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Southern DAILY

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White House cites 'deep concerns' about WHO COVID report, demands early data from China



WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The White House on Saturday called on China to make available data from the earliest days of the COVID-19 outbreak, saying it has "deep concerns" about the way the findings of the World Health Organization's COVID-19 report were communicated.

FILE PHOTO: A logo is pictured outside a building of the World Health Organization (WHO) during an executive board meeting on update on the coronavirus outbreak, in Geneva, Switzerland, February 6, 2020. REUTERS/Denis Balibouse/File Photo

White House national security adviser Jake Sullivan said in a statement that it is imperative that the report be independent and free from "alteration by the Chinese government", echoing concerns raised by the administration of former President Donald Trump, who also moved to quit the WHO over the issue.

WHO Director-General Tedros

Adhanom Ghebreyesus on Friday said all hypotheses are still open about the origins of COVID-19, after Washington said it wanted to review data from a WHO-led mission to China, where the virus first emerged.

A WHO-led mission, which spent four weeks in China looking into the origins of the COVID-19 outbreak, said this week that it was not looking further into the question of whether the virus escaped



from a lab, which it considered highly unlikely.

The Trump administration had said it

suspected the virus may have escaped from a Chinese lab, which Beijing strongly denies. Sullivan noted that U.S. President Joe Biden had quickly reversed the decision to disengage from the WHO, but said it was imperative to protect the organization's credibility.

"Re-engaging the WHO also means holding it to the highest standards," Sullivan said. "We have deep concerns about the way in which the early findings of the COVID-19 investigation were communicated and questions about the process used to reach them."

Biden, who is spending his first weekend at the Camp David presidential retreat in the mountains of western Maryland, will meet with his national security advisers on Saturday, a White

House official said.

China refused to give raw data on early COVID-19 cases to the WHO-led team probing the origins of the pandemic, according to one of the team's investigators, potentially complicating efforts to understand how the outbreak began.

The team had requested raw patient data on 174 cases that China had identified from the early phase of the outbreak in the city of Wuhan in December 2019, as well as other cases, but were only provided with a summary, Dominic Dwyer, an Australian infectious diseases expert who is a member of the WHO team, told Reuters.

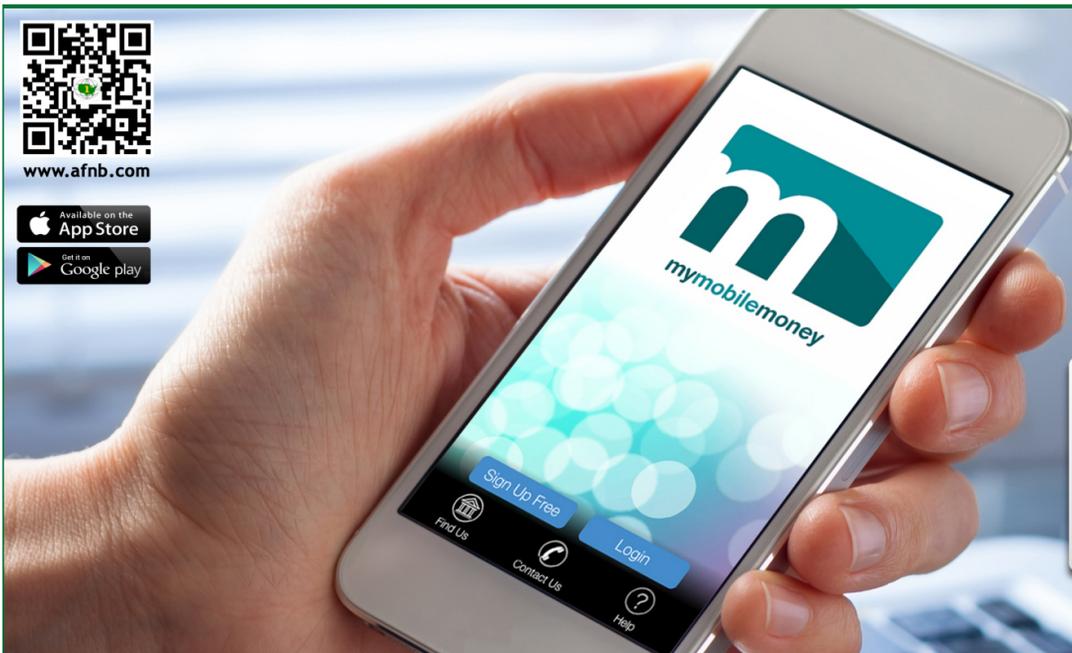
"It is imperative that this report be independent, with expert findings free from intervention or alteration by the Chinese government," Sullivan said.

