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Blinken postpones China trip over ‘unacceptable’ Chinese spy balloon

WASHINGTON/BEIJING, Feb 3 (Reuters) - U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken postponed a visit to China that had been expected to start on Friday after a Chinese spy balloon was tracked flying across the United States in what Washington called a “clear violation” of U.S. sovereignty.

The Pentagon said on Thursday it was tracking a high-altitude surveillance balloon over the continental United States. Officials said military leaders considered shooting it down over Montana on Wednesday but eventually recommended against this to President Joe Biden because of the safety risk from debris.

White House spokesperson Karine Jean-Pierre said Biden was briefed on the balloon flight on Tuesday and there was an administration “consensus that it was not appropriate to travel to the People’s Republic of China at this time.”

The administration was aware of China’s statement of regret “but the presence of this balloon in our airspace, it is a clear violation of our sovereignty as well as international law. It is unacceptable this occurred,” she told a regular briefing.

Chinese spy balloon changes course, floating over central United States-Pentagon Canada withdraws proposed measures banning certain rifles, shotguns India, U.S. discuss Narendra Modi White House visit On Friday, Pentagon spokesman Brigadier General Patrick Ryder said the balloon had changed course and was now floating eastward at about 60,000 feet (18,300 meters) above the central part of country and demonstrating a capability to maneuver. He said it would likely be over

the United States for a few more days.

The Pentagon’s disclosure about the balloon’s maneuverability directly challenges China’s assertion that the balloon was merely a “civilian” airship that had strayed into U.S. territory after being blown off course. State Department spokesperson Ned Price told reporters that in a conversation with Wang Yi, director of China’s Central Commission for Foreign Affairs, Blinken said that he would be prepared to visit Beijing as soon as conditions allow.

Republican Senator Tom Cotton had called for Blinken to cancel his trip, while Republican former President Donald Trump, a declared presidential candidate for 2024, posted “SHOOT DOWN THE BALLOON!” on his Truth Social media platform.

LOST OPPORTUNITY?
The postponing of Blinken’s trip, which had been agreed to in November by Biden and Chinese President Xi Jinping, is a blow to those on both sides who saw it as an overdue opportunity to stabilize an increasingly fractious relationship. The last visit by a U.S. secretary of state was in 2017.

A White House official said the administration had briefed staff of the so-called Gang of 8, which brings together Republican and Democratic leaders from the Senate and House, on Thursday afternoon.

The official said such balloon surveillance activity had “been observed over the past several years, including in the prior administration – we have kept Congress briefed on this issue.”

A balloon flies in the sky



over Billings
A balloon flies in the sky over Billings, Montana, U.S. February 1, 2023 in this picture obtained from social media. Chase Doak/via REUTERS
China is keen for a stable U.S. relationship so it can focus on its economy, battered by the now-abandoned zero-COVID policy and neglected by foreign investors alarmed by what they see as a return of state intervention in the market.

In recent months Chinese leader Xi has met with world leaders, seeking to re-establish ties and settle disagreements.

Daniel Russel, the top U.S. diplomat for Asia under then-President Barack Obama, said he did not see a strategic rationale for canceling the trip and stressed the importance of maintaining high-level engagement with China.

“In as much as the U.S. has much bigger fish to fry with the Chinese than a surveillance balloon, the Biden team may be inclined to pick up where they left off after a decent interval,” Russel said. Sino-U.S. relations have soured significantly in recent years, particularly following then-U.S.

House Speaker Nancy Pelosi’s visit to Taiwan in August, which prompted dramatic Chinese military drills near the self-ruled island.

LIMITED INTELLIGENCE VALUE
Ryder told reporters on Thursday the balloon was at an altitude well above commercial air traffic and did not present a military or physical threat to people on the ground. One U.S. official added that the balloon was assessed to have “limited additive value from an intelligence collection perspective.”

Another official said the flight path would carry the balloon over a number of sensitive sites, but did not give details. Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana is home to 150 intercontinental ballistic missile silos.

