

《推卸责任,转移注意力对防疫无济于事》

最近,美国 COVID-19 感染人数超过 500 万,死亡人数超过 17 万。美国的感染和死亡人数位居世界第一。根据 NBC News 对公民进行的一项调查,超过 50% 以上的公民对本国的防疫工作投了不信任票。

自 3 月以来,美国的流行局势开始恶化。从最高领导人到白宫发言人,似乎对疫情没有什么积极的态度。当流感大流行在 4 月和 5 月达到顶峰时,总统首先指出,饮用消毒剂可以杀死细菌,然后把责任推给世卫组织和中国。当 COVID-19 的传播更加无法控制时,白宫就推卸责任并退出了世卫组织。与此同时,"弗鲁德

门"种族歧视悲剧的突然发生导致数百万抗议者走上街头游行。最后,白宫的无所作为和偏袒将抗议活动变成了一系列骚乱。因此,这更加使流行病形势更加严峻。

在处理疫情和民族冲突时,白宫官员和工作人员以消极回应和缩小责任为优先事项,捏造对其他国家的各种无理指责和诽谤,然后说将对其他国家实施制裁,包括对娱乐软件 APP 进行罕见的制裁,这是骇人听闻的。然而,它对打击 COVID-19 的紧急斗争没有影响。白宫似乎在处理国家防疫或种族歧视方面束手无策。它是治疗症状的方法,而

不是根治。美国政界人士似乎更关心 11 月的总统选举。此外,白宫非常重视华尔街金融巨头的利益。也许这些比普通公民的生命安全更重要。

这一系列注意力的转变在短期内真的会有利于选举吗?如果积极努力与病毒作斗争,并作出积极反应,处理弗洛伊德悲剧,而不是不断推卸责任和转移注意力,美国的流行局势是否会得到改善,目前的种族冲突得到解决?不幸的是,白宫的政客们似乎将继续沿着这条路线前进。未来会有多糟糕,令所有美国人都担心。(作者/大卫·奈特)

Shirking Responsibility and Diverting Attention Is of NO Help to Epidemic Prevention

Recently, the number of COVID-19 infections in the United States exceeded 5 million and the number of deaths exceeded 170 thousand. The number of infections and deaths in the United States ranks the first in the world. According to a survey among citizens carried out by NBC News, over 50% of the citizens cast a vote of no confidence in their country's epidemic prevention, especially with a president who insisted on wearing no masks, saying that drinking disinfectant could kill the virus, and that he would be waiting for the virus to disappear.

The COVID-19 swept across the world at a tremendous speed. When there was no alternative, Europe closed down its cities and put them out of operation. Additionally, Australia, New Zealand and Canada also shut down its doors, businesses and classes to fight the pandemic.

As a large country with a population of 300 million, the United States was also unavoidably caught by the virus when facing the novel epidemic. At the beginning, there were, like in other countries, only thousands of confirmed cases and hundreds of death. However, the negative attitude taken by the United States government against the virus turned the situation worse. Since March, the pandemic situation in the United States began to deteriorate. There seemed to be little positive attitude towards the epidemic from the top leader to the spokesman of the White House. When the pandemic reached its peak in April and May, the President first remarked that drinking disinfectant could kill bacteria, and then shrank the responsibility onto WHO and China. When the spread of the COVID-19 went

even worse beyond control, the White House went for broke and dropped out of the WHO. In the meantime, the sudden occurrence of the tragedy of "Freud Gate" racial discrimination led to millions of protesters marching on the streets. Finally, the inaction and partiality on the part of the White House turned the protests into a series of riots. As a result, this made the epidemic situation more.

In dealing with the epidemic and ethnic conflicts, it is appalling to see the White House officials and staff taking negative response and shrinking responsibility as priority, fabricating all kinds of unreasonable accusations and slanders against other countries, and then saying that they would impose sanction against other countries including a rare sanction on an entertainment software APP. Objectively speaking, this series of diversions and sanctions may be forced measures. However, it has no effect on the urgent fight against COVID-19. It seems that the White House is helpless in dealing with national epidemic prevention or racial discrimination. It is a cure for the symptoms rather than the root at best.

In addition, American politicians seem to be more concerned about the presidential election in November. Furthermore, the White House attaches great importance to the interests of Wall Street's financial giants. Perhaps these are more important than the life safety of ordinary citizens.

