



SLAVAUUA2022 - SALO ANTIDOTE @SLAVAUUA2022NAFO

Jul 29, 2024 · 28 tweets · [SLAVAUUA2022NAFO/status/1817922378770358778](https://twitter.com/SLAVAUUA2022NAFO/status/1817922378770358778)

1/27 In deze Vatniksoep gaan we het hebben over Bastiaan van Apeldoorn, de vicevoorzitter van de SP. Daarnaast is hij hoogleraar mondiale geopolitiek en een dominante factor in de buitenlandvisie van de partij, daarin komt soms ook Russische propaganda terug.



2/27 Van Apeldoorns vader was een overtuigd pacifist, als men een kazerne voorbij reed riep hij “Geen man, geen vrouw, geen cent voor het leger”. Zelf omschrijft de SP senator zich als anti militarist. In 1988 start hij met een studie internationale betrekkingen.

Van Apeldoorn studeerde van 1988 tot 1994 [politicologie](#) (internationale betrekkingen) aan de [Universiteit van Amsterdam](#), waarvan een half jaar aan de [University of Exeter](#) in het [Verenigd Koninkrijk](#) en een half jaar aan [York University](#) in Ontario, Canada. Hij [promoveerde](#) in 1999 in de politieke en sociale wetenschappen aan het [Europees Universitair Instituut](#) te [Florence](#) op het [proefschrift](#) *Transnational capitalism and the struggle over European order*. Hij werkte daarna bij het [Max Planck Instituut](#) (1998-2000), en de [Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam](#) vanaf 2000. Hij is auteur van diverse boeken, waaronder *Transnational Capitalism and the Struggle over European Integration* (2002), *American Grand Strategy and Corporate Elite Networks. The Open Door Since the End of the Cold War* (2016), en *Trump and the Remaking of the American Grand Strategy: The Shift from Globalism to Economic Nationalism* (2023).



‘Geen cent voor het leger!’

Misschien eerst een persoonlijke noot.

Ik ben opgevoed door een vader die een principieel pacifist is. Dat is me met de paplepel ingegoten. Als wij met de auto in Drenthe - we woonden in Groningen – langs een kazerne reden, draaide hij altijd het raampje open en schreeuwde naar buiten ‘Geen man! Geen vrouw! Geen cent voor het leger!’

Dat zit er nog diep in bij mij.

Maar! Ik ben geen pacifist even zo goed. Maar het antimilitarisme zit er mij bij wel diep in.

Het idee dat oorlogen vaak, om niet te zeggen altijd, ook mede gevoerd worden om de machtspolitieke belangen van statelijke en private elites veilig te stellen. Van machthebbers die op veilige afstand mensen de oorlog in sturen, terwijl gewone jongens als kanonnenvoer dienen, en de bommen en granaten op gewone mensen, op mannen vrouwen en kinderen vallen.

3/27 Midden jaren ‘90 sluit hij zich aan bij een denktank van Kees van der Pijl over internationale economische vraagstukken. Eind jaren ‘90 promoveert hij als politicoloog. Leermeester Van der Pijl zal jaren later in opspraak komen als komplotdenker en Kremlinvriend.

Van der Pijl was mededirecteur van het *Research Centre for International Political Economy* (Recipe) van 1992 tot 1998. Met onder meer [Henk Overbeek](#), [Ries Bode](#), [Otto Holman](#), [Bastiaan van Apeldoorn](#) en anderen ontstond hiermee de zogenaamde ‘Amsterdamse School’ binnen de leer van de mondiale politieke economie.^[3]



4/27 Bij de Boekestijn&DeWijk podcast vergelijkt Van Apeldoorn de situatie van Rusland vlak na de Koude Oorlog met die van het vernederde Duitsland na Versailles. Het Westen had gewonnen en besloot 'snel uit te breiden' met de NAVO wat een 'vernedering' was voor de Russen.

Why was there opposition in Germany to the Treaty of Versailles?

The main reasons why the Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles was because they thought it was unfair. Germany had not taken part in the Conference. The terms were imposed upon Germany – when Germany disagreed, the Allies threatened to go to war again. The Germans were treated like a defeated country, but they did not think they had been defeated. They had signed an Armistice – a ceasefire – in 1918, and they had thought they were accepting Wilson's 14 Points. In the event, few of the 14 Points got into the Treaty. The Germans thought they had been tricked and betrayed, and they hated the Treaty.

The Germans were also furious about the various terms of the Treaty. They hated clause 231 – the 'War Guilt' clause – which stated that Germany had caused 'all the loss and damage' of the war. Firstly, the Germans did not think that they *had* caused the war (for the Germans, the war was a war of self-defence against Russia, which had mobilised 31 July 1914). During the 1920s, the Germans published all their secret documents from 1914, to prove they had tried to stop the war. Secondly, the Germans hated clause 231 because accepting it gave the Allies the moral right to *punish* Germany – it validated all the harsh terms of the Treaty.

Germany hated the military terms of the Treaty (army of 100,000, only 6 battleships, no submarines or aeroplanes). The Germans said it left them powerless against even the tiny new nation-states. The demilitarisation of the Rhineland was hated because the Weimar republic was weak, and there were many rebellions. But in April 1920, when the Germans sent troops into the Rhineland to stop rioting, the French invaded. The Germans said that not to be able to send troops even to places inside Germany was a national insult.



NATO and Russia will seek the widest possible cooperation among participating States of the OSCE with the aim of creating in Europe a common space of security and stability, without dividing lines or spheres of influence limiting the sovereignty of any state.

5/27 Van Apeldoorn negeert met welke buurman Oost-Europa te maken kreeg. Eentje die zich meteen mengde in coups en oorlogen (zie plaatjes). Rusland dreef met haar vijandige gedrag Oost-Europa in de armen van de NAVO dat de boot eerst nog afhield. Er was geen lokroep van de NAVO.

1. 1990: Rusland stuurt haar leger naar een conflict in Transnistrie. Het vestigt er een eigen republiekje en een legerbasis. Generaal Smirnof wordt de eerste dictator van het land.

2. 1991: Rusland roept Sevastopol (Krim) uit tot permanent Russisch grondgebied in het hoogste regeringsorgaan. Oekraïne escaleert de kwestie naar de internationale veiligheidsraad omdat het een schending is van haar internationale integriteit.

3. 1992: Rusland mengt zich in het conflict tussen de Georgische provincie Abkhazie en Georgië. Het stuurt soldaten 'om het broedervolk in Abkhazie te beschermen'. Het schendt een vredesverdrag in '92 en vestigt Rusland met de onafhankelijke Abkhazische republiek een marionettenstaatje.

4. 1993: Russische minderheden in Estland proberen middels een referendum in Narva & Sillamae zich af te scheiden van Estland. De Esten kunnen het niet militair de kop in drukken want Rusland heeft een troepenmacht van duizenden soldaten aan haar grens verzamelt.

5. 1994: De FSB steunt op de achtergrond een coup poging van Yuri Meshkov op de Krim. Meshkov heeft plannen om zich aan te sluiten bij Rusland.

6. 1994: In Moskou komen FSB agenten om bij een rangeerterrein in de buurt van de rivier Januza na een mislukte bomaanslag (de bom explodeerde te vroeg). De bom is bedoeld om een aanslag van Tsjetsjenen te veinen.

Individual Allies cannot make agreements on NATO's behalf. [President Clinton](#) consistently refused Boris Yeltsin's offer to commit that no former Soviet Republics would join NATO: "I can't make commitments on behalf of NATO, and I'm not going to be in the position myself of vetoing NATO expansion with respect to any country, much less letting you or anyone else do so... NATO operates by consensus," he said.

The wording "NATO expansion" is already part of the myth. NATO did not hunt for new members or want to "expand eastward." NATO respects every nation's right to choose its own path. NATO membership is a decision for NATO Allies and those countries who wish to join alone.

