US & Russia
Reestablishing Peace



EU Clings to its Marxism & War as its economy Faulters

By Martin Armstrong
2025

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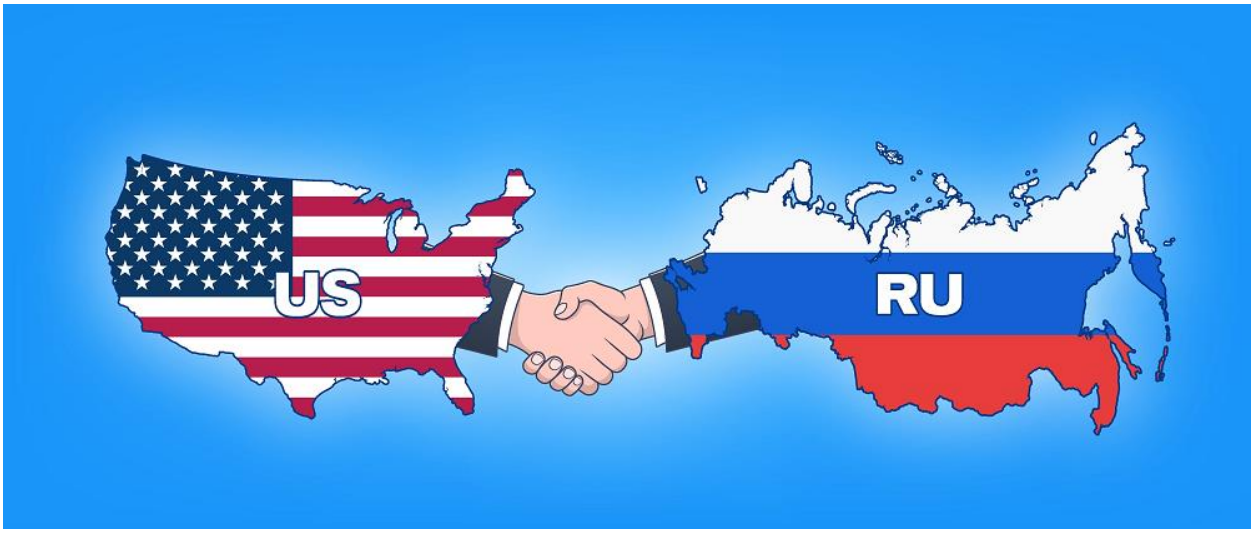
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Preface

If you know your enemy and yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles. If you know yourself but not the enemy, for every vgictory gained you will also suffer a defeat. If you know neither the enemy nor yourself, you will succumb in every battle."

Sun Tzu, The Art of War

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We must understand that the current leaders of Europe are pushing us into World War III on the advice of the Neocons (Neo–Conservatives) who control NATO insisting that nobody should even speak with Putin. That is a deliberate strategy to prevent any possibility of a peace agreement ever emerging. This is precisely the opposite of the cornerstone of diplomacy because these people are ruthless, bloodthirsty, psychopaths who have no remorse for their actions and are blinded by their own hatred that they insist is justified for they "know" what Putin wants so they argue to do what they insist Putin intends to do to the West. Sun Tzu long ago in his famous Art of War made it clear that the advice of these warmongering NEOCONS is exactly opposite of what is the proper course to follow. He wrote:

> *"If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles. If you know yourself but not the enemy, for every victory gained you will also suffer a defeat. If you know neither the enemy nor yourself, you will succumb in every battle."*

On February 13th, 2025, Kaja Kallas, the EU's High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, made this statement during a press interaction on the sidelines of a NATO defense ministers' meeting in Brussels. It came right after a public phone call between U.S. President Donald Trump and Russian President

Vladimir Putin on February 12th, 2025, where they agreed to start negotiations on ending the Ukraine war. Kallas warned that any deal excluding the EU and Ukraine would fail, saying,

> *"It is clear that any deal behind our backs will not work. You need the Europeans, you need the Ukrainians,"* and called quick fixes a *"dirty deal."*



Kaja Kallas
(born 1977)
Estonia Prime Minister (2021-2024)
High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (2024-)

This reflected broader European concerns about being sidelined in talks with similar warnings from leaders like Germany's foreign minister and France's defense minister. Later comments from Kallas, such as in August 2025 about needing to include Ukraine and the EU in U.S.–Russia agreements, built on this but weren't the original phrasing.

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Kallas is another Neocon filled with personal hatred of Russia who puts her own prejudices ahead of the people she pretends to represent. She is another warmonger intent of creating World War III.

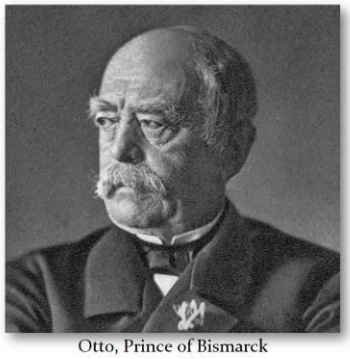
On May 18th, 2024, Kaja Kallas, then Estonia's Prime Minister, made the statement during a panel discussion at the Lennart Meri Conference in Tallinn, Estonia that Russia should be broken up. In response to concerns about the potential consequences of a Russian defeat in Ukraine, she said:

> *"there are many different nations uh right now part of Russia as well I think if if you would have more like small Nations it's it's not a bad thing if you if if the big Power is actually much uh um smaller."*

This statement demonstrates not only her unqualified understanding of history and geopolitics, but also how reckless she is with other people's lives all for her own personal biases and hatred of the Russian people.

One day the great European War will come out of some damned foolish thing in the Balkans.

(1888)



Otto, Prince of Bismarck
(1815 - 1898)

Trying to achieve peace in the Balkans may be more difficult than getting it to snow in Hell. The Balkans' ethnic tensions stem from a mix of historical, political, and cultural factors that have compounded over centuries. Ukraine may not be in the Balkans and is technically part of Eastern Europe, the same ethnic hatreds that dominate the Balkans including ethnical cleansing is part of the dark side of Ukraine that cannot be ignored if we hope to even attempt to craft peace moving forward.

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The Ottoman Empire did not fully rule Ukraine as a whole, but it controlled parts of its territory at various times, particularly southern and coastal regions. From the late 15th to the late 18th centuries, the Ottomans held sway over areas like the Crimean Peninsula and parts of southern Ukraine, primarily through their vassal, the Crimean Khanate.

The Balkans were a crossroads of empires—Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian, and Byzantine—each leaving distinct ethnic, religious, and cultural groups in close proximity. This has **not** been the melting pot as was the case with the United States. Instead, the historical fragmentation has undermined any hope of assimilation into a single combined culture. These empires often ruled through divide-and-conquer tactics, deliberately fostering mistrust among groups like Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks, Albanians, and others. Divide and conquer is a winning tactic of Julius Caesar (100–44BC) which the Ottomans employed. Keeping these groups at each other's throats ensured that they did not unite against Ottoman rule. Over time, these divisions hardened into competing national identities.

Then there was the religion which further maintained divisions. Religion became a patchwork of Orthodox Christianity (Serbs, Macedonians), Catholicism (Croats,

Slovenes), and Islam (Bosniaks, Albanians). These religious differences, often aligned with ethnic identities, became fault lines for conflict, especially when exploited by political leaders. This is what Bismarck was keenly aware of.

It was during the 19th and 20th centuries that we saw the rise of nationalism as Balkan peoples sought independence from collapsing empires. This led to competing claims over territory, often ignoring the region's ethnic diversity. The creation of Yugoslavia after World War I tried to unify South Slavs but suppressed ethnic differences, creating resentment. When Yugoslavia collapsed in the 1990s, nationalist leaders stoked old grievances, leading to wars in Croatia, Bosnia, and Kosovo. Yugoslavia officially became a state after World War I on July 20th, 1917. Slovenia declared independence from Yugoslavia on June 25th, 1991 ending the 74–year nation–state.

World War II amplified divisions, with groups like the Croatian Ustaše and Serbian Chetniks committing atrocities against each other and others. These memories fueled mutual distrust, resurfacing during the Yugoslav Wars when propaganda exaggerated historical grievances.

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There was economic and political instability post–World War II. Yugoslavia came under Tito in 1953 who managed to maintain relative peace, but economic stagnation in the 1980s and the power vacuum after Tito's death in 1980 allowed nationalist leaders like Slobodan Milošević and Franjo Tuđman to exploit ethnic fears for political gain. Economic hardship made people more receptive to scapegoating other groups.



Josip Broz (Tito)
(1892–1980)
President of Yugoslavia (1953-1980)

Unlike distant conflicts, Balkan ethnic groups often live in mixed communities, making tensions far more personal. Shared histories and languages (e.g., Serbo–Croatian) paradoxically fuel rivalry, as groups were defining themselves against their neighbors.

The great powers of Russia, Austria, Germany, and most recently the ruthless intervention of NATO have all historically meddled in the Balkans, backing different groups to serve their special political interests. This often–exacerbated local conflicts, as seen in the NATO interventions of the 1990s, which was undoubtedly biased against the Serbs because they were closely linked and supported by Russia.

The Yugoslav Wars left extremely deep scars thanks to massacres, displacement, and unresolved war crimes. Reconciliation has been slow if not impossible, with ethnic enclaves, segregated schools, and nationalist rhetoric still prevalent. For example, Bosnia remains divided under the Dayton Agreement, with separate Serb, Croat, and Bosniak entities, perpetuating division.

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Passing Hatred from One Generation to the Next



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Historical narratives are often taught selectively, emphasizing victimhood and vilifying others. This keeps grievances alive across generations. Leaders continue to use ethnic divisions to maintain power, as seen in ongoing tensions in Kosovo or Bosnia's political gridlock and this is exceptionally true also in Ukraine. Poverty and unemployment in parts of the Balkans fuel frustration, making ethnic scapegoating an easy outlet. The political leadership in Ukraine promotes hatred as Zelensky outlawed the Russian language and outlawed their religion simply because the head of Orthodox Christianity was the Patriarch of Moscow.

The notion that hatred in the Balkans and especially Ukraine primarily stems from unyielding memories of grievances passed down through generations is an oversimplification, often referred to as the "**ancient hatreds**" thesis. While historical events—such as Ottoman rule, the Balkan Wars of 1912–1913, World

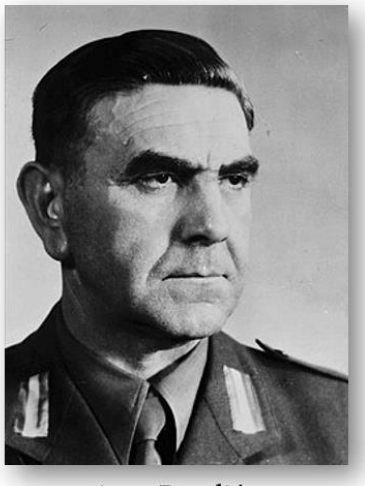
War II atrocities, and the violent breakup of Yugoslavia in the 1990s—do provide a reservoir of collective memories that fuel ethnic tensions, these differences have been deliberately exploited for political control. These hatreds have been ingrained and are immutable, primordial animosities driving inevitable conflict. Instead, much of the hatred is constructed and amplified by political elites, media propaganda, and modern nationalism to serve contemporary power struggles, rather than being a direct, unfiltered inheritance from the past alone.



Historical grievances are undeniably part of the equation. For instance, events like the Ottoman conquests (14th–19th centuries) left legacies of resentment among Christian populations toward Muslim communities, often framed in ethnic terms during the rise of 19th-century nationalism. World War II saw horrific violence, including the Ustaša regime's genocide against Serbs, Jews, and Roma in Croatia, and Chetnik reprisals, which created deep scars that were suppressed under Tito's Yugoslavia but resurfaced in the 1990s.

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The History of Ethnic Cleansing Plagues Balkans & Ukraine

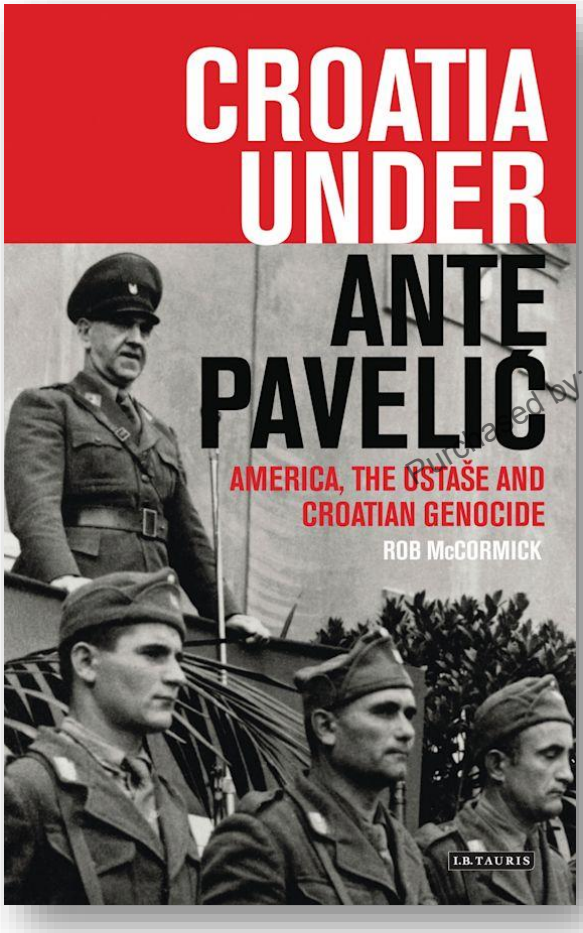


Ante Pavelić
(1889–1959)
Poglavnik of Croatia (1941–1945)

The Ustaša regime, officially known as the Independent State of Croatia (Nezavisna Država Hrvatska, NDH), was a fascist puppet state established during World War II, from 1941 to 1945, under the control of the Ustaša movement. Led by Ante Pavelić (1889-1959), the regime was aligned with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy and ruled over parts of modern-day Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia.

The Ustaša was a Croatian ultranationalist and fascist organization founded in 1929, with a violent ideology centered on creating an ethnically "pure" Croatian state. When Axis powers invaded Yugoslavia in April 1941, the Ustaša was installed by Germany and Italy to govern the NDH. The regime implemented brutal policies, including:

The Ustaša targeted Serbs, Jews, Roma, and anti-fascist Croats for extermination or forced conversion. They established concentration camps, most notoriously Jasenovac, where tens of thousands were killed. Estimates of victims vary, with figures ranging from 300,000 to 700,000, though precise numbers remain debated among historians.



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Modeled on Nazi policies like Ukraine, the Ustaša enacted laws stripping non-Croats of rights, seizing property, and enforcing deportations or forced labor.

The NDH was heavily dependent on German and Italian military support, contributing troops to the Eastern Front and aligning its policies with Axis goals. It also suppressed any political opposition, using terror tactics to maintain control, including mass executions and torture.

The Ustaša regime collapsed in May 1945 as Yugoslav Partisan forces, led by Josip Broz Tito, liberated the region. Many Ustaša leaders, including Pavelić, fled, with some later prosecuted for war crimes. The regime remains a deeply controversial and condemned chapter in history due to its extreme brutality and genocidal policies.



Polish victims of a massacre committed by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army in the village of Lipniki, Wołyń (Volhynia), 1943

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The Volhynia Massacres: Ukrainian Actions During World War II

The region of Volhynia (historically part of interwar Poland, now western Ukraine) was the site of intense ethnic conflict during World War II. The actions in question refer to the **Massacres of Poles in Volhynia and Eastern Galicia** (known in Polish as the *Zbrodnia Wołyńska* or Volhynia Massacre), carried out primarily by the **Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)**, the armed wing of the **Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN–B)**, with involvement from local Ukrainian civilians. These events unfolded from early 1943 to mid–1945, peaking in July–August 1943 during what became known as "Bloody Sunday" on July 11th, 1943. The massacres were part of a broader Ukrainian nationalist campaign to ethnically cleanse the area of Poles, aiming to create a homogeneous Ukrainian territory free of Polish influence ahead of anticipated postwar borders.



Roman Shukhevich
(1907–1950)
Military Leader of Ukrainian UPA

The OUN–B leadership, including figures like Roman Shukhevich (UPA commander) and Dmytro Klymiv, issued orders in early 1943 to systematically eliminate Polish populations. This began with targeted killings of Polish self–defense leaders and escalated to village–wide attacks. Ukrainian agitators mobilized peasants by promising them Polish land and framing the actions as retaliation against historical Polish oppression, Nazi collaboration by Poles, and support for Soviet partisans.

UPA units, often numbering 100–600 fighters per raid, attacked Polish settlements using axes, scythes, knives, pitchforks, and firearms. They surrounded the villages during church services or holidays (e.g., Easter 1943 in Janowa Dolina, where hundreds were killed and the town was burned).

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The Ukrainians burned homes to prevent any return of the Polish. They ruthlessly displayed their hatred for any other ethnic group going as far as even mutilating bodies (e.g., beheadings, eye–gouging), and mass executions in forests or barns. Where the German Nazis gassed their victims, the Ukrainians displayed raw pure hatred mutilating and deliberately inflicting as much pain as possible.

The Ukrainian ethnic cleansing has never been matched by any other genocide. They killed entire families, with a focus on women to extinguish the very race of the Polish. They deliberately slaughtered children, and the elderly—over 80% of victims were civilians, not combatants.

On July 11th, 1943, simultaneous attacks hit nearly 100 Polish villages, killing around 8,000 people in one single day. In Parośla (February 1943), the first major assault killed 173 Poles. Ukraine has to this day **REFUSED** to issue any formal apology. The Ukrainian government has never issued a formal apology for the Volhynia massacres. Official statements consistently frame the events as a tragic but mutual conflict affecting both nations. Every other nation from Japan to Germany was at least apologized. Ukraine will never apologize and remains

deeply committed to their ethnic cleansing. Widespread complicity was noted, with historians estimating "almost every Ukrainian family in Volhynia" had some role.

The Polish deaths were between 50,000–60,000 in Volhynia alone, with total estimates across regions reaching 100,000 (including 40,000–60,000 civilians). This forced mass Polish flight to central Poland or Soviet lines.


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Stanislav, Ukraine Parade during World War II

Historical Context and Interpretations

The massacres arose as Ukrainian nationalists viewed Poles as a barrier to independence, influenced by OUN ideology. Ukrainian auxiliaries even engaged in false flags posing as Poles to incite revenge cycles.

Widely classified as **genocide** or "genocidal ethnic cleansing" due to the intent to destroy the Polish group "as such" (per UN 1948 Genocide Convention). Poland's Sejm recognized it as such in 2016, and the Institute of National Remembrance documented over 10,000 pages of evidence. Historians have emphasized the UPA's premeditated extermination policy. Nowhere do we find such deeply rooted ethnic hatred more than in Ukraine.

The Neo–Nazi Ukrainians have justified their ethnic cleansing as retribution for the Polish "colonizers." Some downplay it as provoked by German/Soviet agents or interethnic clashes, with Ukrainians rewriting history claiming it was not a centrally planned genocide but a defensive action. Ukrainian historians highlight pre–1943 Polish repressions and note UPA's anti–Nazi stance (though initial collaboration occurred).

The only reason for Poland's aid to Ukraine post–2022 is their own hatred of Russians. Why Poland would dare to even give Ukraine the crust in a pan after baking bread is beyond comprehension when Ukraine denies their genocide and refuses to even apologize. Russians nor Germans carved people up with axes. Poland may commemorate July 11th as a National Day of Remembrance, but they disgrace their own history by aiding Ukraine.


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Babi Yar – Ukrainian Soldier search for valuable among dead

At Babi Yar, during the Ukrainian Holocaust of WWII, the Ukrainian Nazis murdered 33,000 Jews in the ravine over just two days. The mass killings at Babi Yar, a ravine on the outskirts of Kiev, Ukraine, during World War II, are widely regarded as one of the largest and most infamous acts of ethnic cleansing and genocide in human history. This event was part of the Holocaust, specifically the "Holocaust by bullets"—the systematic mass shootings carried out by Einsatzgruppen (mobile killing squads). The date of the massacre was September 29–30th, 1941. The Ukrainians make the German Nazis look like boy scouts.

The Babi Yar massacre was unquestionably a deliberate effort to eradicate Jewish populations in Eastern Europe. The Ukrainians adopted a racial ideology that viewed all ethnic groups other than Ukrainians, especially Jews, as an existential threat. It exemplified ″ethnic cleansing″ through the targeted extermination of an ethnic/religious group to ″purify″ occupied territories. While the term ″ethnic cleansing″ gained prominence in the 1990s (e.g., Balkan conflicts), historians retroactively apply it to such WWII atrocities due to their deliberate intent to remove entire populations via violence. Soviet postwar accounts framed victims broadly as ″Soviet citizens″ to suppress ethnic narratives in hopes of unifying the people rather than dividing them.


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During the Nineties, the wars in this region included the Bosnian genocide of Srebrenica in 1995 and conflicts in Kosovo, which involved ethnic cleansing and mass atrocities that have been transmitted intergenerationally, with survivors' stories and national narratives keeping the pain alive. The Serb–Albanian hatred many say has persisted for 500 years. The ongoing dehumanization of ethnic groups has persisted being passed on from one generation to the next. Albanian violence against Serbs in Kosovo as a lingering grievance, or warn that suppressed animosities could erupt like they did after Yugoslavia's collapse. These ethnic hatreds are not easily resolved.

Ukraine – Capital of Ethnic Cleansing



Trade Unions House - Odessa on May 2, 2014

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The ethnic cleansing of Ukraine has never vanished and historically it has been the worst of any nation or ethnic group. This is why they refuse to apologize to Poland for the atrocities that were carried out against their people. The Ukrainian Nazis were protected by the CIA simply because they were also killing Russians in their ethnic cleansing genocides. As soon as the 2014 revolution took place, they instantly reverted to their inhuman ethnic cleansing to create a pure-blooded Ukraine targeting Russians, which the Western Press chooses to ignore spreading the propaganda of NATO and the Neocons.

The Ukrainians instantly reverted to "ethnic cleansing" targeting Russians in Odessa in 2014 with the Maidan Revolution. This unfolded with violent clashes on May 2nd, 2014, during the broader Euromaidan Revolution and ensuing pro-Russian unrest in eastern and southern Ukraine. These events occurred amid political polarization following the ouster of pro-Russian President Viktor Yanukovych in February 2014 promoted by John McCain *et al.* The Neo-Nazi Ukrainians instantly clashed against the pro-Russians.

