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Inside C2

# Southern DAILY

Make Today Different

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## Queen and Paddington Bear open Jubilee concert

LONDON, June 4 (Reuters) - Tens of thousands of people flocked to Buckingham Palace to celebrate Queen Elizabeth's Platinum Jubilee on Saturday and watch a pop concert that started with the 96-year-old monarch having tea with Paddington Bear.

In a short video, the queen revealed that she kept the Bear's favourite - a marmalade sandwich - inside her ever-present handbag. She then started tapping along to the tune of the Queen rock anthem "We Will Rock You", which opened the show.

A host of performers will appear on stage, including Alicia Keys, Diana Ross and Rod Stewart, before the queen's son and heir Prince Charles, and her grandson Prince William, pay tribute to the record-breaking monarch following her 70 years on the throne.

By early evening, tens of thousands of people had gathered on the Mall, the grand boulevard that runs up to the palace, and in a nearby park to watch the concert on big screens, while those with tickets surrounded the stage on a warm evening.

The opening video between the queen and the fictional character from children's literature had echoes of 1952 when she appeared with Britain's most famous fictional spy James Bond in a video for the opening ceremony of the London Olympics.

The monarch was not present at Saturday's concert due to the "episodic mobility problems" that have caused her to cancel a number of engagements recently.

Andrew Singleton, a 56-year-old window fitter from northern England who was in the queue for the concert, said the Jubilee had helped to bring the country together.

"People have travelled from as far as America to actually come here and just enjoy the celebrations," he said.

Earlier in the day the queen also missed the Epsom Derby horse race.

Her daughter Princess Anne, who competed in the three-day equestrian event in the 1976 Olympics, stood in for her mother, who has rarely missed the race during her record-breaking reign and watched on television from her Windsor Castle home.

### LILIBET'S BIRTHDAY

Four days of celebrations to mark the monarch's 70 years on the throne began with a military pa-



rade, a Royal Air Force flypast, and the lighting of beacons across Britain and the world, with tens of thousands of people joining the festivities. [read more](#)

A sideshow to the main celebrations has been Prince Harry and his American wife Meghan making their first public appearance together in Britain since quitting official duties to move to Los Angeles two years ago, during which time their relationship with other royals has become strained. [read more](#)

Notably on Saturday, the official Twitter accounts for the monarch, Charles and William all sent messages almost simultaneously to mark the first birthday of Lilibet, the couple's daughter who is named after the queen.

Elizabeth had not met her great-granddaughter prior to the trip, and Buckingham Palace has not commented on newspaper reports they had now finally been introduced.

Harry and Meghan have become divisive figures, with supporters regarding them as a breath of fresh air for the tradition-bound monarchy, while critics and many newspapers pour scorn on their commercial activities such as striking a deal with global streaming service Netflix.

"So Far Apart", the Daily Mail newspaper said on its front page about the lack of any obvious interaction between Harry and elder brother William at Friday's thanksgiving service.

Undated image of Britain's Queen Elizabeth and Paddington Bear having cream tea at Buckingham Palace taken from a film that was shown at BBC's Platinum Party at the Palace. Released June 4, 2022. Buckingham Palace/Studio Canal/BBC Studios/Heyday Films/PA Wire/Handout via REUTERS



# 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》

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



主持人: 黃梅子



主持人: 陳鐵梅



主持人: 王潔



主持人: 馬健



主持人: Sky



主持人: 蓋軍



WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

06/04/2022

KMT Chairman Chu Lilun Visits The United States



A delegation led by the Kuomintang Party arrived in San Francisco to start an 11-day visit to the United States. Chairman Chu said the purpose of the trip is to unveil the KMT office in Washington, D.C. He also will visit with U.S. politicians, academics and friends in the U.S. Congress.

Chu visited

Washington as the KMT presidential candidate in November 2005. He also met with Blinken, then the Deputy Secretary of State. He also served as Deputy Prime Minister and Mayor of New Taipei City.

Today the status of the KMT in Taiwan is not what it used to be. Under the pressure of the ruling Democratic

Progressive Party almost all the party's property and non-government institutions have been liquidated and returned to zero. In addition, the government implements an education policy of de-Chinese inaction. The hatred of China has completely worsened the relationship between Mainland China and

Taiwan. The Taiwan Strait has become one of the hottest political and military hotspots in the world.