The **Transnistria War** (Romanian: *Războiul din Transnistria*; Russian: Война в Приднестровье, *romanized: Voyna v Pridnestrovye*) was an armed conflict that broke out on 2 November 1990 in Dubăsari (Russian: Дубоссары, *romanized: Dubossary*) between pro-Transnistria (Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic, PMR) forces, including the Transnistrian Republican Guard, militia and neo-Cossack units, which were supported by elements of the Russian 14th Army, and pro-Moldovan forces, including Moldovan troops and police.

Fighting intensified on 1 March 1992 and, alternating with *ad hoc* ceasefires, lasted throughout the spring and early summer of 1992 until a ceasefire was declared on 21 July 1992, which has held. The conflict is sometimes known as the **Moldo-Russian war** (Romanian: *Războiul moldo-rus*) in Moldova and Romania.^[28]

6/27 Het verhaal over de vijandige NAVO doet geen recht aan de realiteit. Het nam Rusland op in het ProjectForPeaceProgram en sloot de RussiaFoundingAct, belangrijker het oefende zware druk uit op Oekraïne om afstand te doen van haar kernwapens om de Russen ter wille te zijn.

The Clinton administration basically continued Bush's policies towards Russia and Ukraine. There was domestic pressure inside Ukraine for the nation to keep at least some of the nuclear arsenal as a form of deterrence against future Russian invasions. This was no idle fear — over the preceding century, Ukraine had been invaded by troops from Tsarist Russia, Bolshevik Russia, White or monarchist Russia, or the Soviet Union on at least seven occasions.

But President Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher bullied Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to do our bidding, and at an airport meeting in Ukraine they told Kravchuk in threatening terms that if Ukraine did not agree to transfer its nukes to Russia, "it would be a major setback for Ukraine's relations with both Russia and the U.S."

As Fishel has noted, "the U.S. government saw all Ukrainian behavior meant to demonstrate, advocate for, and defend Ukraine's own independent interests as unhelpful, provocative, and even worthy of ridicule and outright bullying."

The intense, three-year arm-twisting campaign resulted in Ukraine's agreeing in 1994 to transfer all of its nuclear arsenal to Russia and to sign on to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. In exchange, Ukraine received the so-called Budapest Memorandum, signed by the U.S., the United Kingdom, Russia and Ukraine, in which all of the signatories committed to assure Ukraine of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The American desire to accommodate Yeltsin after he became Russia's president was motivated in part by an understandable interest in maintaining a deescalated state of U.S.-Russian relations and by a desire to help Yeltsin domestically. And so when Yeltsin told Bush at Camp David in 1992 that Moscow's priority was to see Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan become denuclearized, he found a very receptive ear. There was little awareness or concern that the U.S. was essentially acquiescing to Russia gaining an additional advantage over its former colonial possessions.

Washington's thinking was Russocentric and perhaps naively hopeful. As an internal State Department memorandum in April 1992 stated, "Nothing is of more central importance in this process than consolidation of nuclear weapons in a democratizing Russia."

The Clinton administration basically continued Bush's policies towards Russia and Ukraine. There was domestic pressure inside Ukraine for the nation to keep at least some of the nuclear arsenal as a form of deterrence against future Russian invasions. This was no idle fear — over the preceding century, Ukraine had been invaded by troops from Tsarist Russia, Bolshevik Russia, White or monarchist Russia, or the Soviet Union on at least seven occasions.

7/27 Volgens Van Apeldoorn escaleerde de VS in 2008 door Oekraïne voor te stellen als NAVO lid. Rusland had kort daarvoor aan Poolse diplomaten voorgesteld om Oekraïne op te delen en al eerder aan haar territorium gerommeld. Dat de VS met het voorstel kwam was een reactie daarop.

World

Polish ex-minister quoted saying Putin offered to divide Ukraine with Poland

By Reuters

October 20, 2014 11:14 PM GMT+2 · Updated 10 years ago



Former Polish foreign minister Radosław Sikorski speaks at the lower house of the Polish parliament in Warsaw, September 24, 2014. REUTERS/Sławomir Kaminski/Agencja Gazeta [Purchase Licensing Rights](#)

WARSAW (Reuters) - Poland's parliamentary speaker, Radosław Sikorski, has been quoted as saying that Russian President Vladimir Putin proposed to Poland's then leader in 2008 that they divide Ukraine between themselves.

WARSAW (Reuters) - Poland's parliamentary speaker, Radoslaw Sikorski, has been quoted as saying that Russian President Vladimir Putin proposed to Poland's then leader in 2008 that they divide Ukraine between themselves.

Sikorski, who until September served as Poland's foreign minister, was quoted telling U.S. website Politico that Putin made the proposal during Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk's visit to Moscow in 2008 - although he later said some of the interview had been "overinterpreted".

"He wanted us to become participants in this partition of Ukraine ... This was one of the first things that Putin said to my prime minister, Donald Tusk, when he visited Moscow," he was quoted as saying in the interview dated Oct. 19.

"He (Putin) went on to say Ukraine is an artificial country and that Lwow is a Polish city and why don't we just sort it out together," Sikorski was quoted as saying.

Before World War Two, Poland's territory included parts of today's western Ukraine, including some major cities such as Lwow, known as Lviv in Ukraine.

Sikorski, who accompanied Tusk on his trip to Moscow, was quoted as saying Tusk did not reply to Putin's suggestion, because he knew he was being recorded, but Poland never expressed any interest in joining the Russian operation.

"We made it very, very clear to them - we wanted nothing to do with this," Sikorski was quoted as saying.

After publication of the interview, Sikorski said it was not entirely accurate.

"Some of the words have been overinterpreted," Sikorski wrote on his Twitter account late on Monday, adding that Poland does not take part in annexations.

The interview could further aggravate tension between Poland and Russia, already at odds over the Ukrainian crisis and Poland's arrest of two men suspected of spying for Moscow.

8/27 Op de SP Vredesdag stelt Van Apeldoorn dat "140 landen Rusland hebben veroordeeld en het is jammer dat het er niet 192 waren maar anderzijds is het goed dat er wat neutrale landen zijn die niet zo duidelijk partij kiezen, want die landen kunnen een mediërende rol hebben."