Odessa had been a multicultural Black Sea port city with a significant Russian–speaking population that saw tensions escalate into street battles. Historically, Odessa was around 40% ethnic Russian, per 1926 Soviet census data. The city was well integrated with many other ethnic groups. The deadliest incident involved a fire at the House of Trade Unions, where 42 of the 48 total fatalities occurred as the Ukrainians burned Russians alive. No credible international investigation has classified this as "ethnic cleansing" or genocide because the victims were Russian. Whenever there is a deliberate targeting of any group based entirely on their ethnic background, that is deemed **ethnic cleansing**. But the Western Press is so vile and unethical as well as corrupt, they suppress the truth and fulfill the very same goals of Adolf Hitler and the CIA which both engaged in ethnic cleansing. Killing Jews was evil but Russians were perfectly fine.


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Catherine II the Great of Russia
(1762–1796)
(born Princess Sophie of Anhalt-Zerbst; May 2nd, 1729)

In Odessa, the Ukrainians began killing ethnic Russians on the street even though Odessa was a city founded by Russians. Catherine II, the Great of Russia (1762–1796), ordered the founding and construction of the city of Odessa. Still, in 2014, the Neo–Nazi Ukrainians were openly killing Russians on the streets, chased them into the Trade Unions House, and then burned them alive. That began this separatist movement of the Donbas.

The 2014 **Odessa Ethnic Cleansing** of Russian–speaking civilians who were killed by the Ukrainians on the streets was the resurfacing of the historical Ukrainian Ethnic hatred. They joined with Adolf Hitler because he promised to give them their own country if they exterminated the Jews. They exterminated Jews, Russians, and the Polish. Hungary was an ally of Nazi Germany during WWII so

they were spared a systematic campaign of extermination by Ukrainian nationalists like the Poles did.



Ukraine was **NEVER** a country – **EVER!** The word "Ukraine" meant borderland. The Ukraine propaganda is endless. They joined the German Nazis because Hitler promised to carve out a country for them. I have assembled the entire monetary history of the world. There were **NEVER** any coins ever issued by some pretend Ukrainian government. The first coinage that ever said the word Ukraine was issued during the German Nazi occupation.



Mykhailo S. Hrushevsky
(1866-1934)
President of the Central Council of Ukraine
(In office March 28th, 1917 – April 29th, 1918)

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The overthrow of the Tsar in Petrograd in 1917 created a power vacuum across the Russian Empire. In Kiev, almost immediately, Ukrainian political and cultural leaders seized the opportunity. They created the Central Rada: On March 17th, 1917, just days after the Tsar's abdication, the Ukrainian Central Rada (Council) was established in Kiev. It was a quasi–parliament led by the preeminent historian Mykhailo S. Hrushevsky (1866–1934). He became President of the Central Rada (Council) of Ukraine and served between March 28th, 1917 until April 29th, 1918.

Unlike the Russian Provisional Government in Petrograd, which wanted to maintain a centralized, "united and indivisible" Russia, the Central Rada's aim was autonomy for Ukraine within a democratic, federal Russian state. This was the first effort to create Ukraine as a nation state. The First Universal (June 1917) was the formal declaration of Ukrainian autonomy. The Bolsheviks (Communists) did not recognize Ukrainian independence.

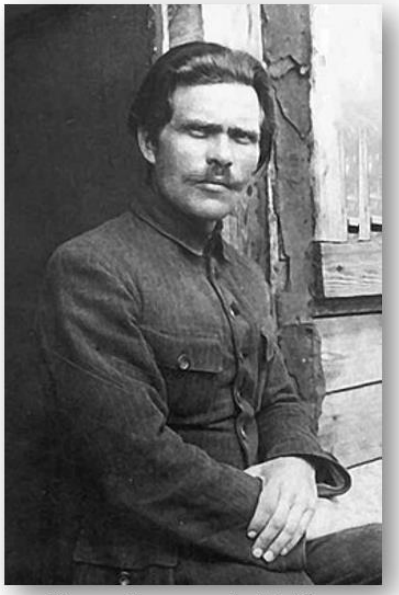
The Bolsheviks had significant support in Ukraine, particularly among the Russian and Russified urban working class in the eastern and southern industrial cities (like Kharkiv and Katerynoslav). They established a rival government, the ″Ukrainian Soviet Republic,″ in Kharkiv in December 1917.

In December 1917, the Bolshevik Russian forces invaded Ukraine, starting the Ukrainian–Soviet War (1917–1921). In response, the Central Rada issued its Fourth Universal, which declared the UNR a fully independent and sovereign state.

The Bolsheviks fought to "Sovietize" Ukraine and bring it back under Moscow's control. The White Movement of the Russian monarchists, like the Bolsheviks, also wanted to restore a ″united and indivisible Russia″ and opposed Ukrainian independence.

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The Ukrainian anarchist, Nestor Makhno (1888–1934) was the commander of the Revolutionary Insurgent Army of Ukraine. He controlled territories in southeastern Ukraine. The Central Powers (Germany & Austria–Hungary) briefly installed a puppet government (the Hetmanate) in February 1918, after representatives from the Ukrainian People's Republic (UPR) signed a peace treaty with the Central Powers, inviting the forces of the German Empire and Austria–Hungary to invade and occupy Ukraine.



Nestor Ivanovych Makhno
(1888-1934)
Ukrainian anarchist revolutionary & Commander of the Revolutionary Insurgent Army of Ukraine

In response, Makhno formed a volunteer detachment to resist the occupation. They joined the Bolshevik Red Guards in Oleksandrivsk. Makhno witnessed the Bolshevik secret police, the Cheka, kill revolutionary partisans who disobeyed their decrees. Makhno began to question whether ″institutional revolutionaries″ would extinguish the revolution.

The Central Powers' defeat in World War I saw their withdrawal from Ukraine. By September 1919, the Bolsheviks had largely retreated from Ukraine, leaving the Makhnovists to face the White Army alone. Renewed White attacks forced the Makhnovists to retreat.

Though initially skeptical of a proposed Bolshevik alliance, Makhno grew amenable and left the decision to his army, which narrowly voted in favor. After the combined Bolshevik–Makhnovist forces won a victory in Crimea and ended the Russian Civil War's Southern Front, the Bolsheviks once again turned on their anarchist allies. Red Army commander demanded the "definitive liquidation" of the Makhnovist movement in July 1921



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Ukraine 1918 1,000 karbovanets

Ukraine did exist as a brief independent republic from 1917 to 1918. Following the February Russian Revolution of 1917 that overthrew the Russian Tsar, Ukraine established a central governing body called the Central Rada, led by Mykhailo Hrushevsky.

Proclamation of Autonomy in June 1917 of the Central Rada issued its First Universal (declaration), proclaiming Ukraine's autonomy within a future democratic Russian federation. This was followed by the Proclamation of Independence in November 1917. After the Bolsheviks seized power in Petrograd in the October Revolution, the Central Rada declared the establishment of the Ukrainian People's Republic (UNR) in its Third Universal, still in a federative relationship with Russia. However, as Bolshevik forces began to invade Ukraine, the Rada took the final step.

On January 22, 1918, the UNR was declared full and independent statehood in its Fourth Universal. This is the key date marking Ukraine's complete break from Russia. The UNR's independence was immediately challenged by a military invasion from Soviet Russia. The young UNR's forces were struggling against the advancing Red Army.

With the support of the German and Austro–Hungarian empires, who were still fighting WWI and needed Ukrainian grain, a conservative former general of the Russian Empire, Pavlo Skoropadsky, staged a coup against the socialist–leaning Central Rada on April 29th, 1918.

Skoropadsky declared himself Hetman (a traditional Cossack military title) of the Ukrainian State. This regime, known as the Hetmanate, was more authoritarian and aligned with the interests of the landed gentry. It was a client state dependent on German and Austrian military support.

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The Restoration of the Ukrainian People's Republic - End of 1918

The Hetmanate was short–lived. When Germany and Austria–Hungary lost World War I in November 1918 and began to withdraw their troops, the Hetmanate lost its main pillar of support.

A coalition of Ukrainian nationalist forces called the Directory launched an uprising against Skoropadsky. Led by Symon Petliura and Volodymyr Vynnychenko, they successfully restored the Ukrainian People's Republic in December 1918.

The restored UNR faced an overwhelming array of enemies from all sides. The Soviet Bolsheviks renewed its full–scale invasion to bring Ukraine under Bolshevik control. Monarchist forces fighting the Bolsheviks who wanted to restore a "united and indivisible" Russia, included Ukraine.

At this time, Poland sought to expand its eastern borders. Romania took control of the region of Bukovina. By 1920, after years of brutal warfare, most of Ukrainian territory was conquered by the Bolsheviks and became the Ukrainian Soviet

Socialist Republic, a founding member of the Soviet Union in 1922. A small western region (Galicia) was incorporated into Poland.

Ukraine was a brief independent republic from 1917 to 1918. The Ukrainian People's Republic was its first modern incarnation, a bold experiment in statehood that was ultimately crushed by the military might of its neighbors, primarily Soviet Russia. Despite its short life, the UNR remains a powerful symbol of Ukraine's historical struggle for independence.

The Ukrainians essentially were like the Kurds of Iraq who also did not have a separate country. The Kurds are an ethnic group spread across parts of modern–day Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Armenia. Historically, they have inhabited the mountainous region of Kurdistan but have never had a unified, independent state. Likewise, the Druze are an Arabic–speaking ethnoreligious minority group primarily residing in the Middle East, with Syria hosting the world's largest Druze population. They form a distinct community known for their monotheistic faith, strong communal bonds, and historical emphasis on autonomy in mountainous regions. They also lack their own country.

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The Ukrainians deliberately engaged in ethnic cleansing to purge the land of all non–Ukrainian ethnic groups by sheer inhuman violent exterminating women and children with the cold–blooded ruthlessness unseen in human history.



Catherin II, the Great
(1762–1796)

The name **"Odessa"** (Одесса) was formally established by Catherine the Great's (1762–1796) imperial decree on **January 27th, 1795** (new style calendar). That instant attack on anyone Russian in a city founded by Russians would be like a Muslim hoard invading London and killing all the British to claim the city is their new home.

That was the turning point. It revealed that the Donbas had to separate, for the Ukrainian hatred of Russians still existed. There was no possible way for Ukraine to

remain as a single nation state when this ancient hatred showed itself. The Ukrainians were not about to allow Russians to coexist. This was about ethnic cleansing to annihilate every last one of them.

Ukrainian children are taught about historical periods where Ukraine faced oppression under Russian rule, particularly in the context of the Russian Empire and Soviet Union. Ukrainian school curricula, especially since the 2014 annexation of Crimea and the ongoing conflict with Russia, emphasize national identity and historical narratives that highlight Ukraine's struggles for independence. This includes events like the Holodomor (1932–33 famine, often framed as a Soviet-orchestrated genocide), forced Russification policies, and political repressions under Soviet regimes. These lessons frame Russia as a historical oppressor, fostering a sense of Ukrainian resilience and identity.



Lazar Kaganovich
(1893–1991)

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Of course, the Ukrainians have rewritten history to exonerate themselves from their ruthless ethnic cleansing. What the Ukrainians refuse to acknowledge is that Stalin's seizure of the food from Ukraine and their starvation known as the Holodomor has two **MAJOR** factors they do not want to acknowledge. (1) Stalin was not Russian; he was from Georgia and Lenin even warned that he should not succeed him. (2) Stalin's right-hand man was Ukrainian – Kaganovich who was in charge of taking the food from Ukraine born in Kiev. Kaganovich was Jewish and it appears that he sought retribution against the anti-Jewish attitude in Ukraine when they exterminated Jews along with Hitler. They blame Russians when Stalin nor Kaganovich were actually ethnic Russians.



On December 15th, 2013, John McCain, along with Senator Chris Murphy, visited Kiev and spoke to the massive crowd of pro–European protesters on Independence Square (Maidan Nezalezhnosti). McCain was promoting the overthrow of their government while standing on the stage in Maidan.

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"This is your moment. This is about you. No one else."

"We are here to support your just cause: the sovereign right of Ukraine to determine its own destiny freely and independently. And the destiny you seek lies with Europe." Yet this was hypocritical insofar as the people of the Donbas had no such right to separate from the Kiev Ukrainian Neo–Nazis and their revolution.

It is not automatically against the law for an American politician to advocate for revolution in another country, but there are significant legal and political boundaries that can make it illegal depending on the specifics.

The legality hinges on the **context, content, and consequences** of the advocacy. The First Amendment provides very strong protection for political speech, even speech that is controversial or supports unpopular causes. This includes speech about foreign governments.

Generally advocating for democratic principles, criticizing a foreign government, or expressing moral support for a revolution is protected political speech. A politician saying, "The people of Country X have a right to self-determination and should overthrow their oppressive regime," is almost certainly protected by the First Amendment.



When Advocacy Becomes Illegal

However, the protection is not **absolute**. Advocacy can cross the line into illegality in several key ways. There is the **"Imminent Lawless Action"** test that is the most important legal standard from the Supreme Court case *Brandenburg v. Ohio* (1969). Speech is **not protected** if it is:

1. **Directed to inciting or producing** imminent lawless action, and
2. **Likely to incite or produce** such action.

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This is clearly what McCain was attempting to do on the stage in Maidan. For a politician's speech to be illegal under this test, it would have to be more than just general support for revolution. It would need to be a direct call for *immediate* violence or illegal acts. For example, a speech saying, ***"The rebels are gathering at the capital tomorrow—go now and join them in storming the presidential palace!"*** could be considered unprotected.

Then there is the Material Support for Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) is a critical area where politicians can easily break the law. Under **18 U.S.C. § 2339B**, it is a federal crime to knowingly provide "material support or resources" to a group designated by the U.S. State Department as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO). Since the US did not declare the protesters terrorists, this did not come into play.

The Logan Act

The **Logan Act (1 U.S.C. § 953)** is an old, rarely used law that prohibits private American citizens from unauthorized correspondence with foreign governments

with the intent to influence that government's conduct in a dispute with the United States. While a politician is arguably not a "private citizen," the Act's relevance here is murky. It has never been successfully prosecuted in its 200+ year history. It would be a stretch to apply it to public advocacy for revolution, but it theoretically could be used if a politician were engaged in secret, unauthorized negotiations with a revolutionary group that was in a dispute with the U.S.

Many members of Congress have openly supported pro–democracy movements like the Hong Kong protests or the Arab Spring, or called for regime change in Iran, North Korea, or Venezuela. This is generally seen as protected political speech. If a member of Congress were to start fundraising for a designated FTO like Hezbollah or provide them with tactical advice, that would cross the line into providing "material support."

Publicly advocating for revolution as a matter of principle, human rights, and democracy. Inciting *imminent* violence that is likely to occur, or providing "material support" to a group officially designated by the U.S. as a Foreign Terrorist Organization, crosses the line.

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Therefore, an American politician has broad First Amendment leeway to be a cheerleader for revolution abroad, but they cross a legal line when they become a facilitator or a direct instigator of violent, imminent, or materially supported action.



According to Oliver Stone's 2016 ***Ukraine on Fire,*** then–Assistant Secretary of State Victoria Nuland suggested that the U.S. needed a pretext to intervene more directly. According to the film's narrative, she allegedly stated that if 100 Ukrainians were killed, it would provide the necessary justification. The film further alleges that "rebels" (pro–EU separatists) then "escorted people to be killed" to meet this quota and trigger U.S. involvement.



US Assistant Secretary of State Victoria Nuland US Ambassador to Ukraine Geoffrey Pyatt

Victoria Nuland, who was in Kiev during the Maidan Revolution with then head of the Neocons – John McCain. That is when McCain lied to the people and said this is ***"about you and no one else."*** Why would he use those words except to falsely project the pretense that he was there for the Ukrainian people rather than his hatred for Russia?

Victoria Nuland et al, orchestrated the Ukrainian Revolution. She was there handing out sandwiches during Maidan. Can you image if a Russian politician took the stage and advocated the overthrow of the United States? That is what John McCain was doing in Maidan claiming this was all about them and peace.



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OLEKSANDR V. TURCHYNOV
Interim President Post Maidan 2014

Victoria Nuland's phone conversation was leaked where she was installing her hand-selected interim government. The historical record shows that **Oleksandr Turchynov**, was installed, not elected, and as Acting President of Ukraine (February–June 2014), he initiated the civil war, claiming that he was acting against terrorists simply because the people of the Donbas wanted their freedom and were defending themselves against Ukrainian ethnic cleansing. It was the Neocons who deliberately then had the Donbas declared as terrorists and instructed Turchynov to begin the civil war all to weaken Russia for the ultimate dream of the conquest of Russia.

Indeed, from 2014 and the US installation of an interim UNELECTED government that began the civil war attacking the Donbas, the new interim Ukrainian government reinstituted the Draft as reported by NBC News on May 1st, 2014. The Ukrainian people never voted for this war. The Neocons circumvented the Ukrainian people as well. The first election took place on May 25th, 2014 after they started the draft and launched their invasion of the Donbas. It is understandable that from the Russian perspective, the United States foreign policy was usurped by the Neocons to direct Ukraine into this civil war.



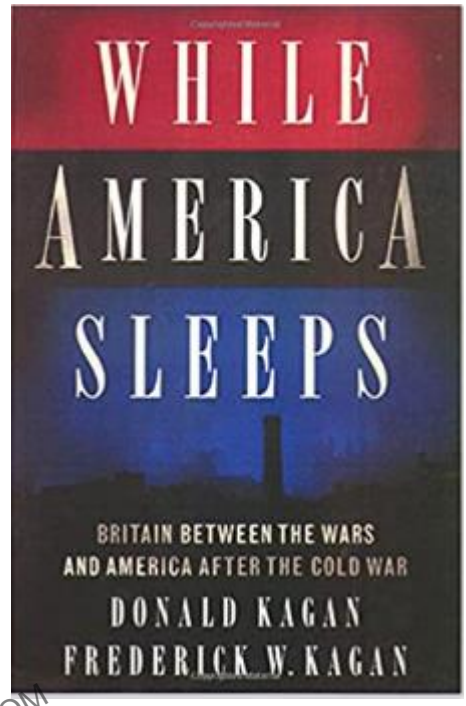
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By comparison, France had 205,000 active personnel, the UK 194,000, Italy 170,000, and Germany 184,000. Russia's active force stood at 900,000 and it had 2 million in reserves. Ukraine had effectively the largest military trained by NATO. This presents a very serious question. Zelensky began drafting reservists 18 to 60 one day before the move by Russia to occupy the Donbas on February 24th, 2022.

Then strangely, three key people in the Biden Administration all claimed that their families were from that region and all three insisted that their families had been persecuted by Russians. This was a serious conflict of interest that appeared to be a usurpation of American foreign policy.



Nuland's brother-in-law, **Frederick W. Kagan**, and her father-in-in-law, **Donald Kagan**, are part of this family of Neocons' intent of allegedly changing the world to their agenda using war and regime change. Father and son wrote "*While America Sleeps: Self-Delusion, Military Weakness, and the Threat to Peace Today*" in 2000. The book argued in favor of a large increase in military spending and warned of future threats, including from a potential revival of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction program, which never existed.

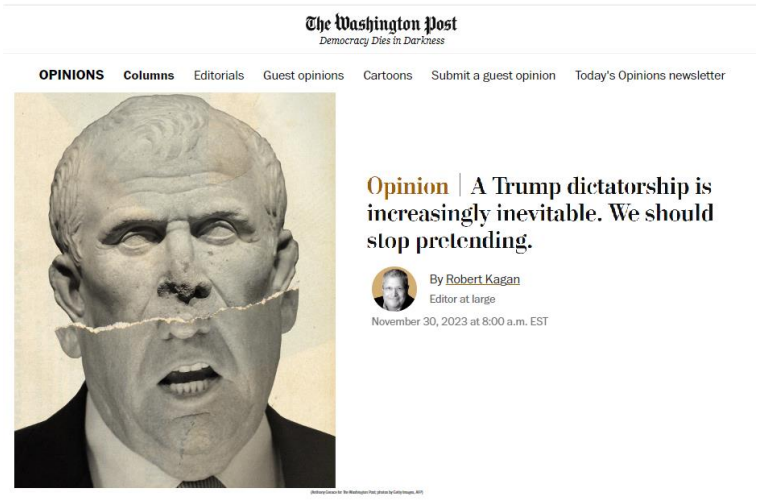




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It gets better. Kimberly Kagan, Frederick's wife, is the founder of the **Institute for the Study of War (ISW),** which is the source of much of the fake news. Most curious, even the ***New York Times*** wrote about this Kagan family that they were really leftists and very outspoken to the point of manipulating whatever to gain their view of the world. The question is, why is this family such warmongers? It was Victoria Nuland's husband who wrote for the Washington Post stating that Trump would be a dictator because he was for peace and anti-war.







NATO has been the aggressor and despite the collapse of the USSR and communism, they never surrendered their thirst for the conquest of Russia. NATO promised not to expand eastward as documented in diplomatic discussions in early 1990 during negotiations over German reunification. Russia believed the deceit of NATO which did not write a treaty prohibiting NATO's broader enlargement beyond Germany (as confirmed by declassified documents and statements from figures like Mikhail Gorbachev). NATO also claimed that any prior treaties were with the USSR which no longer existed. Several Western leaders provided verbal assurances to Soviet officials that were interpreted as such a promise.

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POLITICO

John McCain's long war on Russia

McCain publicly confronted Putin in Munich last year and may be the most visible American antagonist of Russia.

Many called him a war hero simply because he was captured. McCain is alleged by other POW's to have been given the nickname "songbird"[1], for he would tell the Vietnamese whatever they wanted not to be tortured. He was always in favor of war. He endlessly argued for the war in Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Syria, and wanted to invade Ukraine against Russia. I believe his hatred of Russia is because he was broken by the communists in Vietnam.

