

## American Presidents Renege on Agreements with Russia Opening Its Border to NATO

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A week after Sy Hersh's expose on the Nord Stream pipeline explosions, there is still no word that President Biden who denies any knowledge or involvement in causing an Act of War in the Baltic Sea has yet to offer an explanation to the American public or reach out to Russian President Vladimir Putin – but what possible explanation could be offered when the Biden co-conspirators, millions of Americans and Putin's <u>Security Council</u> all know the truth.

Even though the balloon distraction consumes the American mainstream media with the anonymous buoyant inflatable nonsense of a psyop as if to avoid the inescapable moment of truth – which will come inevitably. In any case, a good guess is that the Russians are not amused by whatever game the Biden Administration has conjured up to deflect attention from the reality of a world level Act of War crisis.

While the media remains aflutter with the guessing-game possibilities, TPTB appear confident that because Russia has been <u>restrained</u> and prudent in its reactions during its <u>special military operation</u>; including the unrelenting <u>NATO</u> lies but especially to the inhumanity of the <u>Ukraine Nazi's</u>. There is a general refusal on the part of the Americans to believe that The Bear would ever retaliate, that they could never be pushed so far until there was nowhere else to go.

Perhaps as the European mainland flounders in an energy and economic crisis of its own making, they are experiencing a resurgence of lost sovereignty and awareness of their loss of independence at the hands of the US.

As the US and rest of the world await Russia's response to the Biden Administration's denial, legendary professor, historian, philosopher and political analyst emeritus <u>Noam Chomsky</u> has reminded us of the reckless and provocative impact of the US withdrawal of arms control agreements on Russia's well-defined borders and legitimate security interests.

The Intercontinental <u>ABM Treaty</u> was signed by President Richard Nixon in <u>1972</u> in Moscow with each participant limited to a small portion of their territory. The Russians chose to protect its capitol at Moscow while the US chose to protect an ICBM site at Grand Fork, North Dakota – what does that tell you?

Three days after the 911 attack, President GW Bush with vice President Dick Cheney at his side, decided that the ABM was a 'relic' of the Cold War that had outlived its usefulness; announcing the withdrawal citing the Treaty's hindrance of the US protecting itself as if it might be subject to a ballistic missile attack from 'terrorists' or 'rouge states' with access to comparable nuclear weapons. Despite its original intent of "unlimited duration," the ABM included a withdrawal option in case of 'extraordinary events" that jeopardized the parties' "supreme interests." The US then notified Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan of its intent. It was the first time the US withdrew from a nuclear arms agreement but not the last.

Withdrawal of the ABM allowed offensive weapon facilities to be located close to the Russian border as Putin described the Treaty as a "cornerstone" of Russia's security system. In his 2018 <u>Presidential Address</u> to the Federal Assembly, Putin spoke of the US unilateral withdrawal:

"We did our best to dissuade the Americans from withdrawing from the treaty. All in vain. The US pulled out of the treaty in 2002. Even after that we tried to develop constructive dialogue with the Americans. All our proposals, absolutely all of them, were rejected."

"All these years, the entire fifteen years since the withdrawal of the United States from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, we have consistently tried to reengage the American side in serious discussions."

By the mid 1990's President Bill Clinton abandoned Secretary of State James Baker's "categorical assurance" to Russian President Mikhail Gorbachev that "there would be no extension" of NATO's jurisdiction "one inch to the east." As Gorbachev put it in 2008:

"the Americans had promised that NATO wouldn't move beyond the boundaries of Germany after the Cold War but now half of central and Eastern Europe are members, so what happened to their promises? It shows they cannot be trusted."

As a result of the <u>Malta Summit</u> in December, 1989 between President GWH Bush and President Gorbachev, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union <u>Jack Matlock</u> said that

"..if Bush had been re-elected and Gorbachev had remained as president of the USSR there would have been no NATO expansion during their terms in office. There was no way either could commit successors" and that "I personally opposed the way NATO was extended to Eastern Europe, greater effort should have been made to create a "Europe whole and free," by developing a new security structure including Russia".

In addition, <u>Robert Gates</u>, then deputy national security advisor believed that "Gorbachev..." had been "led to believe" that the "expansion of NATO eastward" would not happen.

The <u>Intermediate Nuclear Forces</u> (INF) Treaty was signed by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in 1987 in Reykjavik, Iceland eliminating thousands of missiles that would potentially have carried nuclear warheads. To Gorbachev and Reagan's credit, the INF abolished an entire category of nuclear weapons while allowing

first-hand observers of missile destruction and on-site verification as part of Reagan's 'trust but verify' motto.

By 2019, President Donald Trump announced that he was suspending compliance with the Treaty and cited development of a prohibited missile by Russia while Putin countered that the US anti ballistic system in Europe which was within striking distance of Moscow could be used for offensive purposes. The Treaty ended a superpower build up in Europe as it banned ground launched missiles with a range of up to 3400 miles.

In October, 2018, US national security advisor John Bolton arrived for two days of talks with Russian officials who called the INF withdrawal as "dangerous" and "showing a lack of wisdom" as a "mistake." Known to be <u>belligerent</u> to the Russians and arms control agreements, Bolton was also to meet with Russian Foreign Secretary Sergei Lavrov and Secretary to the Russian Security Council Nikolai Patrushev as well as Russian President Vladimir Putin who was looking for 'clarification' on US intentions.

In response, Putin denied any violation of the INF and announced <u>suspension of Russian</u> involvement in the Cold-war era INF Treaty to pursue a new generation of hypersonic missiles.

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