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Inside C2

# Southern DAILY

Make Today Different

Southern Daily News is published by Southern News Group Daily

Sunday, March 12, 2023

## Elon Musk hints at two future Teslas, higher production efficiency

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1 (Reuters) - Tesla Inc (TSLA.O) engineers at the company's Investor Day on Wednesday described plans to cut vehicle assembly costs by half, and Chief Executive Elon Musk hinted at a next generation of electric cars.

Musk, who also referred to how the world could transition to a sustainable energy future of "abundance," is expected to lay out a plan to make a small, affordable electric vehicle that would broaden his brand's appeal and fend off competition, and he presented a slide showing two disguised future models.

Tesla engineering and design executives presented examples of how the company can build cars for less than its competitors, and how it is pushing to extend that lead.

Tesla already has a significant lead over its rivals in manufacturing EVs at a profit. Chief Engineer Lars Moravy said the company expects to build its next-generation vehicles for half the cost of the current Model 3 or Model Y.

Moravy described a production process for future EVs he called an "unboxed" model that would deliver lower costs by snapping together sub-assemblies and reducing complexity and time in assembly.

**Latest Updates**  
Factbox: Tesla CEO Musk to unveil Part 3 of Master Plan at Investor Day  
EV startups from Lucid to Rivian see demand fade, supply chain issues linger  
How Elon Musk has missed his targets on delivering affordable cars  
Exclusive: Tesla readies re-vamp of Model Y codenamed 'Juniper'  
High-profile Tesla investor Ross Gerber tweeted that

the presentation amounted to a "Huge tease" on the next-generation vehicle. "It's coming. They laid it all out. 50% less cost to build. Would get you a \$25-\$30k EV!"

Musk showed a chart of Tesla's projection of the future electric fleet. The slide depicted the EV maker's existing models, including the Semi truck, as part of a market projected at 440 million vehicles. It showed the Cybertruck and a shrouded future model as part of a 300 million-vehicle market. An additional, smaller shrouded model was shown as part of the largest market in its projection: 700 million vehicles.

Capturing the mass market is critical to Tesla's goal of increasing deliveries 15-fold - to 20 million vehicles - by 2030. To do that, Tesla will

economy and growing threats from rivals in the United States and China.

The automaker has only four

a factory in the northern state of Nuevo Leon. It would be the company's first factory outside of the United States, Germany and China, and Musk is expected to

feasible by 2023, but Tesla has been struggling to scale up the production of the so-called 4680 batteries.

Some investors, including those concerned Musk is spending too much time at his latest major acquisition, Twitter, are also hoping the CEO will address calls to buy back shares, which are at about half of their November 2021 peaks even after a rebound of more than 60% this year.

### How EV prices stack up against Tesla's cars



Note: Excludes potential incentives and discounts  
Source: Company websites | By Akash Sriram (@hoodlineinvestor)

have to improve its battery technology, which Musk has called the "fundamental limiting factor" for the transition to sustainable energy, making it a likely topic for Wednesday's address.

Tesla outperformed the industry in recent years, increasing deliveries rapidly despite the pandemic and supply-chain disruptions.

But Tesla cut prices in recent months to boost sales, which were pressured by a weak

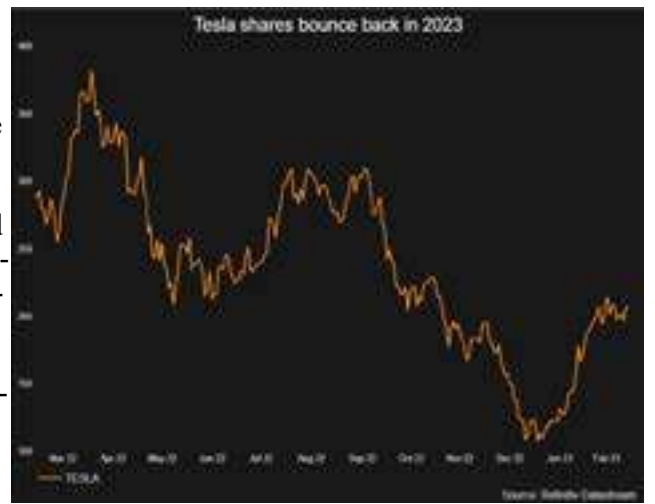
models, all priced toward the higher end of the market. The Cybertruck pickup is coming this year, executives said.

Reuters Graphics Reuters Graphics Reuters Graphics  
Tesla has promised to talk about expansion and capital expenditure plans, with a wide variety of projects from batteries to self-driving technology to new factories likely to be discussed.