[1] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7q9aM4uZ5pU



James Addison Baker III
(born 1930)
61th Secretary of State (1989–1992)

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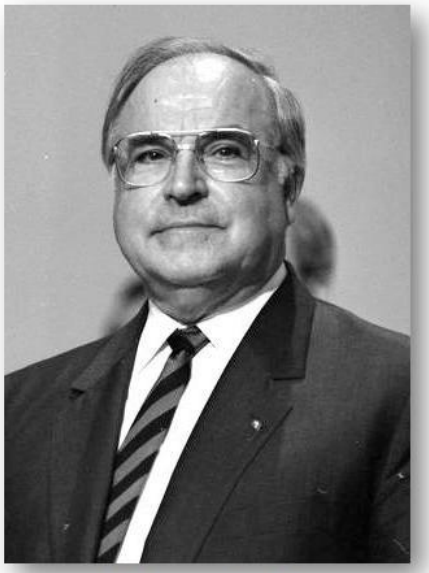
James Baker (61st US Secretary of State; 1889–1992), on February 9th, 1990, told Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that NATO's jurisdiction ***"would not move one inch eastward"*** from its then-present position if the U.S. maintained a presence in a unified Germany within NATO. He repeated this phrasing multiple times in the meeting, as documented in declassified U.S. State Department memoranda. Baker later tried to rewrite history claiming that this was tied exclusively to Germany, not a blanket prohibition on future enlargement.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher (1927–2016; (German Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs 1982–1992), also in a January 31st, 1990, speech in Tutzing, Germany, plainly stated that NATO should assure the Soviet Union it would not expand eastward ***"closer to the borders of the Soviet Union,"*** regardless of changes in the Warsaw Pact. He reiterated this in meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, emphasizing no NATO expansion into Eastern Europe. NATO is a retirement home for Neocons who only have eyes for war – never peace.



Hans-Dietrich Genscher
(1927-2016)

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on February 10th, 1990, expressly assured Gorbachev that ***"naturally NATO could not expand its territory to the current territory of the GDR"*** (East Germany), building on Baker's and Genscher's remarks.



Helmut Kohl
(1930 – 2017)
Chancellor of Germany (1982 – 1998)

These statements were part of a "cascade of assurances" to gain Soviet consent for German unification that have proven to be outright deceitful lies, per declassified records from the National Security Archive. Gorbachev himself had stated in 2009–2010 interviews, that a promise was made and broken. NATO has proven itself to be as evil as they claim Russia is. They justify their deceit claiming Russia intends to do whatever, so they are acting in self–defense when Russia has made no such move.

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The **Budapest Agreement** December 5th, 1994 required Ukraine to eliminate the strategic missiles, missile silos, and bombers on its territory and transfer the 1,900 nuclear warheads to Russia for disassembly. Ukraine was the third–largest nuclear power in the world. They had more nuclear weapons than China. In return, Ukrainians gained guarantees that the United States and Russia, joined by Britain, would provide security assurances. The **Budapest Agreement** committed Washington, Moscow, and London, among other things, to **"respect the independence and sovereignty and existing borders of Ukraine"** and to **"refrain from the threat or use of force"** against that country. This agreement was a key step in Ukraine's full denuclearization, completed by 1996 with U.S. assistance

NATO consistently moved eastward absorbing what was once the Warsaw Pact and lied every inch of the way. They did not care that their original purpose was to defend Europe against Communism when that collapsed all by itself. The Neocons handed Kamala Harris at the Munich Security Conference where she openly said that Ukraine should join NATO knowing that Russian troops were on the border.



On February 20th, 2022, then Vice President Kamala Harris made an irresponsible statement during a press exchange on the final day of the Munich Security Conference (February 18–20th, 2022). When asked about Zelensky's comments on NATO membership, she responded as the Neocons knew Russian troops were on the border with Ukraine:

"I appreciate and admire President Zelenskyy's desire to join NATO. And one of, again, the founding principles of NATO is that each country must have the ability—unimpaired, unimpeded—to determine their own future, both in terms of their form of government and, in this case, whether they desire to be a member of NATO... That should be their independent choice. That is the point of sovereignty. So I respect President Zelenskyy's desire to be a member of NATO."

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Kamala's statement was intended to get Putin to cross the border. When that did not work, the day before Russia came to the aid of the Donbas in this civil war instigated by the Neocons, Zelensky declared that Ukraine would rearm with nuclear weapons. That was the final straw; Putin even noted that statement in his address to the Russian people. It was not any different than the JFK and the Cuban Missile Crisis. Of course, the press claims Putin's invasion was unprovoked.

The Washington Post
Democracy Dies in Darkness

This article was published more than **1 year ago**

WORLD **Europe** War In Ukraine Africa Americas Asia Middle East

Zelensky faces outpouring of criticism over failure to warn of war



By Liz Sly

Updated August 19, 2022 at 5:06 a.m. EDT | Published August 18, 2022 at 6:35 p.m. EDT



Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky during an interview with The Washington Post at his office in Kyiv on Aug. 8. (Heidi Levine for The Washington Post)

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The Washington Post found out that Zelensky knew when Russia would cross the border and did not warn his people. Like Hamas, he wanted civilians to be killed so he could blame Russia. When asked why he did not warn his people, he said it would have cost him $7 billion dollars. That is a war criminal.

This came amid rising tensions before Russia's full–scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. U.S. officials later clarified that NATO membership for Ukraine was a long–term aspiration, not immediate, but Harris's remarks emphasized support for Ukraine's sovereign choice on alliances. No similar statement appears from her at the 2023 or 2024 conferences.



NATO was intended for war – not peace. It has pushed against Russia with the same intent as if they were still the Communist USSR. NATO has sought to poke the Russian bear and clearly laments that communism fell all by itself and they did not get to shoot anyone. Everything NATO has done has been to keep the Cold War in play and moving Eastward enlarging NATO was obviously a "violation of the spirit" of those agreements demonstrating that they are clearly not to be trusted with the fate of the world. Later Russian leaders like Boris Yeltsin and Vladimir Putin have both viewed that NATO violated the very principle of ending the Cold War while NATO insists there is no legally binding promise not to expand right up to the Kremlin's walls.

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FP LATEST / TRENDING: Harris, Trump in final stretch of election

REPORT

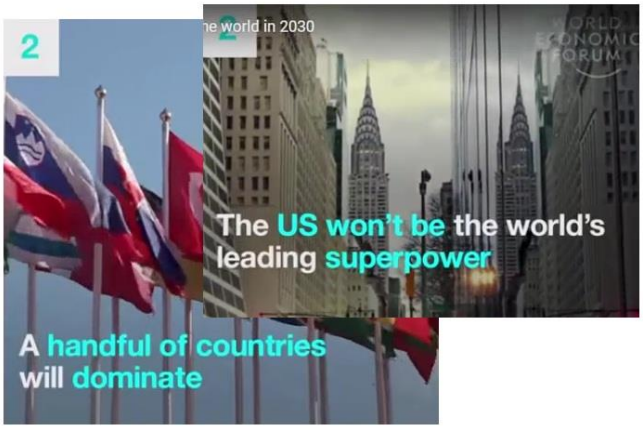
NATO Wants to Plant Its Flag in Asia

But not everyone is on board with the plan.

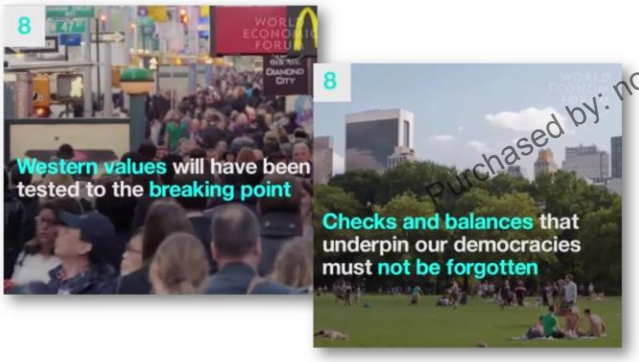
By Jack Detsch, a Pentagon and national security reporter at *Foreign Policy*, and Robbie Gramer, a staff writer at *Foreign Policy* from 2016–2024.

NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg (left) and Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida shake hands after holding a joint media briefing in Tokyo on Jan. 31, 2023. TAKASHI AOYAMA/GETTY IMAGES

NATO believes that it will become the military arm of a new One World Government headed by the United Nations. This is why they are seeking NATO expansion into Asia and have wanted to open NATO headquarters in Japan. They are seeking to dominate the entire world and are attempting to engage China into war. They are no longer the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Like any small business seeking to expand, government is no different.



The globalists seek to dominate the world using the United Nations and even the World Economic Forum has openly stated that the United States will be stripped of all power and that will be handed to the one-world globalist government with NATO as its armed muscle. This is the true goal of NATO to dominate the entire world and to elevate themselves to such a lofty position of power, they must pretend to be the savior of the world from the evils of Russia and China.



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Additionally, the Globalists seek tyrannical power and succeeded in the elimination of any pretense of democracy when they created the European Union denying the right to vote for the head of the EU or anyone who actually makes the laws. This battle with Russia is a step in the direction of expanding their power at the very expense of Western Civilization and freedom.

Ethnic Population – (%)
Russian 65.3%
Ukrainian 15.1%
Crimean Tatars 12.0%

Understanding the blatantly apparent expansion of NATO and the instigation of the civil war in Ukraine to indeed exploit the Ukrainian hatred of Russians. Crimea, historically, was part of Russia from 1783 until 1954, when it was transferred by Khruschev to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic within the Soviet Union solely for administrative purposes. Its population has been predominantly Russian with about equal minorities of Ukrainian and Tartars from the 13th century Mongol invasion.



Crimea – Russian Currency 1918

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Russia annexed Crimea following a controversial referendum on March 16th, 2014, where a majority voted to join Russia. Of course, the West and Ukraine tried to claim the election was rigged. But given the hatred of Ukrainians toward all Russians, it would be unthinkable if Crimea did not seek to separate. Ukraine routinely attacks Crimea killing civilians demonstrating that the majority is in fact Russian and not Ukrainian or else they are slaughtering their own people if you believe the Ukrainian propaganda. This is NATO trying to deprive Russia of a warm–water port. Strategically, the Crimean Russian military base is similar to the US base in Japan at Okinawa.



Crimea (Krim) 5 Kopeks
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Following the Odessa Massacre, the Russian population of the Donbas declared "independence," leading to violent clashes with Ukrainian police. It was formally on April 13th, 2014, when Turchynov announced an Anti–Terrorist Operation (ATO) as the excuse to justify civil war. As Al Jazeera reported on April 13th, 2014, ***"Ukrainian security forces have launched an 'anti–terrorist' operation to end the grip of separatists on an eastern town, according to the country's interior minister."***



A14 WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 2014 WORLD EDMONTON JOURNAL edmontonjournal.com

UKRAINE

'Anti-terrorist' operations resume

New violence raises tensions after Biden visit

NEDRA PICKLER AND MARIA DANILOVA
The Associated Press

KYIV, UKRAINE — Ukraine's acting president ordered security forces to resume "anti-terrorist" operations in the country's east Tuesday after the bodies of two people alleged to have been abducted by pro-Russia insurgents were found and a military aircraft was reported to be hit by gunfire.

The twin developments, which came just hours after U.S. Vice-President Joe Biden left Kyiv, raised concerns that last week's international agreement on easing Ukraine's crisis was failing.

The agreement calls for all sides to refrain from violence and for demonstrators to vacate public buildings. It does not specifically prohibit security operations, but Ukraine suspended its so-called "anti-terrorist operation" after the accord.

Pro-Russia insurgents who have seized police stations and other public buildings in eastern Ukraine are defying the call to vacate, saying they were not party to the agreement by Ukraine, Russia, the United States and the European Union.

In a statement, the acting president, Oleksandr Turchynov, said the two bodies found Tuesday in Slavyansk bore signs of torture. One of them was a member of the city council and a member of Turchynov's party, he said.

Terrorists "are beginning to torture and kill Ukrainian patriots," he said. "They are impudently rejecting the calls of not only our country but of all the world's society when they demonstratively mock the decisions taken in Geneva. These crimes are being done with the full support and connivance of Russia."

The government, which took over after Viktor Yanukovych fled to Russia in February, claims that Russia is behind the outbreak of unrest in eastern Ukraine with the possible aim of provoking violence that could be used as a pretext to invade. Last month, Russia annexed Crimea several weeks after seizing control of the peninsula.

The Defence Ministry said gunfire hit an observation plane over Slavyansk, but the aircraft landed safely without injuries.

Standing alongside Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk, Biden called on Moscow to encourage pro-Russia separatists in eastern Ukraine to vacate government buildings and checkpoints, accept amnesty and "address their grievances politically."

Biden said Russia needs to act "without delay," adding, "We will not allow this to become an open-ended process."

Yatsenyuk was harsher in his characterization of Russia. "No country should be able to behave like an armed bandit," he said. "Russia should stick to its international commitments and obligations. They should not behave as gangsters in the modern century."

The U.S. has warned that it will quickly order new economic sanctions on Russian officials and entities if Moscow doesn't follow through on the provisions in last week's accord. Moscow has rejected charges that it was behind the troubles in eastern Ukraine and that it has failed to live up to the Geneva agreement. Officials there have decried "ultimatums" from the West.

Biden also announced the United States will provide an additional $50 million to help Ukraine with political and economic reforms.

Robert Stone@NONE.COM

Mourners attend the funeral Tuesday for men killed in a weekend gunfight in the eastern Ukrainian city of Slavyansk. ANATOLIY SAVILOV/AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE/GETTY IMAGES

Russia expels Canadian diplomat

MIKE BLANCHFIELD
The Canadian Press

OTTAWA — The diplomatic chess game between Canada and Russia over the Ukraine crisis continued Tuesday, with the Kremlin ordering the expulsion of a senior Canadian diplomat stationed in Moscow.

Russia ordered the removal of the first secretary at the Canadian Embassy in retaliation for the expulsion of a Russian military attaché from Ottawa earlier this month, said a Canadian government source.

The Harper government also called in the Russian ambassador for a diplomatic dressing-down last week as pro-Russian gunmen seized government buildings in several eastern Ukrainian cities following Russia's annexation of the Crimean Peninsula.

Canada has imposed economic and political sanctions against Russia.

Ambassador Georgiy Mamedov fired back on Tuesday, telling an audience in Toronto that Canada had started a "sanctions war" against Russia that would have limited effect.

Mamedov said Crimea has always belonged to Russia and said Russians faced discrimination in Ukraine. Mamedov was heckled by an audience member who shouted "not true." Another held up a sign that read, "Lies."

After engaging in ethnic cleansing in Odessa, the unelected Ukrainian interim government installed by Victoria Nuland and the Neocons, declared all Russians in the Donbas as terrorists. The Kiev government started the civil war and they called it an **anti–terrorist action** because they sought a democratic solution to vote for their freedom.

The **2014 Odessa Massacre** is ignored by the Western Press because they were simply Russians not entitled to human rights. For the first time in history, an organized massacre of civilians was carried out and even filmed by numerous people, and the press chose the Nazis. The West was silent and cheered the deaths of Russian civilians.

Evidence has demonstrated that these grievances are continually passed on and are inherently unresolvable when they are promoted to tender young children. The Ukrainians have adopted the educational policies of Stalin who reshaped schools to serve ideological control. Textbooks glorified Stalin personally, framed the Communist Party as infallible, and taught that any criticism of the state or its leader was treasonous. Moral instruction was bound up with the duty to "expose enemies of the people."



Odessa, Ukraine - February 28, 2016: Neo-Naziparty meeting to recruit supporters of fascism

The Young Pioneers (ages 9–14) and Komsomol (ages 14–28) were key tools. Members pledged absolute loyalty to Stalin and the Communist Party. Teachers and Pioneer leaders told children that if they heard relatives making "counter–revolutionary" remarks, they must report them to the authorities.

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Pavel Trofimovich Morozov
(1918 –1932)
he denounced his father for forging documents and betraying the state. Stalin made him a saint-like symbol of devotion to the regime over family

The best–known case is Pavlik Morozov (1918–1932), a real boy killed in 1932 who was hailed as a national hero for denouncing his father for forging documents and betraying the state. Stalin's government turned him into a saint–like symbol of devotion to the regime over family, and his story appeared in schoolbooks and Pioneer oaths for decades.

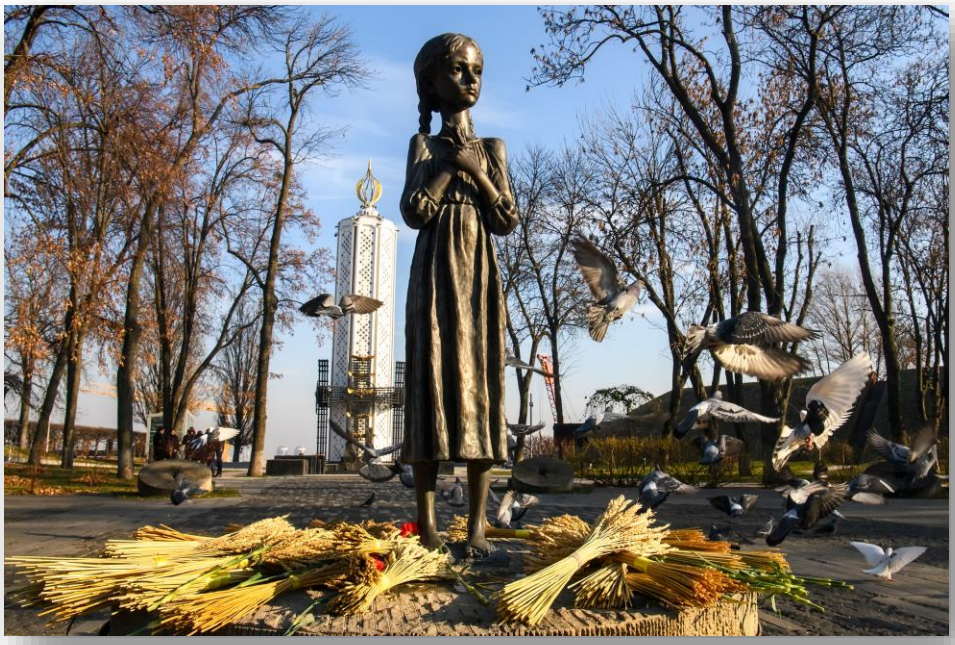
So, while there was no single law commanding children to inform on parents, Stalinist education and propaganda normalized and celebrated such behavior as the highest expression of socialist virtue. Schools, youth movements, and propaganda films all reinforced this idea as part of the broader culture of surveillance and fear in the 1930s. Ukraine has adopted the same approach.



However, the extent and tone of Ukrainian education vary. The theme has been the anti–Russian elements. This education of always presenting Ukrainians as the victim promotes the endless hatred that ensures ethnic hatreds are passed from one generation to the next. Post–2014, the textbooks reflect the ongoing conflict. Some narratives simplify complex historical interactions, emphasizing Russian aggression to unify national sentiment omitting the Ukrainian crimes. Critics, including some Russian perspectives, argue that this creates a one–sided view, while Ukrainian educators see it as correcting Soviet–era distortions. Data is sparse on specific curriculum details due to ongoing updates and regional variations, but posts on X and web sources confirm a strong focus on Ukrainian victimhood and resistance in modern education.

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Ukrainian curriculum constantly frames Russian oppression, particularly for children. The Ukrainian history education is deplorable, especially since 2014 and the civil war instigated by Kiev in Donbas, which has shifted to emphasize national identity and resilience against Russian influence. The curriculum for history and social studies, taught from primary school (ages 6–10) through secondary school (ages 11–17), includes key events portraying Russia as an oppressor. These are integrated into subjects like *History of Ukraine* and *Civic Education*.



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Holodomor (1932–33):

Naturally, the Ukrainians do not teach the truth about the Holodomor, for they would have to admit that not just that Stalin was from Georgia and not a Russian, but that his right–hand man was a Ukrainian Jew from Kiev who organized the confiscation of the food as retribution for their persecution of Jews. They present this as a man–made famine and a deliberate act of genocide by the Soviet regime under Stalin to crush Ukrainian national identity. Textbooks highlight how millions (estimates range from 3.5 to 7 million) died due to forced grain requisitions and collectivization, targeting Ukrainian peasants.



It had nothing to do with suppressing Ukrainian national identity. The confiscation of private property under Communism led to a collapse in food production. The Movie ***Mr. Jones*** captures the true essence was to of pretending that Communism was working covering up its failure.



NEOCON Altar of Vengeance

Since Russia, as the successor to the Soviet Union, the Ukrainians still attribute to Russians the actions of Stalin. This is justification for hating Russians and engaging in ethnic cleansing, sacrificing Ukraine on the Neocon Altar of ethnic hatred. Which has been exploited by the Neocons currently to wage war against Russia is often implicated as the orchestrator. Teachers emphasize Ukrainian victimhood and resistance, with lessons including survivor testimonies and images of mass starvation.

The Ukrainians are passing on their version of history in its hatred of Russians introduced in simplified form in grades 5–6 (ages 10–12) and explored in depth in grades 9–11 (ages 14–17).

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It is true that under the Russian Empire (18th–19th centuries) and the Soviet Union, policies like the Valuev Circular (1863) and the Ems Ukase (1876), the Ukrainian language and culture was banned. Soviet-era purges of Ukrainian intellectuals (e.g., the "Executed Renaissance" in the 1930s) are also taught in school.

These policies are depicted as systematic attempts to erase Ukrainian identity, with Russia as the primary aggressor. Students learn about cultural suppression, forced Russification in schools, and the loss of Ukrainian literature and language.

Detailed in grades 8–11 (ages 13–17), with simpler versions in earlier grades focusing on cultural pride. The curriculum covers Soviet repressions, including the deportation of Ukrainians to Siberia, the NKVD's mass executions, and the suppression of Ukrainian nationalist movements like the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

Again, Russia is portrayed as continuing imperial ambitions through Soviet policies. The UPA, once controversial, is now often celebrated as a symbol of resistance against both Soviet and Nazi oppression, though this can gloss over its complex history.