"To better understand this pandemic and prepare for the next one, China must make available its data from the earliest days of the outbreak," he said.

No comment was immediately available from the Chinese embassy in Washington or the WHO.



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CORONAVIRUS DIARY

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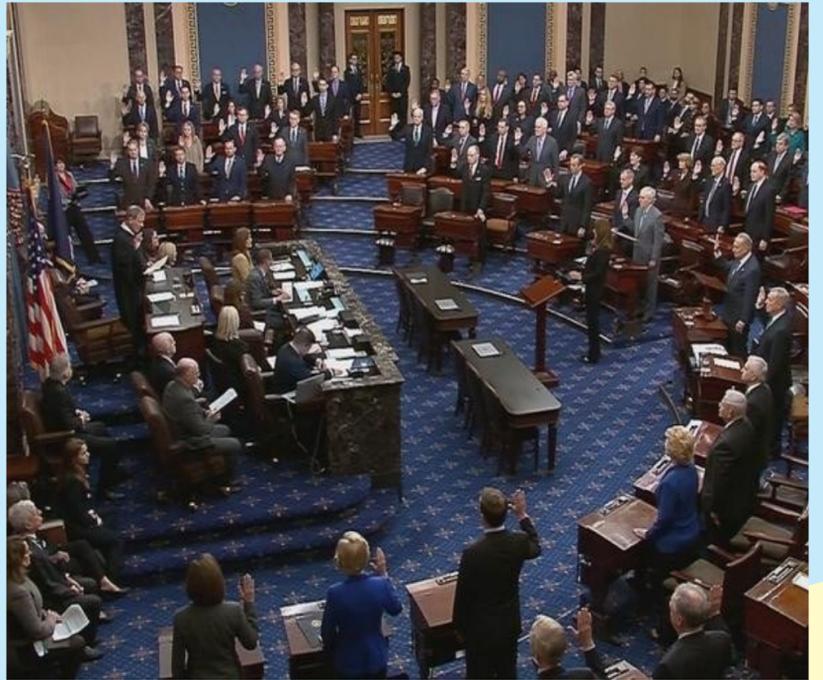
Allies Leaving Trump

Former UN Ambassador Nikki Haley, "after waiting and watching," said, "Trump will be judged harshly by history." She said that she is truly concerned about Trump's negative impact on the GOP. She wants to run for president in 2024.

This interview comes out just after the House impeachment managers concluded their case in the Senate impeachment trial to prove Trump's long stok-

ing of resentment and hate that bubbled over on January 6.

The Republican Party is facing big challenges now. Many of them want to run for president in the future but they will face a political dilemma. Trump has claimed he might organize a new party. If that is the case, Republicans will be divided in the future. The chance to keep the power is very slim.



We all hope that the trial in the Senate will be finished as soon as possible. The Biden administration still has so many urgent matters to take care of. Specially, the coronavirus pandemic and finalizing the stimulus package. Many people are waiting for help from the government.



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BUSINESS

Wear Mask!

Variant Could Be Dominant Strain By Spring

U.K. COVID-19 Variant Cases Doubling Every 10 Days In U.S.



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

LA JOLLA, Calif. — The highly contagious variant of COVID-19, first detected in the United Kingdom, is now tearing across the United States. That is the conclusion of a new report led by members of the Scripps Research Institute. Their study finds this rapidly spreading version of coronavirus may become the dominant strain of the illness by the spring. Dubbed B.1.1.7, researchers say the variant may already be moving through at least 30 states as of January 2021. Although previous studies have determined B.1.1.7 is no more deadly than other strains of COVID-19, its ability to spread exponentially is the major concern. According to the findings of this pre-print study — meaning they have not been peer-reviewed yet — cases of the U.K. strain are doubling roughly every 10 days. "We found that while the fraction of B.1.1.7 among SGTF samples varied by state, detection of the variant increased at a logistic rate similar to those observed elsewhere, with a doubling rate of a little over a week and an increased transmission rate of 35-45%," researchers write in their report in MedRxiv.

