

美甲店請人

Manicure Hiring

KATY 美甲店

誠聘美甲師多名
好區,客源多,小費高
~~新優面議~~
有意者請電:
713-502-3973

1000

按摩請人

Hiring for Massage

*8年正規床腳店,新優急聘

位 Memorial 高檔區,離中國城 15 分鐘
高級床腳店,誠徵女按摩師:大費高,
收入穩定,下班早.自駕車,可報稅
意者請電: **713-468-3799**

*大型高端店

急需

招聘男女按摩師,

不會的可教,正規店,
兼職全職均可.
有意者請電話:
636-399-7438

請執照按摩師

純專業理療美容按摩中
心,誠請懂英文資深
業男女執照(足底不限)
按摩師.位 Katy 市中心
高檔客源 95% 女客團
體消費居多.意者請
微信: **S-Sprhealing**
簡信 **346-434-1613**

按壓請人

45 南 36 出口,
6 年正規床店請人,
全職 6 天,兼職 3-5 天
可住店,能做大力,
有萊森經驗者優先.
832-417-4410
(做黃勿擾)

按摩店/美容院

出租或出售或合作

For Sale

Massage Store
SPA /Salon

傳統泰式按摩店出售

位 I-45 旁,交通繁忙人流多,100,000+/天
因東主有他事業無暇兼顧,忍痛出售,
有 5 個按摩房,等候間,廚房,辦公室,衛生間
帶洗澡間,每按摩房收入至少 \$5000
附近商業及住宅區林立,低租金,
有安全照相警報系統.請英文電:
346-380-1914 646-515-5376

\$\$賺錢床腳老店轉讓

離休斯敦中國城 40 分鐘,Baytown 老店
工作環境安靜,客源穩定,收入穩定,
適合夫妻檔。1300 英尺,
兩個按摩床,四張腳沙發,房租便宜。
意者請速電:
626-371-5303 626-371-5372

極品 Baby! 粉嫩少女

高顏值

832-380-1539

*韓式大型 SPA

休士頓·Katy
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有執照的女按摩師
大費高·小費好。
絕對色免。聯系電話:
281-743-6613

凱悅

實惠的價格
輕鬆的享受
832-359-6141

Tiffany SPA 會所

快樂無限 激情有約
美女如雲 技術一流 環境舒適
私屬空間 水床服務 星級享受
越南城 TX 77072
聯系電話: **832-941-7212**

** 高級 SPA **

漂亮氣質東方美女
早 9 點-晚 12 點
休斯頓中國城. 歡迎電話預約:
832-988-7118

千禧姻緣

別猶豫,別錯過歲月
一線牽

登廣告專線: **281-983-8151**

*女士徵婚友

62 歲,大學畢,有正職,有身份。
征身體健康,經濟穩定,
具身份之適合男士。
有意者,請寄資料及照片至:
Y6258@yahoo.com

*54 歲男士徵婚友

因本人有餐館生意
誠尋 57 歲以下會英文女士,
共同經營餐館生意
希望先交友再共組家庭
誠意者請電: **832-946-0030**

男士徵婚

美國公民,華裔,身體健康,
收入穩定,能講中英文,
誠尋 45 歲以下,溫柔賢惠女士
先友後婚.非誠勿擾。
誠意者請短訊:**713-494-5236**

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英文班招生

Registration

教授英文&西班牙文

本地美國人,資深英語家庭教師,教授日常美
國話、商業及旅遊用語,個人或集體均可。
協助通過公民考試及移民局面試
skype:david.b.browning /Wechat: Teresina1only
832-788-3383 281-587-6912 布朗寧
5338 Beechnut St. Houston, TX 77096
http://davidbrowning.trustab.org

美南新聞電子報

e-Paper

入籍班招生

公民入籍考試輔導班 保證通過

*由專業入籍考試輔導老師一對一教學輔導
*提供最新入籍考試基本試題,模擬考題,仿真練習,讓您 100%通過
*VIP 級別輔導,時間靈活,循環輔導,依照學員的基礎量身定制
*面試由專業律師陪同
歡迎電話諮詢: **713-815-5011 / 832-279-7772**
10700 Richmond Ave, STE 230, Houston, TX 77042

