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Inside C2

Southern DAILY

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UK weighs huge support package as Europe battles energy crisis

HELSINKI/ZURICH, Sept 6 (Reuters) - - Britain's new prime minister was working on what looks set to be Europe's biggest energy crisis support package so far as countries scramble to protect households and businesses from soaring bills and shore up struggling suppliers.

Liz Truss, who took over from Boris Johnson on Tuesday, is planning to freeze household energy bills at the current level for this winter and next, paid for by government-backed loans to suppliers, the BBC reported, adding the scheme could cost 100-130 billion pounds (\$116-151 billion).

The government is also working on help for businesses, but this is likely to be more complex and would be reviewed more frequently, the BBC said.

European governments are pushing through multibillion-euro packages to prevent utilities from collapsing and protect households amid soaring energy costs triggered mainly by the fallout from Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Benchmark European gas prices have surged about 340% in a year, and jumped as much as 35% on Monday after Russia's state-controlled Gazprom (GAZP.MM) said it would indefinitely extend a shutdown to the major Nord Stream 1 gas pipeline. [read more](#)

Europe has accused Russia of weaponising energy supplies in retaliation for Western sanctions imposed on Moscow over its invasion of Ukraine. Russia blames those sanctions for causing the gas supply problems, which it puts down to pipeline faults.

Germany said on Sunday it would spend at least 65 billion euros on shielding customers and businesses from rocketing inflation, triggered mainly by higher energy costs. [read more](#)

Several countries are also providing billions in support to energy distributors exposed to wild swings in prices that are forcing them to cough up huge collateral for supplies.

Norwegian energy company Equinor has estimated these collateral payments, known as margin calls, amounted to at least 1.5 trillion euros (\$1.5 trillion) in Europe, excluding Britain. [read more](#)

RECESSION FEARS

Finnish utility Fortum (FORTUM.HE) said on Tuesday it had signed a bridge financing arrangement with government investment company Solidium worth 2.35 billion euros to cover its collateral needs. [read more](#)

A Finnish government official told Reuters the support was in addition to the 10 billion euros of liquidity guarantees Helsinki announced for power companies on Sunday. [read more](#)

"The ongoing energy crisis in Europe is caused by Russia's decision to use energy as a weapon, and it is now also severely affecting Fortum and other Nordic power producers," Fortum Chief Executive Markus Rauramo said in a statement.

Swiss utility Axpo (AXPOH.UL) said it had sought and received a credit line of up to 4 billion Swiss francs (\$4.1 billion) from the government to help its finances. [read more](#)



Updated COVID vaccines to be ready this week, U.S. eyes annual shots

WASHINGTON, Sept 6 (Reuters) - New COVID-19 boosters aimed at fighting currently circulating variants of the coronavirus will be widely available this week, U.S. health officials said on Tuesday, adding that the vaccine is moving closer to an annual jab, as with flu shots.

By the end of this week, 90% of Americans will live within five miles (8 km) of sites carrying updated vaccines, U.S. health secretary Xavier Becerra said at a White House briefing.

They will remain available at no cost, White House COVID-19 Response Coordinator Ashish Jha told reporters.

Officials said people could get the new boosters this fall and winter alongside their regular annual flu shots.

The redesigned boosters, green-lighted by U.S. health regulatory agencies last week, aim to tackle the BA.5 and BA.4 sub-lineages of the virus's Omicron variant. [read more](#)

The so-called bivalent vaccines also still target the original version of the virus.

With Ledger Academy's Free Lessons, Learn the Right Reflexes during a Bear Market ! Increase your Crypto Knowledge and Understand why the Market is Changing. Free Access to our "For the last two years, this virus has continued evolving while our vaccines have stayed the same, but now we have a vaccine that matches the dominant strain out there," he said. "For the first time since December of 2020, these vaccines are vaccines that have caught up with the virus."

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Director Rochelle Walensky said even with the seven-day average of COVID hospitalizations down 14% to 4,500 per day, annual shots could save thousands of lives.

