the coronavirus hits the country, in Lodi, Italy, November 13, 2020. REUTERS/Flavio Lo Scalzo



Soldiers at the U.S. Army Air Assault School conduct training while adhering to coronavirus recommendations, at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. REUTERS/Bryan Woolston

New \$908 Billion Bipartisan Stimulus Package Proposal Released Tuesday



The effort from the bipartisan group, which includes Sens. Joe Manchin (D-W. Va.), Mitt Romney (R-Utah), Mark Warner (D-Va.), Susan Collins (R-Maine) and Bill Cassidy (R-La.), adds to the mounting pressure for relief as the nation faces a stark economic downturn amid a third coronavirus wave.

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

A bipartisan group of lawmakers announced a new stimulus proposal Tuesday in an attempt to resuscitate failed coronavirus aid talks in Washington before the end of the year, but the effort won't make it far without buy-in from House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.), who wants a broad, multitrillion-dollar package, and Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), who wants a narrowly targeted \$500 billion bill. The lawmakers involved include Sen. Joe Manchin (D-W.Va.), Sen. Mitt Romney (R-Utah), Sen. Rob Portman (R-Ohio), Sen. Mark Warner (D-Va.), among others, along with members of the bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus. Right now, the plan—which is not finalized and could change—includes \$300 weekly enhanced federal unemployment benefits for four more months, \$160 billion in state and local aid, and liability protections for businesses in the short term, but it will likely exclude a second round of stimulus checks to keep the cost of the bill down, the Washington Post reported.

As Cyberattacks Take Aim At The Midmarket, Cyber Insurance Offers Protection

The agreement would also provide for another \$388 billion for small businesses, including for the popular Paycheck Protection Program of forgivable loans, \$45 billion for transportation, \$25 billion for rental assistance and \$35 billion for

healthcare providers, according to the lawmakers.

The framework—which Romney said only includes \$348 billion in new money, with \$560 billion repurposed from March's CARES Act—is designed to tide the economy over between the end of December, when a number of key CARES Act provisions expire, and March 31, 2021, after President-elect Biden takes office, the lawmakers said at a press briefing on Tuesday.

The success of the new bipartisan framework will depend on whether leaders from both parties are willing to bring a new bill to the House and Senate floors in the next two weeks.



Stimulus Talks Restart As Sen. George Romney(R) Speaks.

Asked during a Tuesday press briefing whether Pelosi or McConnell had indicated that they would support the new bipartisan framework, Sen. Manchin said, "We have not had assur-

ances" from either leader that they would support the proposal.

CRUCIAL QUOTE "It would be stupidity on steroids if Congress left for Christmas without doing an interim package as a bridge," Sen. Mark Warner (D-Va.) said during the Tuesday press briefing.

CHIEF CRITIC Sen. Richard Shelby (R-Ala.), chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee, expressed skepticism this week that lawmakers could reach a broader deal, saying that more stimulus "doesn't look good" and that there's still a "big gulf" between Democrats and Republicans, according to Politico's Jake Sherman.

KEY BACKGROUND This isn't the first attempt by lawmakers from the Problem Solvers Caucus, which released a \$1.5 trillion stimulus plan in September, to spur congressional leadership into taking action. Despite that bipartisan push and widespread agreement from experts that more aid is necessary to shore up the economy during the winter months, Congress hasn't passed a comprehensive aid bill since the CARES Act in March. The renewed push comes as coronavirus cases continue to skyrocket, with millions still unemployed and millions more poised to lose benefits when key pandemic aid programs expire at the end of the year. It's also possible that lawmakers could bundle some coronavirus relief provisions within the federal budget package that lawmakers must pass before December 11 to avert a government shutdown, but there's no indication yet that lawmakers will be able to reach an agreement to do that.



With no stimulus checks and lower \$300 per week in enhanced unemployment, experts say it falls short of what Americans need.

WHAT TO WATCH FOR Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin, who over the summer spearheaded stimulus discussions with Pelosi on behalf of the Trump Administration, is scheduled to speak with her about coronavirus relief Tuesday for the first time since October. Rom-

ney said Tuesday that Mnuchin had weighed in on the \$908 billion plan, which is nearly \$1 trillion smaller than his most recent offer to Democrats over the summer, but it isn't clear whether Mnuchin and the White House support the effort.