On Tuesday, Mexican officials announced that Tesla would build

provide more details on Wednesday.

The plans for a more affordable car could draw the broadest interest. In 2020, Musk unveiled a plan to develop batteries in-house, which he said would make self-driving electric cars priced at \$25,000



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# WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

03/10/2023

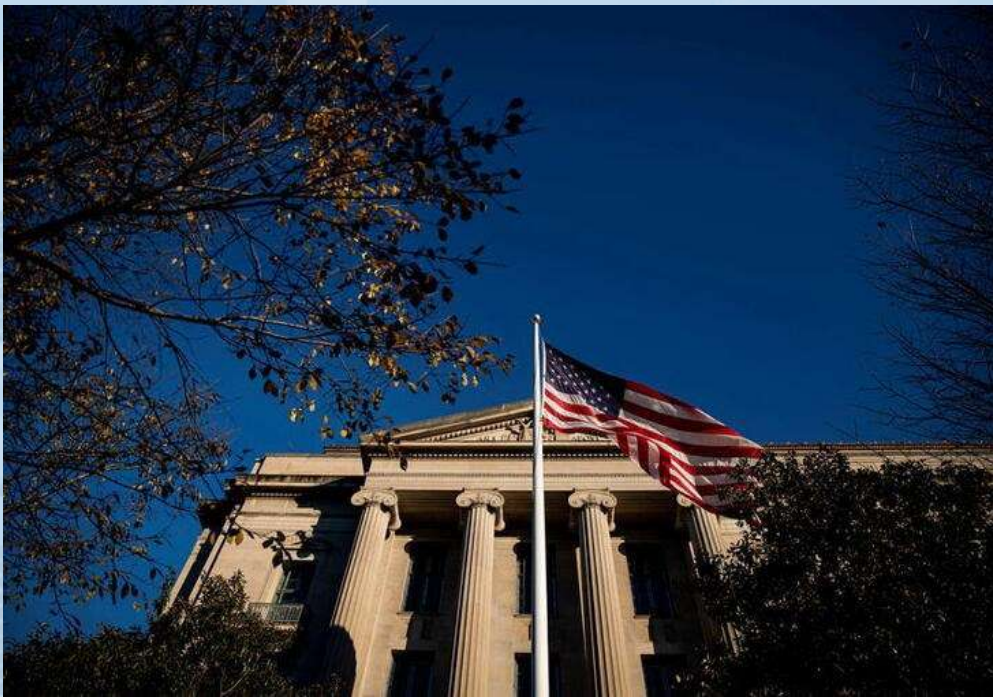
## This Is An Important Moment For Us To Unite

In recent years, due to changes in the world's political map, the Covid-19 epidemic and the war in Ukraine, all have all had huge impacts on ordinary people and have also caused deep changes in the world's overall social pattern.

The situation of our Chinese living in the United States has also become more and more difficult at the same time along with the other major changes in the rest of the world. After the novel coronavirus was stigmatized as a "Chinese virus" by ex-president Donald Trump, this statement has gained profound impact.

Today the U.S. Congress generally believes that mainland China is potentially the biggest threat to the United States. Recently, the Texas Senate has proposed a bill to ban Chinese citizens from buying land in the state of Texas. We need to point out that this law basically violates the founding spirit of the U.S. Constitution. No matter how the law is amended, it has inherent anti-Chinese significance.

Today many elected officials sympathize and stand with us and we have won the strongest support of other ethnic groups. We want to remind all the politicians that the vote is still in our hands and one day we can vote you out of office.



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Chairman of International Trade & Culture Center  
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## Editor's Choice



The guard of honor stand in the rain during a celebration to mark the Thai King Maha Vajiralongkorn's 70th birthday in Bangkok, Thailand. REUTERS/ Soe Zeya Tun



Supporters of Iraqi Shi'ite cleric Moqtada al-Sadr climb the blast walls surrounding Baghdad's highly fortified Green Zone during protest against corruption in Baghdad, Iraq July 27, 2022. REUTERS/ Thaier Al-Sudani



Pope Francis holds his skullcap as he attends a welcome ceremony at the Citadelle in Quebec City, Canada. REUTERS/Christinne Muschi



An Israeli soldier takes position during the suppression of the protest against Israeli settlement activity in Salfit, in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. REUTERS/Raneen Sawafta



Spectators are seen during the England v South Africa T20 Series match at Seat Unique Stadium, Bristol, Britain. Action Images via Reuters/Paul Childs



Tour de France winner Visma's Jonas Vingegaard on stage during the celebrations in Copenhagen, Denmark. Mads Claus Rasmussen/ Ritzau Scanpix via REUTERS



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BUSINESS

Opinion: Ending The Ukraine War

Moscow And Kiev Have Tentatively Welcomed China's Peace Plan, But

Kiev's Chief Supporters Are Bitterly Opposed To It

The Chinese Ukraine Peace Plan:

Can Beijing Find A Way To End The Ongoing Conflict, Despite Lack Of Support/Hostility From The U.S. And NATO?

