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Inside C2

Southern DAILY

Make Today Different

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Ukraine rejects ultimatums as conflict intensifies

MARIUPOL/LVIV/KYIV, Ukraine, March 21 (Reuters) - Ukraine said it would not accept ultimatums from Russia after Moscow demanded it stop defending besieged Mariupol, where hundreds of thousands of civilians are suffering through Russian bombardments laying waste to their city.

Mariupol has become a focal point of Russia's assault on Ukraine, but attacks were also reported to have intensified on the country's second city Kharkiv on Monday.

The conflict has driven almost a quarter of Ukraine's 44 million people from their homes, and Germany predicted the refugee number could reach as high as 10 million in coming weeks.

Europe said Russia was using refugees as a tool and that it was prepared to take more action on top of existing sanctions to isolate Russia from global finances and trade.

Russia's military had ordered residents of Mariupol to surrender by 5 a.m. local time on Monday, saying those who did so could leave, while those who stayed would be handed to tribunals run by Moscow-backed separatists.

President Volodymyr Zelenskyy's government responded that it would never bow to ultimatums and said cities such as the capital Kyiv, Mariupol and Kharkiv would always defy occupation.

"There can be no question of any surrender" in Mariupol said Ukrainian Deputy Prime Minister Iryna Vereshchuk.

Russia's invasion, now in its fourth week, has largely stalled, failing to capture any major city, but causing massive destruction to residential areas.

Mariupol, a port city on the Sea of Azov that was home to 400,000 people, has run short of food, medicine, power and water. Ukrainian Defence Minister Oleksii Reznikov said its "heroic defenders" had helped thwart Russia elsewhere.

"By virtue of their dedication and superhuman courage, tens of thousands of lives throughout Ukraine were saved. Today Mariupol is saving Kyiv, Dnipro and Odesa," said Reznikov.

A part of Mariupol now held by Russian

forces, reached by Reuters on Sunday, was an eerie wasteland. Several bodies lay by the road, wrapped in blankets. Windows were blasted out and walls were charred black. People who came out of basements sat on benches amid the debris, bundled up in coats. read more

A group of men dug graves by the roadside.

In one dark cellar packed with families, Irina Chernenko, a university librarian, said she had been there for 11 days.

"Everything is destroyed. Where can we go?" she said. "We're cooking over a fire - for now we still have a bit of food and some firewood."

KHARKIV

Russia calls the war, the biggest attack on a European state since World War Two, a "special military operation" to disarm Ukraine and protect it from "Nazis".

The West calls this a false pretext for an unprovoked war of aggression by President Vladimir Putin.



Service members of pro-Russian troops are seen on the outskirts of the besieged city of Mariupol Russia's invasion on Ukraine continues Russia's invasion of Ukraine continues, in Kyiv

The eastern cities of Kharkiv, Sumy and Chernihiv have also been hard hit by Russia's tactic of pounding urban areas with artillery as its troops have done before in Syria and Chechnya.

Kharkiv Mayor Igor Terekhov said hundreds of buildings, many residential, had been destroyed. "It is impossible to say that the worst days are behind us, we are constantly being bombed," he said.

On Monday night, a witness in the city said she saw people on the roofs of apartment buildings dropping grenades or similar ordnance onto the streets. A second witness, outside the city, reported hearing more intense explosions than on any day since Russian troops began attacking last month.

Reuters could not immediately verify the accounts.

In Kyiv, six bodies were laid on the pavement by a shopping mall struck overnight by Russian shelling. Emergency services combed wreckage to the sound of distant artillery fire.

Firefighters put out small blazes around the building, hunting survivors. Ukraine said at least eight people died. read more

"It is hard for me to speak because my child worked here. She was at work just yesterday," said tearful onlooker Valentina Timofeyevna.

Russia said the centre was being used as a weapons store. Ukraine said there were no strategic military objects in the area. Neither report could be independently verified.