The old saying that the king is dead, long live the king, has come true in Ukraine. For all the oppression that they accuse Russia of, they have not merely banned the Russian language and their religion, but Zelensky has gone after any pro–Russian press.[2]

This has been accompanied by the manipulation of education to promote continual hatred of Russians. According to analyses of Ukrainian education reforms (e.g., *Kyiv Post*, 2018; *Euromaidan Press*, 2020), post–2014 curricula were revised to remove Soviet–era narratives glorifying Russian influence. New textbooks, approved by the Ministry of Education and Science, emphasize Ukrainian statehood and resistance. For example, a 2019 history textbook for grade 10 explicitly calls the Holodomor a "***genocide orchestrated by Moscow***."

[2] https://thehill.com/homenews/3795160–zelensky–signs–controversial–law–expanding–government–power–to–regulate–media/

Recent posts on X (2023–2025) from Ukrainian educators and parents confirm that schools teach children about Russian aggression, often tying historical events to the current war. One post (October 2024) mentioned a grade 6 lesson where students created posters about the Holodomor, labeling it **"Russia's crime"** keeping up the anti–Russian hatred.





Ukraine: Reform of General Secondary Education – the New Ukrainian School (NUS)

The Ukrainian Ministry of Education's 2018–2022 standards (available on their website) mandate teaching "national–patriotic values." History curricula for grades 5–11 include modules on "Ukraine's struggle for independence" and "Russian aggression," with specific hours allocated (e.g., 10–15 hours per year on 20th–century history).

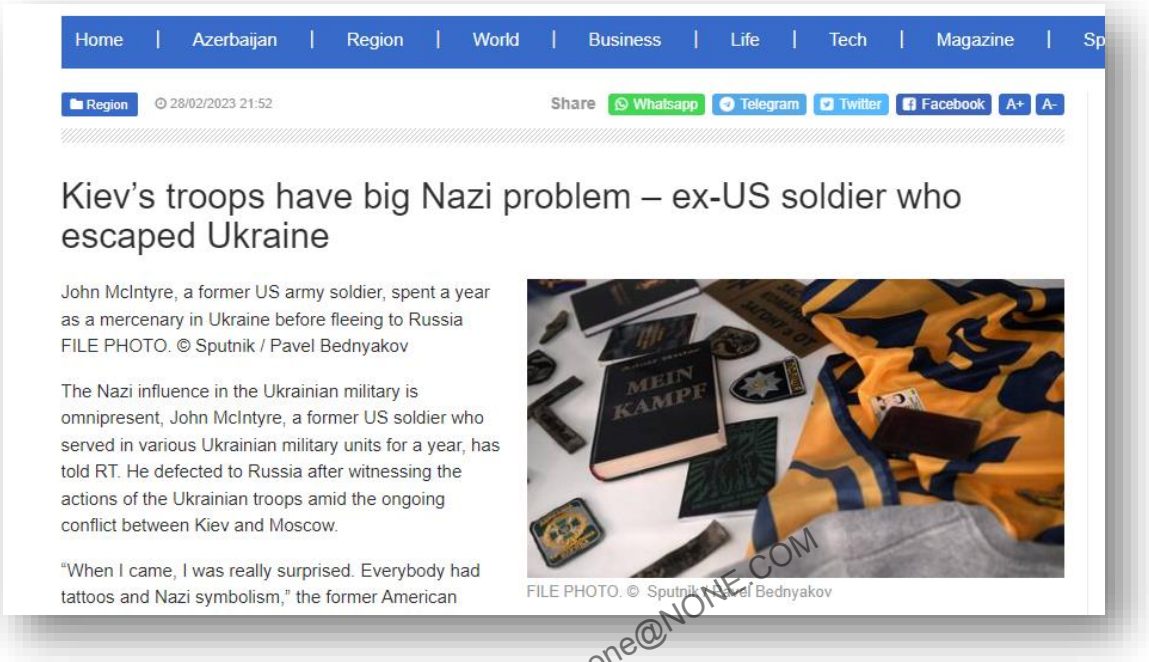
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There are regional differences. Western Ukraine (e.g., Lviv) tends to emphasize anti–Russian narratives more strongly due to historical ties to nationalist movements of Bandera. Eastern regions (e.g., Kharkiv) may have more balanced approaches, reflecting diverse local identities, though the post–2022 Russian invasion has unified messaging.

Younger children (grades 1–4) learn about Ukrainian culture and heroes (e.g., Taras Shevchenko) to build pride, with oppression narratives introduced later. By high school, critical analysis of primary sources (e.g., Soviet documents) is encouraged.

Some historians and educators (e.g., in *The Ukrainian Week*, 2021) note that the curriculum can oversimplify complex events, like the UPA's role or Polish–Ukrainian conflicts, to focus on Russian oppression. This has sparked debates about historical accuracy versus national unity.

The Neocons are completely destroying Ukraine, and they have ZERO regard for Ukrainian lives as they will with Americans or Europeans.



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Anyone who dares to criticize Ukraine is called a Putin supporter. This is their standard tactic so that they can do as they like, paint Russia as evil, and lead the world into complete destruction. If you block all communication, then war becomes impossible to avoid. Everything we have achieved since World War II will be lost – **PERIOD!** People have to start demanding their world leaders to stop supporting this insanity and HONOR the Minsk Agreement. Ukraine was **NEVER** a nation. The majority of the people in the Donbas and Crimea are Russian, and they have always been Russians.

The American Neocons control the media as well as NATO. When Ukrainians voted to separate from Russia, that was legitimate. But if Russians vote to separate from Ukrainians, it is rigged by Putin. I'm sure the Russians in the Donbas want to live under Zelensky, who has outlawed their language and religion and turned a blind eye to any atrocities against Russians. If Russia were to lose, we would witness the greatest genocide in human history, and the Ukrainians would sweep in and exterminate all Russians to purify the former Russian land with only Ukrainian blood.

Blueprint for Peace



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Our example from history as to why the Roman Empire lasted nearly 1,000 years stems from free trade, minimal taxation (in the early period), and a common language. This tripartite combination was the **crucial factors** in Rome's longevity, but they were part of a larger, more complex system of strengths that eventually developed fatal weaknesses.

Free Trade and Economic Integration was the glue that held the Roman Empire together. It was more beneficial to be inside rather than outside. This is the most important piece in this historical puzzle which is our example of how to create world peace. The days of Marxism that created the Cold War are over. It is time to embrace Roman free trade.



Via Appia outside of Rome was begun in 312 BC
With the First Led to Capua finished c. 308BC
by the censor Appius Claudius Caecus

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By controlling the entire Mediterranean Sea ("Our Sea"), the Romans eliminated piracy and created a safe, unified economic zone. This was the ancient world's equivalent of a single market. The famous Roman roads, along with secure sea lanes, allowed goods, ideas, and people to move from Britain to Egypt with relative ease. This was the infrastructure that allowed trade and for the most part, there was free trade, freedom of religion, and no income taxes.

The term "highway robbery" developed during the 17th century in England. This was the golden age of the "highwayman." With the growth of trade and travel, more people were carrying valuables on the expanding network of roads. Famous outlaws like Dick Turpin (executed in 1739) became folk legends, and the crime of holding up travelers on the "king's highway" became a major societal concern.

However, the danger in travelling was what Rome had eliminated. After Rome fell in 476AD in Europe, part of the Dark Ages and serfdom was all about the

inability to travel and one sold their servitude in return for protection to a local landlord who had castles to protect the people. The Knights Templar were founded in **1119AD** in Jerusalem as the Poor Fellow–Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon, popularly known as the Knights Templar. Their original and primary purpose was not to protect travelers from random robbery on European roads, but to protect Christian pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land after the First Crusade.


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Knights Templar

The journey from the Mediterranean coast to sacred sites like Jerusalem was extremely dangerous. Pilgrims were routinely attacked by bandits and marauding soldiers. The founding knights took a vow to protect these vulnerable travelers. The "highway" they were protecting was the route through the Holy Land, not the roads of England or France. The threat was less "highway robbery" for money (though that happened) and more general violence, slaughter, and enslavement in a war–torn region.

The ability for commerce to move freely is essential to the rise of any empire, nation, or city–state. Without that basic foundation of the rule of law, there can be no booming economic growth that only unfolds with free trade that spreads more than just good, but also ideas.



Ancient City of Antioch found 300BC by Seleucus I Nicator (b 358BC; 305-281BC)

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Antioch, Ancient Syria (c. 4th Century AD), was the first city to light its streets for safety. The Roman Emperor Julian reportedly had a system of street lights, but it was likely very limited and not a permanent city–wide institution. The Roman writer Libanius, in the 4th century AD, describes Antioch as having street lights that illuminated its main colonnaded street and its bustling nightlife. This was likely a system of oil lamps suspended on ropes or poles.

Antioch was one of the largest and most important cities in the Roman Empire, a major economic and cultural hub in the East. It is where the goods from the Silk Road entered the Greek and then the Roman Empire. The coinage even in Roman times bore Greek legends not Latin. It was trade that made Antioch a rich city. It was also an imperial residence for a time, meaning it received special attention and funding for beautification and public amenities.



Nero/Wife Poppaea
AR Drachm SYRIA, Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch
RPC 4187 (3.49 grams)
ArmstrongEconomics.COM

Augustus (27BC – 14AD)

The divided Monetary System East vs West



AR Denarius 217AD

Struck 8BC RIC 199 (3.72 grams)



AR Cistophorus (11.59 grams)

(Ephesus Mint RPC 2214)



AR Drachm of Masicytus, Lycia

(Bare head r/Two citharas, branch left M-A)

RPC 3309 (3.55 grams)

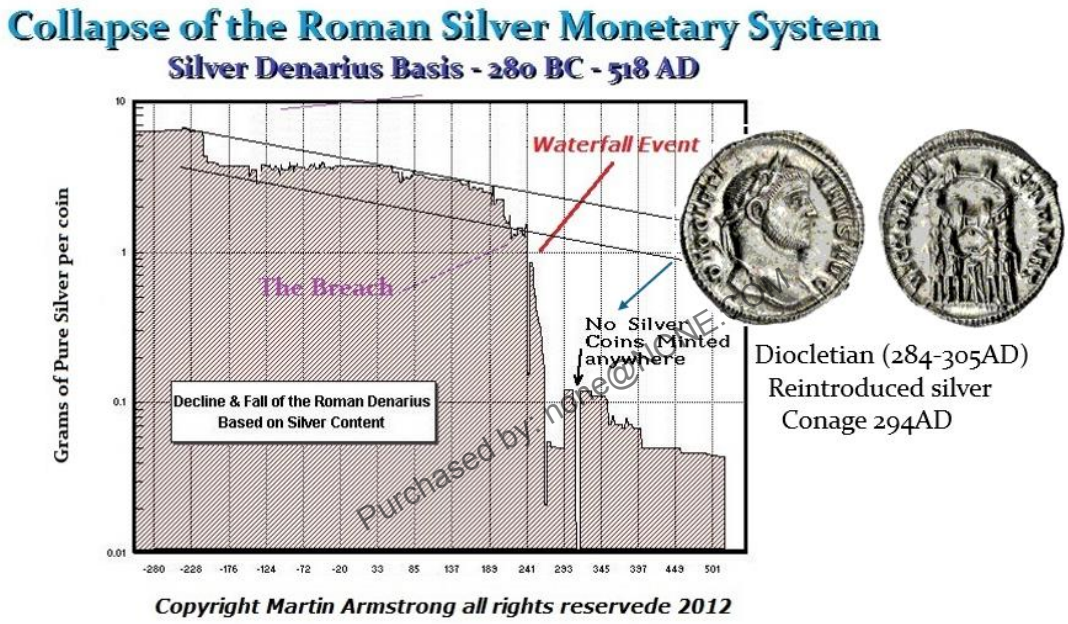
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The standardization of the currency emerged mainly in the West. In the East, which had been the Greek Empire of Alexander the Great, continued to mint provisional coinage on Greek standards rather than the Western use of the silver *denarius*, later the gold *aureus,* and later the *solidus* made trade incredibly easy across vast distances.

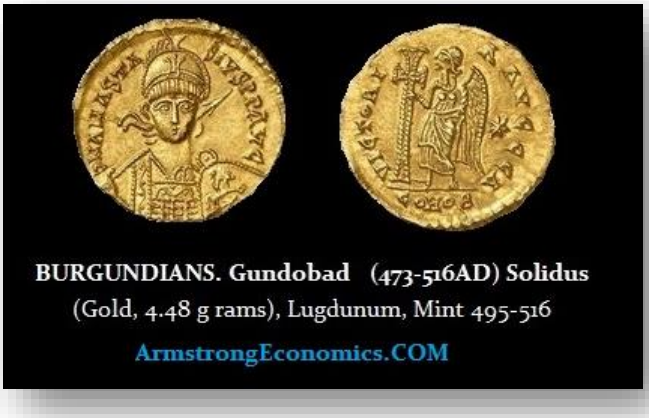
This economic integration created immense wealth, fostered interdependence between provinces, and gave all regions a stake in the stability of the Empire. A merchant in Gaul benefited from peace just as much as a senator in Rome. This is the most critical aspect to create world peace – the exact OPPOSITE of the Neocon tactic of sanctions that have never worked and only divided the world. The sanctions imposed on Cuba because of Castro during the 1960s have remained in place for almost 65 years with no success. The same can be said of Iran. This idea of punishing the people will force them to rise up and overthrow their government and welcome the Neocons with a ticker–tape parade of thanks has only taken place in their delusional minds.

Minimal Taxation was also a critical element that held Rome together. During the early Imperial Roman Empire from Augustus to Marcus Aurelius (c. 27BC – 180AD), this was the stable period of the "Pax Romana," taxation was relatively low and predictable, especially when compared to the extortionate practices of many earlier kingdoms. The primary tax was a 1–3% property tax on citizens outside Italy and a 5% inheritance tax. This light touch encouraged economic growth and loyalty.



This changed dramatically during the 3rd Century Crisis. As the empire faced constant civil wars, invasions, and economic crises, the state's financial needs skyrocketed. Emperors like Diocletian (284–305AD) imposed a heavy, oppressive, and complex tax system that often–tied farmers to their land (the beginning of serfdom) and crushed the urban middle class. So, while low taxes helped build the empire, high taxes were a symptom of its later decline. The hyperinflation that engulfed the empire when Valerian I (253–260AD) was captured in battle by the Persians, undermined the **CONFIDENCE** of the Roman people. Hoarding began and silver vanished from the money supply. Diocletian sought to restore the silver coinage and created the Tetrarchy in an attempt to create a normal succession to the throne rather than constant civil wars.

What made the United States "great" was actually discrimination, which was fair. Whoever was the last off the boat needed to learn English to get a job. Thus today, you ask an American what they are and the response will often be their heritage – half Irish and half Italian or whatever. You do not see that in Europe. The single currency alone did not sustain the Roman Empire. It was the assimilation. Even during the late 4th century when the barbarians seized power, they issued coinage pretending to be Roman.



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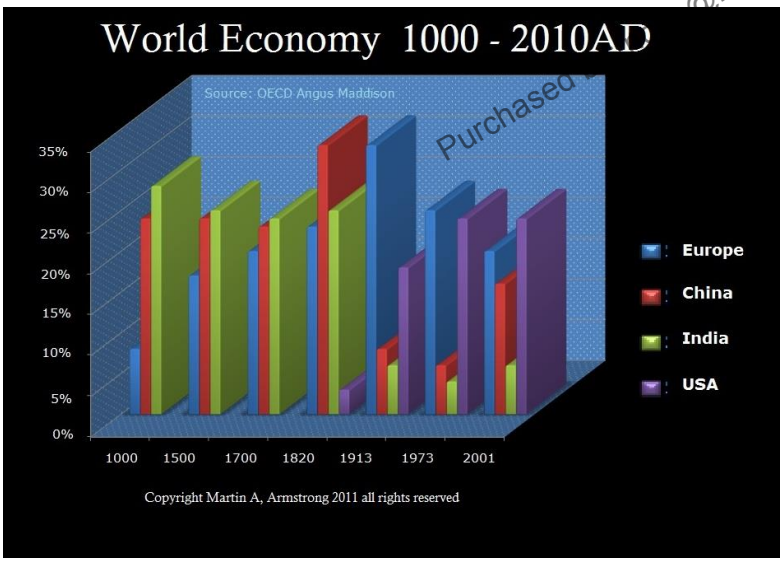
This was a key tool for administration and culture, but it's important to be precise. The Roman Empire after conquering the East which had been the Hellenistic Greek world of Alexander the Great, led to the empire becoming bilingual. **Latin** was the language of the law, the military, and administration in the West. **Greek** was the language of culture, science, and administration in the East. Unlike Zelensky who outlawed Russia and their religion, the Roman Empire flourished allowing the bilingual East vs West and it retained even the Greek

monetary system in the East down to Egypt where the main coinage was the Greek Tetradrachm.

Here are two 80 drachmae issued in Egypt pre– and post–Roman conquest by Augustus in 30BC after the Battle of Actium. Augustus did not alter the monetary system of Egypt. They retained their Greek monetary system until the monetary reform of Emperor Diocletian (284–305AD). Thereafter, Egypt finally produced Roman denominations.

Learning Latin was the path to citizenship and social advancement, especially in the West and in the army. This created a unified governing and military elite. Having a common language for law and commands made governing a vast empire possible. A decree from Rome could be understood by officials in Spain, North Africa, and Britain. Allowing all of these migrants into the USA and Europe is exactly the opposite of what building a nation is. Assimilation is the cornerstone of civilization.

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The Other Pillars of Roman Longevity

To understand the full 1,000–year picture, we must add these critical elements. Historically, the financial capital of the world goes hand–in–hand with military power dating back to the Assyrians, Persians, Athenians, Macedonians, to the Romans. With the fall of Byzantium, the financial capital moved to India, and then to China. In Europe, during modern times we saw the rise of Spain, then the Dutch, followed by the British, and then it crossed the pond to the United States after World War I.

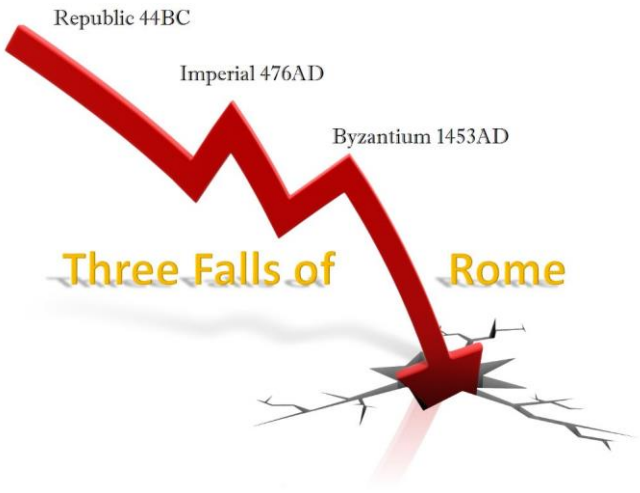


The Roman army was the most advanced and professional fighting force of its time. It was constantly adapting, learning from its enemies, and was backed by an unparalleled logistical system. Crucially, it also built infrastructure (roads, forts) and served as an engine of Romanization.

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Rome was incredibly pragmatic. Instead of crushing conquered peoples, they often absorbed them. They would grant citizenship to local elites, adopt useful gods into their own pantheon, and incorporate foreign military tactics and technology. This gave conquered people a stake in the system and prevented widespread rebellion.

The political evolution of Rome lasted so long because it's a form of government evolved. It moved from a Kingdom (753–509BC) to a Republic (509–27BC) to an Empire (27BC–476AD in the West). Each stage was a response to new challenges, allowing the state to survive internal crises that would have destroyed a less flexible society.





Livia Drusilla as Justitia
(59BC – 29AD)
Æ Dupondius (12.63 grams)

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The development of a sophisticated, written, and adaptable legal system, thus the rule of law, provided stability and a concept of "justice" that applied (in theory) to all citizens, creating a sense of order and fairness.

The gradual extension of citizenship to all free inhabitants of the empire (by Emperor Caracalla in 212AD) was a masterstroke – Constitutio Antoniniana. However, tax revenue was a major, and likely the primary, motivation for Caracalla's edict in 212AD that granted Roman citizenship to almost all free inhabitants of the empire. It transformed subjects into stakeholders, tying their identity and loyalty directly to Rome.

The most direct evidence comes from the Roman historian Cassius Dio, a contemporary source who was a senator and would have been intimately familiar with imperial policy. Cassius Dio's testimony explicitly states that Caracalla's motive was to increase tax revenue. He writes (in a fragment preserved by later authors):

> *"[Caracalla] made all the people in his empire Roman citizens... but he did this not for any honorable reason, but so that he might be able to extract more money from them... for aliens did not have to pay most of these taxes."*

Caracalla (198-217AD)



VICT PARTHICA
RIC 314A

AR Denarius 217AD
Caracalla's Parthian campaign was in 215-216AD
(2.57 grams)



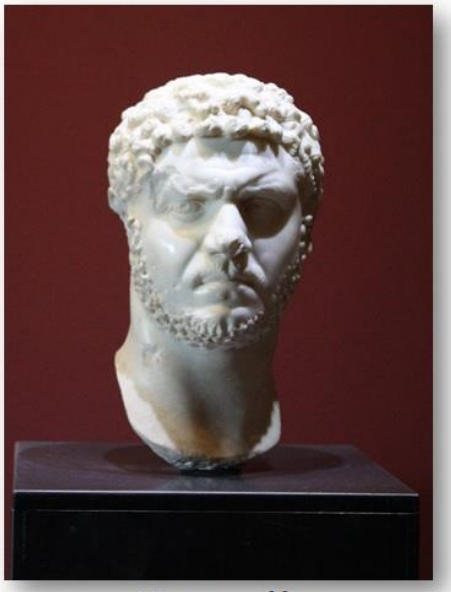
RIC 281a

AR Antoninianus (Double Denarius)
Issued 215AD (5.19 grams)

ArmstrongEconomics.COM

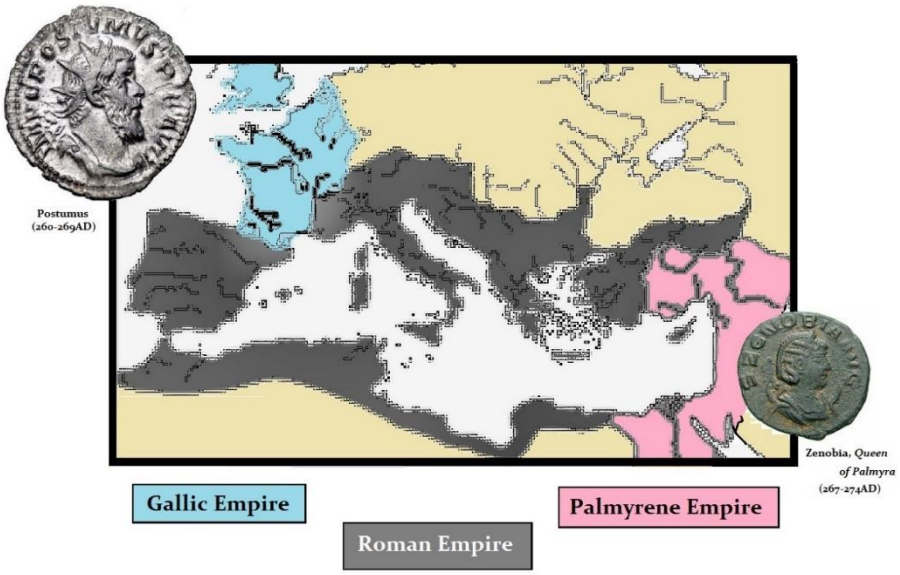
Caracalla's Financial Situation was notoriously extravagant and was spending vast sums of money on his massive army. He significantly increased soldiers' pay to secure their loyalty. He also engaged in grandiose building projects (like the immense Baths of Caracalla in Rome). Plus, overall, his general lavish lifestyle. He issued the silver AR Antoninianus which was a double denarius, but the weight was less than double. This enabled him to increase the money supply to cover his expenses. The treasury needed a major and consistent influx of cash, and widening the tax base was an obvious solution.