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



China's President Xi Jinping/Photo: © Feng Li/Getty Images. Throughout the latter half of February, China was increasingly active diplomatically. Its highest-ranking diplomat, the Director of the Office of the Central Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Wang Yi, made a European tour. After attending the Munich Security Conference, he traveled to Hungary and Russia. In Moscow, he held talks with Security Council Secretary Nikolai Patrushev, Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov, and finally, Russian President Vladimir Putin. Yi assured Putin that China is ready to strengthen strategic cooperation with Russia. He stressed that Russian-Chinese relations are not directed against third countries, and will not yield to outside pressure. The Russian President confirmed that he is looking forward to the state visit of his "friend Xi Jinping" after the session of the National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China (PRC), an event where key government officials will be appointed. According to The Wall Street Journal, this visit may take place in April or at the beginning of May, when Russia celebrates WWII Victory Day.

stands next to that of a "serious attitude" towards legitimate security concerns. While the first thesis is occasionally interpreted as China's rejection of the Russian offensive in Ukraine, the second point refers to the Western leaders' decision to ignore Moscow's concerns about the expansion of NATO to the East. At the same time, China has particularly stressed that it remains committed to resolving differences and disputes through dialogue and consultations, not wars and sanctions.



Russian President Vladimir Putin shakes hands with Chinese Central Foreign Affairs Commission Office Director Wang Yi during their meeting, in Moscow, Russia. © Sputnik/Anton Novoderezhkin.

On February 24, the anniversary of the Russian offensive in Ukraine, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs published another document, widely referred to in the media as China's "peace plan". In fact, Beijing never offered its text, titled "China's Position on the Political Settlement of the Ukraine Crisis", as a roadmap. The document contains only vague formulations tinged with an air of philosophy.

Here's the outline of China's twelve points:

- respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries and the norms of international law;
  - rejection of the "cold war mentality" (including the expansion of military blocs);
  - a ceasefire and an end to hostilities ("in war, no one wins");
  - a return to peace negotiations;
  - the settlement of the humanitarian crisis;
  - the protection of civilians and prisoners of war;
  - ensuring the safety of nuclear power plants;
  - the reduction of strategic risks and prevention of the use of nuclear weapons;
  - the export of food within the grain corridor;
  - an end to unilateral sanctions;
  - securing the stability of production and supply chains;
  - the involvement of the international community in post-war reconstruction.
- "Too much" peace**  
China's peacemaking proposal didn't spark a positive reaction from all key players. Russia's reception was polite, but tepid – Vladimir Putin's press secretary Dmitry Peskov said that Moscow will pay great attention to the "plan of our Chinese friends" but added that so far it does not see any prerequisites for a return to a peaceful course. He added that the military operation would continue, and Russia is moving towards achieving its goals



(L) Dmitry Peskov; (R) Maria Zakharova © Sputnik/Press Service of the Russian Foreign Ministry Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Maria Zakharova earlier said that Moscow shares Beijing's core ideas and remains committed to the principles of compliance with international law and indivisible security. Russia is ready to achieve its objectives through political and diplomatic means, but a peace agreement should imply "a stop to supplies of Western weapons and mercenaries to Ukraine, the end of hostilities, the return of the country to a neutral non-aligned status, and the recognition of new territorial realities."

Beijing's initiative provoked an outburst of criticism against China on behalf of US authorities, who wrongly assessed Moscow's enthusiasm for the proposals. "Putin's applauding it, so how could it [the peace plan] be any good? I've seen nothing in the plan that would indicate that there is something that would be beneficial to anyone other than Russia, if the Chinese plan were followed. The idea that China is going to be negotiating the outcome of a war that's a totally unjust war for Ukraine is just not rational," US President Joe Biden said in an interview with ABC. Adding to the rhetoric, Biden's National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan suggested that Beijing stick to the first point about respecting the sovereignty of all countries. Commenting on China's plan, NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg pointed out that Beijing "doesn't inspire much trust." He went so far to state that his bloc suspects Chinese weapons may be supplied to Russia, even though "there is no such evidence yet." Meanwhile, the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, said that the EU will study China's document, but only in the light of the "friendship between Beijing and Moscow."