Under the background of the dual pressure at home, the White House has thought of diverting the contradictions to foreign countries first. It is better to divert the public emotions abroad with contradictions remain at home. To reach

this end, political figures of the Republican Party and government should repeatedly emphasize that the virus is a "Chinese virus", a highly discriminatory term. Even if China has basically eliminated the epidemic, "China virus" has been kept on mentioned by the President. Unfortunately, changing the name of the virus cannot control the spread of the virus in the United States.

In the severe situation of the novel corona virus, racial conflicts are becoming more intense. After the "Freud incident", a series of measures taken by the White House did not pacify the feelings of black (African Americans) groups. On the contrary, their passive avoidance to the problem led to more and more violent protests, and finally led to a series of riots staged all over the United States. Even the National Guard forces were mobilized for the first time in recent decades to quell the social unrest. The White House however is unwilling to respond positively to this series of domestic problems, and is unwilling to solve them. Instead, they have been trying to divert the attention abroad.

Will this series of shifts of attention really benefit the election in the short term? If active effort had been made to fight against the virus and positive response had been made to deal with the Freud tragedy instead of constantly shirking responsibility and diverting attention, would the epidemic situation in the United States be improved and the current ethnic conflicts be resolved? Unfortunately, it seems that the White House politicians will continue to move along this line. How bad the future will be is worrying all Americans. (By David Knight)

经济、娱乐活动“难割舍” 欧洲各国应对疫情反弹

法国:疫情连破大关 企业学校两难

进入 8 月以来,法国新冠确诊病例数量呈现明显上升的曲线——从日新增数百例到突破 1000 例大关,再到突破 2000 例、3000 例大关。疫情近日日趋严峻,12 日起每日新增病例已回到 5 月份解封前水平;15 日新增 3310 例;16 日新增 3015 例。除了旅游度假热点地区,巴黎已重新成为“易感地区”。

综合法新社报道,新增病例的增加虽然与大范围普测有一定关系,但普测过程中的确诊率越来越高也是事实。新增病例的特征是年轻人、轻症病例居多。这种现象虽然暂时没有推高住院和重症监护病例数字,但大大增加了老年、体弱者感染的风险。日前法国东部一家养老院因新冠病人带病探视,连续出现 9 个老人因染新冠病毒去世。

面对可能出现的第二波疫情,法国防疫当局难以乐观。目前,法国面临的主要矛盾集中在两点:企业和学校;已经采取以及可能选择的防疫措施相当有限。

而两周后全国各地即迎来开学复工,政府正加紧制定与企业相关防疫新措施,包括规定工作场所强制佩戴口罩及远程办公等。

新措施将规定“在没有自然通风系统的会议室以及其他公共空间等”必须佩戴口罩。在病毒活跃的省区内,只要条件允许,企业都须采取远程办公模式。

学校方面:两周后法国学生将重返校园,面对不断变化的新冠疫情,法国教育部表示,各个学校的防疫措施应因地制宜。

教育部曾于 7 月 20 日发布校园卫生指引,根据当时稍缓的疫情,适当放松了对防疫距离、消毒清洁以及混合不同班级学生等规定。但此后,法国的疫情却持续恶化,至今政府仍未有更新指引,招致学生家长及教师工会的不满。

面对质疑,教育部称已经作好相关预案,同时远程教学方案也安排就绪。教育部主张将制定防疫细则的权力授予地方。各区省地方行政长官、地方卫生局及学区区长“应在未来数天内会面”商讨相关事宜。

室外强制戴口罩的范围每日都在扩大。自周六起,巴黎再有新路段被划入,包括香榭丽舍大街的一部分、卢浮宫博物馆街区等地段。此前,巴黎市已经将大部分商旅热点地段列为室外强制戴口罩的实施区域。

关于商业、文体活动与防疫之间的矛盾仍是法国社会争论的主题之一。一方面,原定今年 9 月 4 日至 14 日进行的第 74 届香槟沙隆(Chlons-en-Champagne)农业展因疫情被取消;另一方面,法国文化部长巴什洛 17 日接受 BFM 电视台采访时表示,“达到防疫标准”的活动可申请不执行此前出台的“5000 观众禁令”,而南法橄榄球赛本周将允许 8000 观众入场,这也是法国疫情爆发以来,体育赛事首次被允许超过 5000 人标准。