Defensive Driving

謝老師交通安全班罰單

駕照中文筆試路考二天取駕照

青少年駕照班

832-863-8883

駕駛學校

Driving School

美南駕校

疫情期間有中文網絡筆試課,取消罰單課,發證書
美南駕校是官方指定考點,天天有路考。旅遊簽
證等各種簽證可以考駕照。青少年班隨時上課。
●成人筆試班:周二,六 10am-4:30pm
●取消罰單安全班:周六,周日有課
7001 Corporate Dr #203
832-277-7226 王教練

DPS 指定王朝駕校路考第三考場

DPS 路考考官,全權下放至百利駕校教練路考試
在本校一天可完成筆試,
取得 permit 後可安排路考,不用排隊等 30 天
●筆試班:每星期一至六上課,務必預約。
●路考班:務必預約。考路試,務必預約。
●安全班:隨時開課。開課,務必預約。
電話: **832-633-5555** 周師傅
832-983-9509 Tom 發哥

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Registration

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Realtor

房地產經紀人

Kate Zhang

●個人房屋買賣
●商業房產買賣
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電/短信: **917-378-5316**

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全課程半天完成 \$100
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281-236-4723

Gun License

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價格優惠,專業迅速。電話: **713-414-3115**
電郵:service@ustranslator.com davidwon1025@hotmail.com
Http://www.ustranslator.com
Member of the American Translators Association

狗狗寵物美容

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281-496-7878
12624 Briar Forest

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***** 報稅 *****

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●公司做帳
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專收購舊車壞車

舊、壞車
動或不動
一律高價收購
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換機油 \$18.99 年檢 \$25 “銀金部”多有折扣
專修本國車,進口車,引擎系統,剎車系統,變速器,電腦
鉗金噴漆,修理 代辦一切保險理賠,24 小時拖車服務。
Lee Enterprises Complete Auto Repair
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實木板床墊和彈簧床墊,美國生產,質量最優,
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Remodeling

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832-866-2876

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地磚地板,浴室櫥櫃,
內外油漆,大理石安裝,
小修小補。
質量第一,誠信價優!
請電: Sam 劉

