

We Should Be United And Fight For Justice

President Biden signed an executive order last week that called on the Justice Department to collect data on the crimes and harassment directed towards Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Since last year there have been more than 2,500 self-reported cases of anti-Asian hate incidents, including the case in Oakland, California, where an elderly Chinese resident was pushed down by a young man and caused the victim's death.

This anti-Asian act was partly caused because the ex-president played a role in fueling hostility toward people by repeatedly referring to COVID-19 as the "China virus" and even calling it the "Kung Flu" at times.

We are very happy that President Biden's action marks a notable step in denouncing Trump's racist action and addresses the specific challenges that the Asian community has faced during the pandemic.



This is also the time all of us need to stand united and seek for our equality and justice.

We are here in America and this is our home that we all love.



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Vaccine Delivery Chaos May Undermine Second Shot Doses



Illustration: Sarah Grillo/Axios

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

Some of the same problems that have plagued the coronavirus vaccine rollout could also make it harder for people to get the second dose of the vaccines.

Why it matters: The two vaccines authorized so far both require two shots to reach the full potential of their protection, and those second shots need to happen within a specific window of time — putting extra pressure on a system that's already struggling to work out its kinks.

What's next: This week will be "when we're really starting to scale up to the second dose...the challenge is going to be about the availability of inventory and scheduling," Louisville Mayor Greg Fischer said in an interview.

• "Unlike the first dose, you've gotta get the second dose within that time window, so there's a little more criticality to it," he added.

The problem: Some states say they don't have enough visibility into how many doses of vaccine they are getting from the federal government, and when.

• "You need to have information on that entire supply chain," said Celine Gounder, a professor at NYU Grossman School of Medicine. "Forget second doses, we just don't know where doses are."

• "You need to have visibility three to four

weeks in advance to make sure you have that dose in hand, on time, for those patients who are coming back for a second dose," said Jessica Daley, a vice president at Premier Inc., which works with health systems across the country.



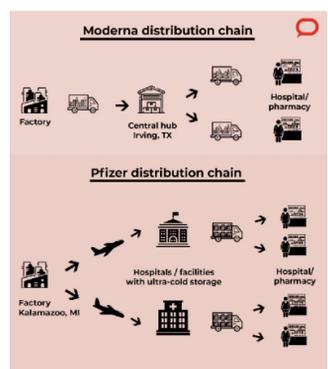
Between the lines: When vaccinating health system employees, "we know them, we can account for them, and it's a finite number. But when it gets to the community, its magnitude is multiple, multiple times" that, said Scott Evans, CEO of Sharp Grossmont Hospital.

Where it stands: Nationally, about 8% of the population has received at least one dose of the vaccine, and less than 2% have received both shots, per Bloomberg.

• The Biden administration isn't holding doses in reserve for people's second shots — it's shipping everything it can right away, trying to give as many people as possible at least some protection. Second doses will come from new supplies,

although some providers and health departments are withholding second doses themselves.

• Once someone receives the first dose of the vaccine, they have six weeks to get the second, per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's recommendations. **Scheduling** is also an issue. States and localities that used Eventbrite or other first-come, first-served systems may not have an easy way to guarantee appointments for second doses. "Things as simple as making appointments and calling people to come back and remind them to take their second dose — we don't have the infrastructure," Gounder said. **The other side:** Some health officials and providers feel confident that they'll be able to make the second dose process run smoothly.



• This often comes down to being able to successfully pull off the little things, like differentiating online between first dose appointments and second dose appointments or scheduling second dose appointments at the same time patients receive their first dose. **The bottom line:** We don't know what will happen if millions of Americans fail to receive their second shot in a timely manner. But at this point in the pandemic, we can little afford to figure it out the hard way.

Related

New Variants Driving Virus Fears: Poll

Americans are deeply worried about new strains of the coronavirus — prompting some to double-mask and many to tem-

per expectations about life getting back to normal — according to the latest installment of the Axios/Ipsos Coronavirus Index. The big picture: Fears have eased substantially around sending children back to school, our national survey found. But there's growing anxiety about the virus changing and the implications for the nation's health, economy and society.