Ryder declined on Friday to specify where precisely the balloon was, but as he spoke, the National Weather Service in Kansas City said on Twitter it had received multiple reports across northwestern Missouri of a large balloon.

On Wednesday, the Billings, Montana, airport stopped flight arrivals and departures as the

military mobilized assets including F-22 fighter jets in case Biden ordered that the balloon be shot down.

Such balloons typically operate at 80,000-120,000 feet (24,000-37,000 meters), well above where commercial air traffic flies. The highest-performing fighter aircraft typically do not operate above 65,000 feet, although spy planes such as the U-2 have a service ceiling of 80,000 feet or more.

China has often complained about surveillance by the United States, including its deployment of ships or planes near Chinese military exercises.

The United States also uses military spy satellites to monitor China’s military buildup, but Taylor Fravel, an expert on China’s military at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said he was not aware of any Chinese allegations that U.S. surveillance flights have violated Chinese airspace in recent years.



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WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

02/03/2023

Blinken Visits China This Week



Texas senators Ted Cruz and John Cronyn introduced a resolution in the Senate on Wednesday urging the U.S. to "deepen and prioritize efforts to secure Mark Swidan' s release." Swidan is a Houston man who has been detained in China and charged with drug trafficking.

Cruz said he is calling on the Biden administration, "to use all the tools at our disposal to secure his release, and for the government of China to finally release him and return him home."

Swidan has been detained for the last ten years in China.

Secretary of State Blinken anticipated visit to Beijing is planned on February 5 and 6 and is the first visit by a senior U.S. official since China' s reversal of its Covid-19 policy. His last visit resulted in the two national leaders reaching agreement at last November.

Since the trade war started in Trump administration, China and the United States have been constantly fighting in areas including science, technology, finance, diplomacy and Taiwan issues. The concept of globalization and global village have gradually disappeared. Blinken' s room for negotiation will also be very limited.

Today we are witnessing more than nine million Ukraine refugees. The war is such a terrible thing. Remember that we should not be the victims of politics.



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Southern DAILY Make Today Different

Editor's Choice



Andrew Tate and Tristan Tate are escorted by police officers outside the headquarters of the Bucharest Court of Appeal, in Bucharest, Romania. Inquam Photos/Octav Ganea



Haitians gather outside an immigration office looking for turns to apply for a passport days after Haiti police blocked streets and broke into the airport during a protest demanding justice for fellow police officers killed by armed gangs, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. REUTERS/Ricardo Arduengo



Ukrainian servicemen stand near a military vehicle with anti-aircraft cannon at their positions near a front line, amid Russia's attack on Ukraine, in Donetsk region, Ukraine. REUTERS/Oleksandr Ratushniak



Haitians gather outside an immigration office looking for turns to apply for a passport days after Haiti police blocked streets and broke into the airport during a protest demanding justice for fellow police officers killed by armed gangs, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. REUTERS/Ricardo Arduengo



Air Force fighter jets participate in a rehearsal ahead of Sri Lanka's 75th Independence Day celebrations in Colombo, Sri Lanka. REUTERS/Dinuka Liyanawatte



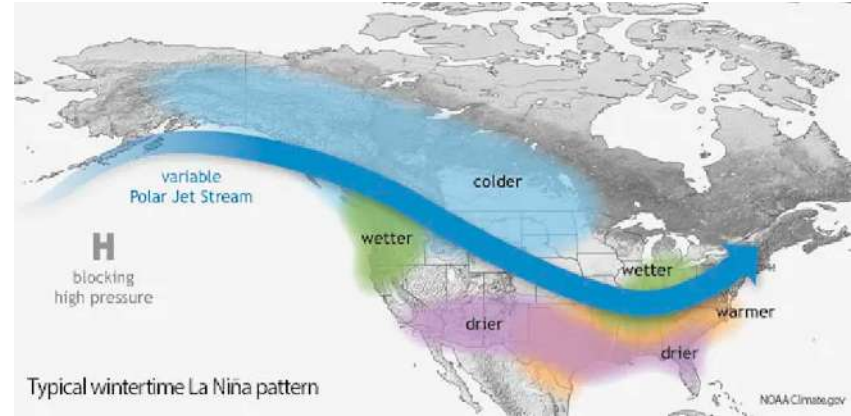
Police officers inspect a crater near a site of a residential building destroyed by a Russian missile strike, amid Russia's attack on Ukraine, in Kramatorsk, Ukraine. REUTERS/Vitalii Hnidy

