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Southern DAILY

Make Today Different

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Putin says Ukraine mobilisation should be finished in two weeks

ASTANA, Oct 14 (Reuters) - Russia should be finished calling up reservists in two weeks, President Vladimir Putin said on Friday, promising an end to a divisive mobilisation that has seen hundreds of thousands of men summoned to fight in Ukraine and huge numbers flee the country.

Putin also said Russia had no plans "for now" for more massive air strikes like those it carried out this week, in which it fired more than 100 long range missiles at targets across Ukraine.

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Putin ordered the mobilisation three weeks ago, responding to Russian defeats on the battlefield with escalation. He has also proclaimed the annexation of four partially occupied Ukrainian provinces and threatened to use nuclear weapons.

The mobilisation has led in parts of Russia to the first signs of public criticism of the authorities since the war began. Officials have acknowledged some mistakes were made in determining who would be called up. Members of ethnic minorities and residents of rural areas have complained of being drafted at higher



rates than ethnic Russians and city dwellers.

NATO to kick off nuclear drills involving B-52 bombers on Monday
 Defending the mobilisation order, Putin told a news conference at the end of a summit in Kazakhstan that the front line was too long to defend solely with contract soldiers.

He said 222,000 out of an expected 300,000 reservists had already been mobilised. "This work is coming to an end," he said. "I think that in about two weeks all the mobilisation activities will be finished."

Since the mobilisation order was given, Russian forces have continued to lose ground in eastern Ukraine and also lost a substantial area in the south. A Western official said that some of the newly mobilised Russian troops were already on the battlefield taking casualties, and that their presence was unlikely to turn the tide in the war in Moscow's favour.

"It is clear that they have been fielded with very, very limited training and very, very poor equipment, and that is the reason why we say that it is really unlikely that they have any sort of positive impact in the near term," the official said.

The official also suggested Russia did not have enough missiles to sustain attacks like those this week: "Russia is rapidly exhausting its supply of long-range precision munitions, in particular its air-launched cruise missiles, so this is not a campaign that it will be able to sustain indefinitely."

'INITIATIVE IN OUR HANDS'
 Meeting of the Ukraine Defence Contact Group during a NATO defence ministers meeting at the Alliance's headquarters in Brussels
 Russian missile attack in Zaporizhzhia
 "Azov Regiment - Angels of Mariupol" exhibition during Defender of Ukraine Day in Kyiv

Ukraine's top general Valeriy Zaluzhnyi struck an upbeat tone, meanwhile, after his country's rapid advances in the northeast and south in recent weeks.

"The strategic initiative is in our hands, so the main thing is not to stop," Zaluzhnyi said after speaking by phone with the commander in chief of Europe's combined NATO forces, U.S. general Christopher Cavoli.

Ukraine's General Staff said on Facebook late on Friday that Ukraine's forces had destroyed large amounts of Russian arms and equipment in Antratsyt south of Luhansk, an area where Ukraine is hoping to recapture major towns after its successes in Kharkiv region.

It said Russian forces had launched more artillery and air strikes on towns including Konstantynivka southwest of Bakhmut, their main target in Donetsk region, and Zaporizhzhia city.

Reuters was not able to verify the battlefield reports.

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WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

10/14/2022

U.S. Tries To Freeze Relationship With Saudi Arabia



supporting Russia's war when the Organization Of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decided last week to cut production by 2 million barrels of oil per day.

As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Menendez said, "I will not green-light any cooperation with Riyadh until the Kingdom reassesses its position with respect to the war in Ukraine."

Democratic Senator Bernie Sanders also voiced his unhappiness, calling for all troops to be pulled out of Saudi Arabia. He said, "If the country that is one of the worst violators of human rights in the world wants to partner with Russia to jack up U.S. gas prices, it can get Putin to

Senator Bob Menendez urged for an immediate freeze to all U.S. cooperation with Saudi Arabia, including arms sales. This is in response to their slowdown in production of oil supplies due to Russia's war in Ukraine.

The senators are accusing the Middle East country of

defend its monarchy."

We are watching a world that is in chaos. After the Ukraine war, there will be many international political landscapes that will change with many relationships going very bad. We can't see any peaceful future at all.