Chu was re-elected as the chairman of the Kuomintang for the second time. The Democratic progressive party has now been in power for nearly six years. In the current political atmosphere, KMT must redouble its effort in the coming 2024 presidential election, or otherwise, it will be difficult to return to power.

The Taiwan issue involves the intricate relationship between the United States and China. Tens of millions of Chinese living overseas will never want to see a war in the Taiwan Strait. That will destroy the country and would be a disaster for the whole world.

We are urging all the leaders of the world to be patient and use your wisdom to maintain peace in the world for the benefit of all mankind.



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Southern  
DAILY Make Today Different

Editor's Choice



A father watches his son as he rides a horse outside his home in the Mennonite community of Buenos Aires, Janos, Chihuahua, Mexico, October 22, 2014. Mennonites generally finish school by the age of 12. It is not uncommon to see a child younger than 10 operating a tractor or driving a horse-drawn buggy on the white, dusty roads within the community. REUTERS/Jose Luis



A girl poses for a picture with her horse near an agricultural field in the Mennonite community of Buenos Aires, Janos, Chihuahua, Mexico December 26, 2015. REUTERS/Jose Luis Gonzalez



Helena (L) and her sister Lizbeth (R) pose for a photograph outside their home in the Mennonite community of Buenos Aires, Janos, Chihuahua, Mexico February 16, 2012. REUTERS/Jose Luis Gonzalez



A horse and cart ride past an out-of-service fuel dispenser in the Mennonite community of Buenos Aires, Janos, Chihuahua, Mexico May 1, 2015. REUTERS/Jose Luis Gonzalez



Children of the Harder family look at the carcass of a cow hanging from a harness outside their home in the Mennonite community of El Sabinal, Ascension, Chihuahua, Mexico October 16, 2018. The community of El Sabinal, Spanish for "The Juniper", was founded nearly 30 years ago in the dry, desert-like terrain of Chihuahua. Today, Mennonite farmers have transformed it into fruitful farmland, often using antique farm equipment. REUTERS/Jose Luis Gonzalez



Children depict a Soviet monument to a friendship between Ukrainian and Russian nations after its demolition, amid Russia's invasion of Ukraine, in central Kyiv, Ukraine. REUTERS/Gleb Garanich



### Russia's War On Water In Ukraine

## WATER AS A WEAPON OF WAR

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



#### Key Point

**Water is becoming increasingly scarce — and an even more powerful weapon in war, scientists warn.**

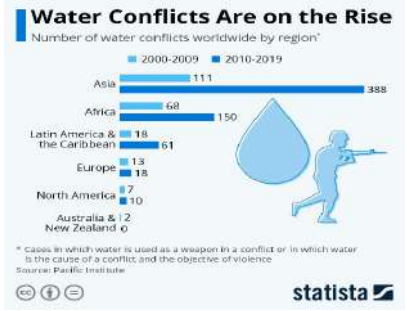
In Russia's war on Ukraine, water is both a target and a weapon. Just three days after the start of the latest invasion, Russian forces destroyed a dam in Ukraine's Kherson region that had blocked water access to Russian-annexed Crimea. In Mariupol, a city in southeastern Ukraine, Russian soldiers shut off local water supply as part of a brutal siege on the city, leaving the trapped population without access to safe drinking water or sanitation. The city fell into Russian hands earlier this week. Moscow has made a point of targeting water infrastructure — including pipes, sewage treatment plants and pumping stations — in air strikes across the entire country, according to Tobias von Lossow, a research fellow at Dutch think tank Clingendael. Blockading water supplies for local populations, as Russian forces did in Mariupol, has also proven to be a powerful tactic. "Three months on, we see a humanitarian catastrophe and the starvation of cities — Mariupol or also Mykolaiv [a city in southern Ukraine], which has been without water for over a month," said von Lossow. "The situation is particularly worrying in the heavily embattled or occupied territories in the east and the south."



Residents carry drinking water collected from a supply truck in the southern Ukrainian city of Mykolaiv. (Photo/Genya Savilov/AFP via Getty Images) The EU's foreign policy chief Josep Borrell and Commissioner for the Environment Virginijus Sinkevičius in March accused Russia of "using the threat of dehydration to force the surrender of [Mariupol] and denying access to the most basic needs."

