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EDITORIAL

Developing Nations Take Lead in Fight for Dumping the Globalist Oligarchy's System

June 27 (EIRNS)—One after the other, the Presidents and Prime Ministers of 13 nations invited to participate in the June 24 "BRICS+" summit, spoke of their intention to join forces with the BRICS grouping of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, in order to bring about a new international order in which poverty can be eradicated, and the peoples of all nations

flourish. The 13 leaders were from Africa, Ibero-America, various parts of Asia, and even the Pacific Islands: Algeria, Argentina, Cambodia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Senegal, Thailand, and Uzbekistan. They made clear they were speaking not only for their nations, but for all humanity.

“Here, all our efforts must be guided by the moral imperative: to Put People First,” Kazakhstan President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev said in concluding his address to the summit.

Argentina’s President Alberto Fernández told the meeting: “We must understand once and for all that development must be the new name of peace; that peace must today be the new name of development,” and he called for a new global financial architecture.

Egyptian President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi praised “the keenness of the BRICS grouping to adopt a common vision towards political and economic issues of interest to developing countries, particularly regarding the exploration of prospects for development cooperation ... in order to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of our peoples, towards a better and more prosperous future.”

Uzbekistan’s President Shavkat Mirziyoyev warned that “international tension is ever aggravating and there are signs of a systemic economic crisis.... Holding this Dialogue in the BRICS-Plus format once again demonstrates our resolute attitude to a soonest overcoming the common challenges.”

Algerian President Abdelmadjid Tebboune placed today’s fight in the proper historical context: the 50-year fight for a New, Just, International Economic Order:

“The economic underdevelopment which several emerging countries suffer is not only an internal issue, but derives its roots from an obvious imbalance in the structures of the international economic relations and the hegemony exerted by a group of countries.... These tensions remind us and bring up again the proposition suggested by Algeria, nearly 50 years ago,

on the necessity of establishing a new economic order that ensures parity and fairness between the countries,” he told the BRICS+ summit.

Tebboune referenced United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3201 adopted on May 1, 1974, the “[Declaration for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order](#),” as the model to be followed.

At that time, nearly 50 years ago, Algeria’s then-President Houari Boumédiène was a leading figure in the Non-Aligned Movement’s fierce fight for global development, and played a key role in getting that resolution passed. Its premise is equally valid today: “That the interests of the developed countries and those of the developing countries can no longer be isolated from each other, that there is a close interrelationship between the prosperity of the developed countries and the growth and development of the developing countries, and that the prosperity of the international community as a whole depends upon the prosperity of its constituent parts. International co-operation for development is the shared goal and common duty of all countries. Thus, the political, economic and social well-being of present and future generations depends more than ever on co-operation between all the members of the international community on the basis of sovereign equality and the removal of the disequilibrium that exists between them.”

American statesman and the world’s leading physical economist, Lyndon LaRouche, played a major role in the 1974-1976 fight for development led by the Non-Aligned Movement, most notably in his May 1975 pamphlet laying out the scientific basis on which to establish an International Development Bank (IDB) as the keystone of a general reorganization of the even-then bankrupt IMF-centered international banking system, in order to finance the major infrastructural development projects and scientific breakthroughs, such as thermonuclear fusion power, required to secure continuous economic progress. In that document, LaRouche proposed Algeria’s Boumédiène as a good candidate to lead negotiations on the side of the Non-Aligned/developing sector, in the

necessary negotiations with Western advanced sector nations (the U.S., Europe, Japan) and the Comecon, for the creation of the IDB.

That fight for the IDB and a just economic order was hard-fought; it took the London/Wall Street interests many assassinations and coups to prevent its success at that time—and thus continue the policies of usury which have brought us to today's brink of nuclear war and total economic breakdown.

But that fight is back in force today, as the Algerian President has rightly recognized: The BRICS+ has become today's Non-Aligned Movement. As Lyndon LaRouche did then, the Schiller Institute, led by Lyndon LaRouche's widow and political companion Helga Zepp-LaRouche, is heading up the fight, issuing this week a "Call for an Ad-Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods System" which outlines the physical economic principles on which to found a workable system to replace the current brutal vulture capitalism system which has failed—economically, financially, and morally, as the communist system failed and collapsed in the 1989-1991 period.

