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Inside C2

Southern DAILY

Make Today Different

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Ukraine gets more U.S. aid as Russia-Iran ties worry West

KYIV, Dec 9 (Reuters) - The United States announced new military aid for Ukraine on Friday and vowed to disrupt Russian ties with Iran, which a British envoy said involved Moscow seeking hundreds of ballistic missiles and offering unprecedented military support in return.

Tehran and Moscow have denied Western accusations that Russia is using Iranian drones to attack targets in Ukraine, where officials warned on Friday of a winter-long power deficit after repeated Russian attacks on its energy infrastructure.

Two senior Iranian officials and two Iranian diplomats told Reuters in October that Iran had promised to provide Russia with surface-to-surface missiles as well as more drones.

White House national security spokesman John Kirby told reporters Washington was very concerned about the “deepening and burgeoning defense partnership” between Iran and Russia, and would work to disrupt that relationship, including on drones.
as sending a \$275 million package of aid to Ukraine to strengthen air defences and defeat drones, he said.

Britain’s U.N. Ambassador Barbara Woodward said Iran had sent hundreds of drones that Russia had used in Ukraine.

“Russia is now attempting to obtain more weapons, including hundreds of ballistic missiles,” she told reporters. “In return, Russia is offering Iran an unprecedented level of military and technical support.”

The Iranian and Russian missions to the United Nations did not immediately respond to requests for comment.

Russian President Vladimir Putin earlier said Moscow would probably do a deal over Ukraine one day but that Russia’s near-total loss of trust in the West would make an eventual settlement, which he did not elaborate on, much harder to reach.

Russia has clamped down on dissent since it invaded Ukraine in February, and a Moscow court on Friday sentenced opposition politician Ilya Yashin to eight and a half years in prison on charges of spreading “false information” about the army.

Yashin had discussed in a YouTube video evidence uncovered by Western journalists of Russian war crimes in Ukraine. Moscow denies committing war crimes. In a post on his Telegram channel, Yashin urged supporters to continue opposing the war.

The entire front line in eastern Ukraine was being shelled, the governor of Ukraine’s eastern Donetsk region, which is partly occupied by Russia, said, adding that five civilians were killed and two wounded in Ukrainian-controlled areas.

President Volodymyr Zelenskiy said Ukrainian forces were standing their ground in the Donbas, made up of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, despite huge difficulties, but that Russian forces had reduced the town of Bakhmut to ruins.



“The situation on the front line remains very tough,” he said in an evening address. “I thank all our heroes, all soldiers and commanders who are ... repelling assaults and inflicting significant losses on the enemy.”

Aftermath of shelling in Donetsk

Reuters was not able to verify those battlefield reports.

‘THE QUESTION OF TRUST’

Putin earlier repeated an accusation that the West was “exploiting” Ukraine and using its people as “cannon fodder” in a conflict with Russia, and said the West’s desire to maintain its global dominance was increasing risks.

“They deliberately multiply chaos and aggravate the international situation,” Putin said in a video message to a summit of defence ministers from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and a group of ex-Soviet states.

He later specifically criticized France and Germany, which in 2014 and 2015 brokered ceasefire accords between Kyiv and Russian-backed separatists in eastern Ukraine, saying they had betrayed Moscow by supplying Ukraine with weapons.

“The question of trust arises. And trust of course is almost at zero... But nevertheless, in the final analysis we have to come to agreements. I have already said many times that we are ready for these agreements,” Putin said.

Putin, who was speaking in the Kyrgyz capital Bishkek, also said Russia - the world’s biggest exporter of energy - might cut its oil production and would refuse to

sell oil to any country that imposed the West’s “stupid” price cap on Russian oil.

The Group of Seven major powers, the European Union and Australia last week agreed a \$60 per barrel price cap on Russian seaborne crude oil.

PRISONER SWAP

Yet in a reminder that, despite the hostilities, Russia maintains lines of communication with the West, Moscow on Thursday freed U.S. basketball player Brittney Griner in return for the release of Russian arms dealer Viktor Bout.

