

Russia's Invasion Of Ukraine Changes The Global Order Forever

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



People wave a huge Ukrainian national flag during an action in support of their country in Kramatorsk, Ukraine, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 2022. (Andriy Andriyenko—AP)

"It's the biggest crisis since World War II, in the [heart] of Europe, and will have huge consequences," former Mongolian President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj told TIME on Thursday. "It will require great effort to settle this issue and update the world order."

"It seems that the old Cold War tensions never really went away," former Thai Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva tells TIME. "It's almost as if we're back to a situation of war and potential flash points around the world."

On Wednesday, the Biden Administration called out Beijing for its role underwriting this shift. "Russia and [China] also want a world order," U.S. State Department spokesman Ned Price told reporters. "But this is an order that is and would be profoundly illiberal, an order that stands in contrast to the system that countries around the world... have built in the last seven decades."



U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres was shocked enough to call it the "saddest moment in my tenure." Though as the bombardment of Ukrainian cities escalated alongside the testiness of exchanges inside the chamber, feelings shifted to outrage at the impotence of members' calls for peace and dialogue.

"At the exact time as we were gathered in the council seeking peace, Putin delivered a message of war in total disdain for the responsibility of this council," said U.S. permanent representative Linda Thomas-Greenfield. "This is a grave emergency."

It would be reductive to attribute these failings simply to Putin's belligerence. It's been an open secret that global governing institutions have been broken for a long time, spotlighted by a series of recent crises that have received limp attention: the annexation of Crimea, the COVID-19 pandemic, the return of the Taliban to power in Afghanistan, popular uprising in Kazakhstan, coup d'état in Myanmar, and now, most drastic of all, invasion

swelling economic and diplomatic clout. Tellingly, Chinese officials lead four of the 15 U.N. specialized agencies. In January, China was the only U.N. Security Council member to vote with Russia in a failed attempt to stop a U.S.-requested meeting regarding Moscow's troop build-up at its border with Ukraine. Meanwhile, Russia has stunningly co-opted the language of the U.N. Charter 2(4) regarding sovereignty and territorial integrity to justify its actions. "So it's sort of claiming the mantlepiece of international order, while fundamentally and quite dramatically undermining it," says Leslie Vinjamuri, dean of the Queen Elizabeth II Academy for Leadership in International Affairs at Chatham House.



The difference between Beijing and Moscow, says Rana Mitter, professor of the history and politics of modern China at Oxford University, is that the former wants to influence the international order to its own benefit from within, while the latter wants to tear it up entirely. "Because of the kind of state that China wants to be, that is globalized in terms of its trading capacity but able to be as self-sufficient as possible at home, the international order actually suits it very well."

That makes it arguably a larger challenge for the West than even the Cold War, when the West was up against a country that was in military terms a superpower, but economically weak. With China, "all of a sudden we're looking at a country that has the economic capability to take us all on," says Iain Duncan Smith, an MP and former leader of the U.K. Conservative Party. "That means the rule-based order can be debauched, which is what's happening now."

Beijing supports international institutions and agreements aligned with its goals, such as the World Bank and the Paris climate pacts. But where Beijing's interests diverge from established norms, especially human rights, it aims to corrupt those values and bring in alternative models. In fields where standards are yet to be established, like internet governance, Beijing works with Moscow and other illiberal nations to push standards that align with their interests. It can do so because those institutions in themselves are weak



The United Nations security council gathers for an emergency meeting at the request of Ukraine over the threat of a full-scale invasion by Russia, in New York City on Feb. 23, 2022. (Photo/David Dee Delgado—Getty)

Images) China's ambivalence on Putin's aggression against Ukraine spotlights the new normal. While calling for "dialogue and negotiation" on Thursday, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi effectively gave his blessing to the invasion, telling his Russian counterpart, Sergei Lavrov, on a call that "the Chinese side understands Russia's legitimate security concerns."



Firefighters work on a building fire after bombings on the eastern Ukraine town of Chuhuiv on Feb. 24, 2022. (Aris Messinis—AFP/Getty Images)

It's wrong to think of inaction as completely new, though. In truth, the exceptional moments in U.N. history have been when consensus has been reached among the P5—the officially recognized nuclear-weapons states—to stand up for the international order when one of them was involved. "It just doesn't happen," says Vinjamuri. "So this [kind of Ukraine situation] isn't really out of keeping; it's built into the structure of the U.N."

Conclusion Moscow's Military Push Has Upended Post-Cold War Security, United NATO Allies And Renewed Foreign-Policy Debates

Much will depend on whether meaningful costs are inflicted on Putin. The U.S., E.U., U.K., Australia, Canada, and Japan have unveiled sanctions on Russian banks and wealthy cronies of Putin, while Germany halted certification of the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline from Russia. However, China along with other Kremlin friends can likely compensate. Bilateral trade between China and Russia rose 33.6% year-on-year to some \$140 billion in 2021. Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan was in Moscow on Wednesday to discuss, among other things, the \$2.5 billion Pakistan Stream gas pipeline, which Moscow wants to build between Karachi and Kasur, expressing bewilderment at arriving during "so much excitement."



