



SLAVAUUA2022 - SALO ANTIDOTE @SLAVAUUA2022NAFO

Jul 11, 2024 · 25 tweets · [SLAVAUUA2022NAFO/status/1811421117313372640](https://twitter.com/SLAVAUUA2022NAFO/status/1811421117313372640)

1/25 In deze soep gaan we het hebben over Martijntje Smits @martijntjesmits , ze is een wetenschapsfilosoof die zich manifesteert als vredesactivist. In haar vredesmantra wordt Oekraïne regelmatig weggecijferd en sijpelt ook regelmatig Russische propaganda door.



2/25 Smits legt de ontstaansgeschiedenis van de oorlog bij de NAVO en ziet de grote boosdoener in het grootkapitaal en de wapenindustrie, ze bekijkt alles door die bril. Het is zoals Maslow al zei “als je enige gereedschap een hamer is benader je elk probleem als een spijker.”

“IF THE ONLY TOOL YOU HAVE IS A HAMMER,
IT IS TEMPTING TO TREAT EVERYTHING
AS IF IT WERE A NAIL”

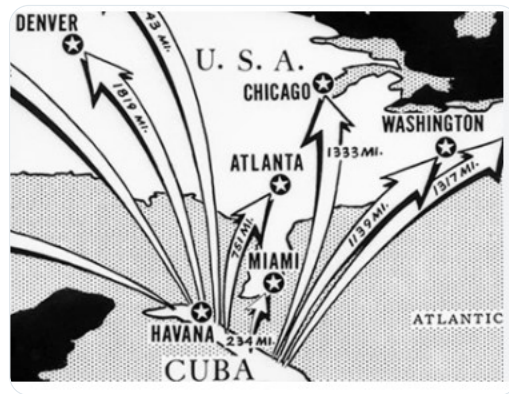




3/25 In maart 2024 publiceert Smits samen met Ewald Engelen het opiniestuk “Nederland gaat slaapwandelen een nieuwe kernoorlog in.” Het pleit voor ‘strategische empathie’ voor Rusland. Ze memoreren aan de Cubacrisis met als suggestie dat elke grootmacht dan ingrijpt.

De Amerikaanse veiligheidsexpert Benjamin Abelow gebruikt een andere historische analogie. Hij wijst erop dat de NAVO in de aanloop naar deze oorlog de veiligheidsbelangen van Rusland herhaaldelijk negeerde, zoals andersom in 1962 de Sovjet-Unie de veiligheidsbelangen van de VS bedreigde toen zij raketten op Cuba plaatste. Anders dan Chroesjtsjov toen, betoont het Westen nu geen enkele ‘strategische empathie’ met Poetins Rusland. In weerwil van eerdere toezeggingen heeft het Westen de eigen invloedssfeer steeds verder richting de Russische grens verlegd. Abelows les luidt derhalve: terughoudendheid, empathie en de-escalatie.

4/25 De Cubacrisis ging over de kernraketten die de USSR in Cuba plaatste onder de rook van de Amerikaanse kust. Het was Rusland dat in 2008 Iskander raketten stationeerde in Kaliningrad. De afstand tot West-Europa was twee keer zo kort, de NAVO heeft er nooit op gereageerd.



In August 2008 Russian Ambassador to Belarus Alexander Surikovi informed about Russian plans to deploy Iskander missiles and/or bombers (most probably Tu-22) to Belarus, in response to the planned deployment of the U.S. missile defense shield in the Czech Republic and Poland. About one week later, Russia used Iskander missiles against Georgia as part of the conflict between which broke up between the two countries. By November 2008 Russia again employed its 'Iskander strategy', publicly assessing the deployment of the missiles in the Kaliningrad region, near its Western border with Poland, in an effort to deter the Polish government decision to deploy American missile defense systems on its land. From these positions, Iskander missile systems with a range of 500 km (310 miles) could target the entire territory of Poland and also parts of Germany and the Czech Republic.

Iskander M/E (SS-21 / SS-26)

By admin - Jun 20, 2006



Iskander E (SS-26 Stone)

5/25 Het duo mag hun visie ook toelichten bij de podcast van Boekestijn en De Wijk, zo claimen ze “Oekraïne kan niet winnen helemaal omdat het geen kernwapens heeft.” De geschiedenis zegt wat anders, neem Tsjetsjenië dat in 1996 met slechts 1,5 miljoen inwoners Rusland versloeg.

The First Chechen War 1994-1996 was post-Soviet Russia's first significant largescale conflict. After a tenuous peace which resembled only a pause in hostilities, it was followed by the Second Chechen War that lasted from 1999 to 2009. Differences notwithstanding, similarities with the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian war are striking - prompting Michael Kofman, Research Program Director in the Russia Studies Program at the Center for Naval Analysis (CAN), to say that “as though the ghost of Pavel Grachev is in charge.” ^[1] By analyzing Russian strategy and strategical effectiveness in historical context, and also assessing what transpired during the conflict, it becomes clear why despite a clear political objective and means to accomplish it, the Russians failed. The one overwhelming reason is that they proved to be inflexible and ineffective in judging the enemy's capabilities and the nature of combat.