The President of Ukraine, Vladimir Zelensky, spoke out about China's "reflections" in a more neutral way. Zelensky noted that while he doesn't share all the ideas outlined in Beijing's proposals, some are quite suitable for Ukraine – for example, the support of the territorial integrity of all countries. However, Zelensky stressed that unless China's plan includes a proposal on the withdrawal of Russian troops from Ukraine's territory, it will be unachievable. At the same time, Zelensky said that he also wishes to meet with Chinese President Xi Jinping.



President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy addresses a joint meeting of Congress in the House Chamber of the US Capitol on December 21, 2022 in Washington, DC. © Win McNamee/Getty Images.

Zelensky's advisor, Mikhail Podolyak, reacted more strongly. He indicated that any proposals should include "a return to 1991 borders". The head of the president's "Servant of the People" faction, David Arakhamiya, dubbed Beijing's suggestion for both parties to immediately start negotiations "unacceptable" due to the current realities. Against this background, the position of Poland, one of the closest allies of the US in Europe, came as a surprise. Polish President Andrzej Duda stated that the initiative might become a way towards peace, and that one "should not underestimate a great power like China". These words may indicate his desire to maintain beneficial economic ties with Beijing.

What China meant

So why did China's "peace plan" remain so vague and why did its appeal to "the good of mankind" provoke such a strong reaction from the West?

"What we have seen is by no means an action plan or a peace-making appeal. Rather, it is a declaration of China's position. It is important for the world community to see what China has called for and what it wants. It has been rumored that China wants to supply lethal weapons or otherwise intervene in the conflict. With this document, China has demonstrated that it has different intentions, and it stands on the side of peace," Alexey Maslov, director of the Institute of Asian and African Countries at the Moscow State University, told RT. According to Maslov, China's proposal is insufficiently radical for the West and is too mild for Russia since it doesn't directly condemn Western actions.



Russian Troops Celebrate Veterans Day.

"But if you closely examine the text, you'll see that it includes some anti-Western statements – for example, a call for the non-proliferation of military blocs. We may call this the kind of neutrality that favors Russia," the expert says. Vasily Kashin, director of the Higher School of Economics Center for Comprehensive European and International Studies, agreed that for Russia, the Chinese "peace plan" is mostly acceptable, but will likely be rejected by the West and Ukraine. At the same time, he believes the document was originally created with a different purpose in mind.

"China wanted to show everyone that it can come up with good peace proposals which may act as an alternative to the West's bellicose rhetoric. A number of developing countries that remain neutral may support this initiative," the Kashin stated.

China's initiatives directly proceed from the foreign policy concepts of the Communist Party and Xi himself – viewing the world as a community involved in shaping the common destiny of mankind. Only uninformed observers could expect China to take a different standpoint, Alexander Lomanov, head of the Center for Asia-Pacific Studies of the IMEMO RAS, told RT. In his opinion, the negative reception that the proposal received from Europeans and Americans are a result of the general tensions between the West and Beijing.



Russian President Vladimir Putin (L) shakes hands with Chinese President Xi Jinping during a signing ceremony in Beijing's Great Hall of the People on June 25, 2016 in Beijing, China. © Greg Baker-Pool/Getty Images.

"China believes that in the future, humanity should solve serious problems together. Xi's initiatives are indisputable – they talk about joint prosperity, the support of production chains, etc. However, in the modern world, which has apparently lost all mutual trust, it remains unclear how all of this can be implemented. Especially in the context of the current confrontation with the West, which sides against Beijing. Are America and its satellites ready to form such a community, based on the Chinese model? No. Even some third world countries are not ready for it," the expert said.

Lomanov added that the West has ignored Russia's concerns

about NATO expansion over the past 25 years, and neither will it listen to Beijing's appeal.

"China is a powerful country. But it can hardly become a broker that all sides of the conflict will trust. For example, the cessation of fire is hardly possible as long as the idea of a military victory over Russia dominates in the West," he explained. The experts added that historically, China has never been a mediator and it is not interested in becoming one in the context of the Ukrainian conflict. According to Kashin, the US suggested that China take on such a role at the start of Russia's military offensive, but there entreaties were refused.