In another part of Kyiv, a man collected belongings from a second floor apartment which, like the rest of the block, had no front wall after shelling ripped it away.



美南電視15.3

每周一至周五每晚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》

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主持人: 王潔



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主持人: Sky



主持人: 蓋軍

WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

03/21/2022



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Bluebonnets At Texas Historical Site



For many years we always set foot on the bluebonnet wildflower country road between Texas interstate highway 105 and 1155. In mid-March and early April the location hides very important pages of the history of Texas.

On March 2, 1836, the Texas Declaration of Independence was signed at Washington-on-the-Brazos, Texas, marking the "Birthplace of the Republic of Texas," the founding of Texas, as well as one of its early capitals. Today, the historical site rests where Washington-on-the-Brazos once flourished and contains a

reconstruction of the Independence Hall, the Star of the Republic Museum and Barrington Plantation home of the last President of the Texas Republic and we experience the 19th century where Texas became Texas.

Today Texans still live in the glory of the past. We are the largest state except Alaska that the GDP of states ranked eighth in the world. We produce oil and gas and many other natural resources.

Today we walked through the trail and saw the wild flowers and bluebonnets and saw many families and kids all



running and full of laughter.

We are so glad we live in Texas and are very proud to be Texan. We are all looking forward to a brighter future.

China Eastern Airlines Crashed In Guangxi

A China Eastern Airlines MU5735 Boeing 727 passenger plane flying from Kunming to Guangzhou lost contact yesterday afternoon over Wuzhou City, Guangxi Province, and crashed. All 123 passengers and nine crew members may have been killed. Relevant search and rescue efforts are underway and personnel are working hard to locate any survivors.

This is a very rare accident for China Eastern Airlines. The company has always maintained a very perfect and safe flight record.

Unfortunately, this aircraft is another Being 737. This aircraft has had many problems lately. It has been grounded and

reinspected, but the unfortunate incident has happened again.

We express our sincere condolences to the families of the victims, but Boeing must assist in the investigation and determine the cause of the crash and explain the frequent accidents with this type of aircraft.



Southern DAILY Make Today Different

Editor's Choice



Destroyed Russian military vehicles are seen on a street in the settlement of Borodyanka, in the Kyiv region, Ukraine, March 3. REUTERS/Maksim Levin



A soldier carries the cross as he stands in front of the coffin of Denys Snihur, 25, a border guard-turned-soldier, during his burial at the Lychakiv Cemetery, in Lviv, Ukraine, March 21, 2022. REUTERS/Zohra Bensemra



The remains of a Russian fighter aircraft are seen at a residential area in Chernihiv, Ukraine, March 5. State Emergency Service of Ukraine/via REUTERS



Members of the Ukrainian military carry a Ukrainian flag and picture of Major Ivan Skrypnyk, who died as a result of Russia's missile attack on the Ukrainian military base in Yavoriv, during his funeral, following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, at Lychakiv Cemetery, in Lviv, Ukraine, March 17, 2022. REUTERS/Pavlo Palamarchuk



A member of the Ukrainian military holds a cross during the funeral of Major Ivan Skrypnyk at Lychakiv Cemetery, in Lviv, Ukraine, March 17, 2022. REUTERS/Pavlo Palamarchuk



Ukrainian servicemen are seen next to a destroyed armored vehicle, which they said belongs to the Russian army, outside Kharkiv, February 24. REUTERS/Maksim Levin

Russian War In World’s ‘Breadbasket’ Threatens Global Food Supply



Farmers harvest with their combines in a wheat field near the village Tbilisskaya, Russia, July 21, 2021. The Russian tanks and missiles besieging Ukraine also are threatening the food supply and livelihoods of people in Europe, Africa and Asia who rely on the vast, fertile farmlands known as the “breadbasket of the world.” Russia and Ukraine combine for about a third of the world’s wheat and barley exports and provide large amounts of corn and cooking oils. (Photo/Vitaly Timkiv, AP File)