6/25 Ook de 'belofte' over geen NAVO uitbreiding wordt aangehaald. De feiten zijn dat (1) Dat onderwerp niet op de agenda stond (2) Gorbatsjov de afspraak ontkent (3) Het nooit op papier kwam (4) Diegenen die de belofte deden niet geautoriseerd waren dat te doen.

Gorbachev's View

We now have a very authoritative voice from Moscow confirming this understanding. *Russia behind the Headlines* has published an [interview with Gorbachev](#), who was Soviet president during the discussions and treaty negotiations concerning German reunification. The interviewer asked why Gorbachev did not "insist that the promises made to you [Gorbachev]—particularly U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's promise that NATO would not expand into the East—be legally encoded?" Gorbachev replied: "The topic of 'NATO expansion' was not discussed at all, and it wasn't brought up in those years. ... Another issue we brought up was discussed: making sure that NATO's military structures would not advance and that additional armed forces would not be deployed on the territory of the then-GDR after German reunification. Baker's statement was made in that context... Everything that could have been and needed to be done to solidify that political obligation was done. And fulfilled."

7/25 Het vreemde is dus dat dat Russisch propagandapunt voor Smits zwaarder telt dan de Helsinki akkoorden die het ratificeerde 'elk land staat vrij zijn militaire en economische bondgenoten te kiezen'. Rusland sloot ook andere verdragen die de Oekraïense soevereiniteit erkennen

Content [\[edit \]](#)

According to the three memoranda,^[6] Russia, the US and the UK confirmed their recognition of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine becoming parties to the [Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons](#) and effectively removing all Soviet nuclear weapons from their soil, and that they agreed to the following:

1. Respect the signatory's independence and sovereignty in the existing borders (in accordance with the principles of the [CSCE Final Act](#)).^[7]
2. Refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of the signatories to the memorandum, and undertake that none of their weapons will ever be used against these countries, except in cases of self-defense or otherwise in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.
3. Refrain from economic coercion designed to subordinate to their own interest the exercise by Ukraine, the Republic of Belarus and Kazakhstan of the rights inherent in its sovereignty and thus to secure advantages of any kind.
4. Seek immediate [Security Council](#) action to provide assistance to the signatory if they "should become a victim of an act of aggression or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used".
5. Not to use nuclear weapons against any non - nuclear-weapon state party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, except in the case of an attack on themselves, their territories or dependent territories, their armed forces, or their allies, by such a state in association or alliance with a nuclear weapon state.^{[8][9][10]}
6. Consult with one another if questions arise regarding those commitments.^{[11][12]}

8/25 Smits en Engelen bewijzen deze blik sowieso eenzijdig toe te passen. In hun optiek moet Oekraïne een soort bufferstaat blijven om de lieve vrede te bewaren. Maar juist Rusland breidde haar NAVO grenzen met Polen en Letland uit door Belarus in het Uniestaatmodel te annexeren.



Since the beginning of the current Russo-Ukrainian War in February 2022, Belarus has been given particular attention from Western audiences for its role as a Russian launching point in the full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Stemming from an increased visibility in international affairs, questions regarding the relationship between Russia and Belarus have become commonplace. Their contemporary relationship is largely based upon efforts made throughout the 1990s to establish what is known as the Union State of Russia and Belarus.

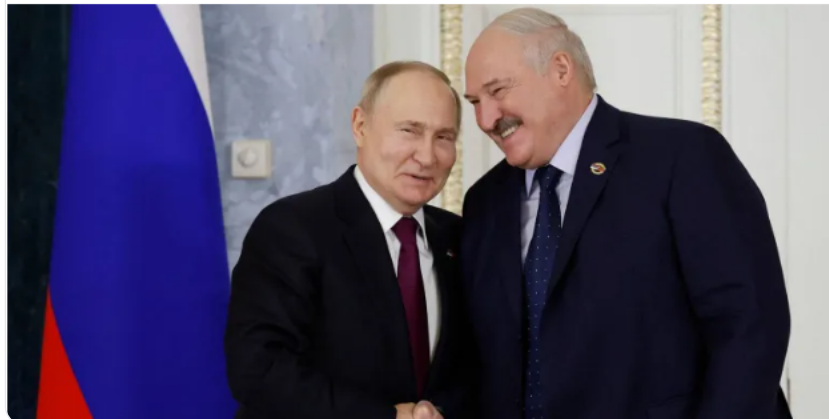
The Union State is a result of a roughly half-decade long process of developing agreements aimed toward reintegrating key facets of Russian and Belarusian security, economics and statecraft under a supranational state authority. Since its creation, this authority has been endowed with the responsibility to direct and ultimately homogenize the separate institutions of the respective members to establish a unified Belarusian-Russian State. It will be the purpose of this piece to surmise the origins of the Union State and its implications for sovereignty.

