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Inside C2

Southern DAILY

Make Today Different

Southern Daily News is published by Southern News Group Daily

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Tuesday, July 12 2022|

Abortion bans force U.S. students to rethink college plans

July 11 (Reuters) - With its excellent academic and music programs, Oberlin College in Ohio seemed like a perfect fit for Nina Huang, a California high school student who plays flute and piano and hopes to eventually study medicine or law.

But Huang, 16, said she crossed the college off her application list after Ohio enacted a near-total ban on abortion last month. She now plans to cast a wider net for schools in states with less restrictive laws.

"I don't want to go to school in a state where there is an abortion ban," she said.

The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in June to overturn the 1973 Roe v. Wade case that legalized abortion nationwide has some students rethinking their higher education plans as states rush to ban or curtail abortion, according to interviews with 20 students and college advisers across the country.

While it has long been the case that some students hesitated to attend schools in places with different political leanings than their own, recent moves by conservative states on issues such as abortion and LGBTQ+ rights have deepened the country's polarization.

For some students, the restrictions raise fears that they won't be able to get an abortion if they need one or that they will face discrimination for gender differences. Others said they worried about facing racial prejudice or being politically ostracized.

"I'm only in high school right now, and I'm still finding out who I am," said Samira Murad, 17, who will be a senior this fall at Stuyvesant High School in New York. "I don't want to move somewhere I can't be myself because of laws put in place."

It is too soon to determine whether such concerns will affect admissions in a measurable way, and evidence from other recent divisive state laws suggests there may be little overall impact.

But in the wake of Roe's overturn, college counselors said abortion has figured prominently in



many conversations with clients, with some going as far as nixing their dream schools.

"Some of our students have explicitly stated that they will not apply to colleges and universities in states which may infringe on their access to reproductive rights," said Daniel Santos, chief executive

of the Florida college counseling company Preproy.

'TOPIC OF CONCERN'
 Kristen Willmott, a counselor with Top Tier Admissions in Massachusetts, said

students she works with have told her they are taking some top schools in Texas, Florida and Tennessee off their application lists due to their restrictive abortion laws.

Alexis Prisco, who is entering her senior year at Eastern Technical High School in Maryland, had

planned to apply to her parents' alma mater, Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri.

She feels wary, however, after the state enacted a law effectively banning abortion.

"Now my mom has warned me that I need to be very careful when applying to schools in states with trigger laws," said Prisco, 17, referring to bans designed to take effect once the Supreme Court overturned Roe.

Washington University declined to comment but shared a June 24 statement in which university leaders acknowledged the fears and frustration felt by some after the court ruling. Oberlin College did not respond to requests for comment.

Several students raised similar concerns about attending college in North Carolina after the state in 2016 passed a law restricting which bathrooms transgender people could use, said counselor Jayson Weingarten of New York-based Ivy Coach.

But he said many still chose to attend Duke University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Admissions statistics from UNC show the number of applicants increased by 14% between 2016 and 2017 despite individual students' unease.



美南電視 15.3

每周一至五每晚7點專題節目

每晚7點播出
 專題節目

每天一至五下午6:30播出《美南新聞聯播》

- 每周一晚7點：主持人：黃梅子，《生活》節目（《生活故事會》、《丁師傅私房菜》和《修車師姐》三個單元輪流播出）
- 每周二晚7點：主持人：陳鐵梅，《美南時事通》
- 每周三晚7點，主持人：王潔，《美南時事通》、《美南名人堂》
- 每周四晚7點，主持人：Sky，《子天訪談錄》或馬健《J&J論壇》
- 每周五晚7點，主持人：蓋軍，《美南時事通》

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主持人: 黃梅子



主持人: 陳鐵梅



主持人: 王潔



主持人: 馬健



主持人: Sky



主持人: 蓋軍

WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

07/09/2022

British Prime Minister Resigns

British Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced his resignation as the leader of the Conservative party, but will temporarily act as prime minister until a new leader is elected. Johnson felt very distressed that he could not continue to deliver on his promise to voters. He said, "Millions voted for us in 2019, many for the first time. I want to say to these millions thank you



for your incredible support. It is, of course, very painful to be unable to complete many ideas and plans."

The Conservative party that still holds a sizeable majority in the UK parliament will elect

a replacement and that person will become the fourth prime minister in the six years since the Brexit referendum of 2016.