Outlining eight steps required to crush the interests behind that failed system, the Schiller Institute call insists: "We must make people the priority of the economy, which is not a self-service shop for billionaires and millionaires, but must serve the Common Good. The new economic order must guarantee the inalienable rights of all people on Earth."

- Watch [Harley's Updates](#) with Harley Schlanger on Tuesday June 28, 2022: Every weekday morning on [The LaRouche Organization](#), Schlanger will give you the strategic briefing you need to start your day.

NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

Argentine President Tells ‘BRICS-Plus’ Summit: ‘Development Must Be the New Name for Peace,’ Once and for All

June 27 (EIRNS)—In his June 24 virtual address to the “BRICS-Plus” summit—formally the High-Level Dialogue on Global Development—hosted by Chinese President Xi Jinping, [Argentine President Alberto Fernández](#) was unequivocal in asserting the urgent need for a new global financial architecture, based on the understanding that “once and for all, development must be the new name of peace,” and “peace must today be the new name of development.” This was the theme running through his entire speech, as he described what he said were the “tragic consequences” of the military conflict in Ukraine for the nations of the Global South, with “the specter of hunger mercilessly stalking the nations of the Southern Hemisphere.”

Pointing out that he is currently as president pro tempore of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), representing 650 million people, Fernández warned that under the region’s current desperate conditions, and those of the Southern Hemisphere more broadly, there is no chance that the UN’s 2030 Sustainable Development Goals can possibly be reached unless there is peace and “adequate public policies” to address urgent needs. He called for a cessation of hostilities in Ukraine, a return to dialogue and a peaceful resolution of the conflict. Argentina, he said, wants to “be part of the search for a solution that brings all parties together to achieve a lasting peace.”

And, he said, while “we work to silence the thunder of weapons, we must concentrate our efforts on the design of a global financial architecture which takes into account the needs of growth, trade, investment and, fundamentally, the welfare which humanity demands.” While the war is being waged in Europe, he warned, “its tragic consequences have repercussions in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and the entire Southern hemisphere. We are the periphery that is suffering.”

The Argentine President said he was honored to have been invited to attend the BRICS-Plus summit and that his nation very much wanted to become a full member of the BRICS. He spoke of how Argentina, with its enormous food and energy production potential and its technological expertise, can most certainly help other nations increase their food production and improve their quality of life. Fernández said he recalled Xi Jinping’s proud 2021 announcement that China had eliminated extreme poverty, and that he wanted to do the same for his country, but that sadly, Argentina belongs to a continent that “is the most unequal in the world.”

The BRICS “economic and institutional weight can become a factor of financial stability,” and the expansion of the BRICS New Development Bank can help strengthen nations’ infrastructure, he emphasized. He called for expanding currency swap arrangements such as the one Argentina has with China, and for creating a new international (BRICS) rating agency, to replace those run by private financier interests. The BRICS “constitute a platform with tremendous capacities to discuss and implement an agenda for the future that can bring us to a better and more just era.”

“No one has ever convinced me,” Fernández said in conclusion, “that all past history has been the best; the best is in the approaching tomorrow, a tomorrow that we can build. The time is now, history is now—we are writing it. We must understand, once and for all, that development must be the new name of peace and that peace must today be the new name of development.”

Some Proposals for BRICS Financial Cooperation from a Brazilian Economist

June 27 (EIRNS)—Brazilian economist Paulo Nogueira Batista, Jr., Vice President of the BRICS New Development Bank (NDB) from its founding in 2015 until 2017, argues that the weaponization of currency and finance has made the precarious international financial “non-system,” based on one national fiat currency, the U.S. dollar, “alarmingly unsafe.” He proposes the BRICS Payments Task Force (set up last year under India’s chairmanship) and the BRICS Think Tank Network for Finance (just agreed on under

China's chairmanship) move on discussing arrangements for payment agreements in national currencies and the possible creation of a new international reserve currency.

Nogueira made this case publicly in a June 24 opinion column in CGTN, "[BRICS Financial Cooperation—A Force for Fairness.](#)" The decision to create the BRICS New Development Bank was made in 2014, he writes, because it had become clear that the "advanced" countries would not agree to any change in the international financial architecture, no matter what the BRICS caucus on the IMF Executive Board (Nogueira represented Brazil and 10 other countries on the board from 2007-2015) and in the G20 said. Now those nations' conflicts with China and Russia make reforms of the multilateral financial system even less likely.