9/25 Als we die logica dan toepassen dan kunnen we ons afvragen waar de wederkerigheid in dat argument zit. Rusland breidde immers haar bewapening in Belarus, het stationeerde er zelfs kernwapens. Plots gelden dan de regels van neutrale bufferstaat (Belarus) niet?

Russia's Nuclear Weapons Are Now in Belarus

The move sends a clear political message, but some experts downplay its military significance.

By Jack Detsch and Robbie Gramer



Contrary to some assessments, the current war is not about NATO, which doesn't truly threaten Russia. If it did, why did Putin refrain from denouncing Sweden and Finland when they joined the alliance?

Nor do the origins of the war on Ukraine lie in politics in Kyiv, or the Euromaidan protests or Ukraine's efforts to join the European Union.

They lie in the past, in a narrow, distorted perception of Russian history and Russia's claims to lands it once ruled.

10/25 Smits stelt 'de onnodige' uitgaven militaire uitgaven aan de kaak. De realiteit is weerbarstiger; Duitsland en het VK stellen dat hun munitievoorraad slechts enkele dagen reikt. In Nederland moesten soldaten tot 2015 'pang' roepen, de boel zou pas in 2028 op peil zijn.



▲ Defensie © ANP

Defensie maakt einde aan 'pang pang' roepen en vult munitievoorraad aan

Nederlandse militairen krijgen meer kogels, granaten, torpedo's en raketten. Defensie trekt 250 miljoen tot 1 miljard euro uit om munitie te kopen. Dat begint volgend jaar en moet rond 2033 klaar zijn. Dan zijn volgens het ministerie de „munitievoorraden op peil.”

British Army 'would run out of ammunition in just 10 days' if war broke out

Defence Minister Grant Shapps says the Tories should include a pledge to raise defence spending to three percent of GDP in their general election manifesto.

By **CIARAN MCGRATH**, Senior News Reporter

11:12, Tue, Mar 26, 2024 | UPDATED: 12:08, Tue, Mar 26, 2024



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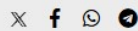
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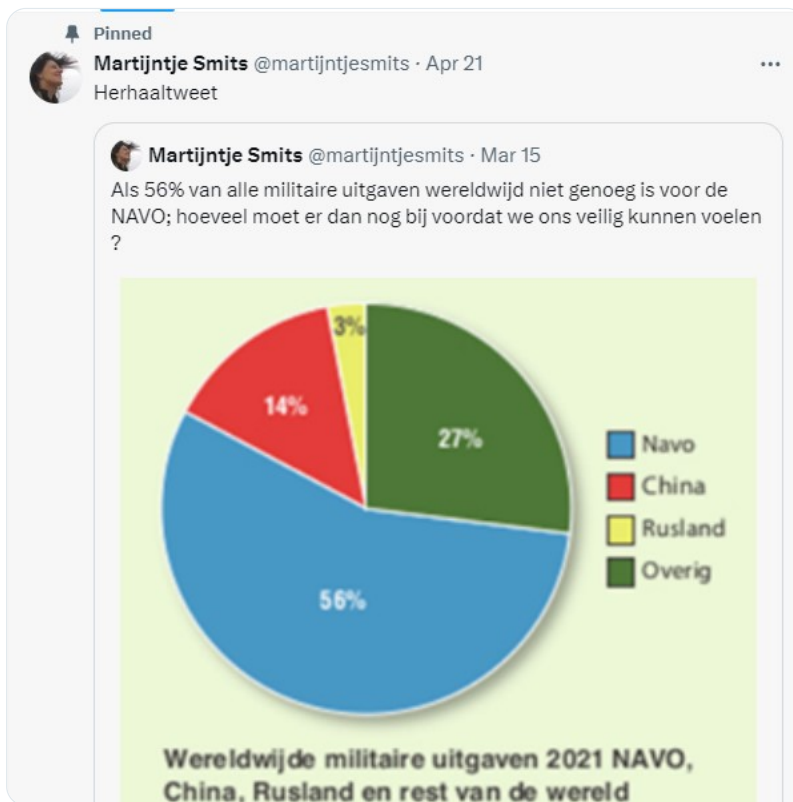
German ammo stocks run low, would run out of munition in 2 days