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‘Triple Dip’ La Niña Is On The Way. Here’s What It Means For U.S. Weather



Graphic Courtesy NOAAClimate.gov
Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, Southern Daily Editor

La Niña just won’t go away. Meteorologists say that for the third straight year, La Niña will persist throughout the winter in the Northern Hemisphere. This is the first “triple dip” La Niña of the century, according to an update from the United Nations’ World Meteorological Organization. This La Niña began in September 2020. The La Niña climate pattern is a natural cycle marked by cooler-than-average ocean water in the central Pacific Ocean. It is one of the main drivers of weather in the United States and around the world, especially during late fall, winter and early spring. It’s the opposite of the more well-known El Niño, which occurs when water in the Pacific Ocean is warmer than average. Though this would be the first “triple dip” La Niña this century, it’s not unprecedented for the pattern to last more than nine months to a year, which is typical for a La Niña, according to ABC News.



A typical La Niña winter in the U.S. brings

cold and snow to the Northwest and unusually dry conditions to most of the nation’s southern tier, according to NOAA’s Climate Prediction Center. The Southeast and mid-Atlantic also tend to see warmer-than-average temperatures during a La Niña winter. Meanwhile, New England and the Upper Midwest into New York tend to see colder-than-average temperatures, the Weather Channel said. **Climate change also plays a role** The World Meteorological Organization said all naturally occurring climate events now take place in the context of human-induced climate change, which is increasing global temperatures, exacerbating extreme weather and climate, and influencing seasonal rainfall and temperature patterns. “It is exceptional to have three consecutive years with a La Niña event,” said the organization’s secretary-general, Petteri Taalas, in a news release. “Its cooling influence is temporarily slowing the rise in global temperatures – but it will not halt or reverse the long-term warming trend.” **Where did the term La Niña come from?** La Niña and El Niño are Spanish language terms: La Niña means “little girl,” and El Niño means “little boy,” or “Christ child.” South American fishermen first noticed periods of unusually warm water in the Pacific Ocean in the 1600s, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration said. The full name they used was “El

BUSINESS

Niño de Navidad” because El Niño typically peaks around December. The entire natural climate cycle is officially known by climate scientists as El Niño – Southern Oscillation (ENSO), a seesaw dance of warmer and cooler seawater in the central Pacific Ocean. During La Niña events, trade winds are even stronger than usual, pushing more warm water toward Asia, NOAA said. Off the west coast of the Americas, upwelling increases, which brings cold, nutrient-rich water to the surface.

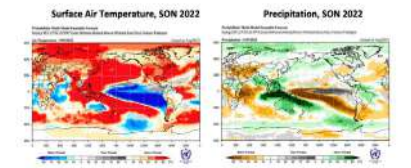


Geneva, 31 August 2022 – It is likely that the protracted La Niña event will last until at least the end of the year, becoming this century’s first “triple-dip“ La Niña, spanning three consecutive northern hemisphere winters (southern hemisphere summers), according to a new Update from the World Meteorological Organization. The WMO El Niño/La Niña Update predicts the continuation of the current La Niña over the next six months, with a 70% chance in September-November 2022 but gradually decreasing to 55% in December-February 2022/2023. It started in September 2020. La Niña conditions in the tropical Pacific have strengthened as trade winds intensified during mid-July to mid-August 2022, affecting temperature and precipitation patterns and exacerbating drought and flooding in different parts of the world. La Niña refers to the large-scale cooling of the ocean surface temperatures in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean, coupled with changes in the tropical atmospheric circulation, namely winds, pressure and rainfall. It usually has the opposite impacts on weather and climate as El Niño, which is the warm phase of the so-called El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO).