Johnson will always be known at home and in the rest of the world as one of the main architects of Brexit.



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Southern DAILY Make Today Different

Editor's Choice



Akie Abe, wife of late former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, who was shot while campaigning for a parliamentary election, sits in a vehicle carrying Abe's body to a night vigil at a temple, in Tokyo, Japan. REUTERS/Kim Kyung-Hoon



Lena, 58, reacts near her critically wounded dog Hera, during a Russian military strike, as Russia's attack on Ukraine continues, in Kostiantynivka, Ukraine. REUTERS/Gleb Garanich



Demonstrators protest inside the President's House, after President Gotabaya Rajapaksa fled, amid the country's economic crisis, in Colombo, Sri Lanka. REUTERS/Dinuka Liyanawatte



A cow moves past a burning car that, according to fire officials, caught fire by an electrical short circuit after it was stuck in a water-logged road following heavy rains in Ahmedabad, India. REUTERS/Amit Dave



A supporter of VMRO-DPMNE, North Macedonia's biggest opposition party, waves a flag while rallying in Skopje, North Macedonia. REUTERS/Ognen Teofilovski



Britain's Catherine, the Duchess of Cambridge and Britain's Prince William, Duke of Cambridge and their son Prince George in the royal box ahead of the men's Wimbledon singles final between Serbia's Novak Djokovic and Australia's Nick Kyrgios.

Southern DAILY Make Today Different

BUSINESS

WHO Determines Monkeypox Is Not An International Public Health Emergency 'At Present'

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



World Health Organization (WHO) Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus attends a press conference...

The World Health Organization (WHO) has determined that the outbreak of monkeypox across multiple countries does not constitute a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) 'at present'...

In the meeting statement, released on June 25, the WHO determined that monkeypox is currently not at the extent that establishes a PHEIC...

Some members of the WHO committee dissented, though the majority agreed with this decision. Monkeypox cases have been decreasing or plateauing in countries that first experienced the outbreak...



World Health Organization Headquarters in Atlanta Georgia

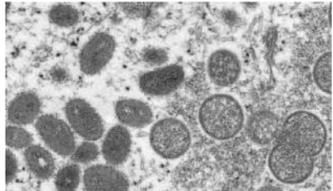
So far, the vast majority of confirmed cases of monkeypox are male, and mostly among gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men...

More investigation is needed to understand the transmission of the virus, though the WHO suspected that the trends in case numbers may be associated with interna-

tional gatherings and LGBTQ+ Pride events that encourage sexual encounters.

WHO Advises International Collaboration Currently, the outbreak has involved mostly countries that had no previous reported history of the virus...

The committee concluded that there may be a reassessment if there is strong evidence of significant increases in case numbers in the next 21 days...



This 2003 electron microscope image made available by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows mature, oval-shaped monkeypox virions...

MONKEYPOX GUIDANCE SYMPTOMS What is Monkeypox? Monkeypox is a zoonotic disease that can make you sick including a rash...

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What to do if you've been exposed Although the Cen-

ters for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) currently considers Monkeypox's risk to the general public as low, cases across the world are continuing to rise...



Think about the people you have had close, personal, or sexual contact within the last 21 days, including people you met through dating apps...

Many recent monkeypox patients first developed rashes in the mouth or around the genitals or anus...

Related CDC Issues New Guidance On Monkeypox Symptoms

Amid a rising number of reported monkeypox cases in the U.S., the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released new guidance Tuesday on how to identify the virus based on the symptoms doctors have observed in newly confirmed patients...

Some recent infections have presented differently than past cases in Africa, where monkeypox is endemic in 11 countries. Traditionally, people with monkeypox have developed a fever, swollen lymph nodes, headaches and muscle aches...



Now, patients are first experiencing a rash in the mouth or around the genitals or anus. And instead of widespread rashes, some patients are seeing patches of lesions in areas other than the face, hands or feet...

In some cases, flu-like symptoms developed after the rash, but other people didn't have those symptoms at all. Other reported symptoms include pain in or around the anus and rectum, genital bleeding, proctitis (painful inflammation of the rectum lining) or the feeling of needing a bowel movement even though the bowels are empty...

First Cases Of Monkeypox Seen In Houston, Harris County

HOUSTON—Officials from the Houston Health Department confirmed the first case of monkeypox is now in the Houston area.