By Al Mayadeen English | Source: Agencies | 10 Oct 2022 18:23 | 1 Shares

🕒 3 Min Read

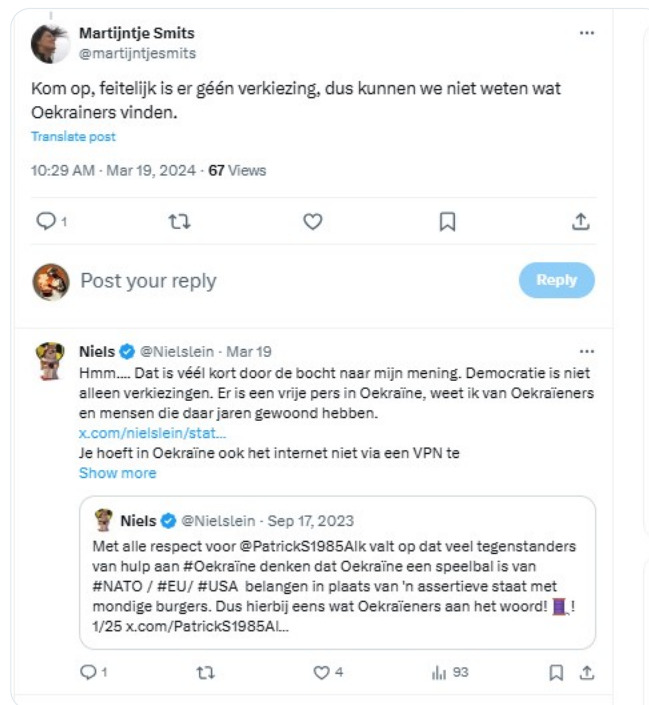
Germany is running out of ammo as it still pushes arms into Ukraine in light of the ongoing war, which has caused it to dip below NATO requirements.





11/25 Wat we Smits ook zien doen is de legitimiteit van Oekraïens gezag in twijfel trekken. Zo stelt ze te weten dat het Oekraïense volk nu de wapens wil neerleggen. Ook is Oekraïne “geen democratie” en is er onbegrip over het niet laten doorgaan van verkiezingen in oorlogstijd.





Kyiv, Ukraine – The latest public opinion survey in Ukraine conducted by the International Republican Institute's (IRI) [Center for Insights in Survey Research \(CISR\)](#) finds strong majorities believe that Ukraine will defeat Russia in the war and are optimistic about the future. Support for joining the European Union (EU) and NATO is high.

Ukrainians are overwhelmingly optimistic about their future. When asked if Ukraine will win the conflict with Russia, 88% responded “yes.” Additionally, 80% said the future of their country looks “rather promising.”





12/25 Smits meent ook dat er in Oekraïne met het steun van het Westen “uitgebreid gemoord” wordt. Dat Oekraïne een verdedigingsoorlog voert geheel rechtmatig naar VN handvest doet er dan niet meer toe, het is een klassiek staaltje victim blaming.



13/25 Het is niet Rusland maar het Westen dat ‘totaal roekeloos’ en dat met het Westen met wapenning meewerkt aan de oorlog. Smits wekt hier overigens de suggestie dat de oorlog de reden van onderdrukking is en is daarmee totaal blind voor de realiteit.



14/25 Russisch minister Lavrov had het over het etnisch zuiveren van Oekraïne voor diegene die zich niet Russisch voelt. Net zo min als dat Rusland 700.000 kinderen ontvoerde vanwege een ‘NAVO dreiging’. De Oekraïners verzetten zich tegen die onderdrukking.

During his much-publicized recent interview with American right-wing commentator Tucker Carlson, Russian President Vladimir Putin outlined his perception of Russian history as the second anniversary of his invasion of Ukraine approaches.

His comments build on his 2021 essay, “On the Historical Unity of Russians and Ukrainians,” that claimed Russians and Ukrainians are one people, and that the concept of Ukraine as a state was invented by the Bolsheviks.

During his interview with Carlson, Putin traced Russian history to the ninth century. In his view, southern Ukraine became part of the Russian Empire when Catherine II — known more commonly as Catherine the Great — captured it from the Ottoman Empire.

‘Cleansing’ Ukraine

Lavrov recently claimed the Russian invasion of Ukraine has “cleansed” Ukrainian society of those “who do not feel they belong to Russia history and culture.”

Medinsky, who authored the Grade 10 history textbook for Russian high school students, has advanced a new interpretation of the Second World War that focuses on the “genocide of the Soviet people.” New graves of Russian victims have suddenly been discovered and excavated, and Soviet losses continue to be counted.

15/25 Het is daarbij belangrijk om de omstandigheden in bezet gebied te schetsen. Men is er verplicht een Russisch paspoort te nemen of men wordt er gedeporteerd. LHTBQ overtuiging, Jehova getuige, Oekraïens spreken, protesteren tegen de regering en je wordt vervolgd.