However, all naturally occurring climate events now take place in the context of human-induced climate change, which is increasing global temperatures, exacerbating extreme weather and climate, and impacting seasonal rainfall and temperature patterns. “It is exceptional to have three consecutive years with a La Niña event. Its cooling influence is temporarily slowing the rise in global temperatures – but it will not halt or reverse the long-term warming trend,” said WMO Secretary-General Prof. Petteri Taalas. “The worsening drought in the Horn of Africa and southern South America bear the hallmarks of La Niña, as does the above average rainfall in South-East Asia and Australasia. The new La Niña Update unfortunately confirms regional climate projections that the devastating drought in the Horn of Africa will worsen and affect millions of people.” “WMO will continue to provide tailored information to the humanitarian sector and to support sensitive sectors like agriculture, food security, health and disaster risk reduction. WMO is also striving towards the goal that everyone should have access to early warning systems in the next five years to protect them against hazards related to our weather, climate and water,” said Prof. Taalas. **Global Seasonal Climate Outlook** El Niño and La Niña are major – but not the only - drivers of the Earth’s climate system. In addition to the long-established ENSO Update, WMO now also issues regular Global Seasonal Climate Updates (GSCU), which incorporate influences of all other major climate drivers such as the North Atlantic Oscillation, the Arctic Oscillation and the Indian Ocean Dipole. The ENSO and Global Seasonal Climate Updates are based on forecasts from WMO Global Producing Centres of Long-Range Forecasts and are available to support governments, the United Nations, decision-makers and stakeholders in climate sensitive sectors to mobilize preparations and protect lives and livelihoods. Despite the stubborn La Niña in the equatorial central and eastern Pacific, widespread warmer-than-average sea-surface temperatures elsewhere are predicted to dominate the forecast of air temperatures for September to November. This will contribute to above nor-

mal temperatures over land areas, including much of the Northern Hemisphere. Precipitation predictions are similar to typical rainfall effects of La Niña. **Probabilistic forecasts of surface air temperature and precipitation for the season**



September-October 2022. The baseline period is 1993–2009. The World Meteorological Organization is the United Nations System’s authoritative voice on Weather, Climate and Water Related Yosemite In Peril: How Climate Change’s Grip Is Altering America’s National Parks

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK – Towering above the other trees in the Mariposa Grove, the Grizzly Giant stands like an adult among toddlers. Twenty-five feet across and almost 20 stories high, the estimated 3,000-year-old sequoia seems invincible. But the iconic evergreens – and the beloved park around them – are facing a fierce and unrelenting adversary: climate change. The Grizzly Giant is a giant sequoia tree in Yosemite National Forest’s Mariposa Grove. The tree is 96 feet around, 25 feet across, 209 feet tall and estimated to be about 3,000 years old by the National Park Service. National Park Service forest ecologist Garrett Dickman bears witness to the struggle. A 22-year drought. Ferocious fires. Vanishing glaciers. Invasive species. Hotter summers and shorter winters. Walking through the sequoia grove, one of three located in the popular national park visited by 3.3 million people last year, Dickman points out tree after tree, killed by insects, thirst, or both. “Sugar pine, ponderosa pine, white fir, giant sequoia. All dead,” he said. “Millions of trees have died within the park’s boundaries.” The nation’s national parks are places so awe-inspiring they were meant to be forever preserved, “unimpaired” for future generations.

(Article Continues Below)

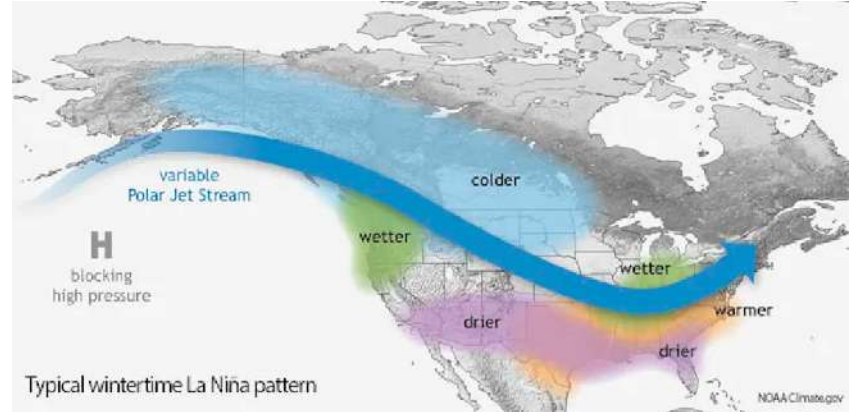
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‘Triple Dip’ La Niña Is On The Way. Here’s What It Means For U.S. Weather