"Modeling projections show that an uptake of updated COVID-19 vaccine doses similar to an annual flu vaccine coverage early this fall could prevent as many as 100,000 hospitalizations and 9,000 deaths, and save billions of dollars in direct medical costs," she said.

Omicron subvariants BA.5 and BA.4, which are targeted by the retooled boosters, account for over 88% and 11% of circulating viruses, respectively, she said.

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WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

09/05/2022

Mill Fire Burns Homes In California

The Mill fire which sparked north of the City of Weed in California has burned more than four thousand acres and as many as 100 homes may have been destroyed.

Three people have been injured in the blaze. 132 other structures have been affected nearby.

Officials said Mill the fire began in a shed in an inside portion of forest products. In the meantime, a forest fire

crew also arrived to combat the nearby mountain fire where more than 1,000 residents were forced to leave the area.

Governor Newsom declared a state emergency to increase available resources for the firefighters and local people.

This is very sad to say, but because of the changing weather and the very dry season, California suffers many mountain fires.



Asian American politician, Andrew Yang, along with a group of Republican and Democratic officials, are forming a new third party called, "Forward."

Yang told reporters that 62% of Americans now want a third party, a record high, because they can see that our leaders aren't getting the job done.

The new party is planning a national convention next

summer and will soon seek to run in the 2024 presidential election.

We sincerely admire Andrew Yang's ambition. He is really the light of our people. We deeply feel that today in a very difficult political environment, we must have a voice to the politicians and get their attention and express our dissatisfaction and unite in our strength.



Wea H. Lee
Wealee@scdaily.com

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Andrew Yang Working On A Third Party



Southern DAILY Make Today Different

Editor's Choice



Palestinians inspect the house of Tel Aviv attacker Raed Hazem after it was demolished by Israeli forces in Jenin in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. REUTERS/Raneen Sawafta



Queen Elizabeth welcomes Liz Truss during an audience where she invited the newly elected leader of the Conservative party to become Prime Minister and form a new government, at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, Britain. Jane Barlow/Pool



Boris Johnson leaves Downing Street, on his last day in office as British prime minister, watched by his wife Carrie, in London. REUTERS/Kevin Coombs



A view shows a burning house as the Fairview Fire near Hemet, California. REUTERS/David Swanson



People pull a car through a water-logged road following torrential rains in Bengaluru, India. REUTERS/Stringer



Director Olivia Wilde attends the 79th Venice Film Festival. REUTERS/Guglielmo Mangiapane

A Texas Research Team Has Developed A COVID-19 Vaccine That Could Be A Global Game Changer



Dr. Peter Hotez and Dr. Maria Elena Bottazzi of Texas Children's Hospital and Baylor College of Medicine have developed a COVID-19 vaccine that could prove beneficial to countries with fewer resources. (Photo/Max Trautner/Texas Children's Hospital)

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

A vaccine authorized in December for use in India may help solve one of the most vexing problems in global public health: How to supply lower-income countries with a COVID-19 vaccine that is safe, effective and affordable. The vaccine is called CORBEVAX. It uses old but proven vaccine technology and can be manufactured far more easily than most, if not all, of the COVID-19 vaccines in use today. "CORBEVAX is a game changer," says Dr. Keith Martin, executive director of the Consortium of Universities for Global Health in Washington, D.C. "It's going to enable countries around the world, particularly low-income countries, to be able to produce these vaccines and distribute them in a way that's going to be affordable, effective and safe." The story of CORBEVAX begins some two decades ago. Peter Hotez and Maria Elena Bottazzi were medical researchers at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., where they worked on vaccines and treatments for what are called neglected tropical diseases, such as schistosomiasis and hookworm. When a strain of coronavirus known as SARS broke out in 2003, they decided to tackle that disease. After moving to Houston to affiliate with Baylor College of Medicine and the Texas Children's