Russian Federation: Ban on Jehovah's Witnesses is an assault on Freedom of Assembly and Conscience

On 20 April the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation banned Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia on the grounds that they are an extremist organization. This means that the Administrative Centre and all 395 regional organisations of Jehovah's Witnesses are subject to liquidation, and their property can now be seized by the state. Those who continue to manifest their faith as Jehovah's Witnesses including participating in worship, leading religious activities, recruiting others or fundraising despite the ban will be liable to criminal prosecution and can face imprisonment for up to 12 years.

Putin has issued a decree on the deportation from the occupied territories of those who have refused to take Russian citizenship



16/25 Ook zien we Smits een vreemde draai maken. In de Boekestijn& De Wijk podcast noemt ze het nog realistisch dat Rusland na vredesonderhandelingen zal terugtrekken uit bezet gebied. Een maand later stelt ze vervolgens het TOTAAL tegenovergestelde.



17/25 Wie het twitterprofiel van Smits bezoekt ziet een constante pleidooien over onze inperking van onze vrijheden. De Maidan was volgens Smits echter een coup. Dat het Oekraïense parlement Yanukovich unaniem wegstemde wegens plichtsverzuim is voor haar irrelevant.

Ukrainian MPs have voted to oust President Viktor Yanukovich and hold early presidential elections on 25 May.

The vote came after police stopped guarding presidential buildings, allowing protesters in, and parliament made new high-level appointments.

Mr Yanukovich said it was a "coup" and vowed not to stand down.

And on a day of fast-moving events, prominent opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko was released from detention, hours after MPs authorised the move.

She left the hospital in the eastern city of Kharkiv where she had been held under prison guard, and flew to Kiev, where she addressed the demonstrators in Independence Square.

Ms Tymoshenko was freed following a vote by parliament on Friday demanding her release.

She was sentenced to seven years in jail in 2011 after a controversial verdict on her actions as prime minister.

Her supporters have always maintained this was simply Mr Yanukovich taking out his most prominent opponent, and her release has always been a key demand of the protest movement.

On Thursday, the bloodiest day of recent unrest, at least 21 protesters and one policeman died.

Ms Tymoshenko told journalists at Kiev airport that those behind violence "must be punished", the Interfax agency reports.

18/25 Wat Smits zich overigens niet realiseert is welke antiprotestwetten die katalysator waren voor de veranderingen in 2014. Timothy Snyder noemde ze een opmaat naar een dictatuur. Mocht dit in Nederland doorgevoerd worden dan staat Smits als eerste op de barricades....

Provisions [edit]

The laws had provisions such as:^[4]

- Criminalizing "extremist activity", which according to [TI](#) Ukraine is defined in "broad and vague terms",^[22] with a hefty fine for a first offence and up to three years in jail for a repeat offence.
- Simplifying the process of removal of [parliamentary immunity](#) during [criminal proceedings](#) to a majority vote in the [Parliament](#). A prior review is no longer required by the [Parliamentary committee](#).
- Extending and applying [amnesty](#) from prosecution previously adopted by the Verkhovna Rada to those who committed crimes against protesters, including [Berkut](#) security forces and other law enforcement officials;
- Allowing [trial in absentia](#) of individuals, including prison terms in cases where the person refuses to appear in court when criminal proceedings in the absence of such person are pronounced possible;
- Simplifying procedures for serving summons and filing administrative protocols;
- Creating a penalty for blocking access to [residential buildings](#) of up to six years in jail;

Further provisions included:

- Drivers of [motorcades](#) of more than 5 cars, if they cause [traffic jams](#), face the loss of their driver's license and vehicle for up to two years (unless permission is obtained from the [Ministry of Internal Affairs](#));
- Gathering and disseminating information about the [Berkut](#), judges, or their respective families carries a penalty of up to 2 years in jail;
- [Defamation](#), either by means of press or social media, carries a penalty of up to one year in jail.
- Law enforcement officials involved in similar activities and their families face a maximum prison term of six months;
- The penalty for blocking government buildings is up to five years in jail; that for blocking of entrance to a residence is up to three years of restriction of liberty
- Up to 15 days in jail for unauthorised installation of tents, stages and sound equipment;
- [Anti-mask law](#) with the provision of up to 15 days in jail for participation in peaceful gatherings wearing a mask, camouflage clothing, scarf, helmet, or other means of concealing or protecting one's face or head;
- [Non-governmental organizations](#) that accept foreign funds must register as "[foreign agents](#)" and face high scrutiny and additional tax measures;
- Mandatory licensing of Internet providers;



Traffic disruption by motorcade of more than 5 cars can be punished by a disqualification of driver's license for 1–2 years and vehicle seizure ⁶²