<p>CLASSY 殺蟲專家 Classy Pest Control 提供專業的殺蟲服務 包括住家及商業地區， 讓您擺脫蟑螂/螞蟥/蜘蛛/老鼠/白蟻等的困擾 本公司提供免費的估價。 34年專業經驗。專業白蟻檢測及殺蟲服務。 電話(英)：281-437-4329, 713-516-1747 (中文)：346-252-9893</p>	<p>地板銷售安裝</p> <p>Flooring Service</p>	<p>敦煌地板 地板\$1.89/呎 & up 地毯、磁磚、花崗石 內外油漆，廚浴更新 832-353-6900 9889 Bellaire #B-24-C (大中華超市旁邊)</p>	<p>地毯清潔 Carpet cleaning</p>	<p>益明清洗地毯 華人主持，益明採用 大型蒸汽機，洗地毯， 沙發，淹水後清潔。 住家、辦公室、旅館、空房。 空房沒電亦可處理 請電：713-557-0074 281-565-4788 Minh</p>	<p>SOUTHERN NEWS GROUP 40th ANNIVERSARY 1979-2019 美南新聞 Southern News Group</p>
<p>玻璃門窗專家 Door/Window Glass</p>	<p>PN Pro Glasses 門窗公司 品質保證+安全保證+價格便宜保證 Commercial & Residential 商業/住宅 Shower Door, Window Glass Mirror Wall, Furniture Glass 浴缸,浴室落地玻璃門,住家辦公大樓大門玻璃 一般牆上及臥室大型鏡子,傢具台面玻璃 請英文/越語：346-561-2430</p>	<p>庭園美化 Gardening</p>	<p>木水石電全能 執照#LI 0019006 花草自動灑水系統, 軟水器,淨水器,籬笆,涼亭,魚池,地板,磁磚,電路,水路,招倒垃圾、餘泥 及以上各種維修,國粵 832-818-3185 吳</p>	<p>房屋理賠 Claims Service</p>	<p>屋頂專家風災冰雹索賠專家 26年經驗,價格合理 修補翻新各種屋頂 大小工程,質量保證 免費估價. Min Park 832-202-8432</p>
<p>專業砍樹服務 700</p>	<p>專業斫樹 華人經營,專業斫樹, 修理樹枝,挖樹根,栽花, 種樹,鋪草皮,各種場地 清理,修建籬笆圍欄, 清理水槽,清垃圾,排後院 積水,搬家及雜活. *全市最低價100元起* 832-969-5083 李</p>	<p>籬笆 Fence</p>	<p>分類廣告專頁</p>	<p>房屋理賠 Claims Service</p>	<p>美國房屋理賠服務 十年豐富經驗面對各種保險公司,房屋遭受暴 風雨,冰雹損害,房屋漏雨,房屋水管爆裂漏水, 火災,我們能幫您從保險公司爭取到應得的 賠償,拿到不賠付任何費用,保證施工質量. 免費諮詢電話:713-732-8802 中文 832-683-8753 英文</p>
<p>通水管 排污</p>	<p>龍運疏通 廚房及廁所漏水疏通 水龍頭,噴頭,破碎機 安裝,經驗豐富, 價格最低(政府執照) 陸先生(中文),請電: 281-818-6524</p>	<p>水管,通水管 免費估價,儀器檢查: 漏水堵塞,地下,牆壁, 天花漏水,通下水道, 不通不收費 安裝軟水器,馬桶,垃圾機, 浴缸,淋浴池,裝排水口 改下水道,換全屋水管 832-829-1860 黃</p>	<p>專精上下水 346-276-5578 王 ●上水管修理, 全屋換管,免費評估. ●下水管疏通, ●修理更換廚房,衛生間 洗衣房設備,熱水器 質量保證,價格合理.</p>	<p>下水道專家 \$65起.高科技 迅速為您解決 ●地下水道堵塞 ●漏水,等難題 德州大師級執照 電話832-708-8688 短信832-929-2771</p>	<p>爽快水管專業 專通下水,儀器檢查,漏水堵水. 修換:全屋來水管,去水管,水錶漏水. 安裝:熱水器,水龍頭,馬桶,浴缸,打碎機. 7/24 832-600-6300 劉 通粵/國/英/墨西哥</p>
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Inside C2

Southern DAILY

Make Today Different

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Overseas Americans feel left behind in COVID-19 vaccination: media

WASHINGTON, June 8 (Xinhua) -- As the United States continues to push forward its domestic vaccination program, overseas Americans who are required to pay U.S. taxes are feeling left behind by their own government, The Washington Post reported Monday.

Citing official figures, the report said that an estimated 9 million Americans now live outside the United States, and in recent weeks, "a growing chorus has argued that they should therefore be entitled to receive U.S.-approved coronavirus vaccines."

According to the report, unlike expatriates from most other countries, American expats are required to pay U.S. taxes, but their request to "have a vaccine" has been denied by the White House.

"We have not historically provided private health care for Americans living overseas, so that remains our policy," White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki was quoted as saying in the report.



COVID-19 drives exodus from metropolises in U.S.



LOS ANGELES, June 7 (Xinhua) -- Before the onslaught of COVID-19, exorbitant real estate prices in large U.S. metropolitan centers had driven some residents to look further afield for more affordable housing.

But when the pandemic struck, the majority of the country's workforce shifted to remote and work-from-home practices, and living within a reasonable commuting

distance to a central office was no longer a limiting factor. Thus, the mass exodus from the metropolises began in earnest, driving the rents and housing prices in small towns and cities higher.

Suddenly, small towns and mid-sized cities were the next "big things," even as many major U.S. metropolitan areas saw life begin to normalize this spring and more workers head back to offices.

Places like Sacramento in California, Charlotte in North Carolina, Boise in Idaho, Spokane in Washington state, Amhurst in Massachusetts and others saw their rents and housing prices go through the roof.

"Many of these markets had been heating up prior to the pandemic," said a recent report released early June from apartmentlist.com, an online marketplace with more than 4 million apartment units listed on it.