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Caracalla
(198-217AD)

The Inheritance Tax was the key tax known as the *vicesima hereditatium,* which was a 5% inheritance tax that only Roman citizens were required to pay. By dramatically increasing the number of citizens, Caracalla dramatically increased the number of people liable for this tax. Before the edict, a non–citizen living in, say, Egypt or Syria could inherit property without paying this tax to Rome. After the edict, nearly every significant inheritance within the empire was subject to it.



Financial Panic of 260AD

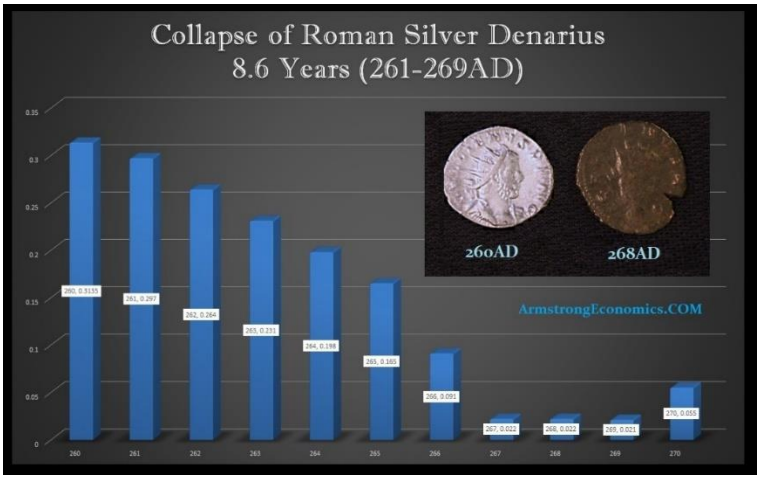
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Why it *Ultimately* Fell

When Valerian was captured and Rome could not rescue him, the confidence in the Empire began to collapse. People were even suddenly skeptical about accepting Roman coins. Would they still be worth anything since they were valued over and above their actual metal content?

A document from Egypt has survived illustrating the financial crisis that was unleashed. It is from Aurelius Ptolemaeus who is the strategus of the Oxyrhynchitenome. The public officials gathered and accused the bankers of closing their doors on account of their unwillingness to accept the divine coins of the emperors. It became necessary that an order had to be issued to all the owners of the banks directing them to open and accept and exchange all coins except the absolutely spurious and counterfeit. It was also directed that all who engaged in business transactions and refused to comply would be penalized. (POxy 1411 260AD, cited by Burnett 1987: p104)

Consequently, the financial panic led to anarchy. People in the mint at Rome were stealing the silver and debasing the coinage on their own. There was no formal command to do so. This led to the hyperinflation of the 3rd century and the division of the Roman Empire into three empires until it was forcefully united in 275AD by Emperor Aurelian (270–275AD).



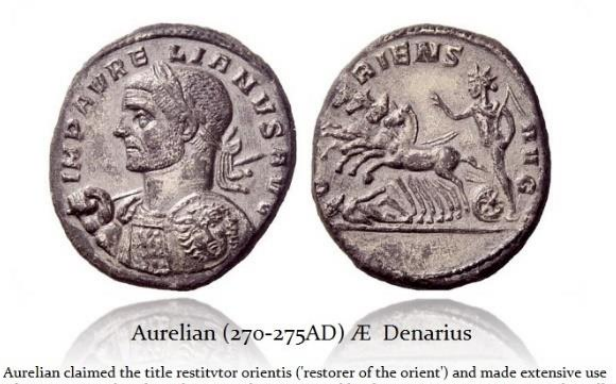
Aurelian returned to Rome in 271AD, the controller of the mint in Rome began a rebellion over the monetary reforms laid out by Aurelian. He ordered that all the debased currency be purchased back and replaced with a new currency of higher content in silver. Felicissimus led the rebellion. It appears that those who had been running the mint, the Deep State, was embezzling the intended silver and issuing the debased coinage, at least in part, on their own authority.

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Aurelian & the Battle on the Caelian Hills

Obviously, any reform to the monetary system that called for an increase in silver content would have been unprofitable for those running the mint for personal gain. In the rebellion, as many as 7,000 soldiers died when Aurelian was forced to trap and execute them and their allies, some of the senatorial ranks, in a terrible battle on the Caelian Hills. Aurelian introduced mintmarks to identify if any mint was cheating the silver content.

These were the factors that were the glue that held the empire together. When that glue began to fail as the Roman people lost **CONFIDENCE** in the Empire, that is when it began to crumble. The Persian victory in Asia encouraged the barbarians of the North to invade. It was Aurelian who built the walls around Rome as barbarians became a major threat.



Aurelian (270-275AD) Æ Denarius

Aurelian claimed the title restitvtor orientis ('restorer of the orient') and made extensive use of reverse types that show the sun-god accompanied by the inscription ORIENS AVG, literally 'the rising sun of the emperor'. Adopting the Sun god of the East was a key political strategy

- The "Crisis of the Third Century" saw the breakdown of trade networks collapsed due to instability, taxation became oppressive, and the empire split into three warring states because of the inability of central authority to protect the entire empire as many barbarians began to invade in the aftermath of the capture of Valerian I in 260AD.
- While the empire was temporarily restored, later problems—political instability (constant civil wars), economic collapse (hyperinflation, crushing taxes), massive migration/invasion from Germanic tribes, and the sheer overextension of its borders—eventually overwhelmed the system.

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What this lesson from history teaches us is that the foundation of world peace is attainable **ONLY** with the conditions of free trade, the rule of law, and manageable taxation. For a single nation or empire, a common language is essential to create a cohesive economy.

I certainly could not hire someone to answer phones or be the receptionist at the door who did not speak English. These were vital components that created the prosperity and integration necessary for Rome to last nearly a millennium. But they were supported by, and eventually undermined by, other powerful military, political, and social forces.

As I explained, what made the United States "great" was actually discrimination, which was fair. The last of the boat were discriminated against until they spoke

English as such, the next generation intermarried. The United States became the Great Melting Pot, whereas language keeps Europe divided even culturally, and allows the memories of past disputes to be constantly handed down from one generation to the next.



The mass migration into Europe only further undermined the longevity of the European Union. All we need to do is open a history book which former Chancellor Merkel did not do when opening the floodgate to North Africa and the Middle East when she simply said *"Wir schaffen das"* (English: "we can do this"). Emperor Valens (364–378AD) spent his time defending the Eastern Empire against the Persians and on the Danube against the Goths. Finally, Attila the Hun made his appearance. In 376AD, he swept across much of the northern regions of Europe. The Goths applied to Valens for relief to allow them to cross the Danube and settle peacefully within Roman territory. Valens, deciding that the Goths might provide at least a buffer against the Huns, agreed to the petition, and the Goths began a mass migration. However, once settled within Roman territory, the Goths were persecuted and badly treated by the local Roman inhabitants. They were trained in Roman military tactics. The Goths rebelled.

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Valens was forced to march against them with disastrous consequences and met his death on August 9th, 378AD, in one of the greatest military catastrophes ever suffered by the Roman Legions – the **Battle of Adrianopolis**. The Goths had totally annihilated the Roman legions. The devastation and carnage were so vast that the body of Emperor Valens was never recovered. No one had ever destroyed the mighty legions of the Roman army while under the command of an Emperor himself. In fact, this invasion of the Goths was so profound, that to this day our English word "god" is derived from the Proto–Germanic version of *gudą*, which is derived from the Goths' Germanic language "*guþ.*" The Latin word for God is *deus* thus the migration altered even the language.

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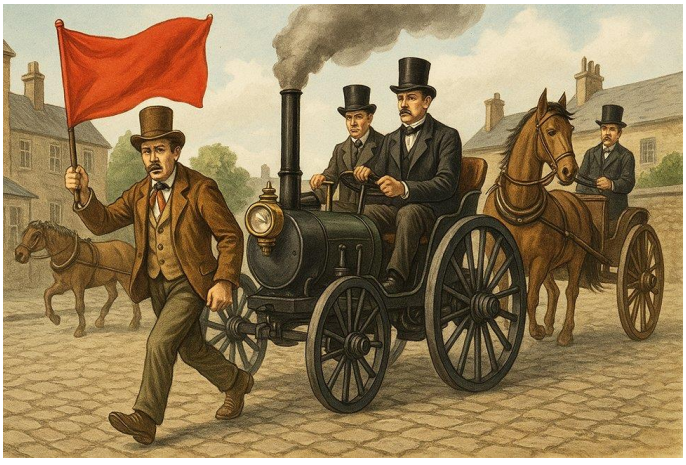
Marxist Protectionism



The argument against Free Trade to protect jobs, emerged under assault with the rise of Marxism and this entire socialistic agenda. As mentioned, during the Roman Empire, there were some port tariffs, but this was not for the purpose of protectionism, but rather to simply raise revenue.

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As mentioned, the glue that held the Roman Empire together was primarily **free trade**. There was no Marxist agenda to protect jobs or what surfaced with Marx's view that the value of a product was its labor component. The first country to impose trade restrictions *explicitly and systematically to protect and develop its local industry* was **England**, with its policies evolving significantly during the 17th and 18th centuries. This was all about the abuse of government power to protect favored industries which often bribed the politicians.



In Britain, that corruption led to the enactment of the **Locomotive Act (1865)**, which required any self–propelled vehicles on public roads in the United Kingdom to be preceded by a man on foot waving a red flag and blowing a horn. Clearly, these early attempts that would have put England on the map economically were effectively killed by this legislation enacted by bribes and orchestrated by the status quo of an industry that would slowly begin a death spiral.

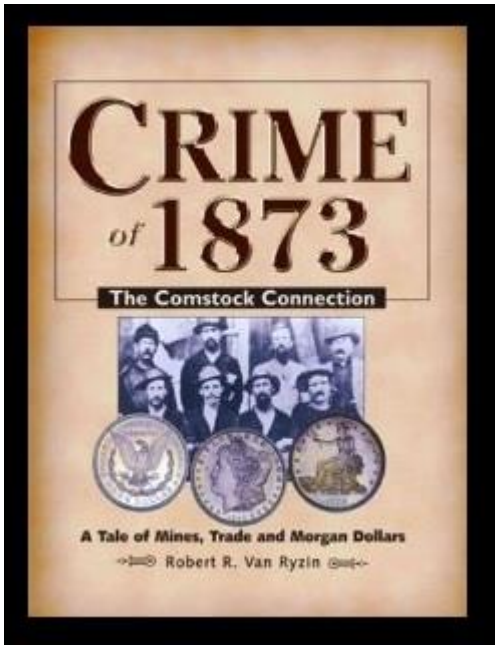


Penydarren Locomotive 1804 by Richard Trevithick
reconstruction

Britain would not regain that status as the Industrial Revolution shifted to America and continental Europe. Inventors and engineers abandoned the idea of creating automobiles and turned to improving railway locomotives instead which did not threaten the entire horse and buggy industry which stopped the innovation of private automobiles square in its tracks. The steam locomotives that were first developed in Great Britain during the early 1800s by Richard Trevithick, first operated on February 21st, 1804. Where Murdock sought to create a steam–powered automobile that would replace the horse and buggy, Trevithick focused on creating a train for hauling mining produce that did not threaten the entire horse and buggy industry.

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Eventually, the British parliament was forced to remove the need for the red flag to precede an automobile in 1878 as everyone else was adopting this new invention. Yet, the corruption stood in the way of innovation and finally, they abolished the law entirely but only in 1896. The corruption blocked Britain from the head start it had in giving birth to the Industrial Revolution.



Another example of lobbying (bribing) by the special interests also took place during the mid– to late 19th century in the United States. The most famous and historically significant silver discovery in the United States was the Comstock Lode in 1859.

In Western Nevada, there was the Virginia Range near what would become the cities of Virginia City and Gold Hill. The boomtown of Virginia City sprang up almost overnight,

attracting tens of thousands of miners, investors, and fortune–seekers. It generated hundreds of millions of dollars in precious metals. It was called "The Richest Place on Earth."



1873 United States $1 Silver
(Mintage: 0; Diameter: 38.1 mm; 90% Silver - 10% Copper)
Weight 26.73 grams - Fine Silver 24.057 grams

Up until the year 1873, all the dollars in the world were more or less the same value until the international devaluation of silver in 1873. It was the ***Panic of 1873*** that was a global financial crisis which triggered a severe international economic depression in both Europe and the United States that lasted until 1899.

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Franco-Prussian War (July 19, 1870 – May 10, 1871)

Germany's move away from silver in 1873 was not an isolated event but a calculated decision driven by the geopolitical victory in the Franco–Prussian War (1870–1871). This victory at the first **Treaty of Versailles of 1871** was signed February 26th, 1871 and it marked the unification of Germany into an Empire. The key act was the German Coinage Act of 1873 (Münzgesetz), which effectively placed the newly unified German Empire on the gold standard and demonetized silver. The silver miners naturally dubbed this the Crime of 1873.



Prussia 1871 Gold 20 marks

This is the most direct link between the war and the economic policy shift that took place. After defeating France, Germany imposed a massive war indemnity of 5 billion gold francs (approximately 1.5 billion German marks in gold).[3] This sudden, enormous influx of gold from France gave the newly established German Reichsbank the bullion reserves needed to back a new gold–based currency.

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Prior to this incident, no major European power had enough gold to unilaterally switch from a bimetallic (silver and gold) or silver standard. The indemnity provided Germany with a unique and immediate opportunity to do so. The aftermath of this abandonment of silver resulted in the postwar ***Panic of 1873*** which was caused by the fall in demand for silver internationally. It was this German decision to abandon the silver standard in the wake of the Franco–Prussian War (July 19th, 1870 – May 10th, 1871) that undermined the silver miners in the United States.

It was this economic depression that was known as the ***"Great Depression"*** until the 1930s. However, it has become known as the ***Long Depression*** for it lasted

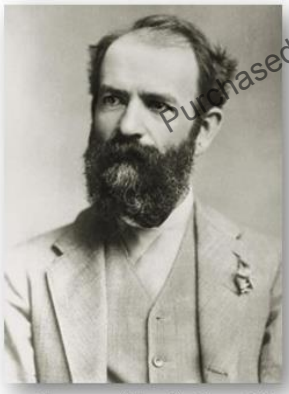
[3] Because of this indemnity paid by France in 1871, they insisted on reparation payments after World War I as retribution for what took place when they were defeated in 1871.

initially until 1879 but overall, it continued until 1899 (26 years) also due in part to the evolution from an agrarian economy into the Industrial Revolution with all its confusion that even inspired Karl Marx. It was the ***Panic of 1899*** when the historic high in US call money interest rates on the New York Stock Exchange high nearly 200%.

The ***Panic of 1873*** was a major financial crisis that triggered a prolonged economic downturn known today as the ***Long Depression***. The Panic didn't just cause a recession; it exposed and exacerbated deep structural weaknesses in the post–Civil War U.S. economy as well, turning a crisis into a depression for several key factors.

To finance the Civil War, the U.S. government issued "Greenbacks" (United States Notes), not backed by gold or silver. The gold coin was used for international trade and some domestic contracts. Greenbacks were worth less than gold and fluctuated in value on the open market trade on the NYSE.

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Jason (Jay) Gould
(1836 –1892)
American Railroad Magnate & Financial Speculator during Panic of 1869



James Fisk
(1835–1872)

The Goal of "Resumption" became the topic after the war. Creditors and conservative "hard money" interests (mostly in the Northeast) wanted to return to the gold standard and "redeem" Greenbacks for gold at face value. This was known as the policy of Resumption. The Panic of 1869 was led by Jay Gould (1836–1892) and Jim Fisk (1835–1872) who pushed gold to $162.50 in terms of Greenbacks of the NYSE in hopes that when there would be a return to the gold standard, the government would be forced to adopt the market price.



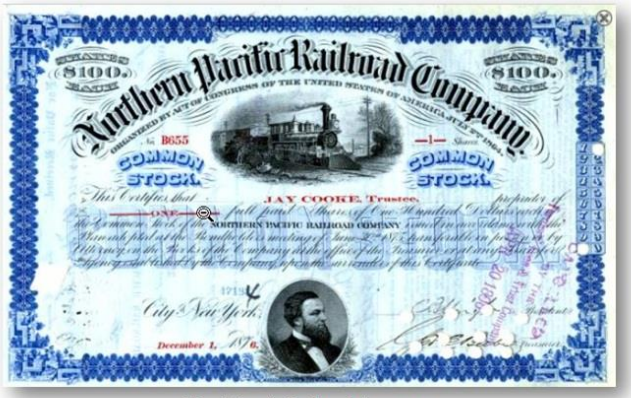
Transcontinental Railroad Joined on May 10th, 1869



Jay Cooke
(1821–1905)

The Railroad Bubble Burst after the euphoria of connecting the East and West Coast in 1869. Railroads were the tech stocks of the 19th century. After the Civil War, there was a massive, speculative boom in railroad construction, fueled by easy credit and government land grants. When the prominent banking firm **Jay Cooke & Company**, which had been the financier of the Government during the Civil War, failed due to it was heavily invested in the Northern Pacific Railway, which ended up suspended on September 18th, 1873. This triggered a chain reaction. Banks collapsed, credit dried up, and railroad construction ground to a halt. This was catastrophic because railroads were the nation's largest employer and the primary driver of capital markets. The following day, September 19th, 1873, it was Fiske & Hatch, a very conservative firm, was also suspended. The two highly respected firms were no more.

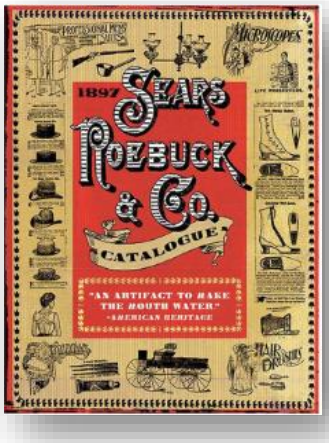
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North Pacific Railroad Company
Jay Cooke Trustee



Just as we have witnessed the Internet introduce inline shopping that put many small businesses into bankruptcy, the birth of the railroad did the same introducing the means to establish mail–order businesses. In 1869 in Toronto, Canada, an Irish immigrant Timothy Eaton (1834–1907) founded **T. Eaton Co**. The first Eaton's catalogue was a 34–page booklet issued in 1884. However, it was Richard W. Sears (1863–1914) who began a business selling watches through mail order catalogs in Redwood Falls, Minnesota in 1888. By 1894, the **Sears catalog** had grown to 322 pages, offering sewing machines, bicycles, sporting goods, and even automobiles produced from 1905–1915 by Lincoln Motor Car Works of Chicago.



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$5 Demand Note - authorized by Act of Congress July 17th and August 5th, 1861

The major legislative step that definitively set the course to return to the gold standard was the **Resumption Act of 1875.** This law did not immediately return the country to gold, but it set a future date for it to happen. The U.S. Treasury was directed to accumulate a gold reserve. Then on January 1st, 1879, that was to be the date when the Treasury would begin redeeming Greenbacks for gold coin upon demand. Hence, this act was provided for the gradual withdrawal of some Greenbacks from circulation. The official return to the gold standard, which included the redemption of Greenbacks, occurred on January 2nd, 1879 (the first business day after the date set by the Resumption Act).

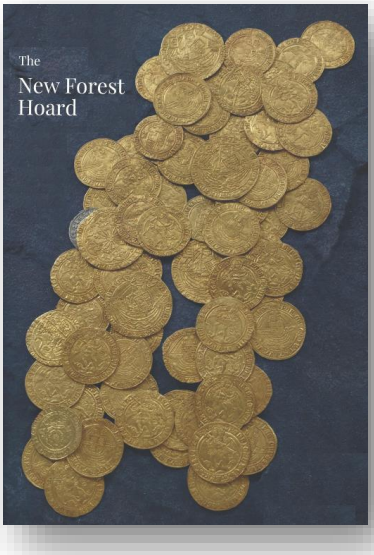


What academics and politicians fail to comprehend is that the mechanism behind every recession is a matter of CONFIDENCE. When the CONFIDENCE is vested in the Private Sector, assets rise in value as expressed in whatever the currency might be. When the CONFIDENCE in the future is called into question, people sell the assets and seek cash for a rainy day. Keynesian Economics has completely failed because you cannot inspire people to spend if they lack the CONFIDENCE in the future direction of the economy. We find the greatest number of hoards of ancient Roman coins during the 3rd century when there were 62 emperors and usurpers between 200 and 300AD. That was an average of 1.6 years per–emperor.