意大利:头痛输入性病例 担忧第二波疫情

根据意卫生部和高等卫生研究院最新公布的疫情监测报告显示,近期意大利疫情有逐步恶化的趋势。8 月 6 日至 16 日(除 8 日、10 日外),意大利单日确诊病例数均在 400 至 630 例之间,相较于前几个月涨幅较为明显,15 日更是达到了近几个月的高峰值,单日新增 629 例确诊病例。全意共有 925 个活跃的疫情暴发点,其中,3 日至 9 日一周新增 225 个,且已连续两周呈增长趋势。同时,病毒传染指数 Rt 值高于 1 的大区有 9 个:西西里最高,为 1.41。其余 8 个大区为:阿布鲁佐、托斯卡纳、威尼托、利古里亚、伦巴第、马尔凯、皮埃蒙特、普利亚。

同时,输入型病例的不断增加给政府的抗疫工作带来巨大的压力。据意大利卫生部 16 日公布的疫情数据显示,首都罗马所属大区拉齐奥,单日确诊病例中,有近三分之一为输入型;皮埃蒙特大区超过一半为输入型;中北部大区艾米利亚-罗马涅超过三分之一为输入型。

为了应对越来越多的输入型病例,多地政府均开始对入境人员实施更严格的管控措施。意大利政府近日再次更新了“禁止入境”名单,共有 17 国被列入禁令,包括亚美尼亚、巴林、孟加拉国、塞尔维亚、巴西、波黑、智利、科索沃、科威特、北马其顿、摩尔多瓦、黑山、阿曼、巴拿马、秘鲁、多米尼加和哥伦比亚。

意大利技术科学委员会 10 日发出警告,越来越多的人前往其他国家度假回国后确诊。更重要的是患者的平均年龄已经下降到 40 岁以下,也就是说,年轻人(患者多为无症状或症状较轻)是传染病毒的主要人群。而年轻人轻视新冠病毒,导致疫情加速扩散。因此委员会的专家要求政府应针对此类人群采取最大程度的防疫措施。意大利卫生部长多次呼吁年轻人要提高警惕。13 日,意大利技术科学委员会负责人 Agostino Miozzo 警告称,如果疫情失控,对一些城市进行封城是无法避免的。

据意媒报道,7 月,利古里亚大区萨沃纳(Savona)一家华人寿餐厅出现疫情,并于 7 月 16 日暂停营业。截至 8 月 10 日,该疫情感染总人数逾 70 人。利古里亚大区主席乔瓦尼·托蒂表示,由于该寿餐厅严格遵守防疫规定,对顾客信息进行了登记,因此对患者的追踪及控制起到了极大的作用。

另外,6 月 28 日上午,蒙塞利切市(Monselice)有一名 50 岁华人女子确诊感染新冠肺炎。

美国超 1/10 人口吃不饱,疫情只是“催化剂”

美国《华尔街日报》报道称,截至 7 月底,美国约 12.1% 的成年人家里在近一周遭遇食物不足的问题;近 20% 的有孩一族表示“负担不起孩子饮食开销”。作为世界粮食生产与出口的“超级大国”,美国为何会有超过 10% 的人口遭遇“粮食荒”?

短期来看,疫情冲击下经济环境不断恶化,失业人数上涨的另一面,是民众对食品援助的需求上升。据美国农业部数据,3 月到 4 月之间,通过“营养补充援助计划”(即食品救济券)领取福利的人数上涨了近 16%。西北大学经济学家尚岑巴赫(Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach)表示,“(食物短缺的)问题很大,而且这个问题似乎比衰退最严重更严峻。”

长期来看,食物严重浪费是根源问题。据美国农业部官网显示,美国每年有 30-40% 的食物被浪费。经济情报局《食物可持续性指数 2017》显示,在人均粮食

浪费方面,中国和希腊并列最低,为每年 44 公斤,而美国则为每年 278 公斤,排名世界第二。

食物短缺的情况非常严峻,一些美国网友在贴吧(reddit)上表现得十分愤怒。“有人含着银汤匙,却问别人饿了为什么不吃饭”、“3000 万美国人饿了?所以我们需要几架 F-35 战斗机?”、“我很努力,但每天难以温饱……但在饿死之前,我会因得病却没有医保而死去。”甚至一些人将矛头直指制度:“资本主义本就是零和游戏。”

疫情仍在持续,美国粮食危机还将进一步恶化。8 月 11 日,非营利组织“供养美国”首席运营官向 CNN 表示,到 2021 年



7 月,美国面临粮食不安全威胁的美国人将上升至 5430 万人。

如果说,新冠病毒是对人身健康的折磨,而生活难以继续则是对身心的双重打击。当大量的民众连最基本的生存问题都难以保障,冲突对立愈发突出,社会稳定遭受巨大冲击,各类矛盾也将更加不可调和。