TANGENT While President Trump has been largely silent about stimulus legislation since the election earlier this month, White House press secretary Kayleigh McEnany told Fox & Friends Tuesday morning that the Trump Administration is willing to "move towards the left" on stimulus legislation. `

Related
Congress Faces Tight Deadlines On Government Shutdown, Border Wall Funding, Stimulus, Trump Judges Before Year's End

The Senate and House of Representatives returned to session today with just two weeks to spare before a government shutdown deadline on December 11 and without any progress—or significant prospects—toward agreement on a new coronavirus relief bill. Appropriators reached a topline agreement on spending levels last week, but roadblocks remain, including opposition from House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-Calif.) and a disagreement over \$2 billion that Republicans want to allocate for President Trump's border wall, not to mention the possibility that Trump might be reluctant to sign the bill.



Construction continues on the presidential inaugural platform at the U.S. Capitol as part of the West Front of the lawn is closed to the public November 17, 2020 in Washington, DC. (Photo/ THE WASHINGTON POST VIA GETTY IMAGES THE WASHINGTON POST VIA GETTY IMAGES)

If those issues can't be resolved in time to pass an omnibus spending package, which both House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) and Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) want, lawmakers can pass a short-term continuing resolution to punt the issue to 2021 after Biden takes office. The effort from the

bipartisan group adds to the mounting pressure for relief as the nation faces a stark economic downturn amid a third coronavirus wave.

"It is inexcusable for us to leave town and not have an agreement," Sen. Manchin said. "I'm sure we can work, the way the Senate and the way Congress was intended to work in a bipartisan way."

The plan was introduced during a Tuesday morning press conference as a bipartisan framework for a stimulus package that would provide immediate relief over the next four months. It calls for \$160 billion for state and local governments, \$288 billion for small businesses, including an additional round of Paycheck Protection Program funding, and \$180 billion for unemployment insurance programs.



The framework had just a few details on how the money would be allocated but there was no mention of a one-time \$1,200 payment that Americans received earlier in the early in the last stimulus package. The proposal also includes:

\$12 billion in support for community development financial institutions (CDFIs) and Minority Depository Institutions (MDIs) to help low-income and minority communities especially hard-hit by COVID-19; \$45 billion for transportation, including mass transit, airlines, airports, buses and Amtrak; \$16 billion for vaccine development and distribution & COVID-19 testing and tracing; \$35 billion in relief for healthcare providers; \$82 billion for K-12 schools and colleges/universities; \$4 billion in emergency student loan relief;\$25 billion in emergency rental assistance; \$26 billion for supplemental nutrition assistance and relief for farmers and agricultural producers; \$10 billion for the U.S. Postal Service;\$10 billion for child care;\$10 billion for broadband;\$5 billion for opioid treatment.

Senators from both sides of the aisle said that neither party got exactly what they wanted during negotiations, explaining that a compromise would be the only way to pass such a package. (Courtesy www.washingtonpost.com)

親子教育 Daily News

中国的孩子已经变了 老师和家长却还没跟上

教育始终是每个时代都需要面对的难题，若教育搞不好，整个民族的未来都会堪忧，所以在教育问题上切不可大意。

但我们当前的教育却面临着棘手的困境，社会环境变化巨大，不管家长愿不愿意孩子都会被周围的世界影响，价值观、成熟度、见识度相比较上一代有非常明显的进步。

父母老师等教育者则都是年纪较大思想比较保守的人群，他们的思维和外部世界呈现出来的思维不一样，不一样就会产生冲突，而冲突会导致痛苦，可这个痛苦的承担者很不幸，是我们的孩子。

现代家长和孩子的矛盾之所以如此多且剧烈，是因为很多家长想当然的认为孩子应该成长成自己想象的那样，但却没有为此付出正确的精力，没有认真想过自己应该怎样教育孩子。

兵法上讲究知己知彼百战不殆，其实教育也一样。你只有明白孩子是一个什么样的人，才能因材施教给予正确的教育，如果一味地强行灌输自己的理念，只会适得其反。

想要跟上孩子的变化，父母就有必要知道现在的孩子普遍存在的这些情况。

孤独感浓厚

由于计划生育以及养育孩子的成本压力，很多家庭都只有一个孩子，尤其在北上广等一线城市。

这些孩子很容易产生孤独虚无感，虽然他们身边有父母老师同学，但现在的父母老师只要一和孩子交流，十句有八句离不开学习。同学之间又因为竞争、紧张的学习而没有时间形成亲密的关系。