Item 5 - Draft resolution A/ES-11/L.1			
Aggression against Ukraine			
☒ AFGHANISTAN	☒ CAMEROON	☒ FINLAND	☒ KUWAIT
☒ ALBANIA	☒ CANADA	☒ FRANCE	☒ KYRGYZSTAN
☒ ALGERIA	☒ CENTRAL AFR. REP...	☒ GABON	☒ LAO PDR
☒ ANDORRA	☒ CHAD	☒ GAMBIA	☒ LATVIA
☒ ANGOLA	☒ CHILE	☒ GEORGIA	☒ LEBANON
☒ ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	☒ CHINA	☒ GERMANY	☒ LESOTHO
☒ ARGENTINA	☒ COLOMBIA	☒ GHANA	☒ LIBERIA
☒ ARMENIA	☒ COMOROS	☒ GREECE	☒ LIBYA
☒ AUSTRALIA	☒ CONGO	☒ GRENADA	☒ LIECHTENSTEIN
☒ AUSTRIA	☒ COSTA RICA	☒ GUATEMALA	☒ LITHUANIA
☒ AZERBAIJAN	☒ COTE D'IVOIRE	☒ GUINEA	☒ LUXEMBOURG
☒ BAHAMAS	☒ CROATIA	☒ GUINEA-BISSAU	☒ MADAGASCAR
☒ BAHRAIN	☒ CUBA	☒ GUYANA	☒ MALAWI
☒ BANGLADESH	☒ CYPRUS	☒ HAITI	☒ MALAYSIA
☒ BARBADOS	☒ CZECH REPUBLIC	☒ HONDURAS	☒ MALDIVES
☒ BELARUS	☒ DEM PR OF KOREA	☒ HUNGARY	☒ MALI
☒ BELGIUM	☒ DEM REP OF THE C...	☒ ICELAND	☒ MALTA
☒ BELIZE	☒ DENMARK	☒ INDIA	☒ MARSHALL ISLANDS
☒ BENIN	☒ DJIBOUTI	☒ INDONESIA	☒ MAURITANIA
☒ BHUTAN	☒ DOMINICA	☒ JAPAN (ISLAMIC REP...)	☒ MAURITIUS
☒ BOLIVIA	☒ DOMINICAN REP...	☒ IRAQ	☒ MEXICO
☒ BOSNIA-HERZEGOV...	☒ ECUADOR	☒ IRELAND	☒ MICRONESIA (FS)
☒ BOTSWANA	☒ EGYPT	☒ ISRAEL	☒ MONACO
☒ BRAZIL	☒ EL SALVADOR	☒ ITALY	☒ MONGOLIA
☒ BRUNEI DARUSSAL...	☒ EQUATORIAL GUINEA	☒ JAMAICA	☒ MONTENEGRO
☒ BULGARIA	☒ ERITREA	☒ JAPAN	☒ MOROCCO
☒ BURKINA FASO	☒ ESTONIA	☒ JORDAN	☒ MOZAMBIQUE
☒ BURUNDI	☒ ETHIOPIA	☒ KAZAKHSTAN	☒ MYANMAR
☒ CABO VERDE	☒ FIJI	☒ KENYA	☒ NAMIBIA
☒ CAMBODIA		☒ KIRIBATI	☒ NAURU
			☒ NEPAL
			☒ NETHERLANDS
			☒ NEW ZEALAND
			☒ NICARAGUA
			☒ NIGER
			☒ NIGERIA
			☒ NORTH MACEDONIA
			☒ NORWAY
			☒ OMAN
			☒ PAKISTAN
			☒ PALAU
			☒ PANAMA
			☒ PAPUA NEW GUINEA
			☒ PARAGUAY
			☒ PERU
			☒ PHILIPPINES
			☒ POLAND
			☒ PORTUGAL
			☒ QATAR
			☒ REP OF KOREA
			☒ REP OF MOLDOVA
			☒ ROMANIA
			☒ RUSSIAN FED...
			☒ RWANDA
			☒ SAINT KITTS-NEVIS
			☒ SAINT LUCIA
			☒ SAINT VINCENT-GR...
			☒ SAMOA
			☒ SAN MARINO
			☒ SAO TOME-PRINCE
			☒ SENEGAL
			☒ SERBIA
			☒ SEYCHELLES
			☒ SIERRA LEONE
			☒ SINGAPORE
			☒ SLOVAKIA
			☒ SLOVENIA
			☒ SOLOMON ISLANDS
			☒ SOMALIA
			☒ SOUTH AFRICA
			☒ SOUTH SUDAN
			☒ SPAIN
			☒ SRI LANKA
			☒ SUDAN
			☒ SURINAME
			☒ SWEDEN
			☒ SWITZERLAND
			☒ SYRIAN ARAB REP...
			☒ TAJIKISTAN
			☒ THAILAND
			☒ TIMOR-LESTE
			☒ TOGO
			☒ TONGA
			☒ TRINIDAD-TOBAGO
			☒ TUNISIA
			☒ TURKEY
			☒ TURKMENISTAN
			☒ TUVALU
			☒ UGANDA
			☒ UKRAINE
			☒ UNITED ARAB EMIR...
			☒ UNITED KINGDOM
			☒ UNITED REP TANZA...
			☒ UNITED STATES
			☒ URUGUAY
			☒ UZBEKISTAN
			☒ VANUATU
			☒ VENEZUELA
			☒ VIET NAM
			☒ YEMEN
			☒ ZAMBIA
			☒ ZIMBABWE
☒	IN FAVOUR: 141		
☒	AGAINST: 5		
☒	ABSTENTION: 34		

9/27 De 'neutralen' bestaan voornamelijk uit Afrikaanse regimes, of landen met een direct geopolitiek of handelsbelang (goedkope olie). Objectief kun je ze in doorsnee niet bepaald noemen. Bekend is het voorbeeld van Nauru dat ooit in ruil voor \$50.000 Russisch gebied erkende.

As conflict in Ukraine has Pacific Island states calling for peace, history tells of an interesting link between Nauru and Russia in the wake of a different war.

The Pacific nation became one of the only countries in the world to recognise the independent republics of Abkhazia and South Ossetia after the Georgian war in 2008.

Separatists from the two regions in Georgia wanted independence and they fought for it with military support from Russia.

In the months after the war ended, Nauru declared its recognition of the two independent states.

Shortly after that, the Pacific island also announced a sizeable aid donation from Russia of about \$50,000 US.

Former Nauruan president Sprent Dabwido has publicly denied that the country's support was bought with Russian aid.

But experts believe it's more complicated than that.

10/27 In een debat in de tweede kamer in 2017 spreekt Van Apeldoorn over een burgeroorlog op de Donbas en ontkent hij een initiërende rol van Rusland, een verhaal wat hij nog steeds volhoudt op X. “Iedereen die spreekt over een Russische invasie doet aan geschiedvervalsing.”

Veel westerse commentatoren trappen nog steeds in de Russische propaganda, schrijven onderzoekers Julia Kazdobina (Foreign Policy Council Kiev), Jakob Hedenskog en Andreas Umland (beiden van het Stockholm Center for Eastern European Studies).

[Julia Kazdobina](#), [Jakob Hedenskog](#) en [Andreas Umland](#) 17 april 2024, 22:00

Tien jaar geleden begon de oorlog in het zuidoosten van Oekraïne. Een ‘burgeroorlog’, zo wordt nog steeds gezegd door veel buitenlandse commentatoren. Zelfs als die Oekraïne steunen en de invasie door Rusland van twee jaar geleden veroordelen. Maar de escalatie op 12 april 2014 in het zuiden en oosten van Oekraïne was onderdeel een gedelegeerde ofwel proxy-oorlog: de ene staat controleert en helpt in grote mate de rebellengroep die vecht tegen de andere staat.

Deze ‘Donbas-oorlog’ hoorde bij een Russische poging om het vooral Russischspreekende zuidoosten van Oekraïne onder controle te krijgen. Aanvankelijk wilde het Kremlin dit doen met zo min mogelijk openlijke militaire inzet. Bij de annexatie van de Krim begin 2014 was grootschalige inzet van Russische troepen noodzakelijk geweest.

Tijdens de gelijktijdige aanval op wat Russische imperialisten *Novorossija* (Nieuw Rusland) noemen, werd de stabiliteit in het oosten van Oekraïne clandestien ondermijnd. Mediakanalen kwamen onder pro-Russische invloed. Pro-Russische demonstraties in de Donbas werden afgeschilderd als volksstemmingen. In werkelijkheid lieten peilingen in maart 2014 zien dat slechts een derde van de inwoners van Donetsk en Loehansk voorstander was van afscheiding van Oekraïne, terwijl 56 procent dit idee afwees.



11/27 Hij slaat de plank nogal mis, dus is het tijd om het maar eens goed uit te leggen. STAP 1: De Russische media verspreidden destijds al veel propaganda over een nazi regering in Kyiv en Oekraïne als failed state, de bevolking in de Donbas werd zo gebrainwasht.

The fact that Putin personally is not going to abandon the Ukrainian topic at all could be understood from the content of the political programs of Russian state channels in all these years. "A lot of problems, events are happening in the world. And these idiots gather at discussions and all the time about Ukraine," says a source who was friends with Putin. - Not even about Syria. Not about America, which we strongly dislike. And what if it's about Ukraine. It is clear that this is not an agenda, and it has been imposed and imposed all the time." According to the source, this could not be the personal idea of the curator of television from the Presidential Administration. It was definitely an installation from the very top.

Putin continued to persistently find Ukraine's ties with the United States. "He was sure that NATO and the United States, in fact, control Ukraine. He does not have any bifurcation on this topic," says one of the people close to Putin at the time. "More than a thousand people work in the US Embassy in Ukraine, and we have a hundred people," his good friend quotes a private conversation with Putin. - The budget of the US Embassy in Ukraine is ten times higher. Putin, of course, believed that the United States made all decisions regarding Ukraine, and it was impossible to convince him." In fact, as Bloomberg reported in January 2022, the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv had about 180 American citizens and 560 Ukrainians working at the embassy.