U.K. COVID variant already reported

in 33 states

The origins of B.1.1.7 are still a mystery, but the first cases appeared in the U.K. before the new year. By November, the majority of all new cases of COVID-19 in that country were from the B.1.1.7 strain. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention add that the new variant contains several mutations, including one in the receptor binding domain of its spike protein. This spike has become infamous during the pandemic for attaching to human cells and then cutting into them to reproduce.



According to the CDC's latest figures,

there are at least 690 confirmed cases of the B.1.1.7 strain in America. Those infections come from 33 different states, including over 200 in Florida.

'U.S. on similar trajectory as other countries where B.1.1.7 became dominant variant'

A report in December, by researchers from Public Health England (PHE), discovered that the new strain does not appear to cause more serious infections than earlier ones. In comparison to the more common varieties of COVID, the death rate from B.1.1.7 remained virtually unchanged in a study of over 2,700 British patients.

Despite those earlier findings, the threat from the virus's higher transmission rates is worrying scientists. The report warns that the U.S. may soon look like Europe in terms of this COVID variant's widespread impact.

"Our study shows that the U.S. is on a similar trajectory as other countries where B.1.1.7 rapidly became the dominant SARS-CoV-2 variant, requiring immediate and decisive action to minimize COVID-19 morbidity and mortality," the researchers conclude.

Related

New Coronavirus Variant Doesn't Cause Worse Infections Or Lead To More Deaths, Study Says

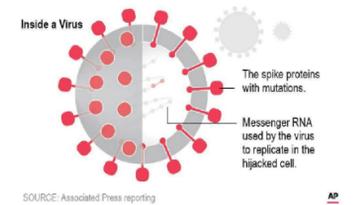
LONDON — As millions prepare to receive their coronavirus vaccine, fears are growing of a new variant strain of SARS-CoV-2 detected in the United States and England. This new variant, dubbed B.1.1.7, could be more contagious than previous strains of the coronavirus, but a new report is at least bringing some positivity into 2021. Researchers from Public Health England (PHE) find the variant is not likely to put more patients in the hospital or cause more deaths than other COVID strains. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, B.1.1.7 is responsible for 60 percent of the new infections in London since November. The origin of this variant remains a mystery, but the CDC says B.1.1.7 has several mutations, includ-

ing one in the receptor binding domain of its spike protein. This is the part of the virus which attaches to cells and cuts its way into them to reproduce.

A recent study by the Centre for Mathematical Modelling of Infectious Diseases also finds that the new coronavirus variant, which researchers call VOC 202012/01, is 56 percent more contagious than other COVID strains. Despite this, the team from PHE concludes it is not anymore dangerous to patients during the pandemic.

The new coronavirus variant

The new variant of the virus that causes COVID-19 has several mutations on its spike proteins. These spikes are used by the virus to attach to and infect cells. They also are what vaccines and antibody drugs target.



"Preliminary results from the cohort study found no statistically significant difference in hospitalization and 28-day case fatality between cases with the variant (VOC 20212/01) and wild-type comparator cases," study authors write in the report. Investigation of novel SARS-CoV-2 variant. No serious differences in the new coronavirus variant

The British study examined 1,769 patients with "wild-type" or common strains of SARS-CoV-2 and 1,769 people with the B.1.1.7 variant. The results reveal no major differences in the age of patients, their ethnicities, and living situations. Researchers discovered 16 COVID patients (0.9%) with the B.1.1.7 strain had to go to the hospital due to their illness. In comparison, 26 patients (1.5%) with a wild-type strain were hospitalized during the study. Although scientists did not have complete records on patient deaths, the report finds 12 of 1,340 patients with the new variant died — just under one percent. Only 10 patients out of 1,360 died of a wild-type of COVID-19 (0.73%). Study authors also report that the new coronavirus strain does not seem to raise the risk of contracting the illness a second

time. "There was also no significant difference in the likelihood of reinfection between variant cases and the comparator group," the report notes.