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

BARCELONA, Spain (AP) — The Russian tanks and missiles besieging Ukraine also are threatening the food supply and livelihoods of people in Europe, Africa and Asia who rely on the vast, fertile farmlands of the Black Sea region — known as the “breadbasket of the world.” Ukrainian farmers have been forced to neglect their fields as millions flee, fight or try to stay alive. Ports are shut down that send wheat and other food staples worldwide to be made into bread, noodles and animal feed. And there are worries Russia, another agricultural powerhouse, could have its grain exports upended by Western sanctions. While there have not yet been global disruptions to wheat supplies, prices have surged 55% since a week before the invasion amid concerns about what could happen next. If the war is prolonged, countries that rely on affordable wheat exports from Ukraine could face shortages starting in July, International Grains Council director Arnaud Petit told The Associated Press. That could create food insecurity and throw more people into poverty in places like Egypt and Lebanon, where diets are dominated by government-subsidized bread. In Europe, officials are preparing for potential shortages of products from Ukraine and increased prices for livestock feed that could mean more expensive meat and

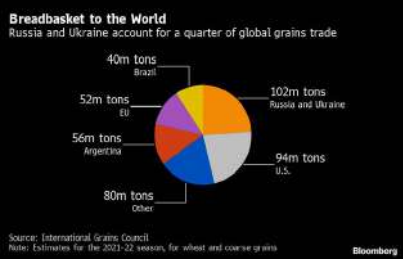
dairy if farmers are forced to pass along costs to customers.



Farmers harvest with their combines in a wheat field near the village Tbilisskaya, Russia, July 21, 2021. The Russian tanks and missiles besieging Ukraine also are threatening the food supply and livelihoods of people in Europe, Africa and Asia who rely on the vast, fertile farmlands known as the “breadbasket of the world.” Russia and Ukraine combine for about a third of the world’s wheat and barley exports and provide large amounts of corn and cooking oils. (Photo/Vitaly Timkiv, AP File)

Russia and Ukraine combine for nearly a third of the world’s wheat and barley exports. Ukraine also is a major supplier of corn and the global leader in sunflower oil, used in food processing. The war could reduce food supplies just when

prices are at their highest levels since 2011. A prolonged conflict would have a big impact some 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) away in Egypt, the world’s largest wheat importer. Millions rely on subsidized bread made from Ukrainian grains to survive, with about a third of people living in poverty. “Wars mean shortages, and shortages mean (price) hikes,” Ahmed Salah, a 47-year-old father of seven, said in Cairo. “Any hikes will be catastrophic not only for me, but for the majority of the people.” Anna Nagurney, a professor of supply chains, logistics and economics at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, said, “Wheat, corn, oils, barley, flour are extremely important to food security ... especially in the poorer parts of the globe.” With Ukrainian men being called on to fight, she said, “Who’s going to be doing the harvesting? Who’d be doing the transportation?” Egypt’s state procurer of wheat, which normally buys heavily from Russia and Ukraine, had to cancel two orders in less than a week: one for overpricing, the other because a lack of companies offered to sell their supplies. Sharp spikes in the cost of wheat globally could severely affect Egypt’s ability to keep bread prices at their current subsidized level.



“Bread is extremely heavily subsidized in Egypt, and successive governments have found that cuts to those subsidies are the one straw that should be kept off the camel’s back at all costs,” Mirette Mabrouk, a senior fellow at the Middle East Institute, wrote in a recent analysis. War-ravaged Syria recently announced it would cut spending and ration staples. In nearby Lebanon, where a massive explosion at the Beirut port in 2020 destroyed the country’s main grain silos, authorities are scrambling to make up for a predicted wheat shortage, with Ukraine providing 60% of its supply. They are in talks with the U.S., India and Canada to find other sources for a country already in financial meltdown. Even before the war threatened to affect wheat supplies in sub-Saharan Africa, people in Kenya were demanding #lowerfoodprices on social media as inflation eroded their spending power. Now, they’re bracing for worse. African countries imported agricultural products worth \$4 billion from Russia in 2020, and about 90% was wheat, said Wandile Sihlobo, chief economist for the Agricultural Business

Chamber of South Africa. In Nigeria, flour millers believe a shortage of wheat supplies from Russia would affect the price of products like bread, a common food in Africa’s most populous country.