Center for Vaccine Development, they created a vaccine candidate using protein subunit technology. This involves using proteins from a virus or bacterium that can induce an immune response but not cause disease. "It's the same technology as the hepatitis B vaccine that's been around for decades," Hotez says. Their SARS vaccine candidate looked promising, but then the SARS outbreak petered out. No evidence of disease, no need for a vaccine. When a new strain of coronavirus triggered the COVID-19 pandemic, Hotez and Bottazzi figured they could dust off their old technology and modify it for use against COVID-19. After all, the virus causing COVID-19 and the virus causing SARS are quite similar. Hotez says they tried to interest government officials in the vaccine, but they weren't impressed. "People were so fixated on innovation that nobody thought, 'Hey, maybe we could use a low-cost, durable, easy-breezy vaccine that can vaccinate the whole world,'" Hotez says. "We really honestly couldn't get any traction in the U.S., but our mission is always to enable technologies for low- and middle-income countries production and use," Bottazzi recalls.

So they turned to private philanthropies. A major donor early on was the JPB Foundation in New York. "The rest were all Texas philanthropies: the Kleberg Foundation, the [John S.] Dunn Foundation, Tito's Vodka," Hotez says. The MD Anderson Foundation also chipped in. "When people say, 'Why did we move [from Washington, D.C.] to Texas?' Well, we knew that this was a great philanthropic environment. So this is really very much a Texas vaccine," although there were other, smaller donors from all over the country.



Hotez says that unlike the mRNA vaccines from Pfizer and Moderna, and the viral vector vaccine from Johnson & Johnson, protein subunit vaccines like CORBEVAX have a track record. So he and Bottazzi were relatively certain CORBEVAX would be safe and effective. "And it's cheap, a dollar, dollar fifty a dose," Hotez says. "You're not going to get less expensive than that."



Clinical trials showed they were right to be confident CORBEVAX would work. An unpublished study conducted in India involving 3,000 volunteers found the vaccine to be 90% effective in preventing disease caused by the original COVID-19 virus strain and 80% against the delta variant. It's still being tested against omicron. But CORBEVAX is already entering the real world. Last month, the vaccine received emergency use authorization from regulators in India. An Indian vaccine manufacturer called Biological E Ltd is now making the vaccine. The company says it is producing 100 million doses per month and has already sold 300 million doses to the Indian government. "The real beauty of the CORBEVAX vaccine that Drs. Hotez and Bottazzi created is that intellectual property of this vaccine will be available to everybody," Keith Martin says. "So you can get manufacturers in Senegal, and South Africa and Latin America to be able to produce this particular vaccine." By contrast, the makers of Pfizer and Moderna, for example, are not sharing their recipe. One drawback to the CORBEVAX technology is that it can't be modified as quickly as mRNA vaccines can to adjust to new variants. That forces public health officials to make difficult choices. "Something which can be adapted the fastest versus something that can be adapted relatively quickly, but then more importantly can be

manufactured at a large global capacity and at a cost of production which is much lower," says Prashant Yadav, senior fellow at the Center for Global Development in Washington, D.C. The thought is some protection may be better than no protection. Of course, the ideal vaccine would have both qualities, and Peter Hotez is at work trying to develop technologies that can do that.



"There's no issue with pushing innovation," he says. "I think that's one of the really positive features of the U.S. vaccination program for COVID. The problem was it wasn't balanced with a portfolio of oldies but goodies." Hotez is hoping his oldie but goodie will usher in a brighter future for the world. (Courtesy npr.org)

Related
Wants To Break Into The U.S. Market For Now The Team Focuses Its Efforts Abroad Where COVID-19 Variants Surface More Quickly



Maria Bottazzi, left, and Peter Hotez at the Tropical Medicine Lab at Texas Children's Hospital Center for Vaccine Development in Houston on Oct. 5, 2021. (Photo/J. Rex/The Texas Tribune)