• 83% of Americans say they're concerned about new strains that may be more transmissible — with about one-third of that group saying they're "extremely" concerned.

• Only 26% expect life to return to pre-COVID normal in the next six months; 30% predict it will be more than a year; and 8% say "never."

Percent concerned about new COVID-19 strains



Data: Axios/Ipsos survey; Chart: Axios Visuals

Why it matters: The findings suggest that Americans across partisan lines are increasingly attuned to the science around the virus — and that they don't expect vaccines or the new administration under President Biden to bring instant fixes.

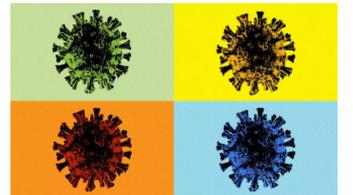
• Six in 10 say they have watched or read news coverage about vaccinations in their community. **What they're saying:** "I'm reading this as, 'What is Biden's window to get this under control?'" said pollster Chris Jackson, senior vice president for Ipsos Public Affairs. Jackson said he'd expected to find three-to-six-month windows of patience, but that Americans seem to be prepared for a longer slog. "At least at the moment, people aren't really expecting it to get under control until six months to a year from now."

What we're watching: Since late August — the last time we asked this question — Americans have grown more comfortable with the idea of schools re-opening in their communities.

• 59% saying they have some level of concern, down from 74%, and only one-third now feel extremely or very concerned, down from half.

• There are still big partisan differences,

with Democrats about twice as worried as Republicans.



By the numbers: A small but significant share of Americans — 15% — who skew older and Democratic say they're wearing two masks at once, either sometimes or all of the time, when they leave home.

• When it comes to life returning to pre-COVID "normal," Republicans are the most likely by far to expect it within six months. But optimists are a minority even in the GOP: 84% of Democrats, 73% of independents and 63% of Republicans say a return to normal will take longer.

• Concerns about new strains of coronavirus are far more bipartisan: 95% of Democrats, 82% of independents and 71% of Republicans. (Courtesy Axios.com)



Editor's Choice



Cakes in the shape of syringes are seen at the Schuerener Backparadies bakery, as the vaccination rollout against coronavirus continues, in Dortmund, Germany. REUTERS/Leon Kuegeler



Samantha Emanuel reacts while viewing the body of her father, Samuel Emanuel Jr., 55, who died from complications from COVID-19, during a private viewing held for the family at Priority Funeral Experience.



A still image taken from video footage shows law enforcement officers speaking with Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny before leading him away at Sheremetyevo airport in Moscow, Russia. REUTERS/Reuters TV



Hondurans taking part in a new caravan of migrants heading to the United States, clash with Guatemalan soldiers as they try to cross into Guatemalan territory, in Vado Hondo, Guatemala January 17. REUTERS/Luis Echeverria



Members of the State police arrive at the Michigan state Capitol in Lansing, Michigan, January 17. REUTERS/Rebecca Cook



Relatives carry the body of one of the female judges shot dead by unknown gunmen in Kabul, Afghanistan. REUTERS/Mohammad Ismail



A resign Hawley sign painted on the street is pictured during a protest against U.S. Senator Josh Hawley in St. Louis, Missouri. REUTERS/Lawrence Bryant



Kelvia Andrea Goncalves, 16, is supported by her aunt Vanderleia dos Reis Brasao, 37, as she reacts during the burial of her mother Andrea dos Reis Brasao, 39, who passed away due to coronavirus at Delphina Aziz hospital, at the Parque Taruma...

An Easy-To-Use Test Will Soon Be Available To All Americans, Per White House Covid-19 Adviser Andy Slavitt U.S. Strikes \$230 Million Deal For Over-The-Counter Covid Tests



“Making easier-to-use tests available to every American is a high priority with obvious benefits,” White House Covid-19 adviser Andy Slavitt told reporters. Ellume’s self-administered rapid coronavirus test.