"The pandemic and remote work spurred demand for the space and affordability that these cities offered, and in response, rent prices grew even as the surrounding economy struggled," the report added.

In 2020, Sacramento was the 19th most expensive rental market in the country. According to apartmentlist.com, Sacramento in the past year leapt to the 14th place, edging out traditionally pricier places like Seattle and New York City.

Compared with a year ago, the report indicated that the prices in Fresno, California had jumped up 17 percent;

22 percent in Spokane; while those in Glendale, Reno, Mesa, and Gilbert in Nevada all spiked 16 percent, and were even 31 percent up in Boise, Idaho.

Along with proximity to jobs or responding to remote work options, pundits said that housing affordability was still a huge determining factor.

About 2,500 U.S. dollars in Los Angeles might get residents a small one-bedroom apartment in the less trendy neighborhoods, while the same amount could get them a three-bedroom house with a large, leafy yard and plenty of room for outdoor fun and BBQs in Sacramento.

It's also important to note that a dollar can be stretched much further on groceries, restaurants, utilities, etc., than it can in metropolitan areas.

Also, rents and housing prices in small towns and cities in the country grew for many other reasons.

The safety and wholesomeness of rural and suburban areas were also a big draw, the report said, and it's usually healthier and more relaxing to live in the countryside, with far less violent crime.

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WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

CORONAVIRUS DIARY

06/08/2021



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Our Backyard Is On Fire



Vice President Kamala Harris made her first international trip to Guatemala and Mexico to address the root cause of undocumented migration.

One of the serious problems is armed violence according to the NGO, Doctors Without Borders. 62% of migrants arriving at the U.S. southern border said they were exposed to a violent situation during the two years prior to leaving their home country.

According to the Mexican government, at least 200,000 guns are trafficked from the U.S. to Mexico each year.

The agenda of Vice President Harris' visit is focused on economic development, climate change, food insecurity and strengthening the rule of law.

We urge President Biden

to pay more attention to economic issues. If the local people have hope and a future, they might not take a big risk to come to America.

Even today we are still facing a money challenge of our own. But still millions of people around the world still want to come to America to seek the American dream.

Time is very critical. Right now our backyard has caught on fire. We need to give them help. This is the only way we can improve our undocumented migration.



Southern DAILY Make Today Different

Editor's Choice



Gondoliers help tourists to board gondolas, as the region of Veneto becomes a "white zone", following a relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions with only masks and social distancing required, in Venice, Italy, June 7, 2021. REUTERS/Yara Nardi



An aerial view shows wooden pontoons equipped to dredge the seabed for deposits of tin ore off the coast of Toboali, on the southern shores of the island of Bangka, Indonesia, May 1, 2021. REUTERS/Willy Kurniawan



Nobel Peace Prize laureate and member of the Indigenous Women's Platform Rigoberta Menchu and Vice President Kamala Harris participate in a roundtable with members of the Guatemalan community and civil society leaders at the Universidad del Valle de Guatemala, during Harris' first international trip as vice president to Guatemala and Mexico, in Guatemala City, Guatemala June 7, 2021. REUTERS/Carlos Barria



Abdullah Alzureiqi and his daughter Hala say a prayer at the fatal crime scene where a man driving a pickup truck jumped the curb and ran over a Muslim family, killing four and injuring a boy, in what police say was a deliberately targeted anti-Islamic hate crime, in London,



Police detain protesters after they chained themselves to Enbridge equipment during a protest against the Line 3 pipeline at a pumping station in Hubbard County, Minnesota, June 7, 2021. REUTERS/Nicholas Pfosi



Indigenous activists and supporters dump the head from a statue of Egerton Ryerson, considered one of the architect's of Canada's residential school system, into Lake Ontario in Toronto, Ontario, Canada June 7, 2021. The Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc indigenous nation in British Columbia announced last week it had found the remains of 215 children, some as young as three, buried at the site of the

A Pictorial Essay

A Brief History Of Vaccine Delivery Through The Years



In January 1929, Dr. L.E. Bensom of Los Angeles used his vacation to mush to native villages in Alaska. At the close of a particularly hard day on the trail, he found himself with 70 patients on his hands, all suffering from smallpox. There were 100 people in the village with no medical facilities. Bettmann/Getty Images

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

Vaccines delivered by drones and by burros. People who shout about the danger of vaccines and refuse to get a jab. Public health campaigns to convince the vaccine hesitant. Public criticism of a failure to provide vaccines for lower-income countries and marginalized populations. These are all part of the unprecedented world vaccination campaign now going on. They're also the hot-button topics that go back to the very first vaccine — for smallpox in 1796.