The day before COVID-19 claimed its first Texas victim in 2020, Dr. Peter Hotez was a guest on the popular Austin-based podcast "The Drive." After 10 years of research into coronavirus vaccines, Hotez and his Houston team needed an infusion of cash to build on their past work and make a vaccine that could, as Hotez told listeners then, "rescue the world" from the deadly emerging coronavirus pandemic. "You'd think that people would be pretty eager to support us to move this forward, but so far it hasn't happened," the Houston pediatrician and vaccine scientist told the host, Dr. Peter Attia, on March 14, 2020. By the following week, major cities in Texas began to shut down to avoid widespread community outbreaks. But Hotez's plea worked. The donations started coming in support of efforts in the deadly new pandemic at the Baylor College of Medicine at the Texas Children's Hospital Center for Vaccine Development, co-directed

by Hotez and Dr. Maria Elena Bottazzi in Houston — both of whom are celebrated pioneers in the area of vaccines for neglected tropical diseases like chagas and schistosomiasis.



Maria Bottazzi replaces vials of the RBD-based SARS-CoV-2 vaccine into a freezer at the Tropical Medicine Lab at Texas Children's Hospital Center for Vaccine Development in Houston on Oct. 5, 2021. (Photo/J. Rex/The Texas Tribune)

Among the gifts was a \$1 million infusion of cash in May 2020 by the philanthropic arm of Texas-based Tito's Handmade Vodka, whose director of global impact and research, Sarah Everett, was tuned in when Hotez asked for help in reviving their research. "We decided that somebody should help restart that work immediately," Everett said. Now, nearly 18 months later, the Houston team's vaccine, called Corbevax by its maker in India, is cheap, has no patent, can be made by many vaccine producers globally — including those in low- and middle-income countries — and is poised to receive approval for widespread global use. The Indian government has promised the biopharmaceutical company Biological E Limited, which is making the vaccine in that country, that it will buy 300 million doses with the potential for more. A halal version of the vaccine, for use in Islamic countries because it doesn't contain animal-based ingredients, is also about to start clinical trials in Indonesia. And later this year, the company hopes the vaccine will be endorsed by the World Health Organization for use globally, which could open the doors to quicker authorization in several countries that need it. But here in the United States, this "truly Texas vaccine," as its creators like to call it, has no home. A Texas-style vaccine The fact that the vaccine even exists can be traced to a lot of Texas money, including funds from The Robert J. Kleberg, Jr. and Helen C. Kleberg Foundation and the M.D. Anderson Foundation. Several high-level and anonymous individual donors pitched in, as well as the JPB Foundation in New York. Those donations funded a vaccine prototype with the initial doses mixed in the Houston lab and transferred to Biological E in India in May 2020. By November, BioE began clinical trials of the vaccine in India, where the delta variant was first identified and which has one of the lowest vaccination rates in the world. Total cost from creation to market was between \$5 million and \$7 million, Bottazzi said. (Article Continues Below)

(Article Continues From Above)

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



The U.S. government has yet to get on board. Operation Warp Speed, the public-private partnership created by the federal government to accelerate treatments and vaccines for COVID-19, spent none of its billions at the Houston lab. Most experts, including Hotez and Bottazzi, agree that's because most of the funding and the attention — and the bets — are on the vaccines made earliest in the pandemic, and with the newest technology, by Pfizer, Moderna and Johnson & Johnson and a few others. "We're pushing the new ways because they're better and faster," said Dr. Benjamin Neuman, a Texas A&M University virologist who has been doing coronavirus research since 1996, though he was not involved in any of the approved vaccines' development. "Why wouldn't you want to have it all?"



Left: Maria Bottazzi holds a vial of the RBD-based SARS-CoV-2 vaccine at the Tropical Medicine Lab at Texas Children's Hospital Center for Vaccine Development in Houston on Oct. 5, 2021. Right: A lab worker works on a project at the Texas Children's Hospital Center. (Photo/J. Rex/The Texas Tribune)