The city's health department announced the case on Saturday, saying the person who lives in Houston started to develop symptoms after traveling internationally. Health officials say they did not need to be hospitalized and are now isolated at home...



Epidemiologists will be reaching out to those who had close contact with the individuals. 'Monkeypox is transmitted through close contact with an infected person or animal. It can also be transmitted from person to person by inhaling large respiratory droplets...

Dr. Scott Gottlieb Says Rising Monkeypox Cases Show Its Spread Is 'Pretty Wide' KEY POINTS The rising number of monkeypox cases in the U.S. and Europe suggests the virus has already spread widely across communities...

Related Dr. Scott Gottlieb Says Rising Monkeypox Cases Show Its Spread Is 'Pretty Wide' KEY POINTS

The rising number of monkeypox cases in the U.S. and Europe suggests the virus has already spread widely across communities, Dr. Scott Gottlieb told CNBC on Friday.

Gottlieb's remarks come two days after U.S. health officials confirmed a case of the virus in a man from Massachusetts who recently traveled to Canada. The New York City Department of Health said Thursday it's investigating a possible case in a man who's being treated at NYC Health + Hospitals Bellevue.

The rising number of monkeypox cases in the U.S. and Europe suggest the virus has already spread widely across communities, but it won't likely cause a major epidemic like Covid, Pfizer board member and former FDA Commissioner Dr. Scott Gottlieb told CNBC on Friday.



Former FDA Commissioner Dr. Scott Gottlieb On 'Squawk Box.'

'Now that there's been community spread, it may be hard to fully snub this out. I don't think it's going to become a major epidemic because this is a virus that's difficult to spread,' Gottlieb said on 'Squawk Box.' Monkeypox is a rare viral illness that begins with flu-like symptoms and the swelling of lymph nodes, eventually progressing to a rash on the body and face...

Confirmed and Suspected Monkeypox Cases in the United States AS OF JUNE 8, 2022



MONKEYPOX IN THE US STATES AND CASES

MONKEYPOX IN THE US STATES AND CASES STATES AND CASES CALIFORNIA NEW YORK ALABAMA FLORIDA MASSACHUSETTS MISSISSIPPI MISSOURI NORTH CAROLINA PENNSYLVANIA TEXAS VIRGINIA WISCONSIN

MONKEYPOX IN THE US STATES AND CASES STATES AND CASES CALIFORNIA NEW YORK ALABAMA FLORIDA MASSACHUSETTS MISSISSIPPI MISSOURI NORTH CAROLINA PENNSYLVANIA TEXAS VIRGINIA WISCONSIN

Southern DAILY Make Today Different

COMMUNITY

Monkeypox Outbreak Is Primarily Spreading Through Sex, WHO Officials Say

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



World Health Organization logo and a sign that says 'Monkeypox'

Key Point European nations have confirmed dozens of cases in what's become the largest outbreak of monkeypox ever on the Continent, according to the German military. The U.S. has confirmed at least two cases and Canada has confirmed at least five so far. Belgium just introduced a mandatory 21-day quarantine for monkeypox patients.

An outbreak of the monkeypox virus in North America and Europe is primarily spreading through sex among men and about 200 confirmed and suspected cases across at least a dozen countries, World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Monday. The outbreak has quickly advanced across Europe and North America over the last week and is expected to be far more widespread as more doctors look for the signs and symptoms...

'We've seen a few cases in Europe over the last five years, just in travelers, but this is the first time we're seeing cases across many countries at the same time in people who have not traveled to the endemic regions in Africa,' Dr. Rosamund Lewis, who runs the WHO's smallpox research, said in a Q&A livestreamed on the organization's social media channels.

European nations have confirmed dozens of cases in what's become the largest outbreak of monkeypox ever on the Continent, according to the German military. The U.S. and Canada each have at least five confirmed or presumed cases so far. Belgium just introduced a mandatory 21-day quarantine for monkeypox patients. The WHO convened an emergency meeting this weekend via video conference to look at the virus, identify those most at risk and study its transmission. The organization will hold a second global meeting on monkeypox next week to more thoroughly study the risks and treatments available to fight the virus. While the virus itself is not a sexually transmitted infection, which are generally spread through semen and vaginal fluids, the most recent surge in cases appears to have been spread among men who have sex with other men, WHO officials said, emphasizing that anyone can contract monkeypox.