(Article continues from above)
‘Triple Dip’ La Niña Is On The Way. Here’s What It Means For U.S. Weather



Graphic Courtesy NOAAClimate.gov
Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, Southern Daily Editor



Yosemite National Park That’s no longer possible. Last year the park service published a landmark document laying out the harsh realities of global warming. In most of the nation’s parks, much will change, not everything can be saved and some things will be lost forever. The report outlines how park officials must plan in earnest for “unprecedented” future conditions. Those conditions are already on view at Yosemite. Rhapsodized by naturalist John Muir more than 150 years ago as “God’s first temples,” the park he helped create has long been a place that deeply touches those who visit. But the grandchildren of this year’s visitors will see a different park than the one that beckons today. Dan Porter, The Nature Conservancy’s California Forest Program Director, first worked at Yosemite in 1996 as part of a children’s program. “Back then, the thought that it could be irreparably changed didn’t even cross our minds,” he said. “Seeing what is happening there tells us there is no place on Earth that is safe anymore from the impacts of our unsustainable way of living.” **‘A species shift’** On a blazing August day, Dickman stood at Yosemite’s Wawona Point, nearly 3,000 feet above the valley floor, surveying the forest far below. In the last five years, the area has been devoured by

flames: the Railroad fire in 2017, the Ferguson fire in 2018 and the Washburn fire in 2022. All were high-intensity fires that charred large patches of forest.



Fires, a critical part of this ecosystem, now burn so hot that instead of being beneficial, clearing dead brush and sparking new tree growth, they leave only scorched earth. What regrows may no longer be a woodland. In the last 80 years, the climate has become warmer, drier and suited for an entirely different landscape. “We’re seeing a species shift,” he said, pointing toward the chaparral and brushland emerging from the seared ground. “In a few areas, what’s coming back isn’t forest at all, it’s cheatgrass.” As the composition of the forest changes, no one knows what that will mean for the animals, birds and insects that have evolved to inhabit it. “Even five years ago, we thought whitebark pine was doing great and now we’re seeing it die in large patches,” Dickman said, shaking his head. “Just this year, for the first time, I’m seeing Douglas fir being killed by insects and woodpeckers at large scale.” The southern edge of the Douglas fir’s range, he says, is “moving north before our eyes.” For those who return to Yosemite again and again, the changes hit hard. After decades of hiking the park’s trails, there are some places Carl Casey, 67, can no longer bear to return to, however much he once loved them.

“There’s just so much change and so many dead trees,” he said. “It’s devastating.”



‘Billions of seeds’ Giant sequoia evolved to drop their seeds after fires when leaf litter on the ground has been burned away and competing vegetation creates gaps in the tree canopy to bring them sunlight. But last summer, some of the largest giant sequoias in Mariposa Grove released their seeds, not during a fire, but during a heat wave. “We’ve never seen this before,” said Anthony Ambrose, executive director of the Ancient Forest Society, a nonprofit forest research and outreach organization that works with the park service. He’s spent years working in the grove and was deeply disturbed by what he saw. The seeds, which should have fallen on mineral-rich soil cleared by fire, instead fell in leaf litter on the forest floor. When summer came, the mulch couldn’t hold enough moisture to support them. “When we went back this spring, there were literally billions of seeds on the ground that had dried up and died because the conditions weren’t appropriate for them to germinate,” Ambrose said. Scientists aren’t sure why the seeds fell without the trigger of a fire. It happened during a drought and an intense heat wave, as smoke from fires miles away filled the grove. Perhaps some combination of all three confused the trees.