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

The Biden administration announced a \$230 million deal to ramp up production of the country’s first over-the-counter, at-home Covid-19 test. “These are over-the-counter, self-performed test kits that can detect Covid with roughly 95 percent accuracy within 15 minutes,” Andy Slavitt, the White House senior adviser for Covid-19 response, told reporters on Monday. The Food and Drug Administration granted an emergency use authorization in December for Ellume’s tests, which are expected to cost about \$30 each. “Ellume has been ramping up manufacturing and will ship 100,000 test kits per month to the U.S. from February through July,” Slavitt said. “That’s good, but it’s obviously not where we will need to be.”



Employees work on the production line of a Covid-19 coronavirus home test unit that has been granted an Emergency Use Authorization by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), at the production facility of Australian digital diagnostics company Ellume in Brisbane on Dec. 21,

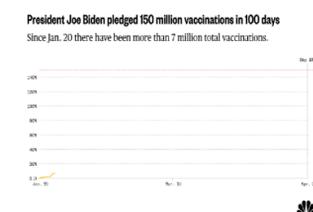
2020. (Photo/Patrick Hamilton / AFP - Getty Images) The \$230 million deal the departments of Defense and Health and Human Services struck with Ellume will allow the company “to scale the manufacturing base and capacity of this easy-to-use test,” Slavitt said. “Thanks to this contract, they’ll be able to scale the production to manufacture over 19 million test kits per month by the end of this year, 8.5 million of which are guaranteed to the U.S. government.” The test by Ellume, an Australian digital diagnostics company, does not require sending samples to a lab, is similar to how at-home pregnancy tests work, and is “appropriate for people ages 2 and older,” Slavitt said. He said the test uses a “mid-turbinate nasal swab,” which is less invasive than the original deep nasal swabs used at the beginning of the outbreak.



his Covid-19 vaccination goal to 150 million shots in arms in his first 100 days in office. Then Jan. 26, shortly after this article was first published, Biden backed away from 150 million and restated his 100 million goal. In the days and weeks before entering office, he said his goal was 100 million vaccinations.



People wait in line to be vaccinated at a vaccination station in an empty department store in California, on Jan. 21. President Joe Biden pledged 150 million vaccinations in 100 days, starting Jan. 20. NBC News has tracked the progress made and the time that’s left to meet the administration’s goal. (Photo/Mike Blake / Reuters)



1,355,451 doses per day average, past seven days 1,552,153 doses per day necessary to reach 150 million. 86 days left to reach the goal.

While Biden’s chief of staff had called the 100 million goal “ambitious,” the vaccination rate necessary to reach the mark is not much higher than what the rate was Jan. 20.

The Biden administration has until the end of the day April 29 to reach the target.

Use this graphic to follow whether the country is on track to reach the admin-

istration’s goal. Note that total vaccinations given — as in first and second shots, both shots counting individually — are what’s being counted. This is not the same as full vaccinations, which are first and second shots counted as one. Biden specifically mentioned shots in arms in his statements about the goal. (Courtesy nbcnews.com)

On Jan. 25, President Joe Biden upped



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雷頤《帝国的覆没》近代重大历史的病理学分析



著名的法国大革命史专家傅勒在《思考法国大革命》中说，一个历史事件如果对当下失去了一切参照意义，不再是一个世界的想象的镜子后，“它也就从社会论战领域转移到学者讨论的领域去了”。那么反过来说，如果这个历史事件对后世仍有参照意义，仍是一个世界想象的镜子，它就注定不可能只限定在学者的讨论之中，而是整个社会关注的公共话题。作为中国历史上最后一个王朝，晚清的覆没即是这样的事件。110年前，武昌首义，一夜之间，一个庞大无比的王朝就轰然坍塌。然而，这其实是自1840年起，清王朝对中国面临现代性转型懵然无知，即对现代性的一整套价值体系、制度系统懵然无知，因此应对失措、步步被动，各种问题和矛盾越积越多、越来越尖锐的总爆发。因此，分析晚清的覆没，不能不从头梳理。今天推荐的近代史专家雷頤老师新书《帝国的覆没》，正是一本为我们叩问这一历史真问题的新书。