'Many diseases can be spread through sexual contact. You could get a cough or a cold through sexual contact, but it doesn't mean that it's a sexually transmitted disease,' said Andy Seale, who advises the WHO on HIV, hepatitis and other sexually transmitted infections. The virus is spread through

close contact with people, animals or material infected with the virus. It enters the body through broken skin, the respiratory tract, the eyes, nose and mouth. Though human-to-human transmission is believed to occur through respiratory droplets as well, that method requires prolonged face-to-face contact because the droplets cannot travel more than a few feet, according to the CDC.

'This is a virus that is super stable outside the human host, so it can live on objects like blankets and things like that,' Dr. Scott Gottlieb told CNBC in a separate interview Monday on 'Squawk Box.'

He said to expect more confirmed cases in the U.S. in the coming weeks as doctors and public health officials reevaluate patients who have presented with symptoms and the virus continues to spread. Monkeypox is a disease caused by a virus in the same family as smallpox but is not as severe, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. However, monkeypox can kill as many as 1 in 10 people who contract the disease, based on observations in Africa, according to the CDC. The vaccine used to prevent smallpox appears to be about 85% effective in guarding against monkeypox in observational research in Africa, WHO officials said. But the vaccines aren't widely available so it's important to reserve them for populations that are most at risk, said Maria Van Kerkhove, the WHO's leading epidemiologist on zoonotic diseases. She said the WHO will be teaming up with vaccine makers to see if they can ramp up production.

Early symptoms of monkeypox include a fever, headache, back pain, muscle aches and low energy, WHO officials said. That then progresses to a rash on the face, hands, feet, eyes, mouth or genitals that turns into raised bumps, or papules, that then become blisters that often resemble chicken pox. Those can then fill with a white fluid, becoming a pustule, that breaks and scabs over. Gottlieb described it as a disabling disease that can last two to four months and has a lengthy 21-day incubation period. 'I don't think this is going to be uncontrolled spread in the same way that we tolerated the Covid-19 epidemic,' Gottlieb said. 'But there is a possibility now this has gotten into the community if in fact it's more pervasive than what we're measuring right now, that becomes hard to snuff out.'



Related Monkeypox Is Not like COVID-19 — That Is Good



Spallanzani infectious disease hospital Director Francesco Vaia talks to reporters at the end of a news conference Friday in Rome.

The recent headlines about a sudden emergence of an unusual disease, spreading case by case across countries and continents may, for some, evoke memories of early 2020. But monkeypox is not like COVID-19—and in a good way. Health officials worldwide have turned their attention to a new outbreak of monkeypox, a virus normally found in central and west Africa that has appeared across Europe and the U.S. in recent weeks—even in people who have not traveled to Africa at all. But experts say that, while it's important for public health officials to be on the lookout for monkeypox, the virus is extremely unlikely to spin out into an uncontrolled worldwide pandemic in the same way that COVID-19 did.

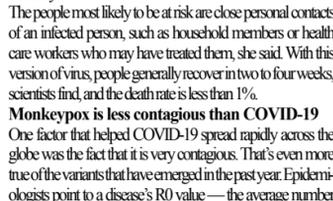
'Let's just say right off the top that monkeypox and COVID are not the same disease,' said Dr. Rosamund Lewis, head of Smallpox Secretariat at the World Health Organization, at a public Q&A session on Monday. For starters, monkeypox spreads much less easily than COVID-19. Scientists have been studying monkeypox since it was first discovered in humans more than 50 years ago. And its similarities to smallpox mean it can be combated in many of the same ways. As a result, scientists are already familiar with how monkeypox spreads, how it presents, and how to treat and contain it—giving health authorities a much bigger head start on containing it.

Scientists already know how it spreads, and it's different than COVID Monkeypox typically requires very close contact to spread—most often skin-to-skin contact, or prolonged physical contact with clothes or bedding that was used by an infected person. By contrast, COVID-19 spreads quickly and easily. Coronavirus can spread simply by talking with another person, or sharing a room, or in rare cases, being inside a room that an infected person has just previously been in.