A burned-over area near Wawona Point in Yosemite National Park. “Things are changing in the ecosystem. We’re still trying to understand,” said Ambrose. Deanna Lynn Wulff, who’s been hiking the park for more than 30 years, has stopped taking one of her favorite trails. The San Francisco resident says it’s transformed. “There are trees I’ve been walking by for decades and now they’re dead,” she said. “I am seeing big changes and it is tough to witness climate change happen before your eyes.” **‘Kiln-dried lumber’** Yosemite also is in the throes of a 22-year megadrought, worse than any since the year 800 AD. While droughts have always come and gone in the West, it’s also getting hotter. Temperatures are on average 1.6 degrees warmer than they were in 1895. The average minimum nighttime temperature is now 7.6 degrees warmer than it was in 1915. Less snow and rain has turned trees into tinder. Dickman has tested branches with fuel moisture levels of 8%. “As a comparison, the kiln-dried lumber you buy at the lumber store has a moisture content of 8% to 14%,” he said. Studies show that 1,200 years ago, Yosemite went through an intense drought and some giant sequoi-

as died during high-severity fires. “The record of losing giant sequoias (to environmental causes) doesn’t start up again until the 1980s,” Dickman said.



Garrett Dickman, a forest ecologist with Yosemite National Park, showing the age of a sugar pine that died due to drought and bark beetle infestation. Last year, the nation’s giant sequoia managers added up all the remaining trees. To their horror, the number of the threatened redwoods, harvested almost to extinction in the 1800s, had decreased significantly. “We tallied it all up and we’d lost 20% of them in just two years,” Dickman said. **‘Others just die’** The megadrought is part of a one-two punch that’s hurting the park’s woodlands in ways even casual visitors can see. Water-stressed trees are easy to spot because they look like they’ve had a bad haircut. Dickman can stand in one place, turn in a circle and point out dozens. Under drought conditions, the trees drop needles, through which they lose water, to protect themselves. Sometimes there’s so little water the trees simply can’t pump it all the way to their crowns. “Then their top dies off,” Dickman explained. Some trees send out a new top, or a lower branch will crook upward and become the tree’s new trunk. “Others,” he said, “just die.”



Trees in Yosemite National Park dying from the top down, primarily due to drought and bark beetle infestation. The drought also is making trees more susceptible to bark beetles. While native to the region, an almost three-month increase in frost-free days means the beetles can reproduce more. Under normal circumstances, they only attack diseased or damaged trees, digging through the bark to eat the nutrient-rich wood underneath and lay their eggs. Healthy, well-watered, trees fight off the beetles by trapping them in sticky pitch and pushing them out through the bark – a process known as “pitching the bugs out,” said Dickman. “The trees can fight back,” he said. “Giant sequoia pitch especially is really gnarly, it’s bitter and awful.” But water-stressed trees can’t create enough pitch to expel the beetles. When that happens, the beetles multiply, sometimes killing a tree within six months. Between 2010 to 2019, the Forest Service estimates more than 163 million trees in California’s forests were killed, mostly by bark beetles. The beetles can’t get through the thick bark at a tree’s base. Instead, they attack at the tree’s top,

where the bark is thin and there is less pitch. Dickman pointed to tree after tree, topped with brown, dead needles. “They die from the top down,” he said.



The remains of ponderosa pines killed by warm weather, drought and bark beetles along a trail long-time hiker Carl Casey has been visiting for 20 years. Throughout the park, signs of the drought are inescapable. Paul Wagner, 70, of Napa, California, has been coming to the park for 52 years. “It used to be people wanted to know how bad the mosquitos are. Now they ask if there’s going to be any water in the creeks,” he said. The meadows are drier. When he first began coming, wildflowers bloomed all summer. “Now by August a lot of them are drying up and there are no flowers.” **‘Protect this place’** Larry Orman, 73, is a conservation advocate who started his career as a white water rafting guide on the Tuolumne river in the 1970s. He founded the Greenbelt Alliance, a California conservation nonprofit and spent 19 years as director of the GreenInfo Network, which creates maps to aid conservation groups. He takes the long view. “Remember, there’s a lot about Yosemite that nobody’s going to change except for a meteor,” he said.