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Southern DAILY Make Today Different

Editor's Choice



Law enforcement officers work at the scene where people were found dead inside a trailer truck in San Antonio, Texas. REUTERS/Kaylee Greenlee Beal



A view of the Sci-Tech Complex in Pyongyang. KCNA via REUTERS



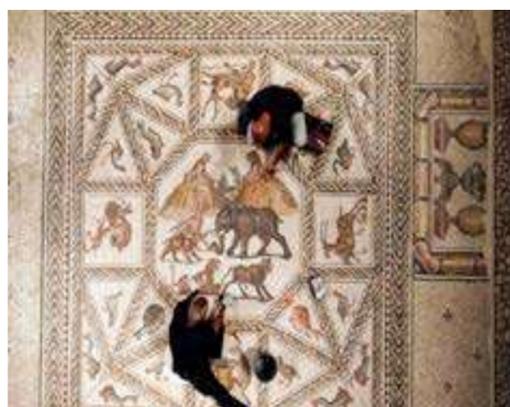
The Ryonpho Greenhouse Farm. KCNA



The Monument to the Foundation of the Workers' Party in Pyongyang. REUTERS/Damir Sagolj



Britain's Andy Murray celebrates winning his first round match against Australia's James Duckworth, at All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, London, Britain. REUTERS/Hannah Mckay



Workers clean a restored Roman-era mosaic after it was put on display at its original site in Lod, now an Israeli city where an archaeological centre has been inaugurated in Lod Israel. REUTERS/ Amir Cohen

Russia's Invasion Of Ukraine

Changes The Global Order Forever

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



A Russian tank enters a region controlled by Moscow-backed rebels in eastern Ukraine on Feb. 24, 2022. (Photo/Nanna Heitmann—Magnum Photos)

On Wednesday, February 23, 2022, Vladimir Putin declared war on Ukraine with tanks, rockets, and a slap to the face. The optics of the President of Russia, a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, announcing the invasion of a sovereign nation during an emergency meeting of its members—presided over by Russia's U.N. ambassador, no less—were stark: the ultimate repudiation of the rules-based world order that the organization embodies. 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



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."



But partial blame must also be placed on the hubris of the U.S., which never strengthened international institutions in those 70 years when it was the only dominant power. The Bretton Woods institutions set out global economic rules around which we still operate, including the World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund, and others, in terms of trade, commerce, and sanctions for noncompliance. Up until recently, because of the wealth of America and the potency of developed European nations, the West largely called the shots. Today, however, Washington finds itself unable to freely exert its will as a result of Beijing's

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." "Beijing thinks this one's probably going to bypass China, as it is a war between two European countries," says Mitter. "And that the role of NATO and the United States is really what's at the heart of the dispute."



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) After the end of the First World War, Ukraine was an independent state, but in 1919 the Soviet Union "sucked" it into the community of Soviet states. The Ukrainians considered themselves a Central European country, like Poland, and not an Eastern European country like Russia. They tried to restore Ukraine's independence. Holodomor was a man-made famine that convulsed the Soviet republic of Ukraine from 1932 to 1933, peaking in the late spring of 1933. It was part of a broader Soviet famine (1931-34) that also caused mass starvation in the grain-growing regions of Soviet Russia and Kazakhstan.

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.

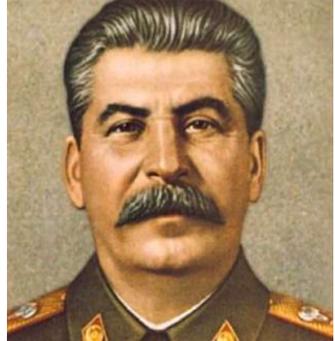


The Holodomor: Total death estimates range from 3 million to 5 million. The Holodomor, also known as the Terror-Famine or the Great Famine, was a famine in Soviet Ukraine from 1932 to 1933 that killed millions of Ukrainians. Wikipedia Number of deaths: 3,900,000 Start date: 1932 Location: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic End date: 1933



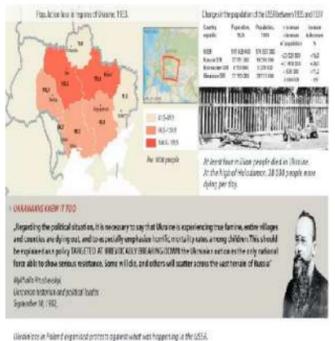
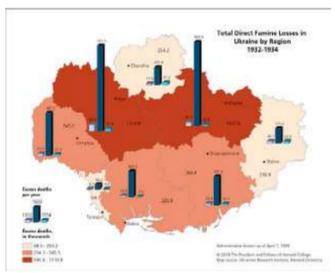
The Holodomor at that time broke the Ukrainian resistance, but it made the desire for Ukraine's independence from Russia eternal. -- Author Unknown. (Courtesy Clive Leighton and Laura Lian 2022) Holodomor: Stalin's Genocidal Famine Of 1932-1933 | Infographic Holodomor ("death by hunger" in Ukrainian) 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 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. Includes infographic with statistics and historical context.



RUSSIA CONTINUES TO DENY THE HOLODOMOR TO THIS DAY (Courtesy https://euromaidanpress.com/)



"The desire for Ukraine's independence from Russia is eternal." -- Author Unknown