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John Robbins 281-965-6390
Jun Gai 281-498-4310

Publisher: Wea H. Lee
President: Catherine Lee
Editor: John Robbins

Address: 11122 Bellaire Blvd.,
Houston, TX 77072
E-mail: News@scdaily.com



Inside C2

Southern DAILY

Make Today Different

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Russia's 'General Armageddon' under pressure to deliver on battlefield after retreat

LONDON, Nov 21 (Reuters) - Russia's leading war hawks rallied behind the humiliating decision for Moscow's forces to retreat from the Ukrainian city of Kherson this month, but the commander who argued in favour of the move is now under growing pressure to prove it was worth it.

Sergei Surovikin, nicknamed "General Armageddon" by the Russian media for his reputed ruthlessness, on Nov. 9 recommended Moscow's forces quit Kherson and the west bank of the River Dnipro where they were dangerously exposed.

Surovikin, a 56-year-old veteran of wars in Chechnya and Syria who has been decorated by President Vladimir Putin, argued the withdrawal, completed two days later, would allow Moscow to save equipment and redeploy forces there - estimated by the United States at 30,000-strong - to offensives elsewhere.

Some of those troops have since been moved from southern to eastern Ukraine, where fierce fighting is raging, and the Hero of Russia recipient is under pressure on the cusp of winter to show his bet was the right one.

Two Estonian citizens arrested in \$575 mln cryptocurrency fraud, money laundering scheme
Ukraine prosecutor says four suspected Russian torture sites found in Kherson
Turkey summons Swedish envoy over incident in Stockholm - sources

In cold Ukraine village, Banksy mural offers warm bath
Ukraine's Zelenskiy: Nuclear plants need protection from Russian sabotage
"We await your brilliant results and pray for you, I pray for you every day," Margarita Simonyan, the hawkish editor-in-chief of RT TV and one of the main public proponents of the war, told Surovikin in a TV broadcast last week.

Simonyan urged Surovikin, a hulking shaven-headed figure who has been shown on TV speaking in clipped Russian military language, to ignore "nonsense" from critics, a reference to influential military bloggers unhappy about his retreat.

One of those bloggers, Vladlen Tatarsky, who has more than half a million followers on the Telegram messaging service, had fumed over Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskiy's post-retreat visit to Kherson, questioning why Moscow had not killed him.

"What are we spilling our blood for? Why can Zelenskiy calmly come to Kherson?" Tatarsky asked in a video post.

"Symbolically it would have been great if a Geran (type of drone) had landed on his stupid head but it didn't happen. Why? Either we fight a full-on war or ... nothing will work out."



PRESSURE

Russian arch-nationalist Alexander Dugin, whose daughter Darya was murdered outside Moscow in August in what Russia says was a Ukrainian state assassination, has piled more pressure on Surovikin, saying Kherson was the last chunk of Ukrainian territory that Russia could afford to give up.

"The limit has been reached," Dugin told the nationalist online news outlet Tsargrad.

Senior Russian government officials and war hawks say they want Kherson back at some point, which looks hard to achieve anytime soon.

Nor is taking new ground in the east against a highly motivated and Western-equipped Ukrainian military an easy task, especially in the winter.

Kyiv itself has vowed to continue retaking territory, with Russian officials warning they suspect it may try to open a third front in the west with forces redeployed from Kherson.

Surovikin is also being asked by some to step up Moscow's bombing campaign of Ukrainian energy infrastructure, a tactic the Kremlin has suggested is designed to bring Ukraine to the negotiating table.

Vladimir Solovyov, one of Russia's most famous ultra-nationalist political TV talk show hosts, said last week: "I appeal to the Hero of Russia

Army General Surovikin: Comrade Army General, I ask you to complete the total destruction of energy infrastructure of the Nazi Ukrainian junta."

Other state TV commentators have begun to publicly question the handling of the war, albeit in what are likely to be carefully choreographed performances designed to create the impression of genuine public debate.