Hoard of 52,000 Roman Coins
3rd Century AD discovered in Britain 2008

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In 2020, a hoard of 69 English gold and one silver coin was discovered with the latest coin from 1536/37 which comes from the period of the 100 years War and the subsequent War of the Roses, that was offered by Daivd Guest at NAC auctions. What this confirms is that during periods of uncertainly, people hoard their cash no matter what century and that produces the recession or depression as the velocity of money sharply declines.

Milton Friedman and Anna Schwartz in their seminal work *A Monetary History of the United States, 1867–1960*, clearly

demonstrate a fall in the velocity of money during the decade of 1870 to 1880. Their data demonstrated that the velocity of money (for the M2 money supply) fell from around 4.37 in 1869 to approximately 3.57 in 1879—a decline of over 18%. This is a substantial drop for a single decade and was the leading cause of the Long Depression.

When people expect prices to be lower tomorrow than they are today, they have a strong incentive to delay spending and hold onto cash. Why buy a new piece of farm equipment now if it will be 10% cheaper next year? This hoarding of cash (an increase in money demand) directly reduces the velocity of money.

The post–Civil War National Banking Acts created a system that was prone to seasonal liquidity crunches and had no central bank to act as a lender of last resort. This lack of a stabilizing force amplified financial panics and encouraged cash hoarding.



National Gold Bank not of 1870 redemmable in Gold Coin

The post–war period saw the full implementation of the system, which lasted until the Federal Reserve System was created in 1913. What was established was the "Dual Banking System" which we still have today, where banks can choose to be chartered by the state or by the federal government (the "dual banking system").

The post–war era also revealed the system's flaws, particularly its **inelastic currency**. The money supply couldn't easily expand or contract with the needs of the economy, contributing to a series of financial panics (like the Panics of 1869, 1873, 1884, 1890, 1893, 1896, 1901, 1903, and 1907), which ultimately led to the creation of the Federal Reserve in 1913 with the ability to create elastic money – expanding and contracting the money supply when needed because people would hoard during uncertainty.

To recover from the ***Panic of 1873***, banks and businesses hoarded gold, drastically reducing the money supply to boost their reserves. With less money in circulation, the value of each dollar increased, leading to deflation. This meant that prices for goods and crops fell, but the real value of debts (like mortgages and business loans) increased. Farmers and businessmen were forced to produce more and more to pay back the same nominal amount of debt, leading to widespread foreclosures and bankruptcies.

Since the origin of the panic came with the demonetization of silver in Germany and Austria–Hungary postwar, there was also an initial speculative boom. The failure of a major American bank, **Jay Cooke & Co**., caused a loss of CONFIDENCE domestically but also globally, leading to bank runs and failures across Europe. This crushed the international market for American agricultural goods, compounding the problems at home.

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The key bank run in Europe that failed was central to the ***Panic of 1873*** began in Vienna, Austria–Hungary, and it quickly spread to other financial centers on the continent. The Epicenter became the Vienna Stock Market Crash (May 1873). In the years following the Austro-Prussian War (1866) and the formation of the Austro–Hungarian Empire (1867), Vienna experienced a massive economic boom known as the Gründerzeit (Founders' Boom). This was fueled by liberalized company laws, rampant speculation, and a flood of investment capital, much of it from Germany.



1873 Vienna World's Fair (Weltausstellung 1873 Wien)
Showcasing Austro-Hungarian Empire – Main Entrance

A huge number of new companies, especially banks and construction firms, were founded. The stock market became a giant speculative bubble, with prices driven to unsustainable levels by easy credit and get–rich–quick schemes. The optimism postwar was that Vienna was to be the financial capital once again as it had been in 1683 as the seat of the Holy Roman Empire. Vienna was also the host to the World Fair of 1873 May 1 – October 31, 1873. It opened just 8 days before the Great Crash.

On May 9th, 1873, a day known as "***Schwarzer Freitag***" (Black Friday), the bubble burst. The trigger was a failed attempt to corner the market shares of a particular company, which exposed the widespread fraud and over–leverage in the system. Panic selling ensued, and the Vienna Stock Exchange collapsed. The stock market crash immediately triggered a classic bank run.

Investors who lost everything in the market crash rushed to withdraw their cash deposits from banks for safety as the loss in **CONFIDENCE** took hold. Many of the banks were deeply entangled in the speculative bubble. They had loaned heavily against stock collateral assuming everything just rises. As value had now evaporated from their collateral, this magnified the crisis since they also held vast portfolios of now–worthless stocks.

As banks failed or teetered on the brink, they called in loans and stopped lending to survive. This caused a severe credit crunch, crippling businesses that relied on short–term loans to operate and the velocity of money imploded. The most prominent failure was the **Quicksilver Company** of Austria and its associated banks, whose collapse was a key moment in the crisis.

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The panic did not stay contained in Vienna. It spread rapidly, most severely to Germany. German banks and investors had been major funders of the Viennese boom. When Vienna crashed, German financial institutions faced massive losses on their investments.

Germany itself was in the midst of its own post–Franco–Prussian War boom, fueled by French war reparations concentrating excessive gold in Germany. This had created a similar environment of speculation, particularly in railways and heavy industry. The crash in Vienna exposed the weaknesses in the German system as well.



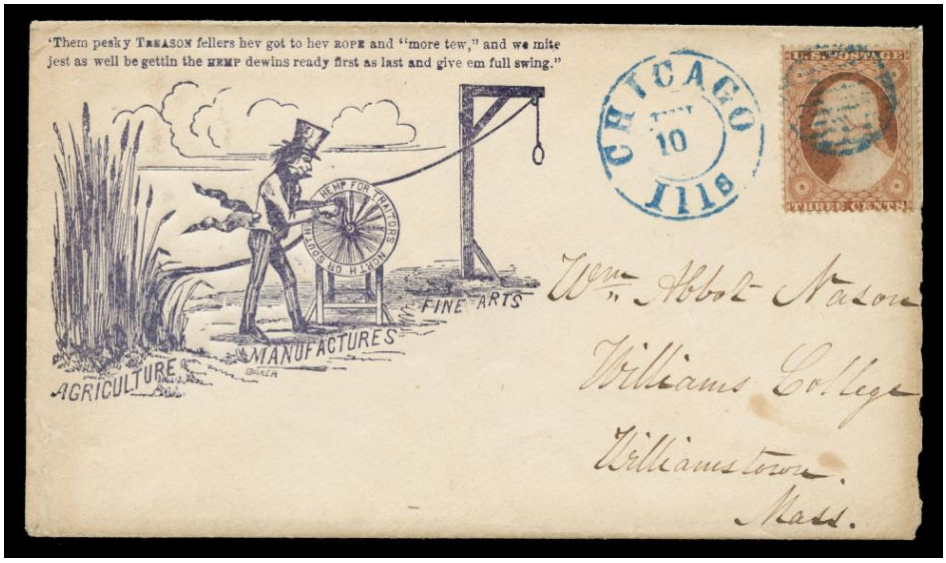
A series of major German joint–stock banks and industrial enterprises failed throughout 1873. The most famous was the collapse of the Berlin–based construction giant, Bauaktiengesellschaft (Building Company).

The European and American panics were directly linked, creating a global financial crisis. European Investment in the U.S, especially from Germany, had been flowing into American railroads, fueling a massive expansion of the U.S. rail network. When European banks started failing, they called in their international loans and stopped investing abroad to cover their domestic losses. This sudden withdrawal of credit was a major blow to the American railroad industry, which was heavily dependent on this capital.



Just a few months after the Vienna crash of May 1873, in September 1873, the major American railroad financier Jay Cooke & Company failed, unable to sell its railroad bonds. This triggered the ***Panic of 1873*** in the United States, leading to a deep economic depression that lasted for years (the "Long Depression").

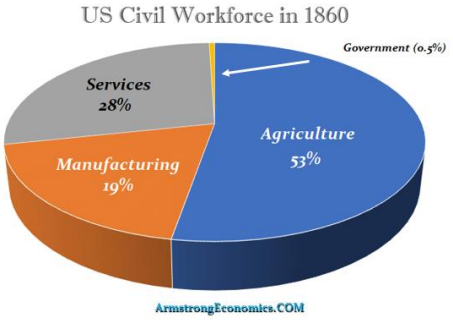
Therefore, the bank run that started the European phase of the ***Panic of 1873*** was centered in Vienna, Austria–Hungary. The rapid spread of the crisis to Germany and other parts of Europe quickly followed. The triggering of a parallel and even more severe financial panic in the United States, created the first truly global economic depression. This was demonstrating that we are all connected and no matter what a domestic politician may promise, it is always subject to conditions beyond their control for we co–exist within an integrated global economy. The sanctions imposed on Russia in 2022, sent energy costs



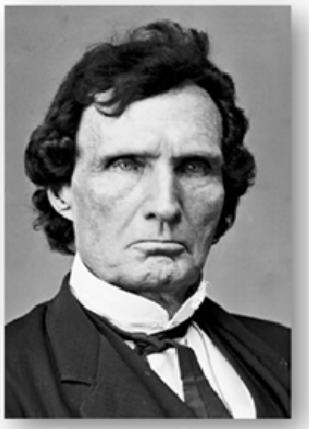
The integral role of the agrarian–to–industrial evolution was also a major factor. This transformation was absolutely central to the crisis. The ***Panic of 1873*** was, in many ways, a painful growing pain of this evolution.

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Thomas Jefferson had frequently lamented about the *institution* of slavery and his own entrapment within its economic system inheriting an army of slaves from his wife's parents. As this Civil War developed, the economic transition from historic agriculture to the manufacture of the industrial revolution that was just beginning and matured over the next 60 years after Jefferson died. It would be the second half of the 19th century with the birth of the Industrial Revolution that offered a path other than agriculture. Even by 1900, still 40% of the civil workforce was employed in agriculture.



President Abraham Lincoln did over time, approve and support a military strategy—**Total War**—that deliberately targeted the South's economic and logistical infrastructure to cripple its ability to not just fund the war, but to forever destroy their plantation–style economy for the future. The excuse was to break the will of its people, thereby ending the war sooner.



Thaddeus Stevens
(1792-1868)
Congressman from Pennsylvania
(1859-1868)

"Strip the proud nobility of their bloated estates, reduce them to a level with plain republicans, send forth to labor, and teach their children to enter the workshops or handle the plow, and you will thus humble proud traitors."

Thaddeus Stevens (1792–1868) was the leader of the **Radical Republicans** who absolutely pushed for a policy that would amount to the total economic, social, and political destruction of the Old South. He wanted the complete eradication of the system and power structure that had started the war.

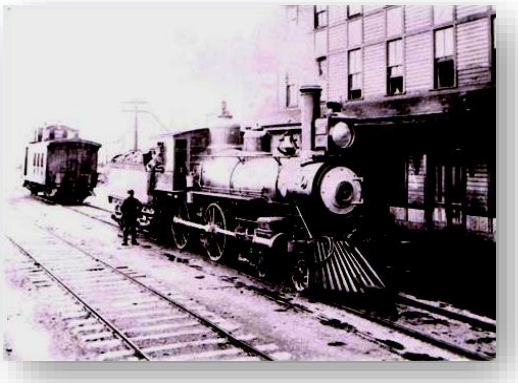
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The problem was that freeing the slaves was not entirely in their best interest. There was no other viable employment outside of agriculture. This is what critics of Jefferson overlook. If he freed all the slaves, they would have starved to death. The economy was not at that time developed enough to handle any workforce that was not in the agricultural field. This contributed to the rising unemployment and the Long Depression as manufacturing was in its infancy as was the case for any service industry.

The end of slavery did fundamentally *transform* Southern agriculture. The plantation system, as it existed before the war, could not survive without a work force. The shift to sharecropping and tenant farming was a difficult and often exploitative transition, which some interpreted as the "destruction" of their agricultural system.

The majority of black Southerners remained working for their former masters in the years immediately following the Civil War, primarily through the system of sharecropping and tenant farming. There were no other viable employment opportunities.

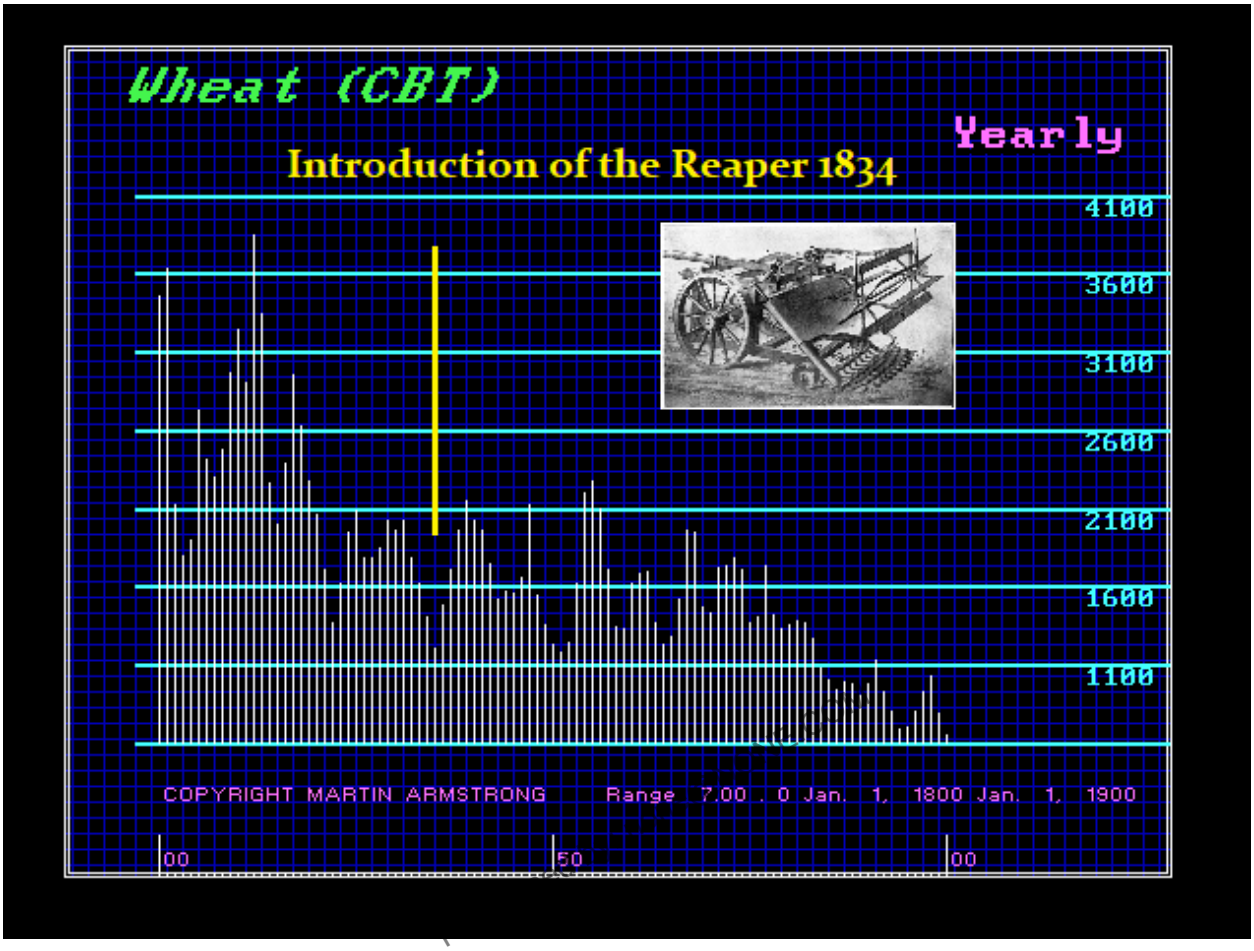
The engine of industrialization had been the railroad industry which became the figurative bridge between the agrarian past and the industrial future. It was a massive industrial enterprise that required steel, coal, lumber, and advanced manufacturing. Its collapse of 1873 didn't just affect one sector; it crippled the entire emerging industrial supply chain. The depression revealed that the economy was now so interconnected that a failure in its most advanced sector could bring everything down.





Patent for "The McCormick Reaper" in 1834

The Industrial Revolution led to new, more efficient farming equipment as well, like McCormick Reaper, a mechanical and the opening of vast new farmlands in the West. This was the company that became part of the International Harvester Company in 1902. The machine was drawn by a team walking at the side of the grain. This resulted in a massive **overproduction** of agricultural goods. While this was a triumph of industrial–age efficiency, however, it drove down global prices of wheat. When the Panic hit and European demand collapsed, prices plummeted even further, devastating farmers who were already deeply in debt from buying land and new machinery. They were producing more than ever but earning less.



As you can see, the introduction of the Reaper dramatically increased production from 1834, and as a result, while prices peaked in 1855 prior to the Civil War. This led to a conflict between debtors and creditors that eventually manifested in the Silver Democrats trying to inflate the economy to reduce the value of servicing debts for the farmers. This evolution created a fundamental class conflict that defined the Gilded Age.

Agrarian farmer debtors (south and west), struggling with falling prices and fixed debts, wanted inflation. They advocated for "easy money" policies like printing more greenbacks or minting silver coins ("Free Silver"). This would make it easier to pay off their debts and raise crop prices if the value of the currency declines in purchasing power.

Industrial creditors, primarily the banks of the Northeast, and wealthy industrialists, along with bondholders wanted deflation (a strong currency backed by gold). This protected the value of their loans and investments.



Jocob S. Coxley (1854-1951)



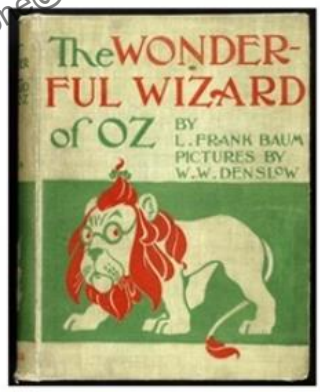
Coxley's Army Marched on Washington

It was the Panic of 1893 when we find Jocob S. Coxley (1854–1951) who led a march of unemployed to Washington, DC demanding government funded programs that eventually became the Progressive Era and were adopted by Roosevelt during the Great Depression.

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Lyman Frank Baum (1856–1919)



First Edition 1900



This march became the subject of Lyman Baum's Wizard of Oz – **We're off to see the wizard the wonderful wizard of Oz** (Congress) following the **Yellow Brick Road** (gold standard & austerity). This economic event created serious change. This became the very idea behind Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal.

"If they dare to come out in the open field and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of the nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them, you shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

Cross of Gold Speech July 9th, 1896 (Democratic Convention)



William Jennings Bryan
(1860 - 1925)

It was this battle over the monetary system, which climaxed in the Election of 1896, with William Jennings Bryan (1860–1925) and his famous speech had its roots in the ***Panic of 1873*** and the economic dislocation it caused. There is no question that the ***Panic of 1873*** was the spark, but the tinder was the unstable, rapidly industrializing economy itself, and this confusing transformation from an agrarian society into an industrial manufacturing model.

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The Silver Democrats came to label this financial crisis the **Crime of 1873**. Of course, they understood nothing with respect to the global economy and merely assumed that they could do as they desired domestically without any regard to international trends of implications.



US Trade Dollars 1873-1878
420 grains at 900 Fine

The U.S. ***Coinage Act of 1873*** demonetized silver, leading to the collapse of the silver dollar. The Silver Bulls of the day were anti–gold standard and called this the ***Crime of 1873***. Although Trade dollars were produced from 1873–1878 to facilitate trade with China who remained on the silver standard, they were meant for circulation overseas and were not legal tender in America. The Act moved the United States to a 'de facto' gold standard, which



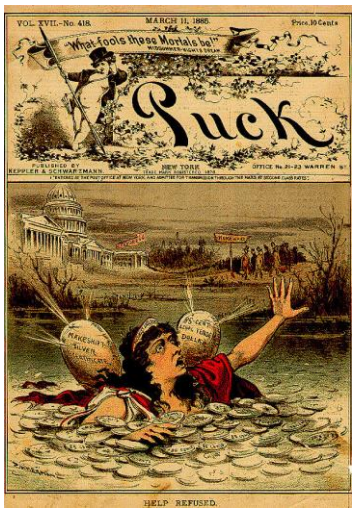
Richard Parks Bland
(1835–1899)
Congressman Missouri Democrat(1873–1899)

meant it would no longer buy silver at a statutory price or convert silver from the public into silver coins.

Richard P. Bland (D–MO), also known as "Silver Dick," was a congressional champion for silver for decades. He was the original sponsor of the Bland–Allison Act of 1878, which required the U.S. Treasury to purchase a limited amount of silver each month. That would lead to the virtual bankruptcy of the United States by 1896. He was a stalwart advocate long before it was a mainstream Democratic position.

There is no credible historical evidence that Richard P. "Silver Dick" Bland was bribed to support silver miners. His advocacy was driven by a deep–seated, genuine political and economic ideology, combined with the interests of his constituents.

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Bland was a staunch supporter of "free silver" (the unlimited coinage of silver into money) long before it became a major national issue and before the silver mining interests had organized their powerful lobby to bribe politicians to overvalue silver. His beliefs were formed in the 1870s, and he co–authored the Bland–Allison Act of 1878, which required the U.S. government to purchase millions of dollars of silver each month. This was over 15 years before the peak of the silver crisis.

The Silver Democrats rose to prominence as a powerful faction within the Democratic Party in the early 1890s, culminating in their takeover of the party in 1896. The Latin Monetary Union fixed the ratio of silver to gold at 15.5 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold in France. By overvaluing silver to 16:1, they arrogantly believed that they could force the price of silver higher. That proved to be lunacy. By the 1890s, the ratio fell to around 30:1 or even higher, meaning silver was much cheaper on the open market than the official 15.5:1 ratio implied by the old bimetallic standards.