Dr. Sergen Saracoglu (left) and nurse Yilzdz Ayten (center) arrive at the village of Guneyyamac in Turkey on Feb. 15 as part of an expedition to vaccinate residents 65 years and over with Sinovac's CoronaVac COVID-19 vaccine. (Photo/Bulent

Kilic/AFP via Getty Images) In photographs and illustrations from past and present vaccine campaigns, you can see both the similarities and the striking contrasts. James Colgrove, a professor of sociomedical sciences at Columbia University, and Sanjoy Bhattacharya, a professor of history at the University of York and director of the WHO Collaborating Centre for Global Health Histories, helped us out with historical context to go along with the images. The vaccine has been created. Now how to get it where it needs to go? Getting a vaccine from point A to point B has been a logistical problem since the very start with the smallpox vaccines, Bhattacharya says. Back then, it was a painstaking process. Liquid was usually taken from an open smallpox sore, dried and mixed with water when ready to vaccinate. But transportation delays would sometimes render the

vaccine ineffective. (The method had a shelf life of weeks to months — not a long time considering the transport options at the time.)



In 1900, a young cow is tied onto a table waiting for the extraction of pox sore to be used for vaccines for smallpox. (Photo/Berliner Illustrations Gesellschaft/ullstein bild via Getty Images) The solution? Medical teams would take children (in one case, orphans were used to transport the virus from Spain to its colonies) and animals (such as cows and horses) from village to village or from country to country, harvesting liquid from smallpox or cowpox sores and getting it under the skin of an unvaccinated person. But that was clearly not a sustainable practice, Bhattacharya says, for ethical and scientific reasons. Many years of innovation followed, including the development of freeze-dried vaccines. The COVID-19 vaccine world is dependent on cold chain technology that uses super freezers to keep vaccines at temperatures as low as minus 13 degrees Fahrenheit while they make their way on planes, trains and automobiles.



Ousseynou Badiane, the head of Senegal's vaccination program, stands in front of newly built cold rooms at Fann Hospital in Dakar, Senegal, in January. These cold rooms may be used to help store the country's stock of COVID-19 vaccines. (John Wessels/AFP via Getty Images) Relying on cold storage technology is still not a perfect system. The challenge has always been the greatest in poor and rural areas. "You have to make sure you have generators to main-

tain refrigerators," Colgrove says. It is the same problem countries are having with the COVID-19 vaccine today.



Left: A West German Navy vessel hands over vaccines to the U.S. transport General Patch in July 1957 for people sick with the Asiatic flu. The ship was anchored off Bremerhaven, West Germany, after a flu outbreak. Right: Health workers use a speedboat to make their way to vaccinate Quilombo communities against COVID-19 in Oriximiná, Brazil, in February. (Photo/Henry Brueggemann/AP; Tarso Sarraf/AFP via Getty Images)

Vaccine inequity is "just one part of a larger picture of inequity," Colgrove says. "People have been unvaccinated for the same set of reasons that they have always been deprived of other material goods." For every vaccine, there's been a campaign against it "Anti-vaccination movements are as old as vaccines themselves," Bhattacharya says. What drives people to oppose a vaccine? You have to look at what is happening in a country or community culturally and politically and that is where you'll find your answers. It is usually a combination of factors that create doubts about how safe and effective a vaccine is, Bhattacharya says.