Competition from new tech
The mRNA vaccines by Pfizer and Moderna use messenger RNA, a molecule the virus needs to produce a "spike protein" and bind to human cells, to prompt the immune system to produce antibodies against that

protein. Five years ago, Neuman said, that process hadn't been made effective yet. But by the time Hotez was making his plea on Attia's podcast, Moderna was already starting up clinical trials of its mRNA vaccine in partnership with the National Institutes of Health, the biomedical research arm of the U.S. government and the largest center of its kind in the world. And by late 2020, when BioE was rolling out its phase 1 clinical trials with Corbevax in India, Pfizer was already getting emergency use authorization from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The Bottazzi and Hotez vaccine relies on a production process very similar to the way the Hepatitis B vaccine is made that's been produced and used around the world for decades. The two argue that the familiarity with the process and the ease with which the materials can be gotten makes it easier to quickly ramp up global production compared to the newer vaccines, even if they came onto the market a little later. But aside from a handful of philanthropies who can see the value of the domino effect — more vaccinations outside this country help lower infections around the world and here — Hotez and Bottazzi have heard nothing about producing or distributing here at home. "Why weren't conventional vaccine technologies given the opportunity of being at the same table as all these other technologies?" Bottazzi said. The answer, Neuman says, is that while conventional technologies — or what he jokingly derided as "the obvious answer" — have a role in global vaccine development, the newer vaccines are stronger than the traditional types that Bottazzi, Hotez and other scientists around the world are developing. Newer vaccines also have a quicker production process than the conventional vaccines, said Neuman, a member of the international committee that named SARS-CoV-2, the virus behind the COVID-19 pandemic.



Peter Hotez at the Tropical Medicine Lab at Texas Children's Hospital Center for Vaccine Development in Houston on Oct. 5, 2021. (Photo/J. Rex/The Texas Tribune)

cine Development in Houston on Oct. 5, 2021. (Photo/ Justin Rex for The Texas Tribune)

But Neuman agrees that the newer vaccines have distribution challenges: the tangles of intellectual property patents, the availability of materials to produce billions of doses in a short period of time and the logistics of a more complicated transport and storage process. Those challenges can be solved, Neuman said, but until then, the majority of the planet should be vaccinated "by any means necessary," including with conventional vaccines like the one created by Bottazzi and Hotez, if it proves to be safe and effective. "Whatever gets the job done the fastest as long as it's safe for everybody involved," he said. **'One plane flight away'** While the Houston team waits for a production and distribution partner, the team fields calls every week from other countries asking them for help getting access to the vaccine, Bottazzi said. They ask if they can get the spare doses that Americans are declining or if they can get connected to BioE to export to them from their Indian-made stocks — or if the scientists will share the formula for the prototype. The scientists share the formula with any country or lab who asks for it and help in other ways, however they can. "We're kind of practicing our own version of Texas vaccine diplomacy," Hotez said. Vaccination rates for developing countries are still in the single digits. About 38% of the world population is fully vaccinated against COVID-19. Many African countries, such as Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia, have a rate below 2%.



The vaccine team at the Tropical Medicine Lab at Texas Children's Hospital Center for Vaccine Development in Houston.

In India, where nearly a billion doses of three different vaccines — Covishield, Covaxin and Sputnik V — have been distributed, more than 80% of the population remains unvaccinated. In Brazil, less than a third of the country is inoculated. "We're one plane flight away from seeing a variant that developed in a country

that has very little vaccine end up on our shores and set off a new wave of the pandemic," said Dr. James Cutrell, an infectious disease expert at UT Southwestern Medical Center. Right now, the World Health Organization is already monitoring several variants that have been traced to developing countries including Indonesia (21% fully vaccinated), Peru (with one of the highest COVID-19 mortality rates in the world), Colombia, the Dominican Republic and South Africa. "Much of sub-Saharan Africa, large swaths of Latin America and other places like that — they really don't have access to the [mRNA] vaccines," said Cutrell, an associate professor in the department of internal medicine. "That makes it really important and attractive to have some of these cheaper, easier-to-distribute — but hopefully similarly effective — vaccines with more traditional technology, which I think this vaccine and other vaccines like it can contribute."



Dr. Peter Hotez and Dr. Maria Elena Bottazzi of Texas Children's Hospital and Baylor College of Medicine.