但无论一个人处于什么样的年龄阶段，他都会有一定情感需求。

婴幼儿时期我们需要父母无时无刻的陪伴，青少年时期逐渐渴望同龄人的理解，成年以后渴望伴侣的理解，任何一个阶段人的内心渴求，如果没有被满足都会导致不可预料后果。

这些在成长阶段的孩子，他们并没有清晰明了的认知去调节这种心理变化，导致他们对抗孤独感的时候，会采用一些极端的方式，比如厌学、网瘾等。

孤独感催生思考力，但这个时候孩子心智都不算成熟，他们就会开始想自己所做的这一切有什么意义？

同时，长时间严格的管制和学习，很容易让人产生无意义感。

很多孩子进入青春期以后和家长的聊天变得



不再坦率，因为他会觉得没意思，你又不懂他。其实抚育者面对这种情况不用太着急，真诚且坚定的告诉你们爱他比什么都强。

容易焦虑

当下的孩子学习压力确实比较重，孩子普遍比较焦虑。

一个同事家的女儿，刚上高二还没到高三，就已经被焦虑充斥，并开始掉头发。

其实孩子的精力相对来说是很旺盛的，他们不会像成年人一样那么容易疲惫，长时间的学习也能够承受。相比较于学习压力，心理压力带给他们的负担更重。

教育原本是一个循序渐进的过程，但近些年内卷化的太厉害，学业压力甚至已经下沉到了幼儿园。现在幼儿园升小学都开始上补习班了，生怕自己的孩子落后输在起跑线上。

其实教育远没有这么白热化。大家之所以这么焦虑是因为内心的期望过高导致，孩子本身并没有这种心理，孩子的焦虑是通过父母习得的。

孩子在还没有完全形成自己的独立人格以前，其实非常看重父母的情绪和父母对自己的评价，如果父母时刻处在焦虑中，那孩子必定会疲惫不堪。

过度焦虑、疲惫就很容易犯错，导致父母和孩子用过多的资源去解决当下的问题，无法长远规划。

就像有的家长，孩子如果考得好就很开心，并给予孩子爱和奖励；如果考得不好，则给予冷漠和惩罚，这种方式会给孩子带来非常负面的影响。可实际上一次考试真的不能证明什么，孩子也并没有因为一次考试的失误，而失去整个生命的价值。

重视个人感受

大环境使然当下的孩子都很注重话语权，且现在整个环境都提倡孩子积极表达自己的观点。但大部分家长老师依旧停留在过去的大家长制，当他们感受到自己的权威被挑战的时候，会不由分说的去压制。有压迫就有反抗，有的孩子会直接跟你杠，而有的则会有很隐晦的方式反击，比如故意考不好，惹家长或者老师生气。

随着年龄的的增长他们需要被尊重，很多家长老师在孩子犯错以后，会不分场合地斥责，实际上这会给孩子造成极大的心理伤害。前段时间14岁少年因被母亲当着全校打巴掌而跳楼身亡就是血的教训。

很多家长似乎忘记了自己也曾是个孩子，强烈地渴望着话语权、隐私权、被尊重。以前整个环境都比较压抑，大家都是这样过来的，所以虽然心里不忿但也不会产生强烈的情绪。

是现在一些家长已经醒悟过来了，他们会重视孩子的感受，给予孩子足够的隐私权、受尊重权，确保他们的人格能够健康的发展。

这对于很多没有得到这些的孩子来说，必然会形成极大的刺激，导致他们过早的叹命运不公。

总体来说，当今的家长大部分都对教育很重要，有着相当不错的意识，但是现在他们只知道结论，却不知道怎样才能达成这样的目的，于是人云亦云将太多的注意力放在了孩子的成绩上。为了能在学业上占据优势，变态的压缩孩子的情感、思想需求。