Left: A drawing of a human with a cow head holding a needle menacingly toward a child as he administers a tainted smallpox vaccination was meant to sow distrust of smallpox vaccines. Right: Protesters against COVID-19 vaccinations hold a rally in Sydney in February. (Photo/Bettman/Getty Images; Brook Mitchell/Getty Images)

But what really gets people riled up, Colgrove says, is when governments mandate vaccinations. "What gets people marching in the stress, forming orgs, creating pamphlets is when governments start to require it. If you don't want the vaccine, but you don't feel like anyone is forcing you to get it, then you just don't get it. Anti-vaccination movements really arose in the mid-19th century when governments started to require it."

There have always been trust issues A vaccine campaign must address the issues of trust between those giving the vaccines and those receiving it, Bhattacharya says. You can't run it just with logistics. The vaccine campaigns that don't take trust into account end up struggling while the process drags on to get a disease under control. In the case of polio, Bhattacharya says, it was difficult to convince communities to get the vaccine in places where governments hadn't acted in the communities' interest on other issues.



Boys stand in line to be vaccinated through the smallpox eradication and measles control program in West Africa in 1968. While smallpox has been eradicated, measles remains a leading cause of death among young children, even though a safe and cost-effective vaccine is available, the World Health Organization says. (Smith Collection/Gado/Getty Images) "It was about [the government] convincing people that the polio vaccination was about their best interests in a context where governments had done little for their general welfare. This was the context in which polio vaccination drives were resisted in northern India, for example," Bhattacharya says. People have said it was superstition about the vaccine that prevented Indians from getting the vaccine, but it was actually about "a fundamental lack of trust."

(Continued On Page C7-2)

(Continued From Page C7-1)



A Brief History Of Vaccine Delivery Through The Years

It's all about the advertising To get the word out and make a convincing argument about the vaccine, it's all about marketing and messaging. Advertising techniques were first used in the 1920s for diphtheria immunizations, Colgrove says. (Think images of smiling babies with warnings in red ink that diphtheria kills.)



A 1963 poster featuring the CDC's national symbol of public health, "Well-bee," encourages the public to take an oral polio vaccine. (Photo/CDC/PHIL/Corbis via Getty Images) The way a vaccine is given is also critical. The first oral vaccine in the 1960s for polio replaced the hypodermic needle. It certainly made it much easier to sell to those who might be hesitant or fearful of needles, Colgrove says. "Needle phobia is a big deal, and orally administered vaccines are more acceptable to many people. Also you don't have to worry about the injection equipment [which was helpful for mass vaccinations]," Colgrove

says. "In fact one of the reasons the global polio eradication ended up being so successful was they used the oral vaccine as opposed to the injected vaccine." The oral vaccine also did a better job of protecting against the virus. **The West makes the vaccines and the rules. That's actually kind of new** The West wasn't always the main player in vaccine production — although it was always on the path to be. Following World War II, several newly independent (decolonized) countries were keen to develop their own vaccine production capabilities. Two examples are India and Pakistan, Bhattacharya says. "Countries like India and Pakistan were able to play Cold War foes [the U.S. and Soviet Union] against each other to get access to new vaccine production technologies, assistance in setting up new vaccine production units," he adds. So how did the West ultimately get control? In that post-World War II era in the West, people started to realize there was money to be made in all pharmaceuticals (not just vaccines), and "the business landscape changed," Colgrove says.



Marie Josette Francou (right), a

Red Cross nurse, vaccinates a child against cholera in 1953 in Indochina (now Vietnam). (Intercontinentale/AFP via Getty Images) What had been a cottage industry of small pharmaceutical companies, individual investigators and physician scientists started producing more products along with vaccines, Colgrove says. They evolved into the mega companies that exist today. That said, other countries are still in the vaccination business — albeit with mixed results — including Russia's Sputnik V, China's Sinovac and outlier Cuba.



Workers wait to open a secure door in the packaging area of Sinopharm's COVID-19 vaccine during a media tour organized by the State Council Information Office in February in Beijing. Sinopharm is one of China's largest state-owned biotech companies. Kevin Frayer/Getty Images **The power and politics behind vaccines** Politicians love their mottos and the vaccination effort is no different. In the U.S., government officials called it Operation Warp Speed and now the "We Can Do This" campaign. In Germany, it's "Vaccinate, Vaccinate, Vaccinate." In Israel, it's "Getting Back to Life." So, how much of vaccine production and distribution is about political power and money? Bhattacharya says pretty much all of it. "Pandemic responses, including the vaccination programs that underpin them, are always political," he says. "Those who claim that they know the means of accentuating 'global solidarity' are no less political; they just have different political goals."



