

WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

11/19/2020

CORONAVIRUS DIARY

New Media – LED Big Screen

Southern News Group has created a “Big Screen LED.” It officially started up today in front of our World Headquarters on Bellaire Blvd.

This huge LED with an 18ft. x 10 ft. screen will have many functions in the future. We will carry the up-to-date world and local news every day and we will let people know what is going on right next to them.

We will also feature public service announcements including messages from the county and the city.

This huge LED also is going to be used as an advertisement board for our Southern News Group clients and they will have the opportunity to put their business messages up on the screen.

According to the county traffic count on Bellaire Blvd., at least 27,000 vehicles



pass by our World Headquarters location every day.

We are so proud that this LED will connect our community in many areas, especially in our International District. We will use many languages to promote community activities and we also will

create an International Who's Who list we will compile from those outstanding business leaders featured on the screen.

Southern News Group is very happy and proud to use this new technology in this new media age.



Southern News Group Chairman / CEO
Chairman of International Trade & Culture Center
Chairman of International District Houston Texas



Publisher Southern Daily Wea H. Lee

Stay Home!

BUSINESS

Wear Mask!

Most States Aren't Ready For Distribution Of The Leading COVID-19 Vaccine



Arizona expects the Pfizer vaccine will not be able to reach the state's rural and tribal areas. (Daniel Slim/AFP via Getty Images)

KEY POINTS

A review of state distribution plans reveals that officials don't know how they'll deal with the difficult storage and transport requirements of Pfizer's vaccine, especially in the rural areas currently seeing a spike in infections.

The US government plans to start vaccinating Americans next month if Pfizer has its COVID-19 vaccine approved by the FDA

Health and human services secretary Alex Azar says the US could receive 20 million doses per month starting at the end of this month

Dr Anthony Fauci has estimated, based on Pfizer's initial findings, that the general population could get the vaccine by April

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

As the first coronavirus vaccine takes a major stride toward approval, state governments' distribution plans show many are not ready to deliver the shots. The challenge is especially steep in rural areas, many of which are contending with a surge of infections, meaning that access to the first batch of COVID-19 vaccines may be limited by geography. Pfizer announced Monday that its vaccine demonstrated more than 90% effectiveness and no serious bad reactions in early trial results — an impressive outcome that will pave the way for the company to seek an emergency

authorization once it collects more safety data for another week or two. But establishing that the vaccine is safe and effective is just the first step. Pfizer says the vaccine it has been developing with German partner BioNTech SE is 90 percent effective against COVID-19 and it expects to have safety data as soon as next week to apply for emergency use authorization. The Pfizer vaccine is unusually difficult to ship and store: It is administered in two doses given 28 days apart, has to be stored at temperatures of about minus 100 degrees

Fahrenheit and will be delivered in dry ice-packed boxes holding 1,000 to 5,000 doses. These cartons can stay cold enough to keep the doses viable for up to 10 days, according to details provided by the company. The ice can be replenished up to three times. Once opened, the packages can keep the vaccine for five days but can't be opened more than twice a day. The vaccine can also survive in a refrigerator for five days but can't be re-frozen if unused. Health officials haven't figured out how to get the ultracold doses to critical populations living far from cities, according to a review of distribution plans obtained through open records laws in every state. Needing to use 1,000 doses within a few days may be fine for large hospital systems or mass vaccination centers. But it could rule out sending the vaccine to providers who don't treat that many people, even doctors' offices in cities. It's especially challenging in smaller towns, rural areas and Native communities on reservations that are likely to struggle to administer that many doses quickly or to maintain them at ultracold temperatures.



Dr. Anthony Fauci, based on Pfizer's initial findings, said he expects the doses of the vaccine to be available for certain high priority groups in December and that the general population could get the vaccine by April.

Massive vaccine campaigns are nothing new but stamping out the coronavirus is a distinctly new challenge due to three factors: The short time frame for vaccinating a huge number of people, the fact that most vaccines will require two doses and the very low temperature at which some of the vaccines must be stored. Pfizer's vaccine needs to be stored at -94 degrees Fahrenheit. So with all the positive news of potential vaccine breakthroughs, what is the government's plan to effectively distribute the jab to Americans once it's available?

The efforts to provide vaccinations to 300

million Americans is being led by US Army general Gustave Perna, who has been put in charge of Operation Warp Speed - the program created by the Trump administration to produce and coordinate the distribution of the COVID-19 vaccine.