Only two people who had the B.1.1.7 strain ended up getting sick again within 90 days of their illness. The odds are just as rare among common forms of coronavirus, with only three people getting sick a second time. (Courtesy studyfinds.org)



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Editor's Choice



A crematorium employee wearing protective gear moves an empty coffin during the cremation of a person who died of COVID-19, at the Municipal Cemetery in Nezahualcoyotl, Mexico, February 10, 2021. REUTERS/Henry Romero



A woman lifts a funeral display into a car in the flower district of Los Angeles, California, as the coronavirus outbreak continues, February 4, 2021. REUTERS/Lucy Nicholson



People take part in a screaming session as they seek emotional release from the pandemic, in an open area near Ra'anana, Israel, February 7, 2021. REUTERS/Amir Cohen



Thikran Kamiran Yousif, 22, visits his father's grave in Kojo, Iraq, February 7, 2021. Yousif was 15 when Islamic State fighters surrounded his village in northern Iraq, rounded up residents and slaughtered several hundred of them, including his father, brother, grandfather and aunt. Nearly seven years later, Yousif has returned to the village for the reburial of his father and 103



The Weeknd performs during the Super Bowl LV Halftime Show in Tampa, Florida, February 7, 2021. REUTERS/Brian Snyder



Nathan skis down the Montmartre hill near the Sacre Coeur Basilica in Paris, as winter weather with snow and cold temperatures hit the northern regions of France, February 10, 2021. REUTERS/Antony Paone



Students from Dagon University take part in a demonstration against the military coup in Yangon, Myanmar, February 5, 2021. REUTERS/Stringer



Disabled dogs in mobility aids run during a daily walk at The Man That Rescues Dogs Foundation in Chonburi, Thailand, January 26, 2021. The future of the shelter, started by a Swede who moved to Chonburi and dismayed by the poor condition of strays, is in doubt as the pandemic led to a 40% drop in donations and slashed the

The Return Of Measles



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

Measles — declared eradicated in the U.S. in 2000 — has roared back at a record pace this year.

Why it matters: Most Americans have no firsthand experience with measles and that lack of familiarity, along with the online success of the anti-vaccine movement, is giving a deadly but easily preventable virus an opening to spread.

UPDATE:

•**695 confirmed cases** of measles in 22 states.

•**More than 70 new confirmed cases** reported in just the past week.

•**5 states** reporting ongoing outbreaks as of Monday (at least 3 cases in one place counts as an outbreak).

We may be a victim of our own success in squelching what used to be a ubiquitous virus that is extremely contagious.

•According to the CDC, prior to 1963, between 3 to 4 million were infected each year and nearly all children got measles by the time they were 15 years old.

•A CDC spokesperson tells Axios that among reported cases, an estimated 400 to 500 people died annually prior to widespread vaccination, 48,000 were hospitalized and 1,000 suffered encephalitis (swelling of the brain) from measles.

Now, due in large part to vaccination efforts that began in 1963, most Americans

have no experience with the virus.



•**Parents may be fooled** into thinking that measles is a relatively mild disease, similar to the flu, and think vaccination is unnecessary or not a priority.

•**This is not only wrong**, but it could have deadly consequences.

•**Parents may think that many vaccine-preventable diseases are mild, but there's no way to tell how serious a disease may be for a child,** CDC spokesman Jason McDonald tells Axios via email. **But measles can be particularly hazardous for babies and young children, he says.**

•From 2001-2013, 28% of children younger than 5 years old who had measles had to be treated in the hospital, McDonald said, referring to relatively small outbreaks related to measles patients who traveled to the U.S. from areas where the disease is still active.

“Some children develop pneumonia (a serious lung infection) or lifelong brain damage.”

Different vaccine-hesitant communities added together are causing vaccination rates to fall below effective immunity levels, Anthony Fauci, who leads the National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, tells Axios.

“It is kind of like all of the stars are in the right pace for the disaster we're seeing now because we're having multiple factors combining together to give us these outbreaks,” Fauci says.

The situation is worrying enough in New York State alone that the CDC issued a stark warning Wednesday: “The longer these outbreaks continue, the greater the chance measles will again get a sustained foothold in the United States.”



The bottom line: One relatively morbid source of hope, however, are the widely-reported health impacts from the ongoing outbreaks, with children in intensive care units and an El Al Airlines flight attendant in a coma.