A Ukrainian service member on patrol along the Russian border on Wednesday. (Photo/ANTONIO BRONIC/REUTERS)

"The [Ukraine] situation has escalated due to pure mistrust," he says. "Russia is uncomfortable with having NATO installed on its doorstep. Ukraine feels threatened. And the West is suspicious of Russian motives." A meaningful discussion about the expansion of NATO and the sovereignty of Ukraine by a neutral party might have led to a more desirable outcome, he adds. "I don't pretend it's easy, but I can't see that happening when it's just being dealt with by the conflicting parties."

Russia's military incursion deeper into Ukraine is one of those rare events that won't merely affect the world. It will change the world. By moving further into a sovereign state to bring it under his thumb, Russian President Vladimir Putin has shattered the security architecture that has prevailed in Europe since the end of the Cold War, and no one knows what will take its place. The ability of the U.S. to do what three consecutive presidents have pledged to do—clear away other international entanglements to focus on competition with China—has been undercut again. Military expenditures will likely increase in the West. Economic globalization will be set back.



Meanwhile, fissures that have been lying just beneath the surface in American politics, separating internationalists and neo-isolationists, are becoming more visible, particularly in the Republican Party. Those are just some of the ripple effects. Like the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the onset of what could become the largest ground warfare in Europe since World War II marks such a departure from the norm that some of its consequences are impossible to know for sure, and some figure to play out in unexpected ways for years to come.

The most immediate help China can give Russia is simple relief from the sanctions imposed on Moscow, which are now set to expand and deepen. More broadly, China and Russia share a motivation to work together to build a kind of parallel international financial system apart from the dollar-denominated, American-dominated one that currently exists. Dreaming of such an outcome and achieving it are two quite different things, but the dream now might have new resonance. Still, China has other interests in its relationship with the U.S. and doesn't seem interested in seriously breaking ties, which could limit Sino-Russian cooperation. Those competing interests might explain Beijing's awkward reaction so far, in which it has refrained from endorsing Moscow's move but has talked vaguely about respecting "relevant countries' legitimate security concerns" in Ukraine. (Courtesy time.com) (Courtesy time.com)

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)

grain-producing land from the Ukrainian peasants and also all the grain, creating an artificial famine. The goal was to "teach Ukrainians to be smart" so that they would no longer oppose Moscow. The people who produced the most grain in Europe were left without a crumb of bread.



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.



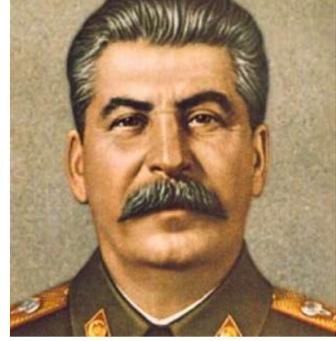
The Holodomor: Total death estimates range from 3 million to 5 million.

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.



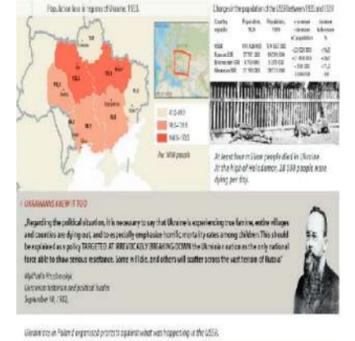
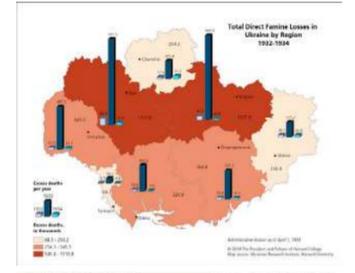
Joseph Stalin

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

Infographic detailing the Holodomor, including statistics and historical context. It mentions that the death toll is at least 4 million Ukrainians and that the famine was a result of Stalin's policies. It also notes that the USSR attempted to cover up the famine and that Russia continues to deny or diminish it.



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

In 1932, not wanting to lose control of Europe's main source of grain, Stalin took away the



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# Southern DAILY

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## U.S. Senate Democrats say getting closer to gun-violence compromise

WASHINGTON, June 7 (Reuters) - Democrats in the U.S. Senate said on Tuesday they were encouraged by talks with Republicans on fire-arms legislation, but warned that any compromise would fall well short of all the steps they say are needed to curb gun violence.

“Every day we get closer to an agreement, not farther away,” said Senator Chris Murphy of Connecticut, who is working with Republican Senator John Cornyn of Texas on a possible deal.

The Senate’s top Republican, Mitch McConnell, said he hoped the two sides would find common ground after a wave of mass shootings in Buffalo, New York; Uvalde, Texas; Tulsa, Oklahoma; and elsewhere.