The Operation Warp Speed program has projected optimism about its readiness to distribute the vaccine. On Monday, General Perna told NPR, "I think we're in a good place," saying that "with the right planning, we can execute it with zero loss of vaccine." But the federal program is only going to be responsible for delivering vaccines to the states, which must then figure out on their own how to get the shots to the people who need them most.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention asked each state to turn in distribution plans on Nov. 2, imagining a scenario in which a vaccine with Pfizer's specifications came first. The media was given full preliminary plans for 47 states (Hawaii, Pennsylvania and Minnesota say they're still working on theirs). Many struggled with how to handle a Pfizer-like vaccine. Washington state's Health Department does not have its own warehouse that can store the Pfizer vaccine at a cold enough temperature. Arizona expects the Pfizer vaccine cannot be handled by the state's rural communities and tribal lands. North Dakota and Oregon aren't sure how to take care of migrant workers. Kansas' plan appears to mistakenly assume shipments will be far smaller than 1,000 doses. Georgia's Public Health Department is relying on local districts and counties to work out their own details.



Pfizer has already created a staging ground at its Michigan facility (pictured above) complete with 350 large freezers to hold the vaccines, which need to be stored at -94F, once they're created and ready to ship.

"Early, when we don't have lots of doses, I

frankly do not anticipate that vaccine will be widely available in every rural community," Dr. Amanda Cohn, chief medical officer for the CDC's Vaccine Task Force, said during a call on vaccine implementation planning with rural stakeholders on Nov. 3. "The first couple months will be not ideal, but we really want to listen to our rural partners and understand what we can do to make it better," she added.

The concern is most pronounced in places like Mt. Vernon Countryside Manor, a nursing home in southern Illinois more than 100 miles from the nearest major city, where the staff is working to contain the facility's first COVID-19 outbreak. Glenda Lee Young, a nurse at the home, said four residents and an employee tested positive for COVID-19 in recent weeks. The sick have been isolated from the other 70 elderly residents, and are recovering.

The surrounding county has a fatality rate of 4.5%, more than double that of Illinois as a whole, according to data from the Johns Hopkins University COVID-19 dashboard. The staff at Mt. Vernon is eager for a vaccine to help them and their residents. Illinois' distribution plan includes health care workers and people 65 years and older among the first groups to be immunized.

"Our people would not travel," Young said. "If a vaccine becomes available, it would have to come to us."



However, Illinois' plan does not specify how shots will be provided to rural parts of the state that may not have enough people or ultracold storage. The state's Department of Public Health didn't immediately respond to a request for comment.

Young said she was not surprised by the state's silence on rural vaccine access. "We get the shaft on a lot of stuff."

(Article continues on page C4)



A child pushes his bicycle through a flooded road after the passing of Storm Iota, in Marcovia, Honduras. REUTERS/Jorge Cabrera



Former New York City Mayor Rudy Giuliani, personal attorney to President Donald Trump, wipes away sweat as he speaks about the 2020 U.S. presidential election results during a news conference in Washington. REUTERS/Jonathan Ernst



Students exit a school following the announcement to close New York City public schools, in Brooklyn, New York. REUTERS/Brendan McDermid



People look at a damaged house after the passing of Storm Iota, in Providencia, Colombia. Efrain Herrera/Colombia Presidency



Protestors run past burning tires during a march demanding the resignation of Haiti’s President Jovenel Moise, on the 217th anniversary of the Battle of Vertieres, the last major battle of Haitian independence from France, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. REUTERS/Andres Martinez Casares



A relative performs rituals for a man who died of coronavirus, before his cremation at a crematorium in New Delhi, India. REUTERS/Danish Siddiqui



Harvey Fay relaxes as he tickles his favorite donkey Smurphy Murphy, during a visit to Future Roots, a community farm staying open to support the vulnerable amid the COVID-19 pandemic, in Sherborne, Britain. REUTERS/Dylan Martinez



Activists participate in a demonstration in favor of legalizing abortion, outside the National Congress in Buenos Aires, Argentina. REUTERS/Agustin Marcarian

Most States Aren’t Ready For Distribution Of The Leading COVID-19 Vaccine

Officials Are Trying to Hit “a Moving Target”

Health officials stressed that the plans are still evolving as they receive changing information. Even though Pfizer’s vaccine has long been seen as the likely front-runner, details from the trial, including the vaccine’s efficacy in specific populations like the elderly, have yet to be published. Shipping and storage logistics are also expected to continue to be fine-tuned with each passing week.

“It’s a moving target,” Dr. Philip Huang, director of the Dallas County Health and Human Services Department, said. “There’s new info every day.” The changing details make it harder to plan, and some officials acknowledged they haven’t gotten very far.