Left: Thousands of New Yorkers, on an appeal by government officials, came to city hospitals and health stations to get vaccinated against smallpox. Here a crowd lines up outside a Bronx hospital in April 1947. Right: In an aerial view from a drone, cars line up for a mass COVID-19 vaccination event in January in Denver. (Photo/Bettmann/Getty Images; Michael Ciaglo/Getty Image) And the money? Most vaccines wouldn't exist if Big Pharma didn't make a profit off them, Colgrove says. One of the criticisms is that we have vaccines for diseases that burden rich countries but not for those that plague poor countries — such as malaria and dengue fever. "If those diseases were a problem in Europe and the U.S., we would probably have vaccines for them now." That's the contradiction of the pharma industry, Colgrove says. "On the one hand they produce these drugs for the benefit of everyone, but their mission is to make profits for their shareholders."

What will the world say about the COVID-19 vaccination effort in 100 years? People will not remember the details, Colgrove says. Take, for example, the polio vaccine rollout, he says. If you ask people today, they would say it was a huge success, but they forget it was total chaos for a while. "There were a lot of problems with the initial distribution during the period when the demand exceeded the supply. The polio vaccine was developed by a nonprofit foundation. The U.S. government had very little involvement because the Eisenhower administration saw involvement as the opening for socialized medicine. "There was also lots of confusion and uncertainty about who should get the vaccine first and supplies were limited. There were stories of rich people pulling strings to get their kids vaccinated first."



Sanitation worker Ramesh Solanki cleans the streets outside India's Palghar railway station. "I get up every morning at 5:30, and I see news about the vaccines on TV," he says. "I don't know about any controversies. I just know I'm proud to be part of this." As a sanitation worker, he was among the first Indians eligible to get the coronavirus vaccine. (Photo/Viraj Nayar for NPR) When it came to the COVID-19 vaccine, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention knew there were limited supplies so it was able to prioritize certain populations such as health care workers and older people, Colgrove says. "But I think the way people will remember the COVID rollout will depend on what happens in the coming months and years." No one can deny the incredible feat of making vaccines in a year. But Bhattacharya points to another legacy. Bhattacharya says it's unfortunate, but this vaccination effort will be all about profits, not humanity — the world was let down when it comes to equity and access to the vaccine.



Two men, wearing personal protective equipment, visit the grave of a relative in a public cemetery, reserved for suspected COVID-19 victims, in December in Jakarta, Indonesia. Ulet Ifansasti/Getty Images "I think our descendants will look back with some shame at the efforts of so many private vaccine producers to make immense profit from human misery and anxiety." (Courtesy npr.org) NPR Writers include: Michele Abercrombie, Xueying Chang, Ben De La Cruz and Suzette Lohmeyer.

美南國際電視15.3的《JJ觀點》——減碳？拼經濟？ 從Exxon減碳失利 改選董事會 看世界能源與氣候議題



（本報記者黃梅子）石油巨人們的霸權，會加速落日嗎？西方世界的石油兩大巨頭——荷蘭皇家殼牌公司（Shell）與埃克森美孚（Exxon Mobil）——5月26日分別遭遇「減碳重擊」：在殼牌的策略總部荷蘭，海牙地方法院歷史性地判決殼牌敗訴，下令殼牌集團必須再把集團總碳排放量，於2030年前減低45%；同時，美國最大的石油財團埃克森美孚，周三的董事會改選中，也歷史性地由「減碳派投資基金」取得兩席董事。一來一往之間，大西洋兩岸石油界的傳統權力結構正遭遇極大挑戰，甚至有可能以此為起點，加速這些稱霸全球一世紀的「石油巨人」們的黃昏？