"This is most unfortunate, and it is to be hoped that sometime in the future, peaceful relations and a true multilateral spirit will prevail in the world," but in the meantime, the BRICS should launch new initiatives, such as admitting more members to the NBD and using national currencies instead of the U.S. dollar in its operations. Thus, his proposal for expanding Russian discussions of what is being called the "R5 project"—each of the BRICS nations currencies, the real, ruble, rupee, renminbi and rand, begins with the letter "r"—into the "multilateralization of payment agreements in national currencies, building on existing bilateral agreements such as the ones between Russia and China and between Russia and India," bypassing the dollar, the euro, and Western financial institutions. Likewise, the creation of a new international reserve currency, based on size and strength of the BRICS economies, is "of interest to all those that wish to have international arrangements that are not vulnerable to the whims and unilateral actions of a few major countries."

Nogueira Batista's two-year timeframe for working this all out, however, underestimates the actual rate of the ongoing breakdown of the entire system.

India Gladly Takes What the West Won't: Russian Coal and Crude Oil

June 27 (EIRNS)—As the Reuters news agency made public last week, Russia is offering its coal to Indian traders at a discount of up to 30%. According to Reuters, imports of Russian coal in India have therefore increased sixfold in recent days compared to the previous year.

Indian traders have also been substantially increasing purchases of Russian crude oil: according to internal government documents, India spent \$2.21 billion on Russian oil in late May to mid-June alone, 31 times more than in the same period last year. Russia is now India's second-largest supplier of oil after Iraq—ahead of the Gulf states.

Before the war, oil imports from Russia had accounted for just 2% of total imports. In May 2021, India imported 136,774 barrels per day from Russia, according to commodity data analysis firm Kpler, rising to 840,645 barrels per day in May 2022. In June, India is estimated to have imported over 1 million barrels per day. Russia is thus likely to be responsible for around a quarter of India's oil imports today. Also interesting: India's exports of oil products made from Russian oil to Europe have recently increased.

And what's more: Russia is now China's oil supplier number one.

COLLAPSING WESTERN SYSTEM

Russian 'Default': West Shoots Itself, Again, in Its Own Foot

June 27 (EIRNS)—Russia is technically in default at the end of the grace period on a \$100 million bond payment. Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov explained that the Russian government wanted to pay the bond, but this was not possible because of sanctions. An intermediary bank had withheld the money and the reserves were blocked “unlawfully,” Peskov explained.

For Russia, that does not change much. Russia won't lose what it does not have, that is, access to financial markets. However, there is a loss for Western risk insurers, i.e., sellers of credit default swaps, which is now

extended to the entire Russian foreign debt. CDS on Russian debt are estimated at \$1.5 billion.

For instance, Pimco has lost \$400 million on Russian CDS, a loss which, however, they say they can offset thanks to the gains on the ruble.

Europeans Flip on Insisting Putin Must Be Excluded from G20

June 27 (EIRNS)—President Joko Widodo of Indonesia, this year's chair of the G20, has insisted that Russian President Vladimir Putin be invited to attend the G20 Summit in Bali in November, despite shrieks from the West to boycott the meeting if he does. However, as those shrieks have not succeeded very well in winning more of the world to their side, the tone is beginning to change.

EU Commission President Ursula von der Leyen this week said that even if Putin were to attend the G20, she would not oppose it. "It's important to tell him to his face what we think of him and what we think of this type of action," she said, adding that the G20 is too important a body to be "destroyed" by Putin. Charles Michel, EU Council President, added in an interview on June 26 that he would not "torpedo" the G20 because of Putin's attendance, and that he would be willing to go and speak honestly with him. A senior EU official also reportedly said of the discussion: "Diplomacy is not about having just cozy chats with your like-minded friends."

In addition to the growing force around the discussion of a new economic architecture, this welcome change is also helped by the fact that the G7's share of GDP is now less than 29% of the global total, and shrinking, while the G20's is almost 75%, and increasing.