“I think unfortunately the best motivation... is that we're having these outbreaks and people are really getting seriously ill,” Fauci says. “Those are the things that are going to jolt people into reconsidering this.” (Courtesy Axios.com)

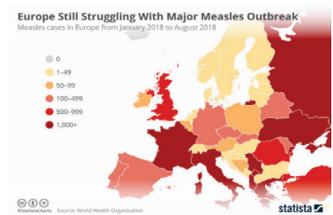
Related

U.S. Measles Cases Are “Accelerating” Amid A “Global Crisis”

Measles cases in the U.S. jumped last week, with 90 new confirmed cases, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention announced Monday. The global statistics are also grim, with a 300% increase in preliminary data for the first 3 months of this year compared with last year.

Why it matters: The extremely contagious virus, for which there is a safe and effective vaccine, shows no signs of slowing despite efforts by public health authorities to

combat the spread of misinformation with strong measures. International health officials are becoming increasingly concerned about simultaneous, growing outbreaks in multiple countries.



By the numbers: CDC spokesperson Jason McDonald tells Axios: “It appears the outbreak is accelerating. 61 of the 90 cases reported this week had rash onset in April.”

•This week, CDC reports 555 confirmed cases of measles in 20 states so far in 2019. The previous week showed 465 cases in 19 states.

•This is the second-greatest number of cases reported in the U.S. since measles was considered eliminated in 2000, and it's only mid-April.

Between the lines: The national average vaccination coverage in kindergarten children is at a level (94.3% for 2 doses of the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine for the 2017-2018 school year) consistent with the “herd immunity” necessary to prevent a nationwide outbreak. However, pockets of community resistance to the vaccine are allowing the virus to make inroads, experts have told Axios.

•Globally, the World Health Organization and UNICEF announced Monday that provisional data also shows that in 170 countries there have been more than 112,000 cases so far this year, compared with the numbers from all of last year, which was 28,124 cases from 163 countries.

What they're saying: Peter Hotez, professor and dean of the National School of Tropical Medicine at Baylor College of Medicine, tells Axios:

“The year 2019 may be remembered for the return of measles to America, almost 20 years after it was eliminated in the U.S. We're reaching record levels in terms of numbers of cases and outbreaks, with all of them largely engineered by the anti-vaccine lobby. We now have children in intensive

care units.”

“If our nation is serious about stopping future measles epidemics, in the coming years it will be essential for us to begin dismantling the anti-vaccine media empire now dominating the internet and social media and e-commerce sites, together with shutting down the non-medical vaccine exemptions currently allowed across most of the U.S.”



The heads of the WHO and UNICEF write in an opinion piece for CNN that there's a “global crisis.” They implore governments, medical professionals and others to help provide vaccines to lower-income countries and to take a stronger stand against misinformation globally. Per their op-ed:

“Ultimately, there is no ‘debate’ to be had about the profound benefits of vaccines. We know they are safe, and we know they work. More than 20 million lives have been saved through measles vaccination since the year 2000 alone.”

“But children are paying the price for complacency. It will take long-term efforts, political commitment and continuous investment — in vaccine access, in service quality and in trust — to ensure we are, and remain, protected together.”

Meanwhile, Madagascar health officials say there have been 1,200 deaths amid more than 117,000 cases in the small, impoverished nation since their measles outbreak began in September, per AP. The country's vaccination rate is only 58%, but it's primarily due to lack of resources instead of vaccination distrust, the report adds.

Plus, the Wall Street Journal reports there's growing evidence that besides the worry of possible serious immediate complications, the virus may also cause a longer-term risk of dampening people's immune systems from responding to other diseases for 2-5 years after measles. (Courtesy Axios.com)



普通美国人一天的是什么样子的？

在美国知乎上大多数以“美国人一般都……”开头的问题下，你都会发现这样的答案：“因为美国人很多，大家所在的环境都不一样，所以‘一般’什么的，不存在的”。确实是这样，所以，这篇文章只能告诉你，每个城市的不同的美国人，他们的一天是怎样的。

Ted Joy 前新闻工作者，经理地理学准博士，曾居住在纽约洛杉矶与巴尔拖，现居住在俄亥俄农场。

今天我主要想谈谈中西部的人，他们的生活是怎么样的。

我住在俄亥俄东北部，中心地带的最东边。这边是国家传统的制造业区——汽车、电子设备、钢铁、塑料。虽然重工业都集中在这，但二分之一到三分之二的土地还是被农场和林地覆盖。这儿有上百万人口的大城市（包括郊区人口），五十万人口的小城市，也有一万到两万五人口的小城镇。