Russian state television has provoked a storm of criticism after it aired an uncorroborated report claiming that the Ukrainian army publicly nailed a three-year-old boy to a board in a former rebel stronghold. Ukraine accused Russia of ratcheting up its propaganda war by airing an interview in which a woman gave graphic details of the alleged incident in the Ukrainian flashpoint city of Slavyansk, which neither AFP nor other media have been able to confirm. Channel One television at the weekend broadcast footage of a woman who said she recently saw Ukrainian soldiers round up people in central Slavyansk, which the army took over this month after three months of clashes with separatists, and nail an insurgent's child to a notice board. A spokeswoman for Ukraine's interior ministry, Natalya Stativko, on Monday slammed the report as "following in the footsteps of Goebbels," Nazi Germany's minister of propaganda. "The cruder and the more monstrous the lie, the better it will look for the Russian propaganda machine," Stativko told

12/27 STAP 2: Het stuurde politieke verkenneren en FSB om de wateren te testen (analyse Versta plaatje 1). STAP 3 Het stuurde nepdemonstranten (die vielen in Kharkiv door de mand)

STAP 4: Het stuurde getrainde undercover milities die de steden innamen.

In early March, Russian officials began to visit Crimea and the regions of Donbass bordering Russia incognito. "Almost every ministry had a deputy who secretly went there to test the waters," recalls a former government official. The officials were carrying out Putin's secret assignment to prepare for the future "integration of Ukrainian regions into Russia." According to the former functionary, in addition to Crimea, government documents analyzed the cost of "the entry of Donetsk, Luhansk and Kharkiv regions into Russia." But these ideas were not destined to come true then.

There was no clear plan on how to seize the territories. Attempts to gather rebellious groups were, in addition, in Odessa and in Dnepropetrovsk. With a sin in half, it turned out only in Donetsk and Lugansk. "Donbass was a mistake due to the fact that it seemed that in Donetsk the people would also rise, as in the Crimea," says a source familiar with the participants in the process. "But the attempt to raise the people did not really succeed."

Protesters Storm Kharkiv Theater Thinking It Was City Hall

April 8, 2014



13/27 STAP 5: Rusland kwam die undercovermilities te hulp met het echte leger. STAP 6 Bijna Alle 'bestuurders' bleken Russische militaire leiders. Igor Girkin gaf ruiterlijk toe dat hij de aanstichter was, als het Kremlin meer mannetjes had gestuurd was ook Kharkiv gevallen.

Russian national Igor Strelkov, a former commander of pro-Moscow separatists in eastern Ukraine, has claimed personal responsibility for unleashing the conflict in which 4,300 people have been killed since April.

"I was the one who pulled the trigger of this war," Strelkov said in an interview published Thursday with Russia's *Zavtra* newspaper, which espouses imperialist views.

"If our unit hadn't crossed the border, everything would have fizzled out — like in [the Ukrainian city of] Kharkiv, like in Odessa," Strelkov, who uses that nom-de-guerre meaning "Shooter" to replace his last name Girkin, was quoted as saying.

"There would have been several dozen killed, burned, detained. And that would have been the end of it. But the flywheel of the war, which is continuing to this day, was spun by our unit. We mixed up all the cards on the table," he said.

Following Russia's annexation of Crimea this spring, clashes between pro-Ukrainian and pro-Moscow activists broke out in the cities of Kharkiv and Odessa, with more than 40 people killed in a fire in Odessa in early May.

Since then, the two cities have remained largely peaceful, and most of the fighting between rebels

Russia's Igor Strelkov: I Am Responsible for War in Eastern Ukraine

By Anna Dolgov
Nov. 21, 2014



14/27 Het 'romantische' verhaal dat een groepje rebellen vanuit het niets en op eigen kracht een professioneel leger tegenhoudt slaat natuurlijk nergens op. In 2015 werd een GALLUP poll onder Oost-Oekraïners gehouden, slechts 8% zat op Russische inmenging te wachten.

They Came from Moscow

Ground zero of the war, the first place where armed hostilities began in Ukraine's eastern provinces was Slovyansk. What happened there serves as a prime example that the war was not an organic local uprising because that city was taken by Russian forces led by Muscovite Igor Girkin, *nom du Guerre* "Strelkov".

After Strelkov's forces retreated from Slovyansk to the capital of the province, the city of Donetsk, Slovyansk once again came under Ukrainian government control. It has existed as such, peacefully, until it became threatened again by this 2022 wave of Russia's war. This single example of this single city is enough to show that the war was not locally inspired, but imposed from outside.

Not only was the armed capture of Slovyansk led by Russian citizens, but the earliest leaders of the DNR were also Russian citizens. One of them, Alexander Borodai, is on record stating that he is from Moscow, his Deputy was from Moscow, and the "Defence Minister" was from Moscow. Russian citizens acting at the behest of their home country cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be described as "separatists" nor "pro-Russian", they are simply Russian.

Op zondag blikt NU.nl terug. Deze week reageert hoofdredacteur Gert-Jaap Hoekman op een kritisch stuk over de Nederlandse berichtgeving over de oorlog in Oekraïne.

"We worden aangevallen, maar we hebben het nauwelijks in de gaten." Dat schrijft Marit de Roij in een [kritisch stuk](#) over de Nederlandse berichtgeving over de oorlog in Oekraïne.

Volgens Rusland- en Oost-Europakundige De Roij maken media grote fouten. Rusland is al jaren bezig met een informatieoorlog. Maar we verdedigen ons niet tegen dit nepnieuws, schrijft ze. "Sterker nog. De aanvaller wordt een handje geholpen door de journalistiek die nog geen idee heeft hoe hiermee om te gaan."

Zo geeft De Roij als voorbeeld de term 'pro-Russische separatisten'. Je hoort het vaak als het over de Oost-Oekraïense regio's Donetsk en Luhansk gaat. Alsof er al een opstand was in dat gebied en de Russen kwamen helpen. Terwijl het in werkelijkheid andersom ging.

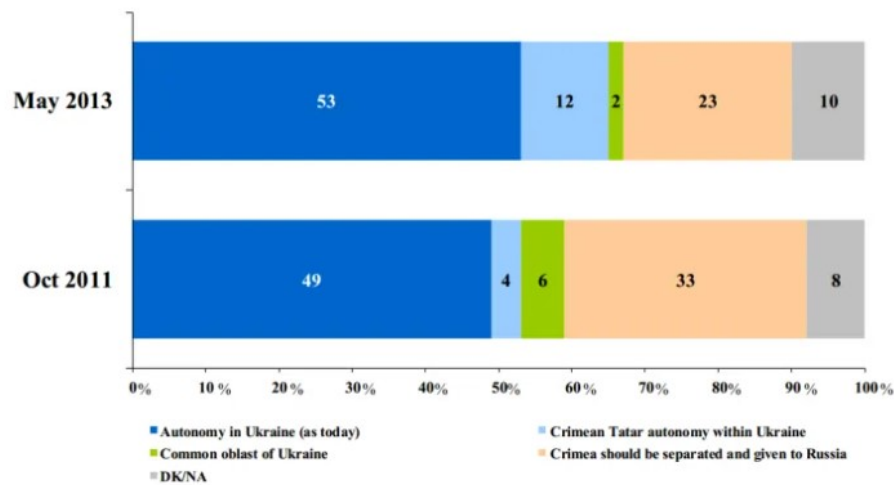
The biggest example of this, and where the involvement of the regular Russian army is clearly evidenced, is in [the battle for the city of Ilovaisk](#). When Ukrainian forces were almost trapped in this encircled city, a deal was struck to allow them safe passage through an agreed green corridor. However, the Russians decided instead to ambush and slaughter the retreating men. Over two days of hell, the Russian army murdered hundreds of those troops.

The enemy combatant in Ukraine has been Russia from the start. The myth of "Russian-backed" anything needs to die. To fail to do so is to incorrectly attribute responsibility for events, as has been done recently in the death [sentence passed by the kangaroo courts of Donetsk on Briton Aiden Aslin](#). Russia is not the victim here, Ukraine is. Russia is the perpetrator.