Yosemite National Park’s Tunnel View scenic overlook provides a first, stunning look at the valley floor and the soaring granite geology that created El Capitan, Bridalveil Fall and Half Dome. The park’s geology and its awe-inspiring formations will endure. There’s a reason the Tunnel View Overlook, with its first, breathtaking view of the valley and its soaring granite guardians, El Capitan, Bridalveil Fall and Half Dome, draws as many as 7,000 visitors a day. The park and its ecosystem will be different as climate change shifts its ecology, and it won’t be Orman’s park anymore, but it’s going to be someone’s, he said. And whatever that is will still be worth fighting to save. That’s what keeps Dickman motivated, no matter how many dead trees he has to tag for removal. “It’s fully worth doing everything we can to protect this place,” he said. “How could you not?” (Courtesy <https://www.yahoo.com/news/yosemite-peril-climate-change-grip-090032946.html>)

謹誠會計師事務所趙廣華會計師 專欄4 ---跨州公司轉換



據統計，每年大概都會有大約五百萬人口從一個州搬到另外一個州。隨之而來就會有大量的跨州公司的轉換。美國是聯邦制國家，每個州的公司法都不一樣。公司在州內成立之後，遵循的就是該州的公司法。聯邦層面只是國稅局徵收公司稅，不涉及公司的法律行為。因

為沒有戶籍制度，居民遷移之後，可以很方便地從一個州的居民轉變成另一個州的居民，除當年的州稅稅表申報有些變化，其他沒有任何變化。但作為一個公司遷移可就沒有這麼隨意了，因為公司是有戶籍的 - 州際公司法。所有在城裡公司的時候，最重要要考慮的問題是能否在要成立公司的州長期居住下來，會不會在近期之內有搬家的可能。如果無法預知會在某個州常駐，或者明確知道會在多個州之間遷移，成立公司做好的州是特拉華州。根據特拉華州的公司法，外州（特拉華州以外）居民在特拉華州成立公司的同時可以申請外州經營許可。同時，因為不在特拉華州內有商業經營活動，每年只需要繳納\$50公司註冊費和最低的公司登記稅\$175，其它收入稅都是全免的。比如一個紐約州居民在特拉華州成立公司併申請了紐約州經營許可

，之後有搬到了加州，成為了加州居民。他（她）只需撤銷紐約州經營許可，再申請加州許可就可以了。這樣做，省卻了很多州際公司轉換的繁瑣程序及高額的花費。在特拉華州成立公司雖然是一個比較好選擇，但同時也涉及到繳納額外的公司註冊費及登記費，額外申報特拉華的州稅。一般沒有搬家想法的人都會在本人居住的州成立公司，便於管理和申報。如果這樣的公司成立並運營了許多年之後，因為各種原因需要搬到另外一個州，同時想要完整地保留公司的名稱、歷史及稅號。這種情況有兩種選擇：

1. 在搬遷的目的州成立原居住州的外州公司。即在搬遷的目的州成立一個原居住州的子公司，原居住州的公司是母公司。不論是子公司還是母公司，遵循的都是原居住州的公司法。這樣做的缺點就是需要申報兩個州的州稅，繳納兩個州

的註冊費。尤其是加州每年的註冊費最少是\$800，不論公司稅虧損還是盈利。

2. 州際公司轉換。雖然轉換程序複雜，費用高昂，但能夠保留公司常年積累的信譽，不會影響客戶的關係。不需要繳納兩個州的州稅及兩個州的註冊費。因為公司轉換之後，一般情況下，原居住州的公司註冊都會被取消。每個州的州法不一樣，跨州公司的轉換也不盡相同。但大體程序如下。