纽约在我们的东边，大概开车一整天才能到（大概700到750千米），但从我们这往外开500千米你别指望能有什么有意思的东西，除了山，还是山，除了森林，还是森林。

距离我们这儿80千米的地方基本上都是小型和中型的工业城镇和一些农场和林地，再往南外走250公里，就能看见俄亥俄河了。越往外走，你会发现陆地会越来越崎岖不平，出现在视野里的是越来越多的农场和林地。

我们这里的冬天非常冷。过去的一月里室温能低到零下二十三度，三周里门口的雪就算每天扫，第二天出门又能看到一米厚的雪，真是心累。

在这我要提一下，我们一家虽然住在一个四十公顷大的农场，但我们不种地。我是个新闻工作者和作家，我妻子是个大学教授。我们邻居种我们的地，种点玉米大豆苜蓿什么的用来喂牛。

夏天八月，气温能上升到非常高。整年平均降雨量有125cm，时间上分布地挺平均的。但春秋下雨稍微会多一点，冬天就下雪和冰雹了。

普通美国人一天的日常是什么样子的？

我们这儿的人混合了来自苏格兰、

北爱尔兰、意大利、匈牙利、德国、波兰、黎巴嫩和爱兰的各种各样种族的人。况且还有大量从阿巴拉契亚山脉南边搬来的人和从墨西哥危地马拉和洪都拉斯偷渡来的非法移民。因为我们这有很多大学，所以印度、中国、韩国、土耳其、俄国、西印度群岛、尼日利亚来的大学生也有很多。非裔美国人能占到总人口百分之十二，合法的西班牙裔能有百分之八到百分之九。

最有趣的族群莫过于孟诺教的人。他们的德国农民祖先在十七世纪初的时候来到美国，与其他的美国人住的很开。他们基本上在家会说德国方言，在外面也能说非常正宗的美式英语。

最特别的一点是，他们拒绝使用任何电子设备，像手机啊、收音机啊、电视啊这些，你在他们家或者工作的地方都是看不到的，甚至汽车卡车什么的他们都不用，基本上日常生活都使用自行车或者马车、牛车。

他们穿的衣服都很朴素，过时到大概是150年前大多数美国人穿的衣服。孟诺教派的人大多都是和平主义者，虔诚的新教教徒。他们大多都是农场主，获开家具店，卖着简单而又精致的家具。

现在，我要讲讲我家附近的人典型的中产阶级生活。

他们基本上都是结婚了20年40岁左右的夫妇，妻子总比丈夫小一两岁。通常，男的都会在州立大学完成一个四年的学位，他们的主修专业跟现在从事的工作大多没什么关系。

大学的时候通常都兼职，尤其是在暑假，然后毕业后可能会同时兼两三份工作。就算可能没去过大学，他们也会大多经过两三年的技术训练。

况且如果他们还是雇员的话，除了在大学受到的教育，每年还会去接受大概10天的额外训练。

不过三分之一的人都自己开小型公司（大概公司里的雇员不到六个），或者自己一人运营一个微型公司。

有人会问，你们那的人都穿西装打领带去上班嘛？

我觉得，大概看心情吧。他们有时

候会穿正装，但有时候也会穿牛仔褲T恤。

如果他为自己工作的话，很有可能是靠技术吃饭了，大多是木匠或是电气技师，或者小型信息技术顾问。如果是雇员的话，大概每周需要工作40小时；如果自由职业，就每周大多工作50小时了。年薪的话大多是税前5.5万到6万美元（约35万到38万人民币）之间，不过一扣税就要扣百分之三十，你说这搁谁谁会满意？

大多数的人会开车上班，路上需要花半个小时，如果下雨堵车的话还会更长一些。每天早上八点上班，下午五点半下班，中午还有一个小时的休息时间。

在这里，女性基本上也都工作，不过每周大概只工作20到25个小时，所以工资也只会是丈夫的一半。她们挣得钱对家里也会非常有帮助，大多会用在家庭度假或是房子重装修上，但没有这些也影响不大。很多中产阶级的女性工作都是与自己的兴趣有关，每天外出与其他人打交道来挣钱。