#### A Broken Taboo

Attacks on civilian water infrastructure violate international conventions. But the tactic has become increasingly common over the past decade, particularly in the Middle East, and it's one that Russia also routinely relies on, according to Ashok Swain, UNESCO's chair of international water cooperation. "Thirst can kill—and so can hunger—when essential agriculture goes dry." "As a close ally to the regime in Damascus, Russia has contributed to this weaponization of water in Syria, for example with attacks on pumping stations," said von Lossow. "The Syrian regime and some of the opposition forces and also external actors kind of standardized the weaponization of water. We then saw similar cases in Yemen and in Libya." The tactic is attractive not only for its rapid impact, but also for demoralizing targeted populations, said Mark Zeitoun, director general of the Geneva Water Hub, a think tank.



Blocked access to water — or its contamination as a result of shelling of infrastructure like chemical sites — can also do long-term damage to a country's economy. The United Nations Environment Program warned in 2018 that the Donbas region was "on the precipice of an ecological catastrophe fueled by air, soil and water pollution from the combustion of large amounts of ammunition in the fighting and flooding at industrial plants." "With hundreds of chemical, metallurgical and mining sites, atomic energy plants and nuclear waste dumps spread across Ukraine, the risks of water-borne diseases caused by water contamination are high," said Juliane Schillinger, a researcher at the University of Twente in the Netherlands. **Valuable Water** Weaponizing water is particularly effective when it is scarce or when a country — such as Ukraine, known as Europe's breadbasket — is a heavily dependent on agriculture and irrigation.

"With climate change set to make water even more scarce in a number of regions, it will increasingly play a role in conflicts,"

said Peter Gleick, co-founder of the Pacific Institute, a global water think tank. According to the United Nations, nearly 6 billion people will suffer from clean water scarcity by 2050. Over half of the world's projected 9.7 billion people will live in water-stressed regions by then, MIT researchers found. "We're seeing more and more violence associated with water, as water becomes more scarce and more urgent and as climate change affects how much water we get and where we get it," said Gleick, who tracks these conflicts in the World Water Chronology database. (Courtesy <https://www.politico.eu/arti>) **Water Emerges As Weapon Of War In Ukraine And Beyond** At the beginning of the war in Ukraine, Russian forces destroyed a concrete dam in southern Ukraine. Ukrainians had built the structure in 2014, after Russia illegally annexed Crimea, with the aim of blocking Dnieper River water that had flowed to Crimea since the Soviet era and diverting it to the Ukrainian city of Kherson. It is unclear whether the attack on the dam was Russia's way of settling a score in the early days of its unprovoked invasion of Ukraine, but it highlights how disrupting an enemy's access to water can be an especially vicious tactic of war, and since water makes food production possible, how it can be used with devastating impact on civilians.

According to the water-focused think tank Pacific Institute, there have been a number of instances around the world this year where military action has destroyed water supply. In addition to the dam in Ukraine, there was an airstrike that hit water tanks in Yemen and an assault by the insurgent group Al-Shabaab on water supply in Somalia, which killed 10 soldiers and injured 15. In Mali, attacks on villages took out water infrastructure and killed four, and in Palestine, the Israeli military destroyed agricultural facilities that included a water tank. In Syria, a country already suffering through years of war and drought, Russian warplanes wrecked a water station and also wounded a worker. "The basic idea of war is that it's organized violence and to use the threat of force to compel people," said Matthew Schmidt, an associate professor of national security and political science at the University of New Haven. "Because we have to drink water to survive, it's always been a weapon of war." After post-World War II human-rights accords, the instances where water was used as a weapon subsided. With climate change making drought likelier and water scarcer, that might be starting to shift, Schmidt said. "There was a moral sense that we shouldn't do that. In Ukraine, you ponder whether Russia has broken that taboo." Ukraine is known as Europe's "breadbasket", and a global hunger catastrophe looms as war pinches the country's harvests of staples such as wheat and sunflower oil. North Africa and the Middle East are especially vulnerable because they're big customers of Ukrainian agriculture. Water, of course, has a lot to do with farming.