American problem, international solution
As the world scrambles for doses to meet the vaccination demand elsewhere, this nation's vaccination effort has flagged, hitting a wall of hesitation by a significant portion of the American public that is declining the new vaccines, although they have proven to be safe and effective. Hotez and Bottazzi believe their vaccine would likely be more accepted by those who don't trust a vaccine that is unfamiliar to them, like those by Pfizer and Moderna. But from the start, inoculating reticent Americans was never the Houston team's first priority. Bottazzi and Hotez began their work developing coronavirus vaccines as part of their mission at the National School of Tropical Medicine, where Hotez is dean

and Bottazzi is associate dean, to inoculate developing nations against tropical viruses. Fast forward to January 2020, when SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, was setting off alarms in the U.S. medical community. Bottazzi and Hotez began working to repurpose their coronavirus research program to develop a vaccine against the new virus and distribute it to the same countries they'd focused on throughout their careers.



The speed with which the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines were developed and the fact they used newer formulas seemed to spook some Americans and helped fuel politically motivated misinformation campaigns that chipped away at public acceptance. And as this nation's vaccination rate hovers around 57%, it's a matter of debate what is needed to achieve a higher level of immunity as a country. Neuman said he isn't so sure that a more familiar vaccine formula would change a lot of minds in the United States, where the resistance appears to be more political than scientific.

"I think that comes from a lot of different places, and I think the main place is sort of, 'You're not the boss of me,'" he said. "Who says you get to tell me what to do?" And I don't think it matters what it is." Even if it would make a difference, the path to emergency use authorization for a COVID-19 vaccine in this country starts with money — for research, for trials, for materials — and ends with firm commitments from the U.S. to support its mass production. The Bottazzi-Hotez shot, at this point, has neither. And so Hotez, who is an internationally known and outspoken warrior against the anti-vaccine movement, and Bottazzi redouble their attention abroad to protect Americans who can't or won't protect themselves. If they can get more of their vaccine overseas within a few months, they can keep the variants from percolating and landing on U.S. soil. "It's a pretty ambitious, audacious goal," Hotez said. "But I think we could get there." (Courtesy texastribune.org)

美南國際電視15.3《生活故事會》 ——美國的藍血豪門貴族

（本報記者黃梅子）大家好！歡迎收看生活故事會，我是講故事的人黃梅子，今天給您講一講美國的藍血貴族。

藍血是指擁有貴族血統或出身的人。這個詞最初來自於西班牙語，用來描述宣稱擁有日耳曼血統的西班牙王室或貴族。藍血人的血統沒有被其他膚色較深的人所污染，其血管透過白皙的皮膚看起來似乎血液是藍色的，所以稱為藍血人。從階級角度探討的解釋是，在中世紀的歐洲，與整天在外勞動曬得黑黑的農民相比，上流階級由於沒有在烈日下曝曬，膚色較為蒼白，皮膚看上去顯出靜脈的藍色，所以稱為藍血。歐洲皇室怕子孫分家導致財產流失，因此總是各國皇室之間通婚，使得皇室財產只在貴族內流轉，因此，很多皇室都是近親婚姻，導致歐洲皇室流行血友病，這也是貴族被稱為藍血的原因之一。

藍血貴族，其實也是婚姻紐帶聯結的財產和權力豪門。布什家族是美國典型的藍血貴族豪門，他們長期盤踞政界

，聯邦上下兩院、州政府，都有布什家族成員。布什家族還是鋼鐵和石油大亨，坐擁數億資產。以血緣和姻緣家庭紐帶結合的權勢貴族，就是藍血貴族。可以說，處於美國統治地位的精英大多數是藍血貴族。肯尼迪家族是另一個藍血貴族典型。好萊塢明星、前加州州長施瓦辛格當年從奧地利鄉下出來，闖蕩美國的時候曾經立下宏願：一定要娶肯尼迪家族的女人為妻。他成了大明星，也娶了前總統肯尼迪的侄女為妻，再後來他當上了加州州長，如果不是因為美國憲法規定總統候選人必須出生於美國本土，他很有可能當上美國總統過過癮。後來有記者採訪他，問他成功的秘訣是什麼？他說有3點，第一點運氣，第二點努力，第三點因為他娶了肯尼迪家族的女人。