A regular theme in the Russian media has been that the Ukrainian army, which has many Russian-speaking members, commits "genocide" against Russian speakers who strongly desire Russia to "protect" them from *Kyiv*.^{[16][17][18]} Yet a Gallup poll showed that fewer than 8% of the residents of eastern Ukraine "definitely" wanted Russian protection.^[19] They believed Russia's denials of involvement in the Crimean crisis, until Vladimir Putin boasted about the key role of Russian soldiers, and continue denying its involvement in the [war in the Donbas region of Ukraine](#), despite evidence that Russia has regularly shelled across the border.^{[20][21]}

15/27 Volgens Van Apeldoorn annexeerde Rusland met grote steun van de bevolking de Krim. In 2013 werd een GALLUP pol gehouden die het tegendeel aantoon. De coup ging gepaard met ontvoeringen en intimidatie. De Krim Tartaren weigerden daarom deel te nemen aan het referendum.

In your opinion, what should the status of Crimea be?



Bastiaan van Apeldoorn @b_v_apeldoorn · Feb 17, 2023

Replying to @ChampPrivate @DonaldPols and 4 others

De Krim is inderdaad sinds 1954 Oekraïens. Dat betwist ik dus niet. En het is in 2014 door Rusland geannexeerd (overigens met grote steun van de bevolking daar maar evenzogoed illegaal). **Zelensky** wilde zelf nog in maart 2022 15 jaar de tijd nemen om over de Krim te onderhandelen.

But there are several fundamental problems with measuring popular opinion during an illegal occupation. There is no free environment in Crimea in which one can express political views, especially if those views contradict the Kremlin's line. Moreover, the people of Crimea have spent more than six years under a heavy barrage of Russian TV propaganda without easy access to alternative sources. To highlight the alleged happiness of some as others in Crimea are abducted, imprisoned, or murdered hardly seems ethical. There are people in North Korea who would sincerely report their happiness if asked. But do their sentiments describe the reality of human rights abuses in their country?

To poll Crimeans about their happiness is cynical. Many "unhappy" Crimeans will either be wary of participating in such a survey or physically unable to do so, having been imprisoned or killed.

Crimean Tatars refuse to participate in referendum

Crimean Tatars refuse to participate in the referendum, which could have the Crimea region join Russia

14.03.2014 - Update : 14.03.2014



World

Indian Fore
Jaishankar
counterpar
Tokyo

US tech firm
withdraws

16/27 De gewelddcultuur van vervolgingen bleef bestaan op de Krim. Vele inwoners op de Krim vluchtten. De Tartaren moesten hun politieke representatie 'Miljas' opheffen. De VN kaartte doorheen de jaren de misdaden op de Krim aan.

GENEVA (25 September 2017) – The human rights situation in Crimea* has significantly deteriorated under Russian occupation, with “multiple and grave violations” committed by Russian state agents, according to a landmark report by the UN Human Rights Office published today.

“Grave human rights violations, such as arbitrary arrests and detentions, enforced disappearances, ill-treatment and torture, and at least one extra-judicial execution were documented,” the report** says.

It reiterates that all residents of Crimea were affected when Ukrainian laws were substituted by those of the Russian Federation, and tens of thousands impacted by the imposition of Russian Federation citizenship. These and other actions highlighted in the report have taken place in violation of international humanitarian and human rights law.

The report makes 20 recommendations to the Russian Government, urging it to respect its obligations as an occupying power, uphold human rights for all, and effectively investigate alleged torture, abductions and killings involving members of the security forces and Crimean self-defence.

International law forbids holding referendums under occupation.

It is even more confusing to see the authors call Putin's "referendum" in Crimea far from ideal and then jump to the conclusion that "it is incontrovertible" that most Crimean residents "welcomed

joining Russia."

International law forbids holding referendums under occupation, not only for the sake of respecting the inviolability of the territorial integrity of states but also because any referendum conducted without guaranteed democratic standards will not demonstrate the real feelings of the population.

To make a long story short, I recommend taking with a pinch of salt any attempts to provide a fresh view on what happened in Crimea in 2014 and its aftermath. If one allows this kind of revisionism, Ukraine will lose a chance to regain its territorial integrity, and the international community as a whole will lose a chance to achieve justice and respect for international law and human rights.

"The citizenship issue has had a major impact on the lives of many residents of Crimea," said UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein.

"As the report states, imposing citizenship on the inhabitants of an occupied territory can be equated to compelling them to swear allegiance to a power they may consider as hostile, which is forbidden under the Fourth Geneva Convention," Zeid added.

Hundreds of prisoners and pre-trial detainees have been transferred to the Russian Federation, the report says, despite the practice being strictly prohibited by international humanitarian law.

The detainees include Ukrainian filmmaker Oleh Sientsov, arrested in Simferopol in May 2014 and transferred to the Russian Federation the same month, before being convicted and incarcerated in a high-security penal colony in Siberia.

17/27 Van Apeldoorn wijst ook naar Oekraïne voor het stuklopen van de Minsk akkoorden: het eiste dat Rusland eerst haar troepen terugtrok. Dat was evident omdat Rusland dat in Transnistrië, Zuid-Osetie en Abchazië niet deed na dat wel op papier te beloven.

Gaming Legitimacy

In order to attempt to give an air of legitimacy to the Russian occupation authorities, one tactic that Russia pressed relentlessly was for Ukraine to negotiate directly with their proxies in the Donbas, which would have put the parties as effective equals. Ukraine has always refused to do this because Ukraine knows who they are, and how they came into being, and as such refuses to give them undeserved recognition.

Had there been a genuine local uprising, one led by genuine local opinion leaders or academics, Ukraine would have talked to them to resolve things. Instead, they created a Ministry for the Occupied Territories and the name given by Ukrainians to the fight back against that Russian occupation was an 'Anti-Terrorist Operation' (ATO).

For years, Ukrainian and Russian representatives met with members of the OSCE to discuss the situation. They focused on de-escalation in the region. Russia, however, constantly broke the ceasefires. The Russian Federation refused to withdraw its troops and military equipment from the Russian-occupied regions in the Donbas, and this resulted in greater tensions. By February 2022, Russia had broken the protocols entirely. It declared the Russian-occupied regions in eastern Ukraine as autonomous and, three days later, launched its full-scale invasion.



Bastiaan van Apeldoorn @b_v_apeldoorn · Apr 13, 2022

Echt een rare actie van #Zelensky om de Duitse president #Steinmeier niet welkom te heten. Ook Duitsland steunt ongekend harde sancties Logisch dat de Duitsers ontschuld zijn. Lukt me ook niet de manier voor #Oekraïne om de Duitse steun te vergroten. nos.nl/1/2425012

6

1

3

11

1

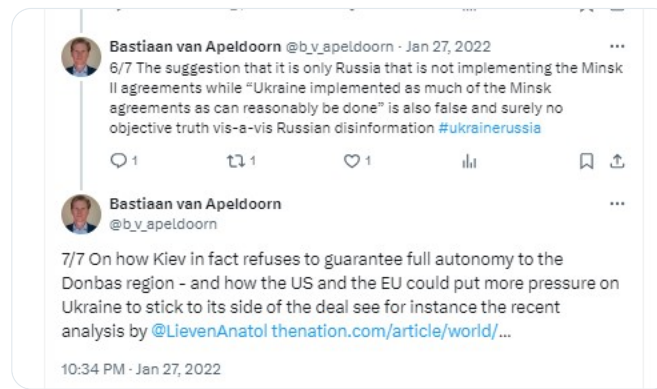


Bastiaan van Apeldoorn
@b_v_apeldoorn

Hij zou ook "in Oekraïne niet goed liggen omdat hij, toen hij nog minister van Buitenl. Zaken was, voorstelde om de pro-Russische regio's in Oost-Oekraïne zelfbestuur te geven, om het vastgelopen conflict in de Donbas vlot te trekken." Daar had #Steinmeier echter groot gelijk in.