视角独特：晚清覆没的病理学分析 关于晚清的覆没，有种最常见的观点：晚清的覆没是由于慈禧等统治者昏庸，把“立宪派”都逼上了绝路，把革命请进门，是自断了生路。然而，一旦细究历史，便不难发现，这个结论站不住脚。大家都说当时的统治者慈禧是个糊涂的顽固派，但实际上，慈禧与手下的许多大臣对各种改革都是大力支持的——无论是1900年之前的洋务运动，还是1900年之后的立宪运动。慈禧前后在位46年，这46年，中国遇到千古未有之大变局，尽管慈禧等统治者未能完成中国的现代化转型，但是仍在不断改革，说统治者是庸碌之辈，显然站不住脚。雷頤老师在《帝国的覆没》一书中，以庖丁解牛的方式，通过对这段重大历史的病理学分析，找到了问题的答案——除去个人因素与文化因素，晚清的覆没还要归咎于皇权制度的最高权力不受监督，没有反对派日夜紧逼的

挑战，就如同温水中被煮的青蛙，统治者会丧失改进自己的内在动力。大变革的年代，作为帝国的掌舵者，必须要有观念和知识的大更新，要有敢于冲破传统思想文化羁绊、并有足够胆识的人物去开拓未来。雷頤：把历史说给大众听是历史研究者的使命 尽管有人说，“人们在历史中学到的唯一教训，就是从吸取历史教训。”但雷頤老师仍然比较乐观，他认为从长时段来看，人类还是汲取历史教训的，因而才会有文明的发展和进步。而他所做的打通中国文明史的尝试，也正是基于这种美好向往的个人努力。雷頤老师说：把历史说给大众听，也是历史研究者的一种使命。多年毫无功利的阅读，让他终于，打破了自己述而不作的传统，开始了职业的历史写作生涯。

他从政治史视角重新思索中国人在那时的追求和实践问题，以及晚清帝国如何从洋务运动、维新变法走到排外、新政，直至王朝覆灭。此后的20年间，雷頤老师的思索也大致围绕着这些问题来展开：从晚清到民国的演变，究竟有什么样的历史逻辑？各派政治力量、思想家、政治家究竟提供了怎样的方案？实践与理想究竟在哪些环节出了问题，让一个老大帝国不是通过变革获得新生，而是付出了王朝终结的代价？在新书《帝国的覆没》中，他试图给出合乎历史逻辑的解答。雷頤老师抓住晚清政局的三对主要矛盾：传统“天下观”VS现代国家观、技术进步VS制度落后、改良VS革命。在他看来，这三对矛盾的长期撕扯与断裂，是近代转型屡屡陷入困局的关键所在。四十年来，雷頤老师钩稽沉思，

深入历史细部去探寻谜底，相继写出了《李鸿章与晚清四十年》、《孤寂百年》《中国切片：1900》等著作。专业水准：国内晚清民国史研究的“第一人” 雷頤老师曾供职于社科院历史研究所，但他却不同于一般学院派学者，过分着力于史实考据，拒普通读者与千里之外；当然，他的专业背景，也让他不同于通俗写史的作家——好读但缺少扎实的史料根基。雷頤老师着力于梳理历史表象背后的思想史、社会和制度逻辑，并且故事技巧高超，在学术界和历史爱好者圈子内，都备受推崇。雷頤老师以一己之视角贯穿晚清之变局，以今人的热忱唤醒沉睡的历史。雷頤老师是国内晚清民国史研究的“第一人”（吴晓波语），他的著作也是我们阅读这段历史的首选书籍之一。