Chinese President Xi Jinping (Fort Ceter) attends the fifth plenary meeting of the National People's Congress at the Great Hall of the People on March 15, 2013 in Beijing, China. © Lintao Zhang/Getty Images. We are allowed to, but you're not

At the same time as Beijing delivered peace initiative, there was increasing talk concerning possible weapons supplies from China to Russia. Sullivan declared that the US sent Beijing a clear warning regarding any such steps. CIA Director William Burns claimed to CBS News that US intelligence has evidence that China is seriously considering the possibility of supplying weapons to Russia, but has not made a final decision yet. Both Beijing and Moscow deny the existence of such plans.

Previously, Secretary of State Antony Blinken had asserted that Chinese companies were already helping Russia fight Ukraine by providing non-lethal military assistance and assisting Moscow in avoiding Western economic sanctions. Some Chinese organizations have already fallen under US sanctions, as a result. For example, on January 26, the US Treasury imposed restrictions against the Tianyi Research Institution (Changsha) and its subsidiary in Luxembourg for supposedly providing the Russian company Tera Tech with images of Ukraine from satellites equipped with synthetic-aperture radars (SAR). Tera Tech, in turn, allegedly transmitted the images to PMC Wagner. Consequently, China reacted sharply to the West's attempt to interfere in its policy towards Moscow. While in Russia, Wang Yi said that Chinese-Russian relations are rock solid and will withstand any test proposed by the evolving international situation.

The head of EU diplomacy, Josep Borrell, claimed that during an informal conversation in Munich, Wang Yi asked him why Beijing should not supply weapons to Russia if the EU supplies weapons to Ukraine. "I had to explain the big difference, telling him what a big threat the war in Ukraine poses to us," Borrell said.

According to Lomanov, this is China's way of showing its weariness with the West's double standards, and its dwindling hope in cooperating with the European Union on equal footing.

"For a long time, China has believed in the strategic autonomy of Europe. But Europe is increasingly becoming an appendage of the American policy in containing China.

That's how it was with the sanctions: The EU imposed restrictions because of the situation in Xinjiang, but was very surprised to face countermeasures. And now Beijing is demonstrating that theoretically, it is able to take symmetrical action regarding the situation in Ukraine. However, I think that in the matter of weapons supplies to Russia, China won't go past rhetoric statements," Lomanov concluded. (Courtesy rt.com)

About The Author

Maxim Hyatkov is a Russian journalist focusing on international security, China's politics and soft-power tools.

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COMMUNITY

Ukraine History  
Holodomor, Ukraine 1932

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



(Editor's Note: Because we right now in 2022 are witnessing a full frontal military invasion of the country of Ukraine by Russia, research shows that the friction between these two countries has existed for several decades going back to the Joseph Stalin era in Russia. In this article, we can only provide a general overview of what has occurred in the past to try and ascertain where the ongoing conflict of today may be headed. Between 1932 and 1934, millions of Ukrainians lost their lives, while today, the combined losses of the Ukrainian people and Russian combatants is on the rise daily. We hope this article will better assist you in understanding this current conflict and how it will affect our community and the rest of the world./ John Robbins)

After the end of the First World War, Ukraine was an independent state, but in 1919 the Soviet Union "sucked" it into the community of Soviet states. The Ukrainians considered themselves a Central European country, like Poland, and not an Eastern European country like Russia. They tried to restore Ukraine's independence. Holodomor was a man-made famine that convulsed the Soviet republic of Ukraine from 1932 to 1933, peaking in the late spring of 1933. It was part of a broader Soviet famine (1931–34) that also caused mass starvation in the grain-growing regions of Soviet Russia and Kazakhstan.



At the entrance to the memorial park in Kyiv, there is a sculpture of an extremely thin girl with a very sad look holding a handful of wheat in her hands. Behind her back is the Candle of Remembrance. This monument commemorates the Holodomor. The peak of the Holodomor was in the spring of 1933. In Ukraine at that time, 17 people died of hunger every minute, more than 1,000 every hour, and almost 24,500 every day! People were literally starving to death in

the streets.

Stalin settled Russians into the emptied Ukrainian villages. During the next census, there was a huge shortage of population. Therefore, the Soviet government annulled the census, destroyed the census documents, and the census takers were shot or sent to the gulag, in order to hide the truth.

Today, 28 countries around the world present the Holodomor as genocide against Ukrainians. You couldn't learn about in school because almost all evidence was destroyed and victims were covered up for decades. To this day mass graves are being uncovered.