[Translate post](#)

7:49 PM · Apr 13, 2022



18/27 In de reconstructie voor Vertska onthult Ilya Zagulev de gang van zaken. Poetin had had van het Minsk akkoord een Trojaans paard gemaakt, door eerst verkiezingen te eisen als opstap naar een overname . Poetin hoopte dat Zelenskyy ook in die list zou trappen...

And then Putin could only call for the implementation of the Minsk agreements. "And what does it mean to implement the Minsk agreements? Ukraine introduces a law on the special status of the DPR and LPR, changes the constitution, all the republics formally return under the control of Ukraine with their two army corps and with their political structures chosen under the control of Russia, says a source who directly participated in their development from the Russian side. "And all this is legalized. That is, two foreign bodies appear in Ukraine that are not subordinate to Kiev. That's what it means to implement Minsk. If Minsk was implemented, then Donbass would be used to rebuild the whole of Ukraine on the model of Donbass.

According to another source close to the president, Putin believed that he simply fooled the then President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko: "First the elections, and then the transfer of the border, and not vice versa - it is always clear who will win these elections. That in this fuss it was important for Poroshenko to stop the war, and he did not get into the details" ⁱ. The conflict was frozen in the Kremlin. By the end of 2014, the separatist DPR and LPR neutralized or dismissed the most aggressive and belligerent, and the presidential administration moved away from military rhetoric for a long time ⁱ.

The Kremlin did not insist and then agreed to replace Medvedchuk.

"Obviously, he [Zelensky] is a talented person, trainable. And he came with a relatively naïve idea that now he will agree on everything in a human way," says a source close to the Russian government. - Of course, he was not pro-American, he was pro-Ukrainian. And I sincerely wanted to do something good." According to three sources, Zelensky really wanted to reset relations with Moscow, his team contacted different people with consultations on how to do this, including Yermak called the former head of the presidential administration, Alexander Voloshin. Putin also hoped that it would be possible to negotiate with Zelensky, assuming, however, that he would beat the inexperienced politician and finally launch the implementation of the Minsk agreements, which would be tantamount to a great victory for Russia.

In December 2019, Putin went to Paris in full confidence that the long-standing issue would move. However, as it turned out, Zelensky was an even more difficult negotiator than his predecessor: he refused to hold elections in the Donbass before the border was transferred, and members of his team even tried to rewrite the key paragraph in the agreements about the special status of Donbass, making it not permanent, but temporary. Surkov, who participated in the negotiations, threatened to stop the peace talks altogether and, according to one of the Ukrainian ministers, almost rushed at his colleague Andriy Yermak with his fists and allegedly shouted and stamped his feet.

Be that as it may, the warm bath that Putin was counting on turned into a cold shower. "Putin, who came down from the mountain to accept the surrender of Ukraine, in fact found himself in the role of an abandoned bride," Alexander Kharebin, one of those who developed Zelensky's foreign policy strategy as part of his campaign headquarters, assesses this visit in a conversation with Vyorstka. - Putin's arrival in Paris was a colossal mistake of the Russian president, who overestimated the unpreparedness of Zelensky and his team. From the great tsar of all Russia, Putin has turned almost into a laughing stock." Zelensky helped him in this: right during Putin's speech at a press conference, when the Russian president said that a document on strict compliance with the Minsk agreements had been adopted, Zelensky smiled and shook his head, and when Putin started talking about the special status, he was completely amused and even covered his mouth with his hand so as not to laugh. "It was unexpected for everyone and for the first time so obvious," Ukrainian adviser Kharebin tells Verstka. - Putin actually received a public slap in the face. And it may have been a traumatic experience." From the expression on the face of the Russian president, it was clear that he could hardly withstand the joint press conference, he did not even look in the direction of Zelensky and often checked the papers. Since then, Zelensky and Putin have never met, and Surkov resigned from the post of curator of Ukraine and Donbass two months later. After the failure in Paris, Moscow relied on soft power. And Viktor Medvedchuk became a key confidant of the Kremlin.

19/27 Volgens Van Apeldoorn tekende Oekraïne onder druk van de VS en VK niet een vredesakkoord in 2024. Het was een onmogelijk akkoord, Oekraïne moest haar leger inkrimpen zonder veiligheidsgarantie en culturele uitingen opgeven. 'Versailles' is hier meer op z'n plek.

Signing an agreement without effective guarantees would have left Ukraine vulnerable to a second incursion, he added: "They would have come in more prepared, because they came in, in fact, unprepared for such resistance."

The Ukrainians saw no way forward. One said, "We had no interest in continuing the talks."

On May 2, Oleksii Danilov, the chair of the Ukrainian National Security and Defense Council, closed the door for good: "A treaty with Russia is impossible — only capitulation can be accepted."

APRIL: THE SECOND PHASE

By the start of April, Russia had been defeated throughout northern Ukraine. Its troops were forced to withdraw, leaving behind slain civilians in mass killings such as in the Kyiv suburb of Bucha.

Even with the revelation of the war crimes, the Ukrainians continued the talks, now being held in Istanbul, Turkey. Ukraine President Volodymyr Zelensky, visiting Bucha on April 4, confirmed the ongoing discussions.

With each setback, Putin "reduced his demands", said one of the Ukrainian negotiators. Russia shifted focus from territorial demands to Ukraine's proposal of neutrality and security guarantees.

In the two-page Istanbul Communiqué, Kyiv proposed that the status of Crimea would be decided over 10 to 15 years, with a pledge not to try to retake the peninsula by force. Zelensky and Putin would meet in person to complete a peace treaty, including how much Ukrainian territory Russia would continue to occupy.

Ukraine also wanted the assurance of possible guarantor states such as the UK, China, Russia, the US, France, Turkey, Germany, Canada, Italy, Poland, and Israel.

THE KREMLIN'S UNACCEPTABLE DEMANDS

On April 15, the Russian negotiators sent a 17-page draft treaty to Putin.

And there the proposed agreement unraveled. Three days earlier, Putin indicated that he would make renewed demands. He promised that Russia would achieve all of its "noble" aims in Ukraine through military action. As for the talks, "we have again returned to a dead-end situation for us".

Now the Russians demanded that the firing range of Ukraine's missiles be limited to 25 miles, rather than Kyiv's 174 miles. The army would have no more than 85,000 personnel, rather than 250,000, and 342 tanks rather than 800. They insisted that Ukraine repeal laws related to language and national identity, and pull back its troops as part of a cease-fire.

Most importantly, Putin's officials inserted a clause saying that all guarantor states — including Russia — had to approve any response if Ukraine were attacked. Moscow could invade Ukraine and then veto any military intervention to defend against the aggression.

Ukraine's lead negotiator **David Arakhamia** noted that Kyiv could not give way to the ultimatum: "There is no, and there was no, trust in the Russians that they would do it. That could only be done if there were security guarantees."

Signing an agreement without effective guarantees would have left Ukraine vulnerable to a second incursion, he added: "They would have come in more prepared, because they came in, in fact, unprepared for such resistance."

20/27 In 2017 zei een gedeputeerde van Poetin al dat een Russisch leider zich niet aan verdragen houdt als dat niet in zijn belang is. Medvedev kondigde aan na een verdrag gewoon terug te komen om Oekraïne in te nemen. Het is dat imperialisme wat de kiem is van deze oorlog.



Jürgen Nauditt 🇩🇪🇵🇱 @jurgen_nauditt · Jul 10

Russia should prepare to seize the entire territory of Ukraine after Moscow and Kyiv sign a peace treaty, — Medvedev

The deputy head of the Security Council of the Russian Federation described what "peace" with Russia might look like....

[Show more](#)





21/27 Rusland brak vredesverdragen in Abchazië, Zuid-Osetie, Tsjetsjenië en Oekraïne. Het brak meermaals beloftes tot troepentrekking in Transnistrië, Georgië en de Donbas. Oekraïne heeft dus garanties nodig, het gaf haar kernwapens niet voor niets op.

