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Inside C2

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Dollar firms as US jobs report backs Fed hike in May

NEW YORK, April 7 (Reuters) - The dollar strengthened on Friday after data showed an increase in jobs in the world's largest economy last month, suggesting that the Federal Reserve may have to raise interest rates next month.

Prior to the jobs report, the rate futures market had been betting that the Fed would pause at the May policy meeting. The market has now priced in a 70% chance the Fed will raise interest rates by 25 basis points (bps), though multiple rate cuts have also been factored in by the end of the year.

Friday's data showed U.S. nonfarm payrolls increased 236,000 in March, in line with forecasts of 239,000. Data for February was revised higher to show 326,000 jobs were added instead of 311,000 as previously reported. The unemployment rate fell to 3.5% from 3.6% in February. Average hourly earnings, which reflect wage inflation, rose 0.3% in March after gaining 0.2% in February. "Federal Reserve officials are likely to continue delivering their higher-for-longer message in the run-up to the May policy meeting, supporting expectations for a final rate hike and putting a floor under the dollar," said Karl Schamotta, chief market strategist at Corpay in Toronto. "That said, recent data would suggest that the economic risk backdrop is turning more negative - if inflation and retail sales numbers disappoint in coming weeks, all bets are off," he added. Liquidity has thinned in the hours following the release of the jobs number ahead of the Easter weekend. Some European markets are also closed on Monday.

In afternoon trading, the dollar index rose 0.1% to 102.03. Against the yen, the dollar was up 0.3% at 132.10 yen while the euro was 0.1% weaker at \$1.0910. The greenback gained 0.2%



U.S. dollar banknotes are displayed in this illustration taken, February 14, 2022. REUTERS/Dado Ruvic/Illustration/File Photo

versus the Swiss franc to 0.9049 francs. Sterling likewise fell against the dollar, down 0.2% at \$1.2412. Analysts also said that while the jobs report showed strong gains, there are sectors that have seen moderate declines specifically the manufacturing and construction

industries. "(This) should be an encouraging sign to the Fed some effects of monetary policy are starting to take hold," said Charlie Ripley, senior investment strategist, at Allianz Investment Management in Minneapolis, in emailed com-

Tesla cuts US prices for fifth time

LA.O) cut prices in the United States between 2% and nearly 6%, its website showed on Thursday, as the company extends a discount drive on its electric vehicles that analysts caution could hurt profitability.

The fifth such cut in Tesla's largest market since the start of the year comes as the United States prepares to adopt tougher standards this month that are expected to limit EV tax credits.

Tesla cut prices on both versions of its Model 3 sedan by \$1,000 and on its Model Y crossover by \$2,000, the website showed. It

ments. With nonfarm payrolls out of the way, investors are now focused on the U.S. consumer price index (CPI) for the month of March. Economists polled by Reuters expect core CPI of 0.4% last month and 5.6% on a year-on-year basis. U.S. yields climb, S&P futures close higher after jobs report om Simons, U.S. economist, at Jefferies, wrote that he expects CPI "will continue to show uncomfortably high core inflation"



April 7 (Reuters) - Tesla (TS-

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特色課程【古典音樂作曲】學員年齡5-18歲，授課方式線上與線下結合，輔導學生完成樂器獨奏、二重奏、弦樂四重奏等室內樂及交響樂作品。

優秀學員的大型交響樂作品由美國國家青年交響樂團（National Youth Orchestra）紐約大都會青年樂團（MYO）、馬里蘭青年交響樂團（MCYO）進行了演出。

作為大學第二專業或申學加分項目，藝術中心學員分別考入哥倫比亞大學&茱莉亞音樂學院、芝加哥大學、杜克大學、布朗大學、范德堡大學、UC伯克利、約翰霍普金斯大學等。

2023開年之際，藝術中心特在美南地區招收學員，希望為更多琴童提供音樂發展的多樣性。

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‘Powell’s curve’ plunges to new lows, flashing US recession warning

The Federal Reserve’s preferred bond market signal of an upcoming recession has plunged to fresh lows, bolstering the case for those who believe the central bank will soon need to cut rates in order to revive economic activity.

Research from the Fed has argued that the “near-term forward spread” comparing the forward rate on Treasury bills 18 months from now with the current yield on a three-month Treasury bill was the most reliable bond market signal of an imminent economic contraction. That spread, which has been in negative territory since November, plunged to new lows this week, standing at nearly minus 170 basis points on Thursday.