Anti-prototest laws in Ukraine

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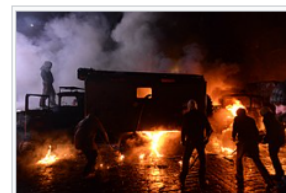
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Ukrainian anti-prototest laws** were a group of ten laws restricting [freedom of speech](#) and [freedom of assembly](#)^[1] passed by the [Verkhovna Rada](#) (Parliament of Ukraine) on January 16, 2014 (referred to as **Black Thursday** by its opponents) and signed into law by President Viktor Yanukovich the following day.^{[2][3]} amid [massive anti-government protests](#) known as "Euromaidan" that started in November. The laws were collectively referred to as the "[laws on dictatorship](#)" ([Ukrainian](#): закони про диктатуру, [Russian](#): Законы о диктатуре), by [Euromaidan](#) activists,^[4] [non-governmental organizations](#),^[5] scholars,^[6] and the Ukrainian media.^{[7][8][9][10][11][12][13]}

In the aftermath of their passing, Western nations criticised the laws for their undemocratic nature and their ability to significantly curb the rights to protest, free speech and the activity of non-governmental organisations.^[14] They were described in the media and by experts as "[draconian](#)",^[15] with Timothy Snyder claiming that they effectively established the nation as a [dictatorship](#).^[16] The laws were widely denounced internationally, with US Secretary of State John Kerry describing them as "anti-democratic".^[citation needed]

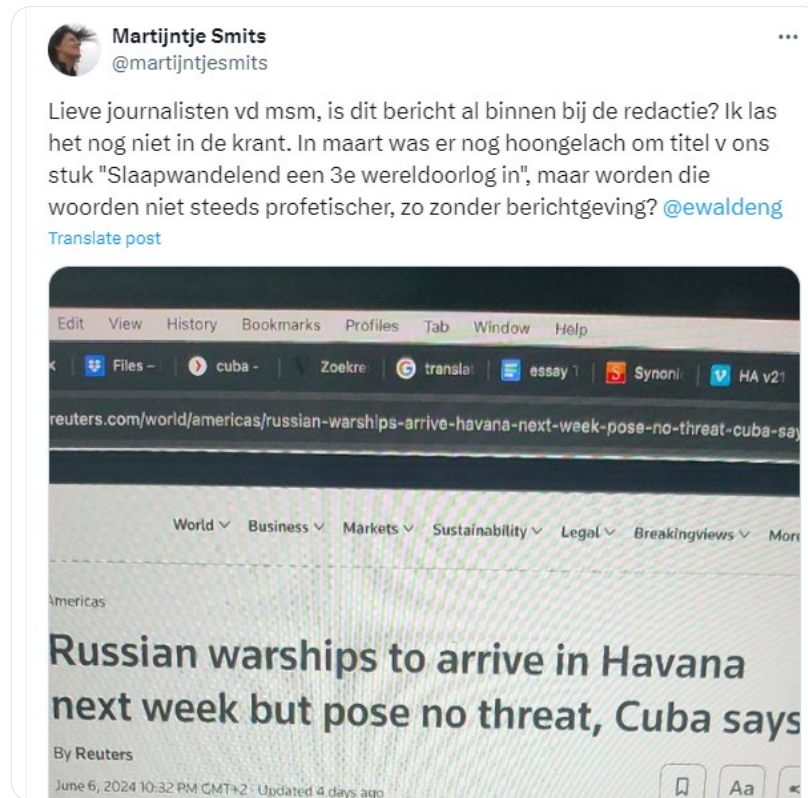
The laws were developed by MPs Vadym Kolesnychenko and Volodymyr Oliynyk from the ruling [Party of Regions](#), and supported by a voting bloc consisting of the Party of Regions, the [Communist Party](#)^[17] and some independent MPs. They were adopted with a number of procedural violations. In accordance with enforcing the new laws, Interior Minister Vitaliy Zakharchenko pledged that "each offence will be met by our side harshly."^[18]

After the laws were passed, widespread violence erupted between protesters and security forces, escalating the Euromaidan movement and resulting in the [Hrushevskoho riots](#) and then the [Revolution of Dignity](#). As a result of the escalation the laws were causing, nine anti-prototest laws were cancelled by the Verkhovna Rada on 28 January 2014.^{[19][20][21]}



[Hrushevskoho street riots](#) in January 2014 in response to anti-prototest laws. ⁶²

19/25 Smits kaart graag de escalatie van het conflict aan waarbij ze telkens de Westerse stappen als uitgangspunt neemt, het is niet Rusland dat escaleert maar het Westen. Zo neemt ze ook de tocht van Russische marineschip naar Cuba als bewijs opgelopen spanningen.



20/25 De media krijgt de zwarte piet van het niet melden. Dat het helemaal niet zo bijzonder is omdat de Russische marine al 10 jaar lang zo'n uitstapje maakt naar Havana doet er dan uiteraard niet meer toe.