On 3 September 1992, a ceasefire was negotiated in Moscow. According to the agreement, Georgian forces were obliged to withdraw from Gagra district. The Georgian side carried out the implementation of the agreement and left its positions. As a result, the local Georgian population of Gagra remained defenseless. The ceasefire was soon violated by the Abkhaz side. Thousands of volunteer paramilitaries, mainly Chechens and Cossacks from the militarized Confederation of Mountain Peoples of the Caucasus (CMPC) and the Abkhaz military, equipped with T-72 tanks, BM-21 Grad rocket launchers, Sukhoi Su-25 attack planes, and helicopters, launched a major offensive. Georgia accused Russia of supplying this equipment, as it had not been previously used by the Abkhaz. Abkhaz and CMPC forces attacked the town of Gagra on 1 October. The small Georgian force remaining in the town briefly defended Gagra before retreating, then regrouped and recaptured the town. The Abkhaz and CMPC forces re consolidated and launched another attack, capturing Gagra on 2 October. The Russian navy began to blockade the seaport near Gagra. The naval vessels: "SKP-Bezukoriznenniy", "KIL-25", "BTH-38", "BM-66", "Golovin", "Landing 345", "Aviation 529" ("SU-25", "SU-27"), "MI- and Anti-Aircraft 643". Regiments were commanded by the first deputy Minister of Defense of the Russian Federation, G. Kolesnikov, took part in the occupation of Gagra. The Russian tanker "Don" delivered 420 tons of fuel to Separatist-held Gudauta.

The 1999 OCSE Istanbul Summit Decisions on Moldova and Georgia: Prospects for Implementation

OVERVIEW

In a recent seminar at the Kennan Institute, a panel of experts discussed the prospects for implementation of the 1999 OSCE Istanbul summit decisions committing Russia to withdrawing its military forces from Moldova and Georgia by December 31, 2002. The consensus of the panel was that Russia would not succeed in fulfilling its obligations by the deadline, but progress has been made and, given Russia's continued commitment to the goals of the 1999 decision, the prospects for further progress are good. Nevertheless, Russia's failure to meet the deadline is of serious concern, and not only to Moldova and Georgia.

Why is it wrong?

Russia's calls for a pan-European security system are problematic for three reasons. First, they ignore basic differences between Russia and Western countries over the issue of sovereignty. Russia's understanding of sovereignty is rooted in an earlier epoch. It envisages a special position for itself (and other 'great powers') in a reformed architecture. This would give Russia a veto, entitling it to block initiatives that it disapproved of (for example, further NATO enlargement). It would limit the rights of smaller adjacent countries (for example, by stopping them from joining NATO or obstructing their integration with the EU). By sanctifying the principle of non-interference in states' domestic affairs, Russia's view of sovereignty also lacks a normative dimension. By contrast, established Western thinking about European security does not grant great powers privileged rights, rules out 'spheres of influence' and – despite inconsistent application – attaches considerable importance to the values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law.⁶⁰

22/27 De Amerikanen en Britten krijgen nogal snel de zwarte piet bij Van Apeldoorn. Maar wat doen beide landen eigenlijk? Komen ze niet gewoon hun veiligheidsgaranties naar Oekraïne na die ze afspraken in het Budapest Memorandum. Ze doen eerder nog te weinig.

Budapest Memorandum

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances** comprises three substantially identical political agreements signed at the **OSCE** conference in **Budapest, Hungary**, on 5 December 1994, to provide security assurances by its signatories relating to the accession of **Belarus**, **Kazakhstan** and **Ukraine** to the **Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons** (NPT). The three memoranda were originally signed by three nuclear powers: **Russia**, the **United States** and the **United Kingdom**.^[1] **China** and **France** gave somewhat weaker individual assurances in separate documents.^[2]

The memoranda, signed in Patria Hall at the **Budapest Convention Center** with US Ambassador **Donald M. Blinken** amongst others in attendance,^[3] prohibited Russia, the United States and the United Kingdom from threatening or using military force or economic coercion against Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan, "except in self-defence or otherwise in accordance with the **Charter of the United Nations**." As a result of other agreements and the memorandum, between 1993 and 1996, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine gave up their nuclear weapons.^{[4][5]}



Bastiaan van Apeldoorn @b_v_apeldoorn · Feb 23

Ja de oorlogsmachine van **Poetin** blijft op volle toeren draaien en het is vreselijk dat daar, morgen twee jaar na de invasie, nog steeds geen einde aan komt. Maar intussen draait de propaganda-machine voor het militair-industrieel complex in Europa ook nog steeds op volle toeren.



Nieuwsuur @Nieuwsuur · Feb 22

Demissionair minister Kajsa Ollongren en oud-NAVO-topman Jaap de Hoop Scheffer pleiten ervoor dat pensioenfondsen - met hun grote financiële reserves - meer gaan investeren in #defensie. De Pensioenfederatie reageert verbaasd. #Nieuwsuur



Slagveld als proeftuin voor Amerika

Als je kijkt naar Amerika, is het tegelijkertijd complex. Amerika is volop bij deze oorlog betrokken. Ik las vandaag nog een artikel in NRC over Artificial Intelligence, kunstmatige intelligentie, dat gaat de toekomst van de oorlog bepalen, helaas. Daar wordt het niet beter van, dan gaan we nog makkelijker op afstand mensen kunnen doden. Maar daar wordt nu volop al mee geëxperimenteerd. AI wordt volop getest op het slagveld van Oekraïne dat als een proeftuin dient voor de Amerikanen. En de Amerikanen gebruiken hun AI ook om targets, om doelwitten voor de Oekraïners uit te zoeken, dus die zijn diep betrokken in die oorlog.

Tegelijkertijd is de oorlog binnenlands niet populair. Is hij bij de Republikeinen niet populair. Is Trump ertegen. Is ie ver weg voor de Amerikanen. Het helpt in de strijd tegen China, maar het lijkt erop tegelijkertijd – en dat klinkt cynisch, maar dat biedt misschien ook kansen. Want als iemand uiteindelijk een einde kan maken aan deze oorlog, dan is dat ook Biden, dan is dat Amerika, die uiteindelijk een cruciale rol zal spelen aan de onderhandelingstafel. En het zal dan eerder van de Amerikanen komen, dan van de Europeanen.

Raar genoeg, hoewel wij er veel dichterbij zitten, maken de Amerikanen, die weliswaar oorlogszuchtig zijn denk ik, maar niet gek, zich meer zorgen over de risico's van escalatie dan vele Europese politici binnen de NAVO. Joe Biden heeft gesproken over de risico's van een nucleair Armageddon en dus het einde van de wereld.

23/27 In 2022 incorporeert Rusland Kherson, volgens Van Apeldoorn is het Oekraïense plan tot herovering daarom een extra escalatie vanuit Russische bril. Een autodief heeft natuurlijk niet meer rechten als hij je auto vals registreert. Agency aan Kremlinclaims geven is gevaarlijk

Liberation of Kherson

Article [Talk](#)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the Ukrainian recapture of Kherson. For Russia's capture of Kherson, see Russian capture of Kherson.

On 11 November 2022, the **Armed Forces of Ukraine** liberated and recaptured the city of **Kherson** and other areas of the **Kherson Oblast** and parts of the **Mykolaiv Oblast** on the **right bank** of the **Dnipro River** from **Russian** control. The **Russian Armed Forces**, which had occupied the city since 2 March 2022, withdrew and retreated to the left bank of the **Kherson Oblast** over the course of 9–11 November 2022.^{[1][3][4][5]}

The Ukrainian soldiers were greeted with cheers and large celebrations in the city square.^[6] The events were the culmination of the **2022 Kherson counteroffensive**, and were seen as a large blow to Russian president **Vladimir Putin**, who had declared Kherson to be "part of Russia forever".