The Holodomor: Total death estimates range from 3 million to 5 million.

The Holodomor, also known as the Terror-Famine or the Great Famine, was a famine in Soviet Ukraine from 1932 to 1933 that killed millions of Ukrainians. Wikipedia Number of deaths: 3,900,000 Start date: 1932

Location: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic End date: 1933



The Holodomor at that time broke the Ukrainian resistance, but it made the desire for Ukraine's independence from Russia eternal. – Author Unknown. (Courtesy Clive Leighton and Laura Lian 2022)

Holodomor: Stalin's Genocidal Famine Of 1932-1933 | Infographic

Holodomor ("death by hunger" in Ukrainian) refers to the starvation of at least four million Ukrainians in 1932–33 as a result of Soviet policies. The Holodomor can be seen as the culmination of an assault by the Communist Party and Soviet state on the Ukrainian peasantry, who resisted Soviet policies. This assault occurred in the context of a campaign of intimidation and arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals, writers, artists, religious leaders, and political cadres, who were seen as a threat to Soviet

ideological and state-building aspirations.



Joseph Stalin

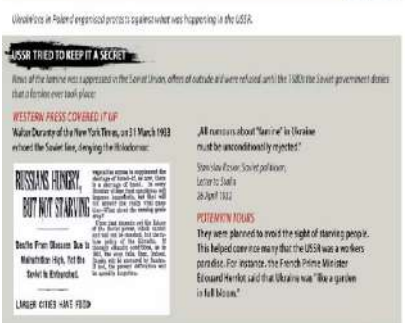
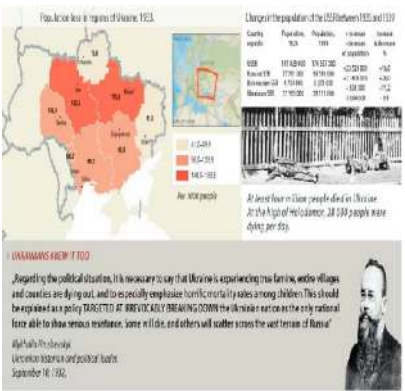
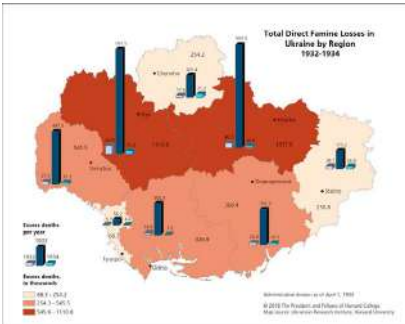
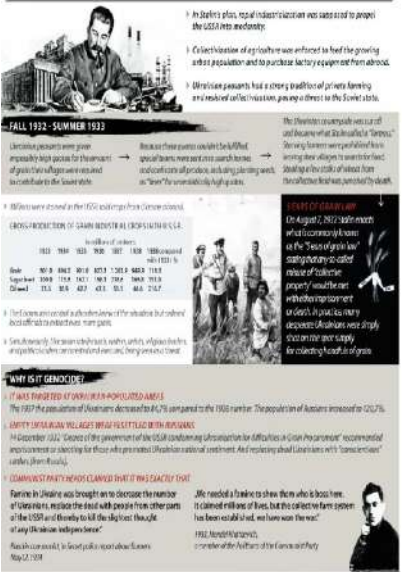
The Ukrainian peasants were given impossible high quotas of the amount of grain to submit to the Soviet state. Special teams were sent in to search homes and confiscate all produce to the last grain. A particularly brutal law called "5 ears of grain law" was passed, following which starving Ukrainians were shot on the spot for gathering grain that remained on the field after the harvest.

As a result, at least four million people starved to death in Ukraine. At the height of the Holodomor, 28,000 people were dying per day. This number does not include the ethnic Ukrainians outside the Ukrainian SSR who died, the half million people deported from Ukraine during collectivization or the thousands of religious, cultural and political leaders who were destroyed.

The USSR attempted to cover up the Holodomor, and Russia continues to deny or diminish it to this very day.

HOLODOMOR: STALIN'S GENOCIDAL FAMINE OF 1932-1933

DEATH TOLL: AT LEAST 4 MILLION UKRAINIANS



RUSSIA CONTINUES TO DENY THE HOLODOMOR TO THIS DAY (Courtesy https://euromaidanpress.com/)

Ukraine Today 2022



"The desire for Ukraine's independence from Russia is eternal." – Author Unknown