“All of us need to look elsewhere” in the future, said Tope Ogun with Honeywell Flour Mills Plc, one of Nigeria’s biggest flour milling companies. “We might not get what we need to, and there is likely going to be an increase in the price.” Nigeria has taken pains to reduce its reliance on Russian grains, with farmers moving to plant more wheat fields to try to meet 70% of the country’s demand in five years, said Gambo Sale, national secretary of the Wheat Farmers Association of Nigeria. “We have the land, we have the people, we have the money, we have whatever we can need in Nigeria” to grow wheat, he said. “All we need now is time.” The disruption can be felt as far away as Indonesia, where wheat is used to make instant noodles, bread, fried foods and snacks. Ukraine was Indonesia’s second-largest wheat supplier last year, providing 26% of wheat consumed. Rising prices for noodles, in turn, would hurt lower-income people, said Kasan Muhri, who heads the trade ministry’s research division. Ukraine and Russia also combine for 75% of global sunflower oil exports, accounting for 10% of all cooking oils, IHS Markit said. Raad Hebsi, a wholesale retailer in Baghdad, said he and other Iraqis are bracing to pay more for their cooking oil.

“Once the items stored are sold, we will see an increase in prices of these items,” he said. “We will likely purchase alternatives from Turkey, and Turkey will no doubt take advantage of the situation in Ukraine and raise its prices.” Farmers in the United States, the world’s leading corn exporter and a major wheat supplier, are watching to see if U.S. wheat exports spike. In the European Union, farmers are concerned about rising costs for livestock feed.

Ukraine supplies the EU with just under 60% of its corn and nearly half of a key component in the grains needed to feed livestock. Russia, which provides the EU with 40% of its natural gas needs, is similarly a major supplier of fertilizer, wheat and other staples. Spain is feeling the pinch both in sunflower oil, which supermarkets are rationing, and grains for the all-important breeding industry. Those imported grains go to feed some 55 million pigs. Jaime Bernis, a 58-year-old breeder with 1,200 swine on his farm in northeast Spain, fears the war will further increase the pain his business is facing because of climate change and drought. Since October, Spanish pork products have been taking a loss from high costs, Bernis said. Those costs are driven by China stockpiling feed for its pigs as it claws its way out of a devastating outbreak of African swine fever.



In the first two days of Russia’s assault on Ukraine, the price of grain for animal feed jumped 10% on the open market in Spain. “We are facing a moment of very elevated costs, and we don’t know what lies ahead,” Bernis said. “This is another cost of waging a war in the 21st century.” (Courtesy <https://thewesternnews.com>)

Related/Summary Russian Invasion Threatens Global Food Supply

The big picture: The two countries combine for nearly one-third of global wheat and barley exports, AP reports. Ukraine is a major exporter of corn.

• **Lebanon, Egypt and Syria** are among the countries most dependent on affordable wheat. “Any [price] hikes will be catastrophic not only for me, but for the majority of the people,” Ahmed Salah, an Egyptian father of seven, told AP.

• **Supplies were already tight** because of droughts hitting the wheat belts of North America.

European livestock farmers are heavily reliant on Ukraine for corn and other grain additives for animal feed.

Between the lines: This also threatens efforts to help famine-stricken countries like Afghanistan, Yemen and Ethiopia, the Financial Times reports.

The bottom line: Ukraine and Russia “account for about 12% of the calories the world trades,” NPR reports. (Courtesy [axios.com](https://www.axios.com))

“The Embattled City” 2022

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



Kiev, The Capital Of Ukraine -- Founded In 482



“We Fear No One.” Ukrainians Raise Flags To Defy Russia Invasion