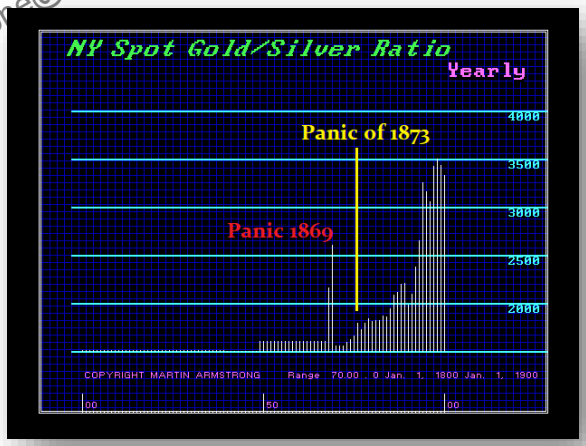
Bank of France

What is often overlooked by the government is that there is such a thing as international arbitrage. What was taking place was that French gold francs (or any gold–backed currency) could be used to buy a large quantity of silver bullion on the open market in London or New York. Because the market price was low, you got a lot of ounces for your gold in the free market.

They would then transport the silver bullion to a mint in a country of the Latin Monetary Union (e.g., France). Under the old treaty obligations, these mints were still required to coin standard silver francs for private individuals for a small fee.

The mint would convert your cheap silver bullion into official silver coins at the old, fixed, overvalued legal ratio. For example, you might surrender silver bullion worth 20 gold francs on the open market, but receive silver coins with a face value of 30 gold francs.

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They would then use the newly minted silver coins to pay debts and expenses in France. This was profitable but slow.

The second option, Plan–B, was the arbitrage with the United States. You take the silver coins to a bank and exchange them for gold coins. Because both were legal tender at face value, the bank had to give you gold. You now have more gold than you started with. You then ship the profitably acquired gold to London or another financial center to sell for a huge profit. This became the fashionable easy money that became a constant, profitable drain of gold from the treasuries of the Latin Monetary Union countries. The US became flooded with overpriced silver and gold was being drained which led to JP Morgan having to arrange a gold loan to bring the reserves back to $1090 million to prevent bankruptcy of the United States in 1896.



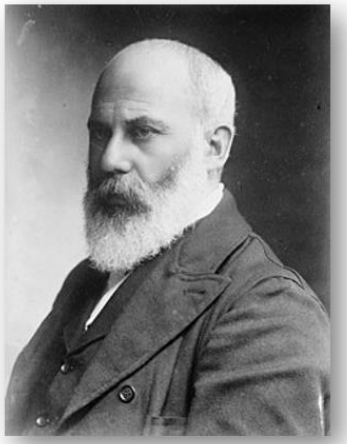
1911 Triangle Shirtwaist Factory
fire killing 146 workers

On March 25th, 1911, a fire broke out at the **Triangle Shirtwaist Factory** in New York City. The employer had locked the doors to ensure the workers could not leave early unnoticed since they were paid hourly. However, when the fire broke out, this policy created a death trap. Within 18 minutes, 146 people died. This certainly was a profound tragedy that contributed greatly to the trend toward safe working conditions legally.

But unions, like small government, once formed for one purpose, quickly kept expanding looking for things to do. They pushed wages higher and then payroll taxes were added in 1937 starting at 2% and are now 12.4% to pay for socialism. They really became redundant since working conditions became regulated. That allowed Union to then focus simply on money.

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It was this misunderstanding of the transition from an agrarian society to the industrial revolution that suddenly also shifted into working conditions being inside buildings rather than in the open fields. The entire protectionism over jobs was an outgrowth of communism and Marx's agenda.



Daniel De Leon
(1852–1914)
Socialist Labor Party of America from 1890
He Advocated the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism

Daniel De Leon (1852–1914), was a serious pivotal, and highly influential figure in early American socialism. He promoted a unique and rigid synthesis of revolutionary industrial unionism, which was a philosophy and strategy for organizing workers that sought to unionize all the workers in a given industry, regardless of their specific skill, craft, or job, into a single giant union. He also promoted a Marxist political action. His agenda aimed not merely to reform capitalism but to overthrow it and replace it with a socialist industrial commonwealth. De Leon was instrumental in shifting tariffs into the socialist world to protect jobs.

Early Forerunners of Protectionism: The Tudor Era (1485-1603)

England laid the groundwork under the Tudor monarchs, particularly Henry VII (1485–1509), who focused on wool and cloth. England was a producer of raw wool, which was exported to the Low Countries (modern–day Belgium and the Netherlands) where it was woven into valuable cloth. Henry VII's policies sought to develop a domestic cloth–finishing industry moving that trade from the Low Countries. Henry VII imposed export taxes on raw wool and gave incentives for English cloth production. This was a deliberate attempt to move England up the value chain by protecting the nascent manufacturing sector from more advanced foreign competition.



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Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658)(Lord Protector until he died 1653-1658)

The First Navigation Act (1651)

This was the most significant and systematic early example of Protectionism rather than revenue. This was enacted under Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth, and it was aimed directly at breaking the Dutch dominance in shipping and trade.

All trade between England and its colonies must be carried on English ships (built in England or the colonies, with a majority English crew). This would contribute to the American Revolution. Essentially, certain "enumerated" goods (like tobacco, sugar, and cotton) from the colonies could only be exported to England or other

English colonies. Most foreign European goods for the colonies had to pass through an English port first.

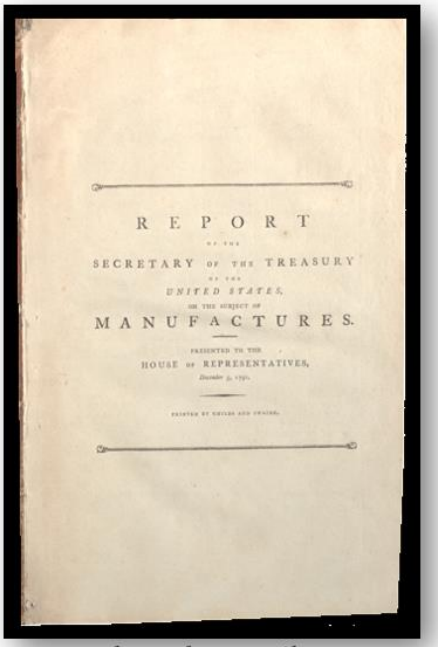
Obviously, the explicit goal was to protect and promote English shipping, manufacturing, and colonial trade at the expense of foreign rivals, especially the Dutch. This was the age of the Mercantilist theory. These English policies were part of the broader economic doctrine of Mercantilism (c. 1500–1800AD), which believed that a nation's wealth was measured by its stock of precious metals (gold and silver). To accumulate wealth, a country must have a favorable balance of trade (exports > imports). To achieve this, the state should protect domestic industries using tariffs, quotas, and subsidies to reduce imports and boost exports – **PROTECTIONISM!**

England was the most successful and aggressive practitioner of this Mercantilist/Protectionist doctrine. During the early 1700s, cheap, colorful, and fashionable cotton cloth (calico) from India was flooding the English market, threatening the domestic wool and silk industries. Parliament passed the **Calico Acts (1700 & 1721)**, which first imposed heavy tariffs and then an outright ban on the import and sale of most cotton textiles.

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This was a drastic protectionism, which gave British inventors and entrepreneurs the space to develop their own cotton spinning and weaving technology, which ironically, with inventions like the Spinning Jenny and Water Frame, later kicked off the Industrial Revolution.

So, while you can find isolated examples of protective tariffs throughout history, it was England during the 17th and 18th centuries that became the first country to impose a comprehensive and systematic set of trade restrictions with the primary, stated goal of **protecting** and fostering its local industry, ultimately laying the foundation for its rise as the world's first industrial superpower.


REPORT
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES,
MANUFACTURES.
PRESENTED TO THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Alexander Hamilton
(1755/1757-1804)
Report on Manufactures (1791)

This strategy of protecting "infant industries" was later famously theorized by American Founding Father **Alexander Hamilton** (1755/1757–1804) in his *Report on Manufactures* (1791). Hamilton's central thesis was that the United States, then primarily agricultural, was at a severe disadvantage against the established manufacturing power of Europe (especially Great Britain). American "infant industries" could not possibly compete with foreign rivals who had:

- More advanced technology and skilled labor.
- Established capital and economies of scale.
- Long–standing trade networks and government support.



Alexander Hamilton
(1755 - 1804)

Hamilton was a Northerner who argued that without temporary government assistance, these budding American industries would be "crushed in the bud" by superior foreign competition. This is the classic argument for protectionism to nurture infant industries. Thus, Hamilton proposed specific Protectionist Measures.

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The *Report on Manufactures* is famous for recommending a range of government interventions, the most clearly protectionist being tariffs. This was his primary tool for arguing to impose taxes (duties) on key imported foreign–manufactured goods. This would make these goods more expensive, allowing American–produced goods to compete on price within the domestic market. His idea was to shield American factories from being undercut by cheaper, established foreign imports.

In addition, Hamilton proposed thatr a few key industries should have outright **bans on the importation of certain foreign goods** that American factories were beginning to produce. This was real protectionism at the expense of the American consumer.

While not protectionist in the same way as a tariff (which restricts trade), Hamilton strongly advocated for direct government payments, or "bounties," to

encourage production and export of specific manufactured goods. He actually preferred these to tariffs in some cases, arguing they were a more direct and efficient form of support.

Hamilton was a strategic economic nationalist, not a dogmatic protectionist. It's important to understand the context of his views. The South was agricultural with cotton and tobacco. Hamilton did not seek to replace agriculture with manufacturing. Instead, he envisioned a diversified, complementary economy where a strong manufacturing base would create a stable domestic market for American farmers.

Hamilton's protectionism was meant to be **temporary**. Once American industries matured, gained efficiency, and could compete on their own, the need for high tariffs and subsidies would theoretically disappear.

His underlying motive was less about economic theory and more about raw political power. A nation dependent on a foreign power for its essential goods (like weapons, cloth, and tools) was not truly independent in Hamilton's view. He wanted the United States to be self-sufficient and able to withstand economic or military pressure from Europe.

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Contrast with Jefferson and Madison

Hamilton's views placed him in direct opposition to the Democratic–Republican party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. They advocated for:

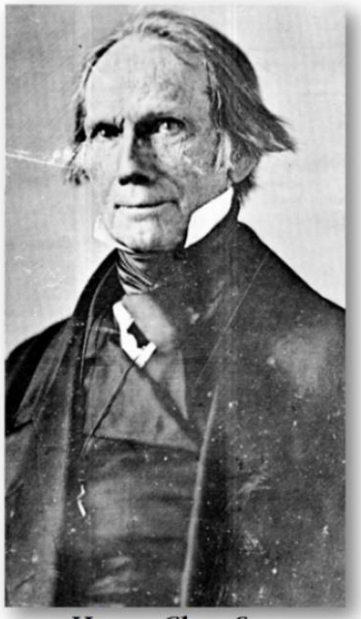
- A vision of America as an agrarian republic.
- Free trade, believing it would benefit their agricultural exports and keep consumer goods cheap.
- Fear that a strong central government with the power to manipulate the economy would lead to corruption and tyranny.

Moreover, the conflict also arose from then Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton's ambitious **First Report on the Public Credit**, which he presented to Congress in January 1790. The report contained two key, and highly controversial proposals:

1. **Funding of the National Debt:** The federal government would pay off its domestic and foreign debts from the Revolutionary War at full face value ("par value"). This was intended to establish the nation's creditworthiness.
2. **Assumption of State Debts:** The federal government would also take on and pay the war debts of the individual states. Hamilton argued this would bind the states and their creditors (wealthy citizens) more firmly to the new federal government, creating a powerful, centralized national financial system.

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Therefore, bringing this all together, Hamilton's argument for protectionism in the *Report on Manufactures* was a very powerful, systematic case for the U.S. government to actively protect its fledgling industries from foreign competition through tariffs, bans, and subsidies. Europe adopted this policy after both World War I and II.



Henry Clay, Sr.
(1777–1852)
American lawyer from Kentucky &
served in both the Senate and House
He tried for the presidency in 1824, 1832 and 1844

Hamilton's protectionism was only a **temporary, strategic implementation** designed to achieve long–term national strength and economic independence, rather than as an ideological commitment to close markets forever. This report became the intellectual blueprint for the American System of Henry Clay (1777–1852) was one of the most prominent and influential advocates for protectionism during the 19th–century America.

His advocacy was not just a minor policy position; it was a central pillar of his entire political and economic vision, which he called the "American System." and the protectionist policies that would dominate U.S. trade for much of the 19th century.

Clay's American System

Clay developed the American System as a comprehensive program to make the United States economically self-sufficient and powerful. It had three key components:

1. A Strong National Bank: To provide a stable currency and regulate credit.
2. Internal Improvements: Federal government funding for roads, canals, and railroads to link the country together commercially.
3. A Protective Tariff: This is the protectionist element. The tariff was designed to tax imported foreign goods (specially manufactured goods from Britain) to make them more expensive than American-made goods.

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Why Clay Advocated for Protectionism

Clay assumed that he could protect "Infant Industries" like Alexander Hamilton before him. Clay argued that young American industries (like textiles, iron, and manufacturing) needed to be shielded from well-established and often cheaper

foreign competition. High tariffs would give them time to grow and become competitive.

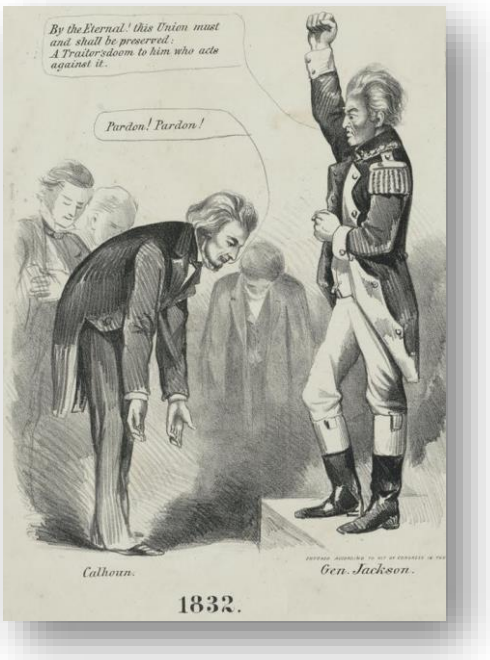
To promote national economic independence, Clay wanted the U.S. to break free from its economic dependence on Europe, particularly Great Britain. At the time, the Southern states exported cotton to Britain and used the income to buy British–manufactured goods. Clay wanted the South and West to buy from the industrial North.

To create a balanced domestic economy, Clay's American System was designed to harmonize the interests of different sections of the country. The industrial North would produce manufactured goods. The agricultural West would produce food and raw materials for the North. The South would produce cotton and other staples.

A strong internal market, protected by tariffs, would allow each region to thrive by selling to the others was his grand plan. Clay was a central figure in the major tariff battles of his era. It was the **Tariff of 1816**, which was one of the first explicitly protective tariffs, which Clay supported.

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Tariff of 1824 & 1828 were known as the "Tariff of Abominations" of which Clay was a fierce proponent of these highly protective tariffs. The **Tariff of 1828** was so hated in the South that it led to the **Nullification Crisis**, where South Carolina claimed the right to "nullify" the federal law.



The **Nullification Crisis** is often called a "dress rehearsal" for the Civil War. It established the core arguments over states' rights, secession, and federal power that would explode three decades later. In the short term, the federal government, under Jackson, had asserted its supremacy. The principle of nullification was defeated. However, this left a bitter taste in the

mouth of those in the South. It left many unresolved underlying tensions between the North and South over slavery and economic policy. The compromise only delayed the inevitable larger conflict.

In essence, the **Nullification Crisis** was the first time a state seriously challenged the authority of the federal government, raising the fundamental question of whether the United States was a single nation or a collection of sovereign states. It imposed a 38% surtax on selected imports and a 45% addition to the cost of some imported raw materials.

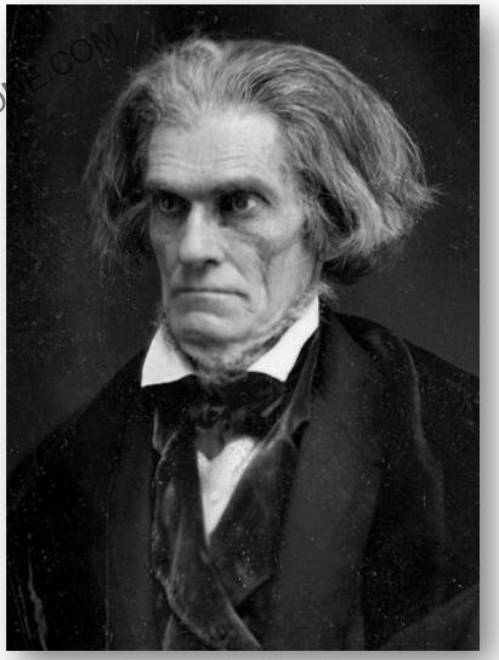
Compromise Tariff of 1833: To resolve the Nullification Crisis, Clay brokered a compromise that gradually reduced the tariff rates over a decade, showing his political skill but also his commitment to maintaining the principle of protectionism.

Clay's Opposition

Clay's protectionist stance put him in direct conflict with the Southern planter class, led by men like John C. Calhoun (1782–1850). They argued that protective tariffs:

- Unfairly taxed Southern agricultural interests for the benefit of Northern industry.
- Raised the cost of goods Southerners needed to buy.
- Hurt their export trade by risking retaliatory tariffs from other countries.

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John Caldwell Calhoun
(1782-1850)
7th Vice President (1825–1832)
South Carolina Senator (1845–1850)

In the end, Henry Clay was not just an advocate for protectionism; he was its chief political architect for a generation. He saw it as an essential tool for building a strong, unified, and economically diverse nation, making him a defining figure in the debate over America's economic future.

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A Plan for Peace



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Back in 2021, Russia's trade surplus with the US was concentrated almost exclusively in commodities. Oil, minerals, and base metals like iron and steel made up roughly 75% of Russia's exports. Meanwhile, US exports to Russia were concentrated in manufactured goods. Like the Roman Empire, the cornerstone of peace is always economics. You bind everyone together where it is more beneficial to be part of an empire than on the outside looking in.

Russian President Vladimir Putin used his audience on August 15th, 2025 with President Donald Trump to suggest the two nations should collaborate on trade. ***"We have a lot of dimensions for joint work,"*** Putin told the press after meeting with Trump for three hours in Anchorage, Alaska. ***"It is clear that U.S. and Russian business cooperation has tremendous potential. We can offer each other so much in trade, digital, high-tech, and space exploration."***

He also pointed to the Arctic as an area for collaboration, saying it was time to ***"turn the page"*** on competition and build a relationship based on ***"cooperation."*** Both Putin and Trump described the meeting as ***"productive,"*** but gave little information on their main objective: a ceasefire in Ukraine that could lead to a peace deal.

Putin did suggest cooperation in trade, digital technology, high tech, and space exploration. He also pointed to Arctic cooperation as a promising area. Russia brought a business delegation (led by Kirill Dmitriev) hoping to do deals, possibly including joint ventures in oil, rare earth minerals, and Arctic resources. However, the meeting ended without any concrete business agreements announced.

Putin did publicly talk up collaboration on ***"trade, digital, high-tech, and space exploration,"*** and flagged the Arctic as a focus area. The business delegation and resource ideas presented by Putin were aiming for commercial tie-ups that are the first step for peace. The idea of a U.S.–Russia oil and rare-earths ventures was raised by Putin. This would certainly foster the end of the Neocon Cold War that they have resurrected.



What Russia might offer in trade / economic concessions

These are the brilliant ideas of Putin who is honestly not interested in war, but understands history that the benefits that come from free trade far outweigh continual confrontation as Sun Tsu has warned. Putin studied law at Leningrad State University, where his coursework included Soviet legal and historical theory. His undergraduate thesis focused on international law and resource trade, but his later career emphasized the use of historical and geopolitical analysis to understand other nations. He is known to read deeply about the Russian Empire, the Soviet Union, and major historical leaders.

Access to critical minerals / rare earths / strategic materials

Russia has large reserves of rare earths, critical metals, and other resources essential for high–tech, defense, green energy, etc. In fact, the Kremlin has already floated cooperation over the development of rare earths. (see chapter Rare Earths).



Putin understands how to create world peace can only be accomplished by free trade. Once upon a time, the argument for nuclear weapons was that they were a deterrent to prevent war. No longer! Unfortunately, our Neocons are ruthless as is NATO and both constantly claim that Putin would never push the button because it would blow–back on Russia. The general consensus claims that while Russia retains nuclear weapons and issues threats, any actual use by Russia would be **militarily counter–productive** or would carry such severe consequences that its use is unlikely unless truly existential stakes are reached. Even think Tanks such as Chatham House (in a piece titled ***"How likely is the use of nuclear weapons by Russia?"***) argues that Russia is unlikely to attack a NATO state with nuclear weapons, since that would trigger a massive response.

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Then the Arms Control Association in November 2024 expressly declared that ***"Any use of nuclear weapons by Russia … would be … militarily counter–productive, in part because it would very likely trigger a direct military clash with U.S. and NATO forces … and could lead to all–out nuclear war."***

Consequently, nuclear weapons are no longer a deterrent over the decades and a number of strategists, military planners, officials, and some members of the public have argued (or planned) that nuclear weapons could or should be used in certain circumstances — but those views have been controversial, and a strong "nuclear taboo" has kept actual use from happening since 1945. Herman Kahn (1922–1983) was an American physicist and a founding member of the

Hudson Institute. His *On Thermonuclear War* (1960) is the classic example: he laid out scenarios, escalation logic, and even ways a state might seek a "credible" nuclear strategy rather than simply rely on mutual assured destruction.

Offering stable, long–term supply deals to U.S. firms with guarantees, joint ventures, etc., would be an attractive proposition, especially given the global scramble for secure supply chains. Allowing the joint ventures between American companies and Russians will place a check and balance against the aggressive push for war by both NATO and the European Union.

Historically, Russia's economy has been heavily reliant on revenues from fossil fuel exports. A deal today will produce far more beneficial pricing, discounting, pipeline access, or some revenue–sharing mechanism. Europe is committing economic suicide trying to phase out dependence on Russian energy by 2027, so even generous offers may be politically unpalatable.