21/25 Hetzelfde patroon zien we ook met nucleaire escalatie, Rusland doet enkele bedreigingen en die vormen een open deur om de NAVO de schuld te geven. Dat Rusland dat ook al 25 jaar lang doet zult u nooit uit Smits' mond horen.

24.10.2018	Russia will target European countries if they host U.S. nuclear missiles: Putin
27.05.2015	Nato chief says Russian nuclear threats are 'deeply troubling and dangerous'
22.03.2015	Russia threatens to aim nuclear missiles at Denmark ships if it joins NATO shield
01.09.2014	Russia Has Threatened Nuclear Attack, Says Ukraine Defence Minister
11.07.2014	Russia Threatens Nuclear Strikes Over Crimea
14.05.2014	Rogozin: Next time I will fly the Tu-160 (nuclear bomber)
16.03.2014	Russia can turn US to radioactive ash - Kremlin-backed journalist
04.04.2012	NATO - Russia talk of pre-emptive strike unjustified
23.03.2012	Medvedev calls missile defense a threat to Russia
23.11.2011	Russia in Europe missile threat
01.12.2010	Russia's Putin warns West over missile defense: report
13.10.2009	Russia reserves pre-emptive nuclear strike right
15.08.2008	Moscow warns it could strike Poland over US missile shield
13.02.2008	Putin issues nuclear threat to Ukraine over plan to host US shield
11.04.2007	Russia threatening new cold war over missile defence
10.12.1999	Yeltsin gives US nuclear warning



Martijntje Smits @martijntjesmits · May 30

Ondertussen worden we roekeloos en stap voor stap een wereldoorlog ingedreven door onze bestuurders - dat westerse wapens nu ingezet worden tegen doelen in Rusland, betekent dat we nu direct in oorlog zijn met een kernmacht, die dat fijntjes laat weten.
nrc.nl/nieuws/2024/05...

'Nucleaire opschaling'

Vanochtend vroeg haalde de Russische minister van Buitenlandse Zaken Lavrov hard uit naar de NAVO en de VS. Tegen persbureau RIA zei hij dat de geplande levering van F-16-straaljagers aan Oekraïne een 'nucleair signaal' is van de NAVO, omdat die vliegtuigen nucleaire wapens kunnen afvuren.

Ook zei Lavrov dat de geplande levering en plaatsing van Amerikaanse raketsystemen in Europa en Azië een reden zou kunnen zijn voor Rusland om nieuwe stappen te zetten op het gebied van "nucleaire afschrikking". Wat hij daarmee precies bedoelde, is niet bekend.

22/25 Volgens Smits moeten we maar onderhandelen met Poetin. Het zou dan wel nuttig zijn dat Smits erkent dat Rusland de afgelopen dertig jaar al haar vredesverdragen meermaals brak in Transnistrië, Abchazië, Donbas en Zuid-Osetie. Voor de details zie deze draad..



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1/25 In deze draad gaan we het hebben over Ruslands recente historie met vredesonderhandelingen. Het is belangrijk om te kijken naar hoe haalbaar directe vrede is en wat we kunnen leren uit het verleden.

[Translate post](#)



23/25 Ook zal Smits moeten inzien dat Rusland al pogingen om Oekraïens grondgebied in te palmen in 1991 (Sevastopol), 1994 (Krim) 2003 (Tuzla, Krim) en Kharkiv (2005) nog ver voor het thema van de zogenaamde 'NAVO uitbreiding een ding was'

**Decision of 20 July 1993 (3256th meeting):
statement by the President**

By a letter dated 16 July 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council,¹ the representative of Ukraine transmitted to the Council the text of a letter dated 14 July 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, addressed to the President of the Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council, to consider the situation which had been created as a result of the adoption, on 9 July 1993, of a decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning the Ukrainian city of Sevastopol. The decree cited "Russian federal status for the city of Sevastopol within the administrative and territorial borders of the city district as of December 1991", and entrusted the Russian Government with the task of working out a State programme to ensure the status of Sevastopol.

In his letter, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine stated that the Supreme Soviet's action was in flagrant disregard of universally recognized principles and norms of international law, in particular Article 2 (4) of the Charter. It also constituted an overt encroachment on the territorial inviolability of Ukraine, an interference in its internal and external affairs, and was incompatible with the aims and principles of the United Nations. The letter concluded by rejecting any territorial claims and appealed to the Security Council to use its full authority to have the "illegal decision" cancelled by the Parliament of the Russian Federation and to warn it against taking further decisions, which could jeopardize international

On June 28, 2023, the documentary film "[Crimes. Liberation](#)" about a little-known special operation of the SBU in 1994 was aired. A year before that, the Supreme Council of Crimea, taking advantage of the general legal chaos, created the position of the President of Crimea. He became the pro-Russian politician Yuriy Meshkov, who closely cooperated with the FSB. Meshkov began to gradually increase his influence — by the beginning of 1994, he already controlled the Crimean militia. In the spring of that year, he decided to put his man at the head of the Crimean SBU (Security Service of Ukraine). After that, President Leonid Kravchuk allowed the SBU to conduct a special operation, which was the beginning of the end for Meshkov and his ambitions. Direct participants in the operation — combat officers, as well as Yevhen Marchuk , who was the head of the SBU at the time — tell about those events in the film. Babel editor Dmytro Raevsky watched the film and briefly recounts the main events of May 1994 in Crimea.