(1) 董事會必須討論並製定轉換辦法及方式。
(2) 提交股東並徵得股東同意。
(3) 在目的州成立外州公司，如果沒有衝突，沿用原居住州公司的名稱，登記同樣的董事名單。
(4) 向目的州州務辦公室提交州際轉換計劃。將目的州的外州公司（遵循原居住州公司法）轉變成為目的州的州立公司（遵循目的州公司法）。

(5) 在目的州成立一個相同公司名字的本州公司。將其套在州際轉換的公司裡面，完成最終轉換。

6. 取消或融合原居住州的公司註冊。

無論採用何種方式將公司從一個州搬到另外一個州的費用都是蠻高的。除此之外，還有一種最簡單和粗暴的方式就是直接關掉原居住州的公司。將手藝、絕活兒或商業信譽帶到目的州，完全重新成立新的公司，申請新的稅號。白手起家，再創天地。這種方式最經濟實惠，但缺點是丟掉了原有公司的歷史及信譽。

各種方式，不分伯仲，主要看關注的層面。
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- 發動機是汽車的“心臟”，那麼平時車主要從哪些方面保養好愛車的“心臟”呢？
1. 按照汽車廠家的要求使用適當質量等級的潤滑油。
 2. 定期更換機油及濾芯。任何質量等級的潤滑油在使用過程中油質都會發生變化，為了避免故障的發生，應結合使用條件定期換油，並使油量適中。
 3. 保持曲軸箱通風良好。現在大部分汽油機都裝有PCV閥，但竄氣中的污染會沉積在PCV閥的周圍，可能使閥堵塞。因此，須定期清除PCV閥周圍的污染物。
 4. 定期清洗曲軸箱。發動機在運轉過程中，燃燒室內的高壓未燃燒氣體、酸、水分、硫和氮的氧化物經過活塞環與缸壁之間的間隙進入曲軸箱中，與零件磨損產生的金屬粉末混在一起，形成油泥。因此，應定期清洗曲軸箱，保持發動機內部的清潔。
 5. 定期清洗燃油系統，控制積炭的生成，能夠使發動機保持最佳狀態。
 6. 發動機水箱生鏽、結垢是最常見的問題。鏽跡和水垢會限制冷卻液的冷卻系統中的流動，降低散熱作用，導致發動機過熱，甚至造成發動機損壞。所以要定期清洗水箱，除去其中的鏽跡和水垢。
 7. 保養三濾：三濾是指空氣濾清器、機油濾清器及汽油濾清器。三濾在汽車發動機上對空氣、機油和汽油起著過濾作用，從而對發動機起到保護作用，同時也提高了發動機的工作效率。

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駐休士頓台北經濟文化辦事處 除夕夜天后廟進香 新春吉祥迎福兔



駐休士頓台北經濟文化辦事處處長羅復文夫婦偕僑教中心主任王盈蓉、副主任黃依莉、僑務委員陳美芬、劉秀美、僑務顧問趙婉兒、111年休士頓國慶籌備會主任委員江麗君贈奉香油錢由理事長周滿洪率理事代表接受



天后廟會長翁作華及理事長周滿洪率理事及元老於廟門口迎接休士頓台北經濟文化辦事處處長羅復文夫婦偕僑教中心主任王盈蓉、副主任黃依莉、僑務委員陳美芬、劉秀美、僑務顧問趙婉兒、111年休士頓國慶籌備會主任委員江麗君傳統舞獅熱烈迎接



僑教中心主任王盈蓉致詞向現場僑胞問好



臺北經濟文化辦事處處長羅復文讚揚天后廟凝聚越棉寮僑社以及長年支持自由民主中華民國的心意



休士頓台北經濟文化辦事處處長羅復文夫婦偕僑教中心主任王盈蓉除夕天后廟上香

黃麗珊
本報記者



天后廟會長翁作華致歡迎詞



休士頓台北經濟文化辦事處處長羅復文夫婦偕僑教中心主任王盈蓉、副主任黃依莉、僑務委員陳美芬、劉秀美、僑務顧問趙婉兒、111年休士頓國慶籌備會主任委員江麗君，於除夕夜走訪德州