**Yemeni port city of Hodeidah. (Photo/AFP VIA GETTY IMAGES)** Human life is unimaginable without water. Worldwide, 2.2 billion people don't have access to safe water, which makes them more vulnerable to malnutrition and death. Better water, sanitation and hygiene could prevent at least 9% of global disease and 6% of global deaths, according to the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention. Conflict is a major driver of insecure access to clean and safe water. Water can be a source of conflict and at the same time a resource that becomes scarcer in conflict. Since 2020, the Pacific Institute has tracked more than 200 instances of water-related conflict, compared to 629 total in the entire decade prior. Peter Gleick, a senior fellow at the institute and its president-emeritus, says it's only a matter of time before climate change pushes even more tension to the surface. Gleick expects that eventually conflicts over water will pop up in America. "Reservoirs are low. The snowpack is disappearing at a record rate. We're going to see conflicts in the sense that farmers and cities are not getting all of the water that they want," Gleick said. "When there's a shortfall, everybody tries to find somebody else's water." (Courtesy [forbes.com](https://forbes.com))

#### In Syria, Water Has Been Used As A Weapon Of War



**In an area of northern Syria, already struck by desertification which has been dramatically intensified by the global climate crisis, water is being used as a weapon of war.**

**KEY POINT** *Turkey is restricting access to a vital life source for thousands of people in northeast Syria. A new crowdfunder is raising money for water infrastructure in the region.* Turkey invaded Rojava in October 2019 after Trump announced US military withdrawal from the region. Turkish forces bombed the main water station on the first day of the invasion of Serekaniye (a city whose name, in Kurdish, means "fountainhead", or "water source") and surrounding towns and villages. Since then, the water has been shut-off on five further occasions, denying more than 650,000 people of access to water, just as the Covid-19 pandemic hit. In addition to this, Turkey has dammed the rivers which flow from Turkey into Syria and Iraq, detaining water inside its own borders, causing a big reduction in the flow of water to the wider region — by an estimated 80 per cent

to Iraq and by around 40 per cent to Syria. In response to the ongoing crisis, UK-based co-operative the Solidarity Economy Association (SEA) has come together with a number of other international organizations and women's structures in Rojava to launch a big crowdfunding campaign for water infrastructure and women's co-operatives in the region. It aims to raise £100,000 (\$123,463). The #Water4Rojava crowdfunding campaign launched on 16 May and reached £25,000 (\$30,865) in the first week. The campaign is also being match funded up to the first £50,000 and is being supported by well-known figures, including British actress Maxine Peak, David Graeber, Debbie Bookchin, Janet Biehl and world-renowned photographer Joey Lawrence. **Since the subsequent invasion and occupation of Serekaniye and Tel Abyad in late 2019, water is now being weaponized and water infrastructure targeted as never before** "Most of the water sources in the region were in Serekaniye and we lost them with the invasion," explains Heval Amanc from Aboriya Jin (Women's Economy) — an autonomous women's economic body in northeast Syria. "We have been struggling a lot more since we lost access to the water resources. We have some women's economy projects, like our project in Derik (another city in Rojava), where we are digging wells, planting trees and building houses. With all that we do, we are mindful about nature and not to cause any harm." Turkey controls 90 per cent of the waterflow of the Euphrates, and around 44 per cent of the Tigris, the two main rivers of the region. Since 1992, the government has built 22 major dams which hold back the headwaters of these two great rivers. Within Turkey's borders, hundreds of towns and villages have been submerged and (mostly Kurdish) residents forced into cities and away from traditional ways of life. Downstream in Iraq, regions such as the ecologically and culturally unique Mesopotamian Marshes and the Marsh Arabs who depend on them for subsistence are also at threat of extinction. **Local women and children fetch water from a reservoir in Shahar, Yemen. (Photo/Collart Herve/Sygma Via Getty Images)** In Syria, Turkey has been directly at war with the predominantly Kurdish population of the northern regions since its invasion and continued occupation of Afrin in early 2018. This is now escalating since the subsequent invasion and occupation of Serekaniye and Tel Abyad in late 2019, and water is now being weaponized and water infrastructure targeted as never before. The local Directorate of Water, the citizen-led municipalities, the Women's Economy, local charities and NGOs, all have plans for alternative measures to provide water, but pressures such as an economic embargo on the region and food insecurity caused by the depleted water supply, climate change and the ongoing conflict, mean that there are not enough funds to go ahead with all the projects. That's where Water4Rojava can help. (Courtesy <https://newint.org/f>)

## “The Fight Is Here. We Need Ammunition, Not A Ride.”

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



Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine  
~ Under Seige 2022 ~