妻子基本也都开车去上班，不过路上花的时间会比丈夫少。

哦，对，我忘记了，这边的女性也会拥有四年的学士学位，不过她们可不干机械活，医疗科技什么的从事的人比较多。

在这里大多数的人会搬两次家，一次是在上大学的时候，另外一次是毕业工作的时候。

大多数的人都住在带有草坪、树、灌木和小花园的独立式住宅。他们大多都花上20万到25万美元买上第二或者第三套房子，付着20到30年的房贷（如果在东海岸或者西海岸买房的话，花的可能是这两三倍了）。

房子里大多会有两到三个卧室，一个厨房，一个起居室，一个餐厅，一个电视房，每个卧室有一个卫生间，有时候还会多出来一个小办公室。有这么多的房间，房子怎么也要有180平方米，基本上都是木头做成的。一家可能会有三辆车，所以两个车库是必须的，还要有一个地下室来存储旧物，洗衣房也会有有的，好一点的可能还会有一个游戏房。

房子基本上会配备中央暖气或是空调，水电网络电话都不用说，电视的话有的是有线有的是卫星的。

电子设备的话，基本上家里都会有冰箱冷柜微波炉烤箱以及其他的所有厨房用具，洗衣机、烘干机、立体声音响、电脑游戏控制台、三到四台电视机、两个笔记本电脑、一架台式电脑、几台液晶屏电脑，这些基本上每家都会有。当然，家庭成员每人都会有一部手机。

况且，大多数的家庭里也都会有一只汪星人。

我们这离周围的学校大概只有不到一小时的路程。六所大学，七八所学院，两所医学院，三所法律学校还有一所古典音乐学校，还有很多大学生以及业余剧团。各种音乐类型比如摇滚、乡村、民族、爵士、蓝调、蓝草、说唱在我们这里自由生长，各级别水平的音乐人不计其数。

野生动物在这里也非常常见。我在家附近的林子里就看见过小鹿、浣熊、松鼠、臭鼬、负鼠、鼯鼠、土狼。我们这里四季分明，吸引了很多鸟类动物。鹅、野鸭、蓝色苍鹭、鹰、秃鹰、野生火鸡应有尽有，此外还有五十多种鸣禽我就不细说了。

两个观景台坐落在这，大概每个都有八千米长，提供独木舟供游客在大大小小的冰川湖和河流小溪上游览。

这里有一个国际机场，四个支线机场以及十几个当地的小机场。

克利夫兰有一个世界上顶尖的医疗中心，还有一个也很优秀的大学附属医疗中心。

两条东西向州际公路、两条南北向州际公路以及不计其数的高速公路连接着这里与外面的世界。

虽不常用，但全国客运火车也是有的。不过15个全国货运火车线路倒是每

每满载。

职业足球队、棒球队、篮球队以及全方面的大学高中业余体育队遍布俄亥俄。

如果平均国家美元购买力是100的话，这里就有115了，而东海岸和西海岸也只有85。

总的来说，我觉得我们这的中产家庭都还是过得又幸福又舒适的。

Jacob Ray 上班族

我每天早上醒来之后都会泡好一杯香气四溢的热咖啡，扫一下主流媒体的新闻。然后穿戴整齐准备去上班，开著我的卡车踏上了通勤之路。大多数时候开车基本不到三十分钟就能到工作的地方，虽然不长不过交通状况还是挺让人糟心的。

在拥挤的车流中一停一走，我仿佛都能听见我卡车邮箱变空的声音，每次红灯的时候，眼前都会出现令人心碎的画面：加满一箱油75美元的显示屏！提前十分钟到达办公室，打卡之后基本上上午都是在不断地交谈之间度过的。

我每天工作八小时，有时候工作多的话会加班两个小时，但大多数公司都不会让员工每周工作超过40小时。大多数美国对待工作都热情满满，享受工作。

一天的工作结束之后，我打卡下班，开车回家，然后迅速蹬飞鞋子瘫在椅子上。这基本上就是工作日的生活啦。

周末的话，生活就不再那么规律了。如果在乡下的话，我非常喜欢跟我朋友家人玩音乐，开车出去玩，去远足或者去打靶子。要是是在城市里过周末的话，我就比较宅了。待在家读书看电视弹吉他，周末干这些真是再轻松惬意不过了。

所以你瞧，不管是住在城市，还是乡村，一个普通美国人的生活其实也挺休闲的，米叔觉得，这跟咱们国内上班打卡，下班撸串，周末到乡下看山看水的生活也没差啊，重点不是住在哪里，重点是你是否在享受生活。