Background

In October 1992, the Abkhaz side violated the previous ceasefire agreement and launched an [offensive on Gagra](#). The Georgian government saw the role of resolution passed by the Russia's parliament in resuming the conflict, and blamed "reactionary forces" in Russia for encouraging the Abkhaz offensive.^{[[citation needed](#)]} The action, in which Russian commanders were suspected to have aided to the attackers, also resulted in a significant deterioration of the Georgian-Russian relations. Previously, the Russian military offered protection to the retreating Abkhaz detachments during the summer 1992 Georgian offensive.^{[[citation needed](#)]} In November 1992, the Russian Air Force conducted heavy air strikes against the villages and towns in Abkhazia predominantly populated by Georgians. In response, the Georgian Defense Ministry accused Russia for the first time in public of preparing a war against Georgia in Abkhazia. This led to the Georgian attacks on targets under Russian and Abkhaz control and the retaliation from the Russian forces.^[61]



Bastiaan van Apeldoorn @b_v_apeldoorn · Sep 21, 2022

Ik ben bang dat deze analyse klopt. **Escalatie** van Poetin riskeert een nog grotere **escalatie** en oorlog. Tijd om het hoofd koel te houden en niet zelf ('het Westen') onnodig te escaleren.



rob de wijk @robdewijk · Sep 21, 2022

Eens met Cohen: 'a Ukrainian attack next month on the city of Kherson in the south, captured by Russia at the start of the war, could, in Russia's view, be viewed as an attack on Russian soil, justifying a nuclear riposte'. [nytimes.com/2022/09/21/wor...](https://www.nytimes.com/2022/09/21/world/europe/ukraine-war-putin.html)

Vladimir Putin has signed decrees paving the way for the occupied Ukrainian regions of Kherson and Zaporizhzhia to be formally annexed into Russia.

On Friday, the Russian president is expected to sign into law the **annexations** of four Ukrainian regions - Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk and Luhansk - where Russia held fake referendums over the last week in order to claim a mandate for the territorial claims.

Thursday night's decrees, made public by the Kremlin, said Putin had recognised Kherson and Zaporizhzhia as independent territories. This is an intermediary step needed before Putin can go ahead with plans to unilaterally declare on Friday that they are part of **Russia**.

In February, Putin recognised the independence of the self-proclaimed republics of Donetsk and Luhansk.

The plan to sign treaties on Friday annexing the territories in occupied Ukraine will mark a major escalation of Russia's seven-month-old war. Putin has said he is ready to defend those territories using all available means, indicating he would be willing to **resort to a nuclear strike** in order to avert Ukraine's efforts to liberate its sovereign territory.

Putin is seen to be passing a point of no return that will prolong the war and scuttle even the remotest chance of negotiations by obliging Russia to fight in perpetuity for Ukrainian territory, some of which it does not currently control.

Volodymyr Zelenskyy said Russia would be annexing itself to a "catastrophe"

24/27 Wat opvalt bij Van Apeldoorn is dat hij continu de escalatie bij het Westen zoekt, een gevolg is dat Rusland daarmee de spelregels bepaalt. Rusland zet modern wapentuig in als Oekraïne dan moderne middelen krijgt om zich rechtmatig te verdedigen is dat haar volste recht.



'Coalition of the willing'

Hier in Europa lijken we heel erg lichtvaardig te denken over dat risico van een kernoorlog. Hier in het Europese deel van de NAVO is eigenlijk die oorlogslogica het sterkst. En wordt het al snel als fout gezien, als je het hebt over de risico's en escalatie, want dan zit je op de hand van Poetin en dan neem je kennelijk Poetins agressie niet serieus.

En dat is natuurlijk vooral het geval in delen van Oost-Europa, in Polen en in de Baltische Staten, om heel begrijpelijke redenen overigens historisch. Maar ook in het VK dat vanaf het begin af aan voorop heeft gelopen met eigenlijk de meest escalerende rol in deze oorlog.



25/27 Van Apeldoorn komt met stekelige vergelijkingen tussen Palestina en Oekraïne en wijst naar het aantal burgerslachtoffers, dat moet je niet doen als er voor UA geen betrouwbare cijfers zijn. Daar waar hij bij Palestina spreekt over genocide laat hij dat bij UA achterwege.





Bastiaan van Apeldoorn @b_v_apeldoorn · Apr 14

In mijn bijdrage aan de @SPnl Vredesdag heb ik er op gewezen hoe de ongekende dubbele moraal, het extreme met twee maten meten, ten aanzien van Ruslands misdaden in Oekraïne enerzijds en Israëls misdaden in Gaza anderzijds, het internationale recht volledig dreigt uit te hollen.



Bastiaan van Apeldoorn @b_v_apeldoorn · Apr 14

Het was een hele goede bijeenkomst. Met elkaar praten over vrede, en over hoe weer perspectief op vrede te krijgen, is helaas harder nodig dan ooit.

x.com/SPnl/status/17...

💬 10

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❤️ 39

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Bastiaan van Apeldoorn @b_v_apeldoorn · Dec 30, 2023

And the bombing of the people of Gaza by Israel is even much heavier, lethal and indiscriminate than that of Ukraine by Russia. In 2,5 months time Israel may even killed more women and children than civilians have been killed in Ukraine by Russia.



Mehdi Hasan @mehdirhasan · Dec 30, 2023

I challenge you to read this statement from the White House today... but... change the words Russia, Ukraine, and Putin to Israel, Gaza, and Netanyahu.

Go on. Do it. See for yourself.



DECEMBER 20, 2023

Statement from President Joe Biden on Russia's Aerial Assault on Ukraine

WHITE HOUSE • BRIEFING ROOM • STATEMENTS AND RELEASES

Overnight, Russia launched its largest aerial assault on Ukraine since this war began. This massive bombardment used drones and missiles, including missiles with hypersonic capability, to strike cities and civilian infrastructure all across Ukraine. Strikes reportedly hit a maternity hospital, a shopping mall, and residential areas—killing innocent people and injuring dozens more. It is a stark reminder to the world that, after nearly two years of this devastating war, Putin's objective remains unchanged. He seeks to obliterate Ukraine and subjugate its people. He must be stopped.

During the [Russo-Ukrainian War](#), national parliaments including those of [Poland](#),^[7] [Ukraine](#),^[8] [Canada](#), [Estonia](#),^[9] [Latvia](#),^[10] [Lithuania](#)^[11] and [Ireland](#)^[12] declared that genocide was taking place. Scholars and commentators including [Eugene Finkel](#),^[13]^[14] [Timothy D. Snyder](#)^[15] and [Gregory Stanton](#),^[16] and legal experts such as [Otto Luchterhandt](#)^[17] and [Zakhar Tropin](#),^[18] have made claims of varying degrees of certainty that Russia is committing genocide in Ukraine. A comprehensive report by the [Raoul Wallenberg Centre for Human Rights](#)^[19] concluded that there exists a "very serious risk of genocide" in the [Russian invasion of Ukraine](#).

Genocide scholar [Alexander Hinton](#) stated on 13 April 2022 that Russian president [Vladimir Putin](#)'s genocidal rhetoric would have to be linked to the war crimes in order to establish genocidal intent, but it is "quite likely" that Russia is committing genocide in Ukraine.^[16] War crimes committed by Russian forces include [sexual violence](#),^[20] torture, [extrajudicial killings](#) and looting.^[21]

On 17 March 2023, following an [investigation of war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide](#), the [International Criminal Court](#) (ICC) issued [arrest warrants](#) for [Vladimir Putin](#), the [President of Russia](#), and [Maria Lvova-Belova](#), Russian Commissioner for Children's Rights, for the [unlawful deportation and transfer of children](#) from Ukraine to Russia during the [invasion](#).^[22] According to the Russian Ministry of Defense, over 307,000 children were transferred to Russia from 24 February to 18 June 2022, alone.^[23] In April 2023, the [Council of Europe](#) deemed the forced transfers of children as constituting an act of genocide in with an overwhelming majority of 87 in favour of the resolution to 1 against and 1 abstaining.^[24]

26/27 Van Apeldoorn verspreidt dus nog (onbedoeld) Kremlinwaarheden. Het helpt de Oekraïners bijvoorbeeld niet als de initiërende rol van Rusland in 2014 terzijde geschoven wordt.

27/27 De SP had in het verleden ook meerdere incidenten met Russische invloed. Ik heb in het verleden een soep gemaakt met dat overzicht. Je vindt hem terug als pinned bericht op mijn profiel.

27/27 Ik schreef ook een apart stuk over de SP en banden met pro Russische actoren, dat vind je als pinned bericht terug op mijn profiel.

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