One, Dmitry Abzalov, complained of what he called an information vacuum, saying he'd like to know "for a change, just once" what Moscow's specific goals were in Ukraine.

Another, Maxim Yusin, complained on air about what he said were lies being peddled by some politicians on state TV boasting that Russian forces were so strong they would be able to reach "the Polish border, Berlin, the English Channel and Lisbon".

"It's a clown show," said Yusin.

Some of the wives and mothers of newly mobilised men have organised to try to pressure the defence ministry over what they say is inadequate training and equipment.

Their numbers are relatively modest so far, but some of their complaints, largely rejected by the defence ministry, chime with those made by public figures who support the war.

The appointment of Surovikin on Oct. 8 was the first time Russia had publicly named an overall commander for its forces in Ukraine.



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》

美南網Scdaily.com和youtube 頻道Stv15.3 Houston同步收看直播



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

11/19/2022

After The ITC Gala



The International Trade Center's twenty-year anniversary Gala was held last Friday in Houston Texas. Almost five hundred honored guests attended our party, especially our Honorable Secretary of Transportation Elaine Chao, who traveled from Washington, D.C., to attend the event. Also our Mayor Sylvester Turner, Congressman Al Green and many diplomats, including those from Japan, Korea, Angola and Indonesia — leaders from many communities came together and gave us many warm messages of support.

We have known Secretary Chao for over twenty-five years, even before she was Secretary of Labor and Transportation. She always celebrated the Lunar New Year at her office and invited many Asian leaders to attend. I was very lucky and was one of them. I remember that she had photos taken with all of us on those occasions and took hours to include everyone. Secretary Chao is really our role model and an outstanding leader in our community and in the nation. She came to join our Gala and made us all so very proud.

Houston's Mayor Turner has been with us for over the last ten years. He would never miss our annual Lunar New Year Festival, and he always brought us his congratulatory message.

Now that the Gala celebration is over, we are so touched and honored to have had so many good friends who came to support us.

We will continue to work at the International Trade Center to build it up like a battleship and continue to be of service to all and continue to move forward.



Wea H. Lee
Wealee@scdaily.com

Chairman of International District Houston Texas
Publisher Southern Daily Wea H. Lee
Southern News Group Chairman / CEO
Chairman of International Trade & Culture Center
Republic of Guiana Honorary consul at Houston Texas



Southern DAILY Make Today Different

Editor's Choice



A boy takes photos of tourists behind a toy dinosaur for a fee, at the Uyuni Salt Flat in Bolivia. REUTERS/Claudia Morales



A woman in a Cholita dress poses for photos, at the Uyuni Salt Flat in Bolivia, 2022. REUTERS/Claudia Morales



A man stands on salt at the Uyuni Salt Flat in Bolivia. REUTERS/Claudia Morales



Tourists walk in front of a structure made of salt, at the Uyuni Salt Flat in Bolivia. REUTERS/Claudia Morales



Tourists line up for a photo, at the Uyuni Salt Flat in Bolivia. REUTERS/Claudia Morales



A man walks on salt at the Uyuni Salt Flat, Bolivia. Picture taken with a drone. REUTERS/Claudia Morales

2,120 Hate Incidents Against Asian Americans Reported During Coronavirus Pandemic

Coronavirus: What Do Attacks On Asians Tell About American Identity?



Attacks on East Asian people living in the US have shot up during the pandemic, revealing an uncomfortable truth about American identity. (Photo/ Getty Images)

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

More than 2,100 anti-Asian American hate incidents related to COVID-19 were reported across the country over a three-month time span between March and June, according to advocacy groups that compile the data. The incidents include physical attacks, verbal assaults, workplace discrimination and online harassment. The Asian Pacific Policy and Planning Council and Chinese for Affirmative Action launched a hate incident reporting website on March 19 when the coronavirus was becoming widespread across the U.S. and the media began reporting violent incidents targeting Asian-Americans. The online tool is available in multiple languages and allows users to report the information with the promise that personal information will be kept confidential. On Wednesday, the advocacy groups released an analysis of the incidents reported through June 18 in California, where about 40 percent of the 2,120 hate incidents took place. The groups released the national data to CBS News after an inquiry. Of the 832 incidents reported in California, many included anti-Asian slurs and

references to China and the coronavirus. One assailant yelled about "bringing that Chinese virus over here" during an attack against an Asian-American man at a San Francisco hardware store on May 6.