殼牌與埃克森美孚同日遭遇的重大路線挫敗，雖然沒有對即日股價與油價帶來明顯影響，但各大國際財金媒體、能源新聞、法律專家、與全球

各大環保團體都高度關注，並認為後續很可能觸發業界的連帶效應，逼迫各大石油財團加速減碳承諾與能源轉型。

26日的減碳風向衝擊，首先發生在殼牌公司的策略總部荷蘭。為了施壓作為西方石油龍頭的殼牌公司對「阻止全球暖化負起『有效』的責任」，環保NGO「地球之友」的荷蘭分部，才在海牙地區法院提告殼牌公司——全案周三一審宣判：荷蘭皇家殼牌公司吞下了歷史性的「關鍵敗訴」。

在訴訟內容中，地球之友主張殼牌的石油與天然氣產品，對加劇全球暖化與極端氣候變遷「負有直接責任」，此一營利方式明顯違反了企業的謹慎責任與人權規範。然而由於眼下的迫切與不可逆，作為原告的地球之友並不要求殼牌賠償傷害，而是請求

法院「限制」殼牌繼續犯錯，「強製被告全面而有效地減低全集團的整體碳排放量。」

但對此，殼牌的辯護律師團隊則認為：氣候變遷與減緩暖化，是極為複雜而廣泛的「全球性社會議題」，殼牌本身已經做出了合理的減碳承諾，但地球之友的提告卻有意把破壞地球的責任，不合宜地推導為「單一私

營企業或特定產業的責任」——換句話說，殼牌認為氣候變遷是「人類共業」，殼牌本來就以有心修正減碳，但公司與整個石油產業不應成為被故意針對的替罪羊。

但根據《華爾街日報》的報導，殼牌目前的減碳承諾算法，仍主打單位生產的減碳程度（每單位的煉油產品能降低多少碳排放），但這種密度式的承諾相對「寬鬆」，於現實中仍可能出現「單位碳排放密度變少」但「整體碳排放更多」的狀況。

地球之友之所以選擇海牙提告，而不是殼牌的註冊地英國，是因為殼牌公司的行政與策略總部設在荷蘭，因此荷蘭司法系統的判決才能對殼牌的企業策略，達到實質性的法律壓力。而最終，海牙地區法院也沒有讓環保團體失望，並在5月26日做出了至關重要的歷史性判決。

海牙地區法院認為：就客觀證據來說，殼牌公司雖然「目前尚未」違反企業減碳承諾，但照目前的發展走勢，「承諾失敗」的結果極可能迫在眉梢。因此最後判地球之友勝訴，並當庭對殼牌提出要求：

「殼牌公司必須以2019年的企業總碳排放為標準，在2030年前達成至少減碳45%的目標。」

法院表示，殼牌減碳45%的2030目標，並不只限於企業生產過程，上遊的採油供應與下遊的石化產品使用

，也都一併算在殼牌應減碳的「公眾責任」——此一認定，雖然明顯增加了殼牌減碳的壓力與適用範圍，但海牙法院並沒有規定殼牌應該如何達成減碳目標？也沒有說明荷蘭司法系統該如何監督？或強製殼牌執行這項45%的法院決定？

儘管相關判決仍有許多沒說清楚的地方，且殼牌已決定發起上訴，從上訴法院到最高法院預計還有4~6年的訴訟時間。但以地球之友為首的國際環保團體大為振奮，因為此一勝訴先例一出，各國的環保集團都可能藉此判例發起減碳訴訟，受影響的不僅是各國的石油財團，高耗能工業、大型農業財團...都可能是下一波「減碳訴訟戰」的施壓目標……

請看美南國際電視15.3《JJ觀點》，本期話題——減碳？拼經濟？從Exxon減碳失利、改選董事會，看世界能源與氣候議題。

請收看美南國際電視15.3頻道的《JJ觀點》，美南國際電視已加入北美最大的中文電視平臺，您家如果安有iTalkBB，收看效果更好！也可以在美南新聞網站scdaily.com，youtube上搜索Stv15.3 Houston，訂閱美南新聞頻道，隨時收看美南國際電視的節目。美南國際電視多平臺覆蓋，您隨時隨地都可以收看到美南國際電視。



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