G7 Summit Doesn't Win Over Developing Sector Guests

June 27 (EIRNS)—The ornate G7 this year is being hosted by Germany in the scenic Bavarian Alps, but despite all their manicuring of their images and fanciful ceremony, the talks did not succeed in corralling the developing country leaders they had invited to join them on Day 2 of their summit into supporting the G7 crusade against "autocrats" Russia and

China. Their guests were the heads of state and government of Argentina, India, Indonesia, Senegal and South Africa, who had all just attended the BRICS-Plus summit, with its spirited discussion of a far different agenda.

It's no secret that the five leaders have not bought into the blanket attacks on Russia over the conflict in Ukraine, and all hold Western sanctions at least equally—if not more so—responsible for the growing food and fertilizer crisis affecting their nations. So Western leaders opted to soften their tone rather than lose face by losing a fight with the developing nations' leaders on those issues. German Chancellor Olaf Scholz admitted today that those countries “see the war in Ukraine from different perspectives, everyone knows that ... that's why it's important that we speak to each other about it and exchange our respective points of view.”

To the promise of a new \$600 billion infrastructure-building initiative was added a promise for helping the supposed “green energy” transition, because, of course, “the democracies of the future are to be found in Asia and Africa,” Scholz beckoned. But is anyone buying it? Are these investments going to increase their productive powers, or help raise their populations out of poverty? The declaration issued out of the joint G7-five leaders meeting was titled “Joining Forces To Accelerate Clean and Just Transition towards Climate Neutrality”; it detailed the “decarbonization” Malthusian outlook developed by the Paris Climate Accords and last year's COP26 at Glasgow.

The guests were not very interested in being lectured. Take Alberto Fernández of Argentina, who said in his speech to the G7: in “Latin America and the Caribbean we don't dream about a new Marshall Plan. We never had one. But we do dream of a new international order in which efforts are balanced and advantages are distributed according to criteria of equality. We dream of not being discriminated against by advanced nations, and condemned to marginalization and oblivion.” He spoke about how Argentina had condemned the military operation in Ukraine from the beginning, and how it has tragically destroyed fragile food and supply

chains, but insisted, “now we need to promote dialogue between the parties involved.”

Then he came back again to the real challenge before the world: “in order to face such challenges, I want to raise my voice at this Summit to advocate the construction of a new international financial architecture that includes the peripheries of the world.”

Indonesia’s President Jokowi, as he is known, in his bilateral meeting with France’s Emmanuel Macron expressed his appreciation for Macron’s comments for a peaceful outcome in Ukraine. “We all understand the situation is very complex. However, we need to continue to strive for a peaceful solution. If the war continues, the current food crisis will get worse,” Jokowi said.

At a session on “Food Security and Gender Equality” Jokowi pressed on the food crisis: “323 million people in 2022, according to the World Food Program, are at risk of facing acute food insecurity. The G7 and G20 have a big responsibility to overcome this food crisis.” He then struck out at the Western sanctions as one of the main roadblocks for overcoming this, saying that there must be efforts to make clear that food and fertilizers from Russia are not subject to sanctions.

President Jokowi will travel to Ukraine after the G7 to meet with Volodymyr Zelenskyy “to open a space for dialogue in the context of peace, to build peace,” after which he will travel to Moscow and meet with Vladimir Putin. Jokowi has also invited both Putin and Zelenskyy to the G20 in November, which will be hosted by Indonesia this year. Putin has confirmed that he will attend.

STRATEGIC WAR DANGER

U.S. Planning To Sell Advanced Missile Defense Systems to Ukraine

June 27 (EIRNS)—U.S. National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan has confirmed news reports that the Biden Administration will be announcing this week plans to sell advanced air/missile defense systems to Ukraine. “I

can confirm that we are, in fact, in the process of finalizing a package that includes advanced air defense capabilities,” he told reporters today. The package will include ammunition for artillery and counter battery radar systems as well.

CNN had reported earlier in the day that the Biden Administration will likely announce, this week, that it has purchased an advanced, medium-to-long range surface-to-air missile defense system for Ukraine. The system, known as NASAMS (Norwegian Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile System), can reportedly hit targets 100 miles away. NASAMS is built by the Norwegian company Kongsberg Defense & Aerospace and uses ground-launched versions of Raytheon-made air-to-air missiles. The Kiev regime has renewed its demands for advanced anti-missile systems to respond to the barrage of Russian missiles that have been raining down on military targets in Ukraine over the past two days. How long it would take for the Ukrainian military to assimilate such an advanced system and use it effectively in combat has not been said, however, since Ukrainian forces will need to be trained on the system.

Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov, responded to CNN, that Washington has not informed Moscow on any plans to deliver long-range anti-air missile systems to Ukraine. “There were no notifications as far as this matter is concerned. As for actions that will be taken to protect [our] interests, they are taken on an ongoing basis,” Peskov said.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Dutch Want Two New Nuclear Power Plants

June 27 (EIRNS)—A lightyear of difference almost: Whereas the German government sticks to suicidal policies with its obsession to walk out of nuclear power by the end of 2022, the government in neighboring Netherlands even wants to increase the use of nuclear.

The Dutch government will reveal plans this week to develop two new nuclear power stations, in what will be “a good addition to all sustainable

techniques” in the Netherlands, Climate and Energy Minister Rob Jetten has said. “We are fully committed to wind, sun and other sustainable energy sources. But you also want a stable CO₂-free energy source in that energy mix,” he explained, according to NL Times.

The Euractiv website reports that following the beginning of Russia’s military operation in Ukraine in February, and Gazprom cutting gas supplies to the Netherlands after wholesaler GasTerra refused the Kremlin’s demand to pay in rubles for fear of breaching EU sanctions, a majority in the Dutch House of Representatives urged Jetten to develop further plans for nuclear energy.

Following the coalition agreement, which calls for preparing “for the construction of new nuclear power plants,” the government allocated €5 billion for their initial development, Dutch broadcaster NOS reported. The government’s next step is to find parties to build and operate the plants.

The conservative-liberal People’s Party for Freedom and Democracy wants both nuclear stations to be built in Borssele, a village in Zeeland, as the only other power station in the Netherlands is in that village.

NASA Clears Artemis I for Launch

June 27 (EIRNS)—Having now fully examined the data from the June 20 “wet dress rehearsal” of the [Artemis I](#)—Space Launch System (rocket and boosters), complete with the Orion crew capsule—NASA has cleared the vehicle for launch, which is now set for a “window in late August,” according to a June 24 NASA release.

“During the wet dress rehearsal activities, we have incrementally added to our knowledge about how the rocket and the ground systems work together, and our teams have become proficient in launch procedures across multiple sites. We have completed the rehearsal phase, and everything we’ve learned will help improve our ability to lift off during the target launch window,” said Tom Whitmeyer, Deputy Associate Administrator for Common Exploration Systems at NASA Headquarters. Not only did the rehearsal test the physical launch and safety shutdown procedures, it also

allowed engineers to test the software and control transfer procedures which will take place in an actual launch event. “The team is now ready to take the next step and prepare for launch,” Whitmeyer said.

The Artemis 1 mission will be an unmanned expedition, designed to test all inter-space and orbital maneuvering systems and techniques the rocket will be expected to make during a crewed mission to the Moon. While much of that mission, including the design and shape of the capsule itself, will be recognizable to anyone with experience of the Apollo lunar missions of the 1960s, Artemis will have the benefit of almost 50 intervening years of knowledge gained by NASA, which—although underfunded and encumbered with political resistance—has not been completely idle. As such, Artemis I will perform maneuvers in lunar orbit which the Apollo mission was not capable of doing.

In 2017 NASA made a short [video](#) of the flight schematic.

OTHER

Glastonbury’s Satanic Celebration, with Zelenskyy, Greta, McCartney

June 27 (EIRNS)—While the Schiller Institute was celebrating a joyful “[Concert for Peace](#)” in New York City on June 26, with classical song and music from Russia, China, Spain, African-American Spirituals, and concluding with portions of J.S. Bach’s monumental *B Minor Mass*, another concert (of sorts) was goosestepping in tune in Glastonbury, to celebrate war, genocide and Satanism, rather than beauty and humanity.

Britain’s annual Glastonbury rock festival was back this year after a two-year hiatus due to the pandemic. In addition to all the current rock bands in full flaming ugliness (and some oldies like Paul McCartney), this year featured Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy (“Glastonbury is the greatest concentration of freedom these days”) and Greta Thunberg (“We are approaching the precipice”). If you have a strong stomach, you may see the *Guardian*’s glorification of [fascist madness](#).