The assailant reportedly also said "Go back to China," "F--- you, Chinaman" and "F--- you, you monkey." In another San Francisco incident on June 9, someone threw a glass bottle at a woman putting her child in a car seat and yelled, "Go home Ch--k." And in Santa Clara on June 16, a man kicked a woman's dog and then spat at her, saying, "Take your disease that's ruining our country and go home." "These are real people just living their lives and encountering this kind of hate," said Cynthia Choi, the co-executive director of Chinese for Affirmative Action, on

Wednesday." Though she was not born in the US, nothing about Tracy Wen Liu's life in the country felt "un-American". Ms Liu went to football games, watched Sex and the City and volunteered at food banks. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, the 31-year-old didn't think anything of being East Asian and living in Austin, Texas. "Honestly, I didn't really think I stood out a lot," she says.

That has changed. With the outbreak of the pandemic that has killed around 100,000 people in the US, being Asian in America can make you a target - and many, including Ms Liu, have felt it. In her case, she says a Korean friend was pushed and yelled at by several people in a grocery store, and then asked to leave, simply because she was Asian and wore a mask.



Members of the Asian American Commission gather in Massachusetts to condemn racism. (Photo/Getty Images)

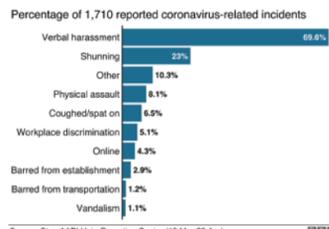
In states including New York, California, and Texas, East Asians have been spat on, punched or kicked - and in one case even stabbed. Whether they have been faced with outright violence, bullying or more insidious forms of social or political abuse, a spike in anti-Asian prejudice has left many Asians - which in the US refers to people of east or southeast Asian descent - wondering where they fit in American society. "When I first came here five years ago, my goal was to adapt to American culture as soon as possible," says Ms Liu. "Then the pandemic made me realise that because I am Asian, and because of how I look like or where I was born, I could never become one of them." 201 After her friend's supermarket altercation, she decided to get her first gun. Authorities in New York City and Los Angeles say that hate incidents against people of Asian descent have increased, while a reporting centre run

by advocacy groups and San Francisco State University says it received over 1,700 reports of coronavirus-related discrimination from at least 45 US states since it launched in March. Police in at least 13 states, including Texas, Washington, New Jersey, Minnesota and New Mexico, have also responded to reported hate incidents. Critics say those at the very top have made things worse - both President Donald Trump, and Democratic hopeful Joe Biden have been accused of fuelling anti-Asian sentiment to varying degrees with language they've used while talking about China's role in the outbreak. And for many Asian Americans, it can feel as though, in addition to being targeted, their identity as Americans is being attacked.

Statistics on Anti-Asian incidents in the US:

One third of people surveyed said they had witnessed someone blaming Asian people for the pandemic; 1,710 incidents reported to STOP AAPI HATE - 15% of those cases involved physical assault or being coughed on or spat at; More than 100 individual incidents reported in the media; 133 incidents of anti-Asian discrimination recorded by the New York City Commission on Human Rights - compared to 11 in the same period last year. The commission has intervened in 91 cases; 14 Asian-bias hate crimes investigated by police in New York.

Verbal harassment the most common form of discrimination



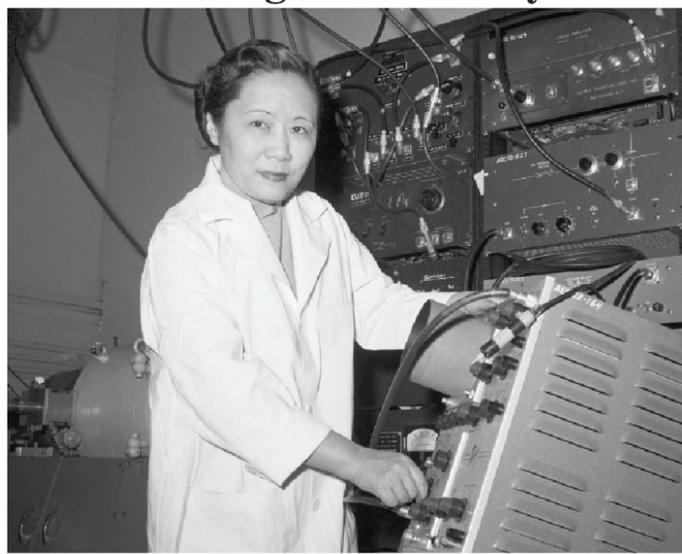
More than 100 alleged hate incidents reported to civic groups and police departments in Los Angeles. Six reports of bias incidents reported to police in Seattle. There has been a surge in anti-Asian hate on extremist web communities. Sources: Ipsos, STOP AAPI HATE, New

York City Commission on Human Rights, New York City Police, Los Angeles County Commission on Human Rights, Seattle Police, Network Contagion Research Institute, BBC research

Some Asians have also reported being refused service from hotel rooms, or Uber rides, as a result of their ethnicity. Matt (not his real name), a Chinese American emergency room doctor in Connecticut, noticed that several patients asked to be admitted to hospital because they said an Asian person had coughed near them. He experienced what appeared to be anti-Asian bias more personally, when he tried to treat a patient thought to have Covid-19. "I had my protective equipment on, walked in and introduced myself. Once they heard my surname, they were like 'don't touch me, can I see someone else - can you just not come close to me'." Many other minorities face more "overt types of discrimination which are worse", Matt says - but he fears that incidents such as what he experienced would be demoralising for medical workers. "This is a pretty stressful time - we're working a lot more, wearing very uncomfortable equipment all the time, and a lot of us are getting exposed to Covid-19." (Courtesy https://www.bbc.com/)

Every 8 minutes, we respond to a disaster. Your donation can help impact lives. American Red Cross. HELP NOW redcross.org

New U.S. Postage Stamp Honors Chien-Shiung Wu, Trailblazing Nuclear Physicist



Chien-Shiung Wu, one of the most influential nuclear physicists of the 20th century.

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

On Feb. 11, 2021, the sixth International Day of Women and Girls in Science, the U.S. Postal Service will issue a new Forever stamp to honor Chien-Shiung Wu, one of the most influential nuclear physicists of the 20th century. A Chinese American woman, Wu performed experiments that tested the fundamental laws of physics. In a male-dominated field, she won many honors and awards, including the National Medal of Science (1975), the inaugural Wolf Prize in Physics (1978) and honorary degrees from universities around the world. "In China, where I grew up," explained Xuejian Wu, Assistant Professor of Physics, Rutgers University - Newark, NJ, "Wu is an icon who is sometimes called the 'Chinese Marie Curie.'" "I first read about Wu's extraordinary story in my physics textbook, when I was a teenager in high school. Chien-Shiung Wu

became a scientific role model for me, inspiring me to pursue an academic career in physics and follow her path to the U.S." From China to the US, to pursue physics In 1912, Wu was born in Liuhe in Jiangsu province, a town about 40 miles north of Shanghai. Although it was uncommon in China for girls to attend school at that time, her father founded a school for girls where she received her elementary education. Analysis of the world, from experts In 1930, Wu attended National Central University in Nanjing to study mathematics. But the revolutionary triumphs of late 19th-century modern physics - such as the discoveries of atomic structure and of X-rays - attracted Wu's attention. She changed her major to physics and graduated at the top of her

class in 1934.



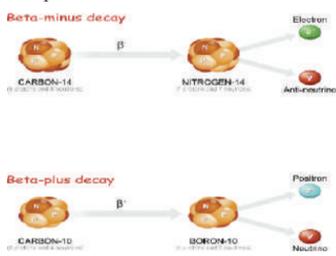
The new U.S. postage stamp featuring Wu. (U.S. Postal Service)

Encouraged by her college advisor and financially supported by her uncle, Wu booked the month-long steamship trip to the United States in 1936 to pursue her doctoral education. She arrived in San Francisco, where she met her future husband, Luke Chia-Liu Yuan, another physicist, when he showed her around the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, Berkeley. Scientists at the lab had only recently invented the cyclotron, the most advanced instrument for accelerating charged particles in a spiral trajectory. Enticed by the atomic nuclei research being done in the lab, Wu abandoned her original plan to attend the University of Michigan and successfully enrolled in the physics doctoral program at Berkeley. In her graduate research, Wu worked closely with nuclear scientist Ernest Lawrence, who had won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1939, and Emilio Segrè, who went on to win the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1959. She studied the electromagnetic radiation produced when charged particles decelerate, as well as radioactive isotopes of xenon generated by splitting uranium atoms via nuclear fission. In June 1940, Wu completed her Ph.D. with honors. After a short period of postdoctoral research still at the Radiation Laboratory,

Wu moved to the East Coast, where she taught at Smith College and then Princeton University.

Experimental work in radioactive decay

In 1944, Wu became a research scientist at Columbia University, where she joined the Manhattan Project, the top-secret U.S. effort to turn basic research in physics into a new kind of weapon, the atomic bomb. As a team member, Wu helped develop the process for separating uranium atoms into the charged uranium-235 and uranium-238 isotopes using gaseous diffusion. This work eventually led to enriched uranium, a critical component for nuclear reactions.



After World War II, Wu remained at Columbia and focused her research on the radioactive process of beta decay. She investigated beta particles: fast-moving electrons or positrons emitted from an atomic nucleus in the radioactive decay process. In the mid-1950s, Wu performed a famous experiment to test the law of parity conservation. This was a widely accepted but unproven principle implying that a physical process and its mirror reflection are identical. As proposed by theoretical physicists Chen Ning Yang and Tsung-Dao Lee, Wu designed an experiment to see if reality matched the theory. Observing the beta decay of cobalt-60 atoms, Wu measured the radiation intensity as a function of the radiation direction. To increase the accuracy of her experimental measurements, Wu figured out techniques to get her cobalt-60 atoms all spinning in the same direction. She observed that more particles flew off in the direction opposite to the direction the nuclei were spinning. The law of parity

conservation predicted that the atoms would emit beta particles in symmetrical ways. But Wu's observations meant the "law" did not hold and she had discovered parity nonconservation. This breakthrough achievement helped Wu's theoretical colleagues win the 1957 Nobel Prize in Physics, but unfortunately, the Nobel Committee overlooked Wu's experimental contribution.



Wu received many accolades, including an honorary doctorate at Harvard in 1974. (Bettmann via Getty Images)

In addition to her famous parity law research, Wu carried out a series of important experiments in nuclear physics and quantum physics. In 1949, she experimentally verified Enrico Fermi's theory of beta decay, correcting the discrepancies between the theory and previous inaccurate experimental results and developing a universal version of his theory. She also proved the quantum phenomenon relevant to a pair of entangled photons. In 1958, Wu was the first Chinese-American elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 1967, she served as the first female president of the American Physical Society. After her retirement in 1981, Wu dedicated herself to public educational programs in both the United States and China, giving numerous lectures and working to inspire younger generations to pursue science, technology, engineering and math education. She died in 1997. Wu's legacy continues today, with the issuing of her postage stamp. She joins a short list of physicists featured on U.S. stamps, including Albert Einstein, Richard Feynman and Maria Goeppert-Mayer. (Courtesy https://theconversation.com)