“We’re hoping to actually get an outcome that will make a difference,” he said at a news conference.

Senate Democratic Leader Chuck Schumer of New York said he would give negotiators until at least the end of the week to reach a deal.

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The talks have raised hopes of a rare bipartisan agreement on gun-related issues in Congress, which has failed to act after similar mass shootings over the past decade. Most Americans support stronger gun laws, opinion polls show.

Democratic President Joe Biden supports the effort, White House spokeswoman Karine Jean-Pierre said. “He is optimistic about what he’s seeing,” she said at a press briefing.

But any agreement that emerges will not likely include the new limits on gun ownership that Biden and most other Democrats say are needed to reduce gun violence that claimed more than 45,000 American lives last year.

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Biden last week called for banning assault-style rifles and high-capacity magazines, or at least raising the minimum age to buy those weapons from 18 to 21.

The Democratic-controlled House of Representatives is expected to approve some of those proposals on Wednesday, but they are unlikely to clear the evenly divided Senate, as many Republicans are opposed to tighter gun controls.

“Obviously, an agreement that we reach with the Republicans won’t come close to the full list of things that I think are necessary to curb this epidemic,” Murphy said. “But the Americans people



are looking for progress.”

Instead, Murphy and Cornyn are considering more modest proposals: encouraging states to adopt “red flag” laws to deny firearms to people deemed a risk to public safety or themselves; upgrades to school security; strengthening mental health services; and doing more to keep guns out of the hands of people who are legally barred from owning them, such as felons.

Senator Roy Blunt of Missouri told reporters that Cornyn got a positive reception from fellow Republicans during a closed-door briefing on the negotiations, but did not provide details on any of the measures that could be included.

The U.S. Supreme Court this month is expected to rule on a New York state case that could bring a sweeping expansion of gun rights. [read more](#)

Firearms ownership has been one of the most hotly contested issues in the United States. Gun rights advocates, including most elected Republicans, staunchly maintain that the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution guarantees the right to bear arms. Gun control supporters say permissive U.S. gun laws lead to needless deaths.

A pedestrian reads a sign at a memorial honoring 45,000 lives lost due to gun violence in 2020 seen on the National Mall near the Washington Monument in Washington, U.S., June 7, 2022. REUTERS/Leah Millis



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# WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

06/06/2022

## Elon Musk's "Super Bad Feeling"



Tesla CEO Elon Musk warned of his "super bad feeling" about the economy saying his auto company Tesla is expected to trim about 10% of all jobs and ask his executives to pause all hiring worldwide.

This comment also echoes the remarks from Chase Bank president Jamie Dimon who cautioned of a "hurricane bearing down on the U.S. economy and a weaker

outlook report." Last week President Biden met in the White House with Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell and U.S. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen to talk about the current economy. In May alone the nation added 300,000 more jobs, but inflation still remained high. It is expected that the central bank will continue to curb inflation by raising the

interest rate 0.5 percent every month until inflation can be controlled under 2%. But this action is likely to lead to a recession for the economy.

Today we should have a very clear idea why we have the current economic chaos which is causing people to suffer. First of all, Covid-19 that occurred three years ago swept the world and caused major casualties. To this day, so far, many countries and regions are still struggling.

Due to the deterioration of the relationship between the U.S. and China, the global international supply system is collapsing. China, known as the world's factory, is under great pressure. Many factories have moved out of China,

but over the last several decades, products made in China have occupied most of the world's market. If the factories continue to move out of China, there will be great difficulties to produce those products somewhere else easily.

The war between Russia and Ukraine has been going on for more than one hundred days now. Because of the complete blockade by the United States

and the allies, the normal supply chain has been greatly interrupted.

The above mentioned critical issues are being faced by President Biden on both the domestic and international fronts. If he cannot solve the problems, it will not only just be related to the midterm election, but also will have serious consequences to the future of our country.



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## Editor's Choice



Residents chat in front of a destroyed building in Borodianka, Kyiv Region, Ukraine June 4, 2022. REUTERS/Edgar Su



A local resident Elena, 81, reacts as she leaves her building destroyed by Russian military strike, amid Russia's invasion on Ukraine, in the town of Druzhkivka, in Donetsk region, Ukraine June 6, 2022. REUTERS/Gleb Garanich



A woman stands behind a car with shattered glass near the scene of a shooting at the Boise Towne Square shopping mall in Boise, Idaho. REUTERS/Shannon Stapleton



A man shows a student's document inside a building of Kharkiv National University destroyed by Russia's attacks in Kharkiv, Ukraine June 3, 2022. REUTERS/Ivan Alvarado



Children sit in a bomb shelter in the course of Ukraine-Russia conflict in the town of Rubizhne in the Luhansk region, Ukraine June 1, 2022. REUTERS/Alexander Ermochenko



A woman reacts in front of a house during a fire following a military strike at a residential area in Kharkiv, Ukraine June 7, 2022. REUTERS/Ivan Alvarado