“There are too many variables still to be worked out at the federal level,” a spokeswoman for the Georgia Department of Public Health said by way of declining an interview request for this article. “Much of what happens going forward will depend on the vaccine itself, when we receive it and what the protocols will be for prioritizing distribution among various populations.”

The problem with waiting for details on the vaccine to be revealed is that mass immunization is a multilayered process, involving public communication campaigns, ordering of equipment, hiring of staff, training of vaccine providers and the added complexity, in this pandemic, of making sure all vaccine sites are safe and won’t contribute to the spread. Operation Warp Speed has said its goal is to begin shipping the day that a vaccine is given the green light by the FDA, so states need to be ready at any moment.

WHO COULD GET COVID-19 VACCINE FIRST?

December

- Adults with underlying medical conditions that are risk factors for severe COVID-19 illness
- People 65 years of age or over

January

- Healthcare personnel
- Non-healthcare essential workers

March - April

- Rest of the population (priority to be determined)

For the initial months after the Food and Drug Administration signs off on a vaccine, the CDC advised state and local health authorities to prioritize health care workers, then move on to other essential work-

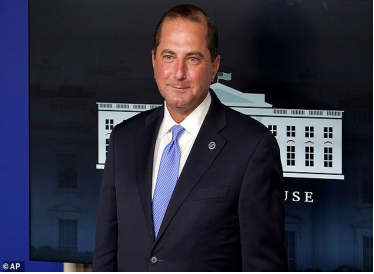
ers and at-risk populations such as nursing home residents. Access would expand to the general public as manufacturing ramps up to make more doses available.

Who will get the vaccine first and when will it be rolled out?

HHS secretary Alex Azar offered up a timeline on Tuesday regarding who would be the first to receive the COVID-19 vaccination if they can start rolling out the jabs next month as planned.

The elderly in nursing homes and assisted living facilities will likely be the first to be vaccinated. Adults with underlying medical conditions that put them at risk of severe COVID-19 illness and people over 65 years of age could also fall into this initial category, according to according to Operation Warp Speed’s strategy plan. Inoculations of health-care workers and first responders will follow, with a goal to complete those shots by the end of January. Azar said he expects to have enough vaccinations for ‘all Americans’ by the end of March to early April.

A final priority list is still being determined by the CDC’s Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices that will based, in part, on vaccine efficacy data from the various trials, including Pfizer and Moderna. But there are a lot of details left to determine within those broad categories. Some health care workers have more exposure than others; North Dakota wants hospitals to document how they decided whom to vaccinate first. Maryland is prioritizing people in jails and prisons (where sharing close quarters has led to severe outbreaks), but states like Idaho and Mississippi have scheduled them for later.



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first to receive the COVID-19 vaccination if they can start rolling out the jabs next month as planned.

Arkansas, which has a large chicken industry, considers meatpacking workers to be essential. Oklahoma is prioritizing its long-term care population. Some states stressed communities of color, which have been disproportionately sickened and killed by the virus. “We are currently in the midst of a social justice movement across the county,” Kentucky’s plan notes.

Rural Communities Are “the Greatest Challenge”

Across the country, authorities are grappling with how to accommodate the Pfizer vaccine’s finicky specifications. So far, state plans show few have come up with clear solutions. Oregon, for instance, said it still needs to “develop [a] plan” for how to handle 1,000-dose orders in “remote Oregon locations, while maintaining the ultracold chain and avoiding wastage.”

Perna, the general leading logistics for Operation Warp Speed, told NPR that it’s up to states to buy more freezers. That contradicts the CDC’s instruction to not invest in more equipment. But many states said they’re doing so anyway, or at least looking into it. They’re also taking stock of what facilities already exist in their states at hospitals and universities, or where they can get dry ice.

North Dakota, where the virus has killed roughly 1 out of every 1,200 people, is considering whether to break down the 1,000-dose packages and, on its own, distribute smaller quantities to individual hospitals and clinics.

“The greatest challenge will be to moving small amounts of vaccine to widely scattered locations during Phase 1 since only a small percentage of the small population will be eligible for the vaccine,” the state’s plan said. It describes one health district that has three hospitals, two of which are more than an hour’s drive away from the nearest city via a two-lane road, and eight long-term care facilities that are even more remote. “Reaching small populations with-

out redistribution may not [be] possible.”