Russia recognized Ukrainian sovereignty over Crimea in 1997, but the status of Tuzla Island was not settled and remained a sore spot in [Russia-Ukraine relations](#).^{[2][1]} The [governor of Krasnodar Krai](#) at the time, [Alexsandr Tkachyov](#), stated "...I think that this is land that was bathed in Cossack blood, and therefore it is our sacred land", claiming the peninsula as part of Russia.^[3] Tkachyov had later met with the deputy speaker of the [Russian duma](#), [Vladimir Zhirinovsky](#), with Zhirinovsky claiming that the majority of the Duma backed the Russian claim over Tuzla island.^[4]

Controlling the island would give either country much control over the shipping to the [Sea of Azov](#), and for that reason was seen as a priority for the Ukrainian government.^[2]

24/25 Smits is ook close met Edward Snowden. Als klokkenluider vluchtte hij naar Rusland, waar hij 'in ruil' Russische propaganda verspreidt. Dat hij recent tweette vanuit het

Lubyanka plein (waar het FSB hoofdkwartier zit) spreekt boekdelen.



25/25 We zien bij Smits ook veel Russische propagandisten geretweet worden vanuit uiterst linkse hoek; Thomas Fazi, Kees Van der Pijl In deze hoek is de NAVO doorgaans de dader, dat zien we ook bij Smit.

Martijntje Smits @martijntjesmits · Sep 8, 2023
 Replying to [@PBelvedere](#)

To be sure: land binnenvallen is nooit te rechtvaardigen, ook niet toen bv. VS Irak aanviel. Vanuit Russisch perspectief (niet t mijne) had men zeker n reden, je kent vast ook deze zijde v verhaal. Putin is consequent geweest in stellen dat NATO niet mocht uitbreiden naar Ukraine

Martijntje Smits reposted

Kees van der Pijl @KeesvdPijl1 · May 28

Wat lag er na de #Covid-staat van beleg nu eigenlijk meer voor de hand dat de instantie die daarvan de regie had, nu ook de premier mag leveren?



Topambtenaar Dick Schoof (ex-AVD, ex-NCTV) kandidaat-premier

From nos.nl

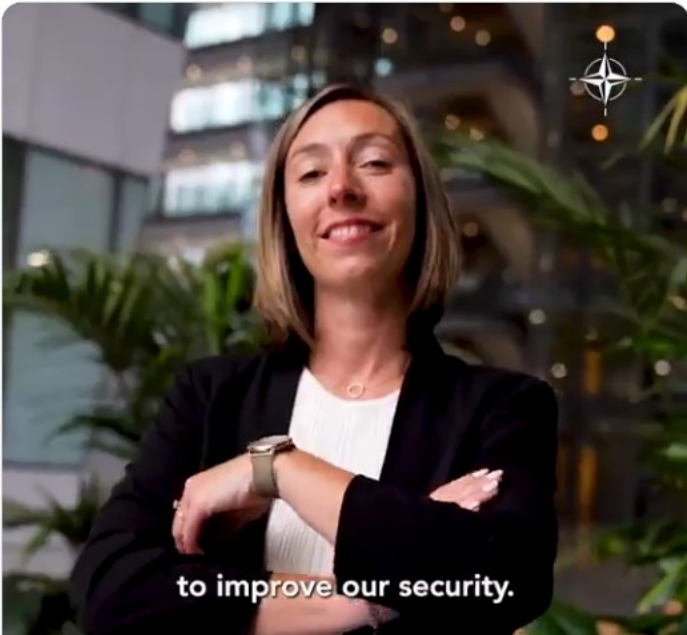
22 98 229 6.9K

7,693 posts

Martijntje Smits reposted

Thomas Fazi @battleforeurope · 13h

Everything about NATO's new propaganda video screams white supremacy and Nazism — justifying mass murder in order to defend “our way of life” from the barbaric others.



to improve our security.



Martijntje Smits @martijntjesmits · Jun 5

...



Jimmy Dijk @jimmydijk · Jun 4

Steun aan Oekraïne is nodig. Inzetten op internationale druk en vredesonderhandelingen moet deze oorlog uiteindelijk stoppen.

De strategie van alleen maar meer wapens is onverstandig en werkt escalerend. Het brengt ons niet dichterbij vrede.



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