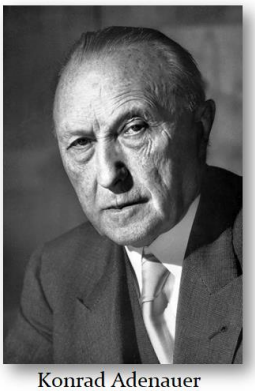
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The investigations into blowing up the Nord Stream Pipeline (in Sweden, Denmark) have been closed or constrained. Sweden closed its probe citing a lack of jurisdiction as part of the cover up. The ruthless Neocon Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk believes the man who allegedly destroyed the Nord Stream pipeline did his country a great service. Tusk said:

> *"The problem of Europe, Ukraine, Lithuania, and Poland is not that Nord Stream 2 was blown up, but that it was built."*

The most plausible theory remains that there was Ukrainian involvement. The WSJ story and others point to a Ukrainian team executing the operation. But why Ukraine would carry it out — given the pipelines were already under German/EU sanctions and not fully operational — is subject to debate, and Ukraine denies government control of the act.



Konrad Adenauer
(1876–1967)
Chancellor of Germany (1949-1963)

Konrad Adenauer (1876–1967) was Chancellor from 1949 to 1963. Adenauer was one of the first opponents of the leader of the Nazi Party. Konrad Adenauer helped draft a constitution completed in May 1949. He opened the door for the trade agreement that followed in 1958, and by 1960, bilateral trade between the countries was booming.

The Trade Agreement was reported worldwide by the Associated Press on April 9th, 1958 (1958.271). Even so, from the very beginning, that trade link between Germany and Russia was controversial, to say the least. The United States, at the direction of the Neocons, was always against it and would criticize Germany behind every closed-door session. However, the US intimidation failed because it was necessary for the German people and their future.

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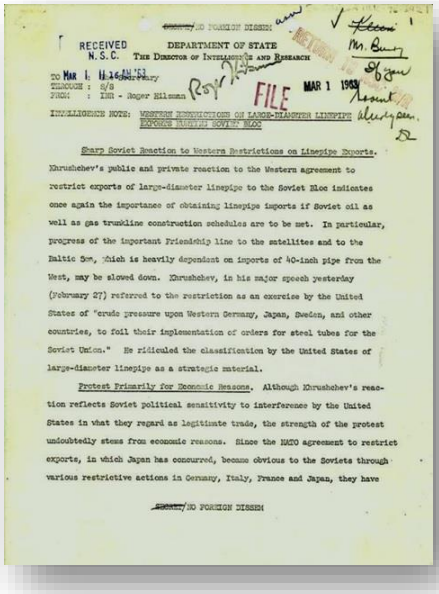
W. Germany, Russia OK Trade Agreement

BONN, Germany (AP) — West Germany and Russia announced Tuesday an agreement to trade 750 million dollars worth of goods in the next three years.

A communique said the Russians are expected to buy large quantities of machinery and equipment, especially for mining, metal and chemical industries. The West Germans will import raw materials, crude oil and oil products.

Elmira Advertiser, Elmira, New York - April 9th, 1958

While the U.S. did **not** impose formal sanctions on German pipe producers in **1955–1958**, it actively discouraged such trade, setting the stage for the **1960s pipe embargoes**. The major crackdown came later, but diplomatic and economic pressure began in the late 1950s. Thus, the Neocons have constantly sought to engage in economic warfare to destroy the Russian economy since the 1950s.



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INTELLIGENCE NOTE: WESTERN RESTRICTIONS ON LARGE-DIAMETER LINEPIPE EXPORTS TO THE SOVIET BLOC

Sharp Soviet Reaction to Western Restrictions on Linepipe Exports. Khrushchev's public and private reaction to the Western agreement to restrict exports of large-diameter linepipe to the Soviet Bloc indicates once again the importance of obtaining linepipe imports if Soviet oil as well as gas trunkline construction schedules are to be met. In particular, progress of the important Friendship line to the satellites and to the Baltic Sea, which is heavily dependent on imports of 40-inch pipe from the West, may be slowed down. Khrushchev, in his major speech yesterday (February 27) referred to the restriction as an exercise by the United States of "crude pressure upon Western Germany, Japan, Sweden, and other countries, to foil their implementation of orders for steel tubes for the Soviet Union." He ridiculed the classification by the United States of large-diameter linepipe as a strategic material.

Protest Primarily for Economic Reasons. Although Khrushchev's reaction reflects Soviet political sensitivity to interference by the United States in what they regard as legitimate trade, the strength of the protest undoubtedly stems from economic reasons. Since the NATO agreement to restrict exports, in which Japan has concurred, became obvious to the Soviets through various restrictive actions in Germany, Italy, France and Japan, they have

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Agriculture, fertilizers, food products

Russia is also a major agricultural producer. It could offer expanded exports of grain, fertilizer, or related agricultural goods under guaranteed contracts or favorable trade terms. Indeed, some deals have already been made to ease restrictions on Russian food and fertilizer exports in relation to maritime trade and shipping.

High-technology cooperation / licensing / joint R&D

Russia could also offer joint research, licensing deals, technology transfer in critical sectors such as aerospace, space, satellites, nuclear energy, or defense–dual–use (with safeguards). Since the Neocons have pushed for sanctions in this area, Russia already suffers in high–tech sectors, so this is a harder area to reopen.


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Guarantees or limits on military / arms production

On September 22nd, 2025, President Vladimir Putin recently made a public offer to Donald Trump (and the United States) regarding extending nuclear arms–control limits, though the offer is limited and conditional, rather than a full new treaty. Putin announced that Russia is ***"prepared to continue observing the … central quantitative restrictions" of the New START treaty for one year after its formal expiry (5 February 2026), if the U.S. "acts in a similar spirit."*** Again, Putin is trying to demonstrate that he is not inclined to wage war against NATO, the EU, or the United States. There is clearly no economic gain, only a confrontation.

Debt restructuring / sovereign guarantees

Promising to repay or restructure Russian sovereign debt (or debts of Russian firms) under certain conditions, perhaps using revenues from resource exports as collateral. This would help to reestablish access to global capital markets.

Institutional or regulatory reforms

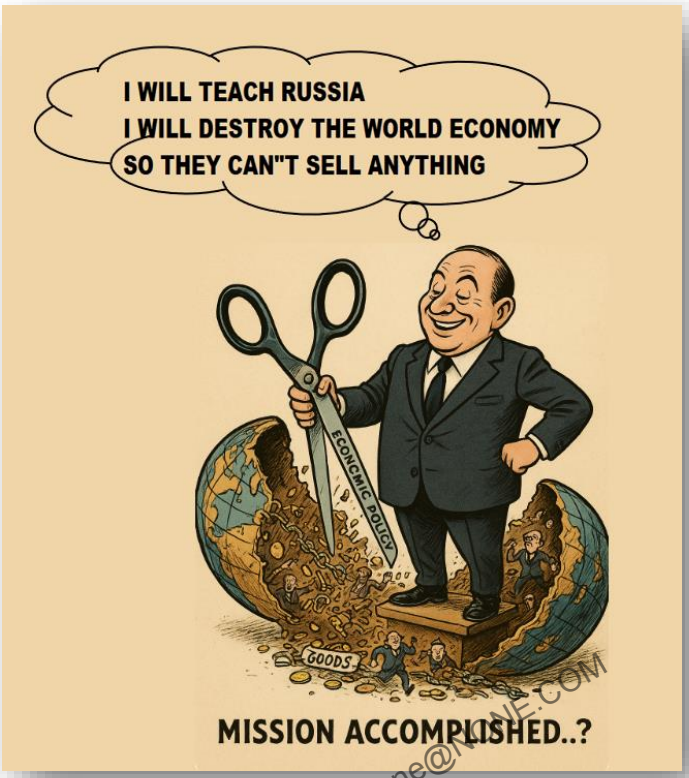
As part of an economic cooperation package, Russia would be willing to commit to reforms providing greater protection of foreign investments, rule of law, transparency, changes to expropriation laws, and better corporate governance, etc., and in return the unfreezing of Russian asset public and private



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Reduced tariff barriers or free trade zones / special economic zones

Russia could open special zones where U.S. companies get favorable treatment, lower tariffs, relaxed regulation, tax incentives, etc. Many countries establish **Free Trade Zones** (FTZ) for foreign companies.



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Currency / financial cooperation / lifting of financial sanctions

Guarantee convertibility, allow U.S. financial access (banking, capital markets), lifting bans on Russian banks, allowing trade finance, eliminating restrictions on SWIFT, etc. to reestablish the Global Interconnected Economy. What's needed is restoration of the global economy destroyed by the Biden Administration Neocon Agenda, which resulted in the establishment of BRICS/ The functional links in banking/finance are critical to world peace that sanctions cut off.

Energy or nuclear fuel cooperation



Historically, Russia has been a supplier of enriched uranium / nuclear fuel and has cooperated in civilian nuclear power. (For example, the "Megatons to Megawatts" program was a past U.S.–Russia deal converting warhead uranium into reactor fuel) A renewed or new nuclear cooperation deal could be attractive, though with heavy oversight.



Partial acceptance of Western demands / geopolitical concessions

In trade diplomacy, sometimes the bigger "offer" is a political one (e.g. ending conflict in Ukraine, necessitates that MATO, EU, and Ukraine honor the Minsk Agreement and the Donbas should be allowed to separate to yield peace which was the final solution for the breakup of Czechoslovakia into Czech Republic and Slovakia as well as the breakup of Yugoslavia along ethnic lines. Russia cannot agree to peace if NATO and the EU are simply preparing to rearm Ukraine and to continue to build an army with the intention of invading Russia on the slightest pretense. This can be put in check with Free Trade allowing American companies to enter Russia in joint ventures, thereby removing the fake news of the EU and NATO that Russia intends to invade Europe. This is the ONLY way to create peace other than a temporary ceasefire.



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What such offers might realistically achieve for Russia's economy (and why many are problematic)

Assuming we can achieve everything above, restoring its economy fully would face many structural, political, and trust–related challenges.

Sanctions regime

Many sanctions (U.S., EU, G7) are deep and multilateral. Even if the U.S. is willing, the EU and other partners may resist opening markets to Russia simply because of biases and resentment due to the overwhelming propaganda that has been promoted by the media. Some sanctions are "hard" on banking, financial transactions, and tech exports that are indeed intrinsically difficult to revoke quickly.

Political / legal risk for investors

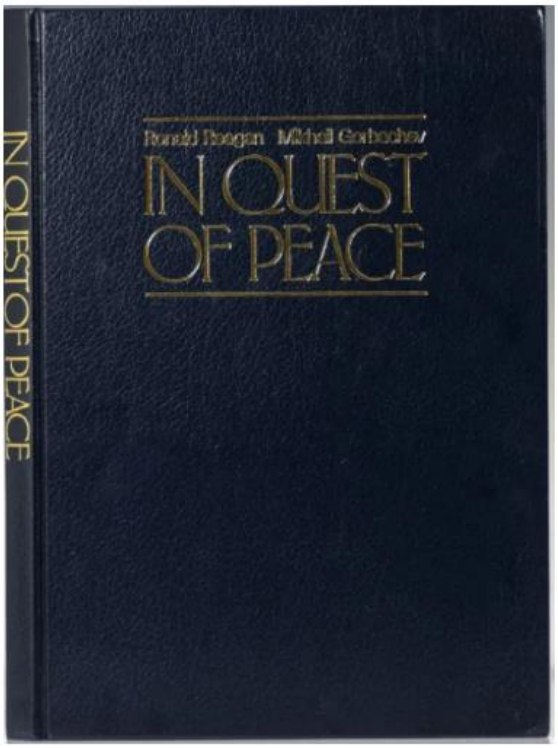
Many Western firms that left Russia would fear expropriation, instability, reversal of commitments, legal uncertainty. A joint proclamation US/Russia would have credibility offering joint guarantee protections. If it were just Russia alone offering a guarantee, that may prove hard to trust after years of conflict and sanctions.



Richard Nixon and Nikita Khrushchev have a "kitchen debate"
July 24th, 1959

Economic structure and productivity

Russia's economy is weighted toward resource extraction and arms sectors, with less strength in broad–based manufacturing, services, and innovation. Unless structural reforms accompany trade opening, growth may remain lopsided. Also, decades of isolation can lead to technological gaps, capital flight, brain drain, and decayed infrastructure. It would be advantageous to encourage American consumer know–how and Putin has personally been offended by the poverty in Russia following years of communist oppression. That was highlighted in the famous kitchen debate between Khruschev and VP Richard Nixon in 1959.





Ronald W. Reagan (1911–2004) Mikhail S. Gorbachev (1931–2022)

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Trust / But Verify

As Ronald Regan once put it, "Trust, but verify." The U.S. (and allies) would demand verification mechanisms, oversight, and compliance with international norms. Russia would have to allow inspections, audits, etc., which may conflict with its desire to maintain control.

Geopolitical & foreign policy constraints

Much of the resistance to lifting sanctions is based on the propaganda that Russia's military actions were unprovoked in Ukraine, which is the Neocon/NATO propaganda that the Western media puts out and only makes a lasting peace much more difficult since the media has sold the opposite image to the people. Trade offers will be claimed by the Neocon and warmongers as rewarding aggression unless tied to accountability. Many in the U.S. Congress and Europe would view any large–scale economic deal with Russia as politically toxic unless concessions are presented for free trade to end any possibility of war.

Time lag and transition cost

Even after sanctions are lifted, reintegrating into global supply chains, attracting FDI, restoring financial flows, re-establishing banking ties, rebuilding institutions — may take years in the face of Neocon resistance. The economic benefits would come gradually, not overnight.

Global competition & alternatives

Other resource-rich countries (e.g. in Africa, Latin America) are competing for the same supply deals. The "premium" Russia might demand would have to compete.


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A plausible scenario / Restoration Deal Package

Putting the above together, a possible realistic "Restoration Deal" (from Russia's perspective) might look like this:

- Russia agrees to end the Ukrainian War in return for the honoring of the Minsk Agreement, a freeze of conflict lines, and allow the Donbas to vote on their basic human right to decide their own fate.
- In return, the U.S. (and EU) lift key sanctions on energy, rare earth exports, and financial transactions in stages.
- Russia commits to independent oversight (by international monitors) of resource exports, pricing, and revenue accounting.

- Russia offers "anchor contracts" with U.S. and Western firms for rare earths, critical metals, nuclear fuel supply, and high–tech joint ventures.
- Russia creates special economic free trade zones or investment guarantees with the U.S. / Western firms (e.g. guaranteeing no expropriation, profit repatriation, and regulatory stability).
- Russia allows limited access for U.S. financial institutions (trade finance, banking links) under oversight.
- Russia pledges to adopt certain reforms: anti–corruption, transparency, rule–of–law protections, licensing regimes, and judiciary guarantees.

Such a package could restore foreign capital inflows, generate export revenues, and revive some sectors beyond energy bringing Russia back into the fold of favorite nations status.

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What the U.S. might realistically demand (and what Russia would have to give)

From the U.S. (and allies) side, the demands would likely include:

- Full transparency, auditing, and verification (to ensure that Russia does not exploit the relief to fund further military aggression)
- Oversight on technology transfers and security constraints
- Guarantees that lifted sanctions are reversible if Russia reneges
- Some quid pro quo on Ukraine: withdrawal, territorial concessions, ceasefire, no reparations payments for Ukraine.
- Human rights, protection of minority groups, recognition of international law norms, and any Ukrainians located in the Donbas should be compensated to vacate the region.

Russia would effectively have to offer more than just trade goods—it would have to offer political concessions, oversight, and legal guarantees that would enable it to join the world economy as an equal partner.



Think Tank Propaganda

There is an agenda to paint Russia as collapsing at the hands of sanctions, when in fact, Neocon sanctions have never worked in history even once. The sanctions imposed on Castro in Cuba were put on in 1960, never resulted in regime change, and are in fact still in place long after Castro died. The same can be said of Iran.

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The **Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics** (SITE) report prepared for the EU finance ministers argued that Russia's economy is ***"only superficially resilient"*** and that underlying imbalances and structural weaknesses make continued large–scale war spending unsustainable.

Then there is Victoria Nuland's family venture, the **Institute for the Study of War** (ISW) – not peace. The ISW has noted that weak growth, dwindling reserves, and the strain of sanctions give leverage to Russia's opponents. They keep forecasting that Putin will collapse any day now.

Then there is the think tank **Bruegel,** which claims its mission is to improve the quality of economic policy with open and fact–based research, analysis, and debate. Bruegel's membership includes EU Member State governments, international corporations, and institutions. Brugel has argued that Russia's economic model is "**no longer delivering**," citing rising costs of sanctions evasion, loss of export markets, and labor constraints.



Everything these pretend think tanks put out is so one-sided, and it is clearly meant to promote war. Why? This is simply about conquest. The ISW is just a Neocon sanctuary filled with warmongers, and what will they do without Russia to hate? When we look at the economic data, Unemployment has declined for 26 years during Putin's Administration contrary to all of their dire forecasts.

Would such a deal *restore* Russia's economy?

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These proposals will help *stabilize* and *revive* parts of the Russian economy, but it will take time to establish a full "restoration" since that is not possible in the short-term. Some likely outcomes:

- **Increased export revenues** from resource and rare-earth deals
- **Inflow of foreign investment** (if investor confidence returns)
- **Technology and capacity rebuild** via joint ventures
- **Partial reintegration into global financial systems** (banking, capital markets)
- **Pressure/drive for domestic reforms** (if tied to the deal)

But the negatives and risks remain. JFK was assassinated by the CIA/Neocons for daring to suggest peace. The Neocons attempted to prevent President Reagan from even meeting with Gorbachev saying you can never trust a Russian. In Russia, their Neocons stage a coup against Gorbachev fearing he might take up the offer and allow Russia to join NATO. If we do not play this correctly, and the oppression of Russia, just as the post-WWI reparation payments on Germany led to the rise of Adolf Hitler, Putin could be overthrown or assassinated and Russia would then fall into the hands of their version of John McCain/Lindsey Grahm.



Restoration Deal Package

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Before World War I, the global economy was much more integrated than it is today. While not universal, there was a general move towards lower tariffs and freer trade, exemplified by treaties like the **Cobden–Chevalier Treaty** between Britain and France.

There was also the **Transportation Revolution**, where steamships and railroads drastically reduced the cost and time of moving goods across oceans and continents. It became cheaper to ship grain from the American Midwest to London than to transport it 50 miles by wagon in England.

Then there was the great **Commodity Price Convergence**. This unfolded as a result, the prices of basic commodities like wheat, cotton, and coal converged across the globe. A harvest failure in Russia would directly impact bread prices in Berlin and New York. The world was becoming interconnected.

Because of the world monetary system pre–WWI, there was capital integration. The **Gold Standard** was the cornerstone of financial integration. Most major economies, including Russia (since 1897), pegged their currencies to gold. This created fixed exchange rates and eliminated currency risk in commerce, making cross–border investment seamless and predictable. However, with the rise of Marxist–Socialism/Communism, deficit spending became the norm and this undermined the ability to have a **Gold Standard** with deficit spending.

There were massive capital flows between nations before World War I. Vast amounts of capital flowed from the core economies (especially Great Britain, but also France and Germany) to the "periphery" (the Americas, Asia, and Eastern Europe, including Russia). London was the world's banker. They lost that status post–WWI and the financial capital of the world moved to New York City. The USA is in danger of losing that status to China once again thanks to deficit spending and perpetually borrowing endlessly year after year.


4½% ЗАЕМЪ
ОБЩЕСТВА
ЮГО-ВОСТОЧНЫХЪ
ЖЕЛѢЗНЫХЪ ДОРОГЪ
№A04291 ОБЛИГАЦІЯ №A04291
ВЪ ДВАДЦАТЬ ФУНТОВЪ СТЕРЛИНГОВЪ
4½% BOND LOAN
OF
THE RUSSIAN SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
VALUE £ 20 STERLING = 189 ROUBLES = 504 FRANCS.

It was also common for governments and corporations in Argentina, Canada, the United States, and Russia to issue bonds in London, Paris, or Berlin, which were eagerly purchased by European investors seeking higher returns. Post World War II, most emerging markets today issue debt in US dollars to find willing buyers whereas before WWI, sovereign debt was issued in British pounds as illustrated by this 1914 Russian Railroad Bond that was issued in British pounds.

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Labor Integration:

There were open borders prior to World War I. There were few passport or visa requirements. Millions of people migrated from Europe to the Americas in search of land and work. This made the United States the great melting pot. This massive movement of labor helped to equalize wages and fill labor shortages on a global basis.

The St. Petersburg Exchange in the Global System

The St. Petersburg Exchange perfectly illustrates this integration. For Western European (particularly French and Belgian) investors, Russia was a classic "emerging market" offering high yields. They invested heavily in Russian government bonds to finance infrastructure projects (like the Trans–Siberian Railway) and in burgeoning industrial sectors like mining, oil, and manufacturing.



The Building of St. Petersburg's Stock and Commodity Exchange (1890)

The St. Petersburg Exchange listed not only Russian companies and government bonds but also the shares of major foreign corporations operating in Russia. It was this free flow of capital and information (via the telegraph), that the prices on the St. Petersburg Exchange moved in close correlation with those in London, Paris, and Berlin. A panic in New York would trigger sell–offs in St. Petersburg within hours. The communications were facilitating global investment.

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By the 1920s, a first–class passenger could travel between New York and London in 5 to 7 days aboard a luxury liner like the RMS Mauretania or the RMS Queen Mary. The passenger would go to the ship's radio room and ask the radio operator to send a cablegram to their broker in New York or London. The message would be an order to buy or sell a certain number of shares at a specific price (or "at market"). The radio operator would transmit the message via Morse code. The message might hop via other ships or coastal stations. This process could take hours or even a day. Once the message was received on land, it was delivered to the broker, then would be executed on the floor of the exchange be it New York or London.



Marconi radio room onboard the Titanic

The Key Differences from Modern Globalization

Pre–World War I, the capital markets were the first to integrate led by sovereign governments seeking to issue bonds to raise money typically in the London market. While debt was deeply integrated, this then evolved into a share issue on a global scale. However, this system was different from today's economy when we look at world trade.

Much trade and investment occurred within colonial empires (e.g., Britain with India). This was the era of empire–building. Consequently, there were no complex global supply chains as we see today. Integration was more about trading raw materials for finished goods and portfolio investment (bonds and shares), rather than the cross–border production of a single manufactured good. This was in part the Marxist view of labor and protecting jobs.



David Ricardo
(1772 – 1823)