'Transmission is really happening from close physical contact, skin-to-skin contact. It's quite different from COVID in that sense,' said Dr. Maria Van Kerkhove, an infectious disease epidemiologist with the WHO. The classic symptom of monkeypox is a rash that often begins on the face, then spreads to a person's limbs or other parts of the body. 'The incubation from time of exposure to appearance of lesions is anywhere between five days to about 21 days, so can be quite long,' said Dr. Boghuma Kabisen Titanji, an infectious disease physician and virologist at Emory University in Atlanta. The current outbreak has seen some different patterns, experts say—particularly, that the rash begins in the genital area first, and may not spread across the body. Either way, experts say, it is typically through physical contact of that rash that the virus spreads.

'It's not a situation where if you're passing someone in the grocery store, they're going to be at risk for monkeypox,' said Dr. Jennifer McQuiston of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in a briefing Monday. The people most likely to be at risk are close personal contacts of an infected person, such as household members or health care workers who may have treated them, she said. With this version of virus, people generally recover in two to four weeks, scientists find, and the death rate is less than 1%. Monkeypox is less contagious than COVID-19 One factor that helped COVID-19 spread rapidly across the globe was the fact that it is very contagious. That's even more true of the variants that have emerged in the past year. Epidemiologists point to a disease's R0 value—the average number of people you'd expect an infected person to pass the disease along to. For a disease outbreak to grow, the R0 must be higher than 1. For the original version of COVID-19, the number was somewhere between 2 and 3. For the omicron variant, that number is about 8, a recent study found. Although the recent spread of monkeypox cases is alarming, the virus is far less contagious than COVID-19, according to Jo Walker, an epidemiologist at Yale School of Public Health. 'Most estimates from earlier outbreaks have had an R0 of less than one. With that, you can have clusters of cases, even outbreaks, but they will eventually die out on their own,' she said. 'It could spread between humans, but not very efficiently in a way that could sustain itself onward without constantly being reintroduced from animal populations.'

Related Monkeypox likely isn't much of a threat to the public, a White House official says



This 2003 electron microscope image made available by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows mature, oval-shaped monkeypox virus particles, left, and spherical immature particles, right.

Cynthia S. Goldsmith, Russell Regner/CDC via AP The risk posed to the U.S. general public from ongoing outbreaks of monkeypox cases reported in Europe, the U.K. and Canada is low, a White House official told Morning Edition on Monday. Dr. Raj Panjabi, Senior Director for Global Health Security and Biodefense at the National Security Council, says the fewer than 10 cases seen in the United States so far have not been severe—'flu-like symptoms and a rash which can be painful but resolves in two to four weeks'—and aren't likely to get much worse.

'Historically in countries with weaker health care systems less than 1% of patients have died from this milder strain,' Panjabi said. 'We have access to vaccines and even treatments here in the U.S., and so the risk we believe is substantially lower.'

In dozens of cases from other U.S. outbreaks over the past 20 years, all patients fully recovered, he said. So far in the U.S., one case of monkeypox has been confirmed in Massachusetts. A few more are suspected in New York, Florida and Utah, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The cases all involve people who have recently traveled abroad. 'We're in the early days of this response,' said Capt. Jennifer McQuiston, deputy director of the CDC's division of high consequence pathogens and pathology, at a briefing. 'It's likely that there are going to be additional cases reported in the United States.'

The virus usually spreads from person to person through sustained, skin-to-skin contact with someone with rashes or lesions. 'What we're talking about here is close contact. It's not a situation where if you're passing someone in the grocery store, they're going to be at risk for monkeypox,' McQuiston said. And while anyone can contract or spread the virus, health officials say many of the people affected identify as gay or bisexual men.

'Monkeypox appears to be circulating globally in parts of the gay community,' says Dr. John Brooks, medical epidemiologist with the CDC's division of HIV prevention. In the recent cases, Brooks says the rash 'is showing up in different parts of the body than we'd typically expect to see it' in some cases in the genital area. He wants health care providers to be aware that people coming in for a sexually transmitted disease evaluation may need to be checked for monkeypox, if there's been an exposure. (Courtesy npr.org)

The FDA has two vaccines already approved for use against smallpox. One, a two-dose vaccine called Jynneos, is also approved for use against monkeypox. About a thousand doses are available in the Strategic National Stockpile, the CDC says, and the company will provide more in the coming months. 'We have already worked to secure sufficient supply of effective treatments and vaccines to prevent those exposed from contracting monkeypox and treating people who've been affected,' said Dr. Raj Panjabi of the White House pandemic office, in an interview with NPR.