Even in the case where prioritized health care workers were physically capable of driving themselves to the city to get a vaccine, relying on doctors and nurses to get themselves to a vaccine “doesn’t compute,” said Tim Size, executive director of the Rural Wisconsin Health Cooperative, which represents 43 rural acute hospitals. Wisconsin is battling its worst outbreak of the pandemic, and every hospital is stretched thin on staff, he said. Requiring everyone to take time off, twice, to get the Pfizer vaccine “means two days of lost staff time at a time we’re desperately short of staff.”

Size urged Pfizer to figure out a way to package its vaccine in smaller shipments so it could be delivered directly to rural hospitals. A spokeswoman for Pfizer declined to comment on whether the company is working on that. Later vaccines will likely have less onerous storage requirements, and at least one, made by Johnson & Johnson, only requires one dose instead of two, so many states are hoping to have multiple options to work with that may make it easier to reach remote populations. Some states appeared to be avoiding the issue of Pfizer’s packaging for now. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment’s plan assumes any approved vaccine will be “available in minimal quantities such as 100 doses per order.” Kansas’ department did not respond to requests for comment.

“If Pfizer comes out and says they’re going to provide doses of 25 instead of 1,000, that’s a game changer,” said Imelda Garcia, associate commissioner for the Texas Department of State Health Services’ Division for Laborato-

ry and Infectious Disease Services. “The manufacturers were imagining mass vaccination efforts and not really thinking about rural areas. We’ve been pushing pretty hard at the federal level for them to provide smaller packages. We don’t know if that will occur or not.”



The Trump administration has paid \$1.95 billion for 100 million initial doses of the Pfizer vaccine. Pfizer says it could have up to 50 million doses available by the end of this year if approved.

As Texas and other states consider the need to break down the 1,000-dose packages into smaller shipments, that’s an additional cost that they’d have to shoulder, since the federal government will only pay to move the vaccines once. Several states identified funding as a major problem.

Virginia’s plan included a “preparedness gap analysis” that estimates that it will need \$71 million to establish and operate mass vaccination clinics, which would include hiring temporary staff and covering facility rental costs, translation services, signage and other operating costs.

The plan also calls for a further \$2.5 million in equipment such as refrigerators and thermometers and \$3 million for public education, including TV, radio and social media ads, as well as “targeted outreach to clinicians, vulnerable populations and other key groups.”

CDC Director Robert Redfield has said Congress will need to provide up to \$6 billion for vaccine distribution, but funding negotiations stalled ahead of the election. To date, the federal government has allocated 3% of that amount, \$200 million, to the states to immunize the nation.

Much of the implementation will spill into the next administration. President-elect Joe Biden on Monday named a team of public health experts to advise him on the COVID-19 response. But so far the Trump administration is refusing to cooperate with the transition. (Courtesy www.propublica.org and www.dailymail.co.uk)

中国四大海鲜流派，您最爱哪派？



众所周知，我国有四大海域：渤海、黄海、东海和南海。但你知道吗？不同海域由于所处位置不同，海鲜生长环境各异，所以海鲜也各有特色，种类十分丰富，是“吃货们”不可或缺舌尖美食。随着各海域的开启，今天，让我们随船出海，开始一场异彩纷呈的“海味”之旅。

渤海派

首先从地处中国大陆东北部北端的渤海出发。

渤海是中国的内海，三面环陆，在辽宁、河北、山东、天津三省一市之间。自古以来，北方人民享受的就是这里的海鲜大餐。

在海边生长的人都知道，海水越凉的地方，生长的海鲜就越好吃。这里的海域因为海水常年低温，盐度均衡，自然纯净的水质以及丰富的微生物资源，使得生活在海底和礁石上的鲍鱼、海胆、海参等海产生长缓慢，但也因此它们体内积累了更多的氨基酸、多糖等营养物质，味道尤为鲜美。

海参、鲍鱼、海胆最肥的季节即为赶海捕捞最佳的时期。以辽东海参来讲，一年有两季，一是春天的4、5、6月份，二是秋天的10、11月份。鲍鱼则在每年的6、7月份最为肥美。

有着很多差别。比如大连特产的海参、海胆就要比烟台地区好吃，而烟台地区人民的海鲜吊汤技术也是大连人民望尘莫及的。海肠是烟台一带出产的最好，肉质细嫩，口感柔滑，十分鲜美。

渤海派的特点就是粗犷豪放，在呈现海鲜美味的同时，又带有胶东人民质朴豪放的特色，这里的菜系很少经过精加工，大部分的菜式都是淳朴的煮、蒸，所有的调味品，都在胶东大厨的那勺盐上了。