Fed Chair Jerome Powell said last year that the 18-month U.S. Treasury yield curve was the most reliable warning of an upcoming recession.

“Powell’s curve ... continues to plunge to fresh century lows,” Citi rates strategists William

O’Donnell and Edward Acton said in a note on Thursday. Refinitiv data showed the curve was the most inverted since at least 2007.

Recession fears have surged in recent weeks, with investors worried the tumult in the banking system sparked by the March collapse of Silicon Valley Bank will tighten credit conditions and hurt growth.

The Fed over the past year has embarked on one of its most aggressive rate hiking cycles in decades to defeat inflation, and has forecast borrowing costs will remain around current levels to the end of 2023. But market participants believe tighter monetary policy is already starting to hurt growth and are betting on rate cuts later this year.

When looking at that curve inversion in light of recent declines in economic indicators and money supply, “it’s not hard to see why markets may be increasingly thinking ‘policy error’ when reading about further rate hikes,” Citi’s analysts



The U.S. Federal Reserve building is pictured in Washington, March 18, 2008. REUTERS/Jason Reed

said.

Continuing its inflation-fighting campaign, the Fed last month raised interest rates by a quarter of a percentage point, though it indicated it was on the verge of pausing further increases in borrowing costs after the banking turmoil. Some Fed officials have recently argued for more hikes, with St. Louis Fed President James Bullard saying on Thursday that the Fed should stick to

raising interest rates to lower inflation while the labor market remains strong.

Money market investors, however, on Thursday were largely betting the Fed would have cut rates by about 70 basis points by December, from the current 4.75%-5% range.

“All this tightening of financial conditions, with the Fed raising rates significantly, now it’s morphing into maybe a little bit of

a credit tightening,” said Jack McIntyre, portfolio manager at Brandywine Global.

“Our conviction level down the road is that rates are going to be lower,” he said.

Editor’s Choice



Pilgrims celebrate Easter as they walk over the tidal causeway to Lindisfarne during the final leg of their Good Friday pilgrimage in Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, Britain, April 7. REUTERS/Lee Smith



People participate in a procession during Holy Thursday as part of Holy Week in Antigua, Guatemala, April 6. REUTERS/Josue Decavele



Costaleros belonging to Vera Cruz brotherhood carry a statue of the Virgin Mary on a structure traditionally known as paso, during a procession outside a church in Ronda, Spain, April 6. REUTERS/Jon Nazca



Filipino Catholic Ruben Enaje is nailed to a cross during a re-enactment of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ on Good Friday, in San Fernando, Pampanga, Philippines, April 7. REUTERS/Eloisa Lopez



Kenyan Catholic devotee Joseph Browlins, 14, portraying Jesus Christ, is seen as he performs the re-enactment of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, during Good Friday procession in Kibera settlement of Nairobi, Kenya, April 7. REUTERS/Thomas Mukoya



Members of the Morian African Church baptize Siboniso Mdaka in Kliprivier river, during a religious ceremony to celebrate Good Friday, in Katlehong, south-east of Johannesburg, South Africa, April 7. REUTERS/Siphiwe Sibeko

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.



Ukrainian Troops Engaged In Battle.

WSJ sources also reported that Beijing wishes to play a greater role in the settlement of the Ukraine conflict, and Xi plans to discuss multilateral peace talks. Soon afterwards, China proposed its peace initiative for the conflict. However, for many observers, Beijing's proposals generate far more questions than answers. The Chinese document While Yi was touring Europe, China published two documents expressing its position on a new global security architecture. On February 21, the Foreign Ministry released the concept of a global security initiative based on six main principles. The document mostly restated Beijing's neutral rhetoric regarding the conflict in Ukraine. For example, the principle of the sovereignty of all countries

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 Adviser Jake Sullivan suggested that Beijing stuck 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 Zelensky 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 these entreaties were refused.

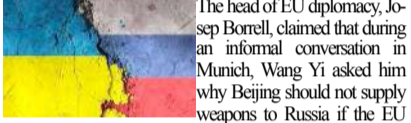


Chinese President Xi Jinping (Front Center) attends the fifth plenary meeting of the National People's Congress at the Great Hall of the People on March 15, 2013 in Beijing, China. © Lintao Zhang/Getty Images.

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.



"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.

“Give Peace A Chance”

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