美國是一個新興的國家，歷史非常短暫，當五月花號達到北美大陸時，中國已經是明朝了。這就有一個特點，那就是美國缺乏歐洲那麼歷經非常多代的

貴族文化，但是在短短的數百年間，美國人也搞出一系列豪門，號稱是美利堅的“藍血貴族”，當然是以白人和新教徒為基礎的上流社會家族，比較典型的是洛克菲勒家族、布什家族和肯尼迪家族。現在又加上了川普家族。

美國在很長一段時間裡，都是歐洲裔白人的天下，比如前任美國總統川普就是德國裔，也有很多愛爾蘭人、意大利人移民到北美。從1840年開始，到1890年，美國新增的移民主要是歐洲裔，占到了90%，剩下的主要是少量的黑人奴隸，還有一些華工之類的移民。所以當時的歐洲裔移民基本和美國社會完成了高度的融合，肯尼迪家族就是這個時間段從愛爾蘭跑過來的。現在美國人中也是以白人為多數，所以想成為美國的上層，白人出頭的機會會更大，因為基數就在那裡擺著。

當初北美十三州是英國的殖民地，所以英國人和他們的後裔自然成為了美國最有權勢的人群，所以佔據了先發的優勢。新教徒是當初英國人搞了宗教改革，所以英國出現了很大一部分新教徒，後來這些人跑來美國做得很大，起碼比那些天主教徒做得大。新教徒跟天主教徒想比，思想比較開朗，主要是非常喜歡掙錢，喜歡掙錢的人群在資本主義發展迅速的國家裡自然順勢掌握了核心的位置，現在其實也差不多，在美國沒錢就玩不了政治，



這一點與中國不一樣，中國是玩了政治才能撈到錢。

美國早期的民族特色，比如說以說英語為主，以白人的數量最多，信仰基督教，並且模式還是以英國人的模式為主。

另外，美國上流社會還有另一個頂尖團體——猶太人，猶太人雖然有錢，但是猶太教的規模太小，算不上主流，藍血貴族還是指的白人。

美國的資本原始積累有兩個來源，一個是非洲奴隸貿易，另一個是中國鴉片貿易。200多年前，美洲新大陸是金銀產地，淘金熱掀起華人大規模移民美國的熱潮。而鴉片、茶葉、白銀三角貿易是美國藍血貴族資本的原始積累。

美國至少有33任總統與中國鴉片貿易的旗昌洋行老闆有親戚關係。總統奧巴馬也在其中。75%的美國總統都與對華鴉片貿易的資本原始積累有姻緣和血緣的關係。這就是藍血聯盟的財富與權勢。

美國第2任總統亞當斯與第6任總統

亞當斯是父子，第41任總統老布什與第43任總統小布什是父子，第9任總統威廉·哈里森與第23任總統本傑明·哈里森是爺孫，第26任總統T·羅斯福和第32任總統F·羅斯福是堂叔侄。名門貴族的特徵是不管多遠的親戚都有據可查，窮人的親戚關係，祖祖輩輩都在一個村里繁衍，根本無法把親戚關係追得那麼遠。

中國自商鞅變法實行郡縣制以後，就有了舉賢良制度，發展到後來是科舉制度，很早就擺脫了皇親貴族的封建制度。歐洲各國卻保留著君主立憲制度，保留著王室特權，這也是為什麼沒聽說中國有什麼貴族，最多有紅三代、官二代、富二代等新貴，但是歐洲和美國的貴族卻能追根溯源到幾十代的原因。

好了，今天的故事就講到這兒了，感謝您的收看。

本期《生活故事會》首播時間：本週一9月5日晚上7點，重播本週六9月10日晚上7:30。請準時收看美南國際電視15.3頻道。



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