黄海派

从渤海湾一路向南，就到了吃虾蟹螺贝之类海鲜的圣地——青岛。这里是黄海派的天下。

黄海南部海域的海底地势平坦，又有“黄海暖流”和“沿岸流”两股洋流常年在此盘旋，因此这里的海水就温暖的多了，大量的浮游生物在这里聚集，加之这片海区的水草资源丰富，它们在随波逐流、跳海草舞的同时，也把这里的虾蟹螺贝等海鲜养得异常肥美。像著名的“虾中之王”对虾、毛蚶的升级版魁蚶，以及大小黄鱼都以这里出产的为上品。

现在这个季节是江苏如东县梭子蟹最肥美的时候，个儿头大，蟹钳粗，卷着浪花一样的蟹黄，什么调料都不用放，上锅一蒸，鲜香入味！

出锅后，当揭开蟹盖儿的那一刻，看着白花花蟹肉加上红艳艳厚嘟嘟的蟹油膏，口水已经流了一地，毫不客气地拽下蟹腿，大快朵颐，大口吃蟹，那是大闸蟹永远也给不了的痛快！

在黄海边上的连云港，因其温和的海洋气候，使得地温温带和亚热带交汇区域的海鲜，拥有独特的味道。这里最有名的海鲜就是黄鱼了，一口下去鲜嫩纯正，香而不腻，令人回味无穷。

黄海派的海鲜，主打是鲜味与烹饪的结合，江苏菜系对于烹饪海鲜的技术加成，使之原本产量不高的黄海派海鲜独树一帜。

东海派

过黄海二十里，一叶扁舟入东海。这里有着中国海鲜的另一个派系，东海派。

东海是江苏、浙江沿海和中国台湾海峡以及朝鲜半岛与日本九州岛、琉球群岛等围绕的边缘海。东海派海鲜的产量比北方大得多，无论是大黄鱼、小黄鱼、鲞鱼、墨鱼、八爪鱼，其鲜美程度都征服了人们的味蕾。

这里是中国最大渔场的所在地——舟山渔场，有着“中国渔都”和“东海鱼仓”之美称。舟山处于长江、钱塘江、甬江三江入海口。沿岸流、台湾暖流、黄海冷水团等许多寒暖

流交汇于此，喜温的鱼跟随暖流，喜冷的鱼跟随寒流，所以鱼都在舟山汇合，这里就是渔场得天选之地。

论品质最好，国内公认最好吃的是舟山一带出产的带鱼，鱼身宽厚、鱼肉细滑，鲜美异常，近水楼台的浙沪两地人，没少“占便宜”。要知道，舟山带鱼好吃那可是有科学依据的。虽然世界各地海域都能捕捞带鱼，但因生活的水盐分太高，所以这些地方的带鱼口感带腥且偏粗。而舟山渔场地理位置绝佳，海域盐分较低，加之四季分明气温舒怡，自然舟山带鱼肉质更鲜嫩，还能品出甘甜呢！

东海派的海鲜烹饪特点主要注重鲜活，比如活鱼现杀，海鲜现烹等等。味道上，舟山菜相对较甜，而温州人口味清淡，注重以和为美。

在这一带，福建人号称“海鲜巨头”。福建人的人均海产量和人均海产消费量稳居全国第一，如果说世界上最能吃海鲜的是日本人，那么中国最能吃海鲜的则是福建人了。

南海派

过了闽粤交界，就是南海派的大本营了。南海派的海鲜以潮汕、湛江和三亚为代表。

南海，是我国近海中面积最大、水最深的海区。这里自然资源丰富，原生态纯净，海水四季温暖，适合各

类海鲜生长，但是南海水流较急，鱼游动费力，这让鱼类肉质筋道可口，所以南海的海鲜，算是最独特的了。

生蚝是湛江最有特色的海鲜之一。湛江所在的雷州半岛，浮游生物丰富；附近海域的盐度偏高，适合各个年龄段的生蚝发育；纬度低，水温常年很温暖。简单来说，这里就是生蚝成长的天堂。

炭烧生蚝作为夜店宵夜的必点美食，从广东传至大江南北，而湛江生蚝作为广东生蚝代表，至今已成为各地烧烤街的招牌之一。每家湛江大排档的招牌上，都有一个蚝字。烤生蚝，大排档，没有这些，一个湛江的夜晚，纯属虚度！

南海海域离广东近，任何好吃的海鲜都逃不过他们的口舌，所以这南海派的海鲜精髓也是以粤菜为主，清鲜爽滑嫩，涮、蒸、煎、炸、煮等多种烹饪技巧，使粤菜海鲜可称天下无敌。