A plane carrying Griner landed in the United States early on Friday, nearly 10 months after she was detained in Russia on drug charges, while television images showed Bout being hugged by his mother and wife after landing in Moscow.

Putin said further prisoner swaps were possible and the White House said it would work to gain the release of Paul Whelan, a U.S. Marine Corps veteran convicted of espionage in 2020 in a trial that U.S. diplomats said was unfair and opaque.

Separately, Russian and U.S. diplomats met in Istanbul on Friday to discuss a number of technical issues in their vexed relationship, both sides confirmed, though the Ukraine war was not part of their talks.

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WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

12/09/2022

TSMC rises in American desert



Ninety one years old Morris Chang spent what may be the most glorious and unforgettable day of his life in Phoenix Arizona this week including his wife being surrounded by U S president Biden and the most powerful tech giants.

As president Biden said on the ceremony who said the the United States could not lead the world again in the manufacturing industry ?

The founder of TSMC also said “ his dream came true but the

globalization is almost dead Free trade is almost dead.”

When he came to Taiwan from Dallas Texas Morris Chang was invited by former Leaders of KMT to start the industrial park project

It’ s really thirty year Feng Shui taking turn this project rises up in the desert of Arizona may change the pattern of world competition in the future. Because the end of globalization are It’ s disaster or a blessing Time will tell us.



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Southern DAILY Make Today Different

Editor's Choice



Japan fans react as they watch their penalty shootout against Croatia during the World Cup, at the Bee bar in Tokyo Japan, December 6. REUTERS/Kim Kyung-Hoon



Portugal's Goncalo Ramos celebrates scoring their first goal against Switzerland during their Round of 16 World Cup match in Qatar, December 6. REUTERS/Kai Pfaffenbach



South Korea players and coaching staff celebrate after their match against Portugal as South Korea qualify for the knockout stages of the World Cup in Qatar, December 2. REUTERS/Kai Pfaffenbach



Pandemic prevention workers wait for the start of their shift to look after buildings as residents undergo home quarantine, in Beijing, China, December 8. REUTERS/Thomas Peter



A Russian military helicopter flies near the reconstructed World War Two memorial Savur-Mohyla before its official reopening in the course of Russia-Ukraine conflict in the Donetsk region, Ukraine, September 8, 2022. REUTERS/Alexander Ermochenko



Girls play with paper umbrellas before the Mid-Autumn festival at the Yu Garden, following the COVID-19 outbreak, in Shanghai, China. REUTERS/Aly Song

Highlights From The United Nations’ Latest Release Of Its World Population Estimates

Key Findings From The 2022 United Nations Population Prospects Study

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



Key Points

How many people are there in the world? How many die each year, and how many babies are born? These are key questions that we need to understand the world around us. The global population dataset is one of our most important at Our World in Data: it underpins nearly every topic we cover. The UN releases an update of its World Population Prospects every two years. Its latest release was due in 2021 but was delayed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. But, today – on World Population Day – the long-awaited dataset has been released. The following article highlights some of the key findings of the twenty-seventh publication of the ‘World Population Prospects’.

Overview

United Nations

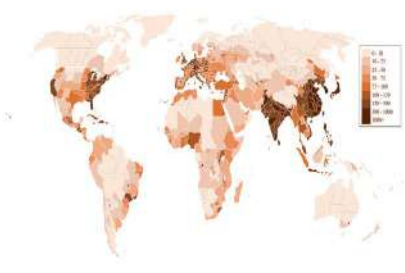
July 11, 2022
Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division
World Population Prospects 2022

The 2022 Revision of World Population Prospects is the twenty-seventh edition of official United Nations population estimates and projections that have been prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. It presents population estimates from 1950 to the present for 237 countries or areas, underpinned by analyses of historical demographic trends. This latest assessment considers the results of 1,758 national population censuses conducted between 1950 and 2022, as well as information from vital registration systems and from 2,890 nationally representative sample surveys. The 2022 revision also presents population projections to the year 2100 that reflect a range of plausible outcomes at the global, regional and national levels.

By Hannah Ritchie, Edouard Mathieu, Lucas Rod s-Guirao and Marcel Gerber

#1. The World Population Will Pass 8 Billion At The End Of 2022

Since 1975 the world has been adding another billion people every 12 years. It passed its last milestone – 7 billion in 2011. And, by the end of 2022, it will pass another one: **there will be 8 billion people in the world.** While this rate of absolute growth is similar to previous decades, the growth rate continues to fall. Since 2019, the global population growth rate has fallen below 1%.



That’s less than half its peak rate of growth – of 2.3% – in the 1960s. As global fertility rates continue to fall (see below), this rate will continue to fall.

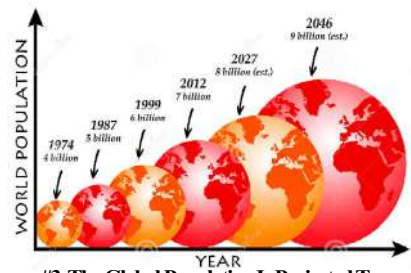
#2. The UN Estimates Around 15 Million Excess Deaths In 2020 And 2021 From The COVID-19 Pandemic

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had a significant impact on global population and migration trends. We know that the confirmed death toll from COVID-19 is likely to significantly underestimate the true number of deaths because of limited testing. One way to get a better estimate of the total mortality impact of the pandemic is to look at excess mortality data. We can look at the total number of deaths and compare this to the number we expect to occur in a non-pandemic year.

In its latest population dataset, the UN estimates that in 2020, there were approximately 5 million excess deaths. In 2021, this figure was 10 million. This estimate of 15 million excess deaths over 2020 and 2021 is in line with estimates from other organizations. The Economist put its central estimate of excess deaths at 17.6 million. The World Health Organization, which is a UN organization, estimated 14.9 million excess deaths.

These death figures are highly uncertain. But what’s clear is that the number of confirmed deaths – which was just 5.4 million by the end of 2021 – captures just a fraction of the true impact of the pandemic.

BUSINESS



#3. The Global Population Is Projected To Peak At Around 10.4 Billion In 2086

The world population has increased rapidly over the last century. When will it come to an end? Previous versions of the UN World Population Prospects showed a significant slowdown in population growth, with very slow growth – almost reaching a plateau – by the end of the century. In its previous release, it projected that the world population would be around 10.88 billion in 2100, and would not yet have peaked. **In this new release, the UN projects that the global population will peak before the end of the century – in 2086 at just over 10.4 billion people.**

There are several reasons for this earlier, and lower, peak. One is that the UN expects fertility rates to fall more quickly in low-income countries compared to previous revisions. It also expects less of a ‘rebound’ in fertility rates across high-income countries in the second half of the century.

#4. The Global Fertility Rate Has Continued To Decline To 2.3 Births Per Woman

A key determinant of the global population rate is the average number of children that women have over their lifetime – the ‘fertility rate’.

Fertility rates have fallen rapidly across the world in recent decades. In 1950, the average woman gave birth around 5 times. Since then, fertility rates have more than halved. In 2021, this global figure was 2.3 births per woman.



If you switch to the map tab in the interactive chart you see that most people in the world now live in countries where fertility rates are at – or below – the ‘replacement level’. This is the level at which populations would stabilize or shrink over the long-term. The UN reports that two-thirds of people live in countries where the fertility rate is below 2.1 births per woman. In some high-income countries such as South Korea, Japan, Spain, or Italy, it is as low as 1.3 births per woman.

#5. Next Year India Is Expected To Take Over From China As The World’s Most Populous Country

China has been the world’s most populous country for decades. It is now home to more than 1.4 billion people. However, its population growth rate has fallen

significantly following a rapid drop in its fertility rate over the 1970s and 80s. The fertility rate in India has also fallen substantially in recent decades – from 5.7 births per woman in 1950 to just 2 births per woman today. However, the rate of this decline has been slower.

Because of this, India will very soon overtake China as the most populous country in the world. The UN expects this to happen in 2023. (Courtesy <https://ourworldindata.org/>) For more information, go here: <https://ourworldindata.org/world-population-update-2022>.

Related

World Population Highlights

The Current World Population
7,961,890,500

TOP 20 LARGEST COUNTRIES BY POPULATION

1	China	1,450,762,207	2	India	1,408,316,238	3	U.S.A	335,015,755
4	Indonesia	275,565,569	5	Pakistan	230,046,479	6	Brazil	215,692,458
7	Nigeria	217,184,939	8	Bangladesh	168,114,231	9	Russia	146,062,225
10	Mexico	131,763,917	11	Japan	125,692,247	12	Ethiopia	121,119,605
13	Philippines	112,649,389	14	Egypt	106,448,353	15	Vietnam	99,162,605
16	D.R. Congo	95,518,891	17	Turkey	86,236,933	18	Iran	86,251,924
19	Germany	84,334,434	20	Thailand				

World Population: Past, Present, and Future

At the dawn of agriculture, about 8000 B.C., the population of the world was approximately 5 million. Over the 8,000-year period up to 1 A.D. it grew to 200 million (some estimate 300 million or even 600, suggesting how imprecise population estimates of early historical periods can be), with a growth rate of under 0.05% per year.)

A tremendous change occurred with the industrial revolution: whereas it had taken all of human history until around 1800 for world population to reach one billion, the second billion was achieved in only 130 years (1930), the third billion in 30 years (1960), the fourth billion in 15 years (1974), and the fifth billion in only 13 years (1987).



- During the 20th century alone, the population in the world has grown from 1.65 billion to 6 billion.
- In 1970, there were roughly half as many people in the world as there are now.
- Because of declining growth rates, it will now take over 200 years to double again.

Population Growth Rate

Population in the world is, as of 2020, growing at a rate of around 1.05% per year (down from 1.08% in 2019, 1.10% in 2018, and 1.12% in 2017). The current average population increase is estimated at **81 million**

people per year. Annual growth rate reached its peak in the late 1960s, when it was at around 2%. The rate of increase has nearly halved since then, and will continue to decline in the coming years.

World population will therefore continue to grow in the 21st century, but at a **much slower rate compared to the recent past.** World population has doubled (100% increase) in 40 years from 1959 (3 billion) to 1999 (6 billion). It is now estimated that it will take another nearly 40 years to increase by another 50% to become 9 billion by 2037.



The latest **world population projections** indicate that world population will reach 10 billion persons in the year 2057.

World Population Forecast (2020-2050)

10 Billion (2057) The United Nations projects world population to reach 10 billion in the year 2057.

9 Billion (2037) World population is expected to reach 9 billion in the year 2037.

8 Billion (2023) World population is expected to reach 8 billion people in 2023 according to the United Nations (in 2026 according to the U.S. Census Bureau).

7.96 Billion (2022) The current world population is 7.96 billion as of July 2022 [1] according to the most recent United Nations estimates elaborated by Worldometer. The term “World Population” refers to the human population (the total number of humans currently living) of the world.



7 Billion (2011) According to the United Nations, world population reached 7 billion on October 31, 2011.

The US Census Bureau made a lower estimate, for which the 7 billion mark was only **reached on March 12, 2012.**

6 Billion (1999) According to the United Nations, the 6 billion figure was reached on October 12, 1999 (celebrated as the Day of 6 Billion). According to the U.S. Census Bureau instead, the six billion milestone was reached on July 22, 1999, at about 3:49 AM GMT. Yet, according to the U.S. Census, the date and time of when 6 billion was reached will probably change because the already **uncertain estimates are constantly being updated.** (Courtesy <https://www.worldometers.info/>)

Southern

DAILY

Make Today Different

Future Work: Will Your Career Of Tomorrow Be On Mars?



By Louis Efron

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

Look around the space where you are sitting. How many of the things you see were not available to you as a child? Perhaps you note a laptop, smart phone or Wi-Fi connection? Now imagine these things vanished. What would your life be like? Think back to when you were a child. Could you have imagined the items you now can’t live without? This same dynamic may soon be on the horizon for jobs on Mars—we may one day wonder how we ever confined our human activities to Earth.

Advancing technology continues to create more unique and interesting jobs—for now, all of them based on planet Earth. But change may be upon us.

If the human race is to continue for another million years, we will have to boldly go where no one has gone before,” the late Stephen Hawking argued.

As Elon Musk, Jeff Bezos, NASA scientists and others continue to bring the possibility of living on another planet into the foreseeable future, the reality of an inter-planetary economy and job market could be just around the corner.

By 2024, Musk’s SpaceX aims to send the first astronauts to Mars. President Trump’s 2020 budget includes funding for a manned Mars mission to launch as soon as 2026, with a goal of bringing back samples of the Red Planet. Such studies of rock, soil and atmosphere samples could bring new insights into the sphere’s geology and water presence, and may even locate evidence of

past or current life.

In fact, multiplanet settlements maybe crucial for the long-term survival of humans. Amazon’s founder and CEO Jeff Bezos believes that expanding our living options in our solar system “is not something that we may choose to do; this is something we must do.” Environmental destruction, natural resource constraints, rapid population growth and potentially deadly asteroids or other natural disasters could leave Mother Earth with a limited capacity to sustain our continued growth. Colonizing another planet could lift the barriers Earth may present to the continued expansion of humanity.

Why Mars?

While planets in our solar system are subject to extreme temperatures and the dangerous elements of space, Mars has some similarities to Earth. It is also in what is called the Habitable Zone, an area where conditions might potentially support life. While its air is too thin to breathe and its surface temperature too cold for unsheltered

life, Mars—unlike other planets in our solar system—has the benefit of a 24-hour day, four seasons, canyons, volcanoes, polar ice caps, river beds, dried lakes and even some liquid water. Based on our current exploration and understanding of our solar system, there is no planet better suited to interplanetary migration than Mars.

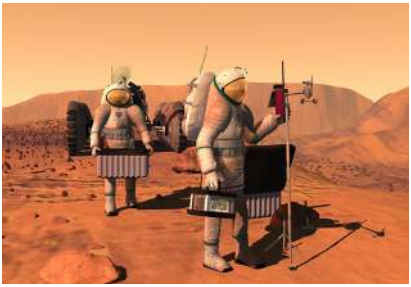
What Jobs Will Be Available On Mars?

Initially, a strong background in science and mathematics will be most desirable. However, as a yearning to see more of Mars accelerates, films, television programs, and reality shows marketed on Earth will attract talent of all kinds to the Red Planet.

The opportunity to be highly innovative on Mars will be another aspect of work on the planet and a strong additional talent attractor. An early Mars colony could generate a lot of income by being an inventors colony. Isolated from the distractions of Earth and challenged to come up with solutions to problems on the planet, Mars will be a pressure cooker for innovation with inhabitants being free to innovate without the bureaucracy on Earth,” explains Dr. Robert Zubrin, founder of the Mars Society and author of the new book *The Case for Space*.

How Do I Apply For Interplanetary Work?

Interplanetary job seekers can apply for desired opportunities on the career web pages of organizations such as SpaceX, Bezos’s Blue Origin and NASA. Also helpful will be specialized industry job sites like Space Individuals and Space Careers. NASA has even released poste advertising jobs on Mars for surveyors, farmers, teachers and technicians. While most jobs working in space are currently based on Earth, space exploration companies require people in every career discipline. Opportunities in engineering, design, software development, manufacturing, human resources, finance, IT, legal, marketing, sales and many other jobs that exist on our planet will be available.



How Will I Get To My New Job?

To make Mars a viable option for a new economy, affordable, safe, reliable and frequent transportation must be available to the general public. Reusable rocket technology like Musk’s will be essential to creating the equivalent of an airline industry in space. Initial passenger rockets could potentially carry up to 100

people or more and 450 tons of cargo.

Will It Be Safe To Live And Work On Mars?

If terraforming, or any other transformative process, is used in an attempt to alter the environment to make Mars habitable, there is no guarantee of a positive outcome. Warming the planet could awaken previous or current Martian life forms, with unknown consequences. A lower gravitational pull could weaken our bones and muscles, and increased radiation may heighten our chances of cancer. In all cases, safety is a concern and the loss of life is a distinct possibility for early settlers. Initial isolation from larger groups of people or a sustained dramatic change to social, living and dietary conditions, along with sleep disorders due to slightly longer days, could present a challenge to the mental and emotional well-being of those living and working on Mars.

How Will I Communicate With Those On Earth?

Eventually, near-real-time holoportation capable of virtually placing people in the same room, even if they are on different planets, will make communicating with family, friends and co-workers on Earth a natural and seamless experience. As image and personal bot technologies advance, your physical location may not matter all that much.



Are Earth Visits An Option?

With the doubling of technological advancement about every 12 to 18 months, return visits to Earth will certainly be in the cards someday. Until then, hologram rooms and other technologies could provide virtual reality visits that come fairly close to feeling like you are back on Earth. If you decide to break up your travels and live on the moon first, as Bezos advises, the chances of an Earth holiday are pretty good.

Where Will I Live, Eat and Shop?

Initially, all living, eating and shopping spaces will be indoors to insulate humans from unbreathable air and cold temperatures. If the planet behaves favorably in our attempts to inhabit it, future communities could mirror those on Earth, and familiar activities could even include grabbing lunch at McDonalds. But considering the likely cost of raising cattle on Mars or developing and producing lab-grown meat, you should expect to pay a lot more for your Big Mac. Vegetables will most likely be the first crops grown on Mars, so a salad may be the best choice for your budget. As for shopping, Amazon could still be your desired option:

Bezos is already planning deliveries to the moon.

Healthcare On Mars?

Recruitment decisions will need to be thoughtful and measured, and contingencies must be in place for re-deploying skills and talents to other meaningful work when a person no longer fulfills his or her job responsibilities or the position isn’t needed. This will also lead to considerations of disability and retirement. To ensure a high quality of life for all Mars citizens, programs must be in place to house and care for those who can no longer do these things for themselves, and a universal health care and universal basic income model could guarantee health care and a minimum livable income to everyone, regardless of circumstance. However, the social-economic dynamic on the Red Planet could change as a space airline industry develops, as noted earlier.

Will I Feel Like I Belong On Mars?

Once a homogenous Martian population evolves, will those from Earth be welcome on Mars? Will an independent Mars economy evolve, or will Earth be fiscally strengthened and positioned as the central economic hub of our solar system?



If Mars does develop an independent economy with little to no reliance on an import/export market, will it become sovereign from Earth? Will such sovereignty create political and power struggles, divided ideals and, ultimately, lead to a scenario like that in H.G. Wells’ War of the Worlds? Education and understanding will be key as humans seek to inhabit other planets in our solar system and, perhaps someday, beyond. Organizations like the National Space Society, a non-profit group dedicated to the creation of a spacefaring civilization, has been leading the charge in this area since 1974 and is a good source for research, articles, publications and general information about how those on Earth can leverage “the vast resources of space for the dramatic betterment of humanity.” The Mars Society, founded in 1998, is another helpful source of information specifically related to human settlement on the Red Planet.

On Mars, humans will discover unique ways to contribute meaningfully to our cosmos and perhaps even sustain the human race. (Courtesy forbes.com)

About the Author

Louis Efron (LouisEfron.com) is a globally recognized thought leader, speaker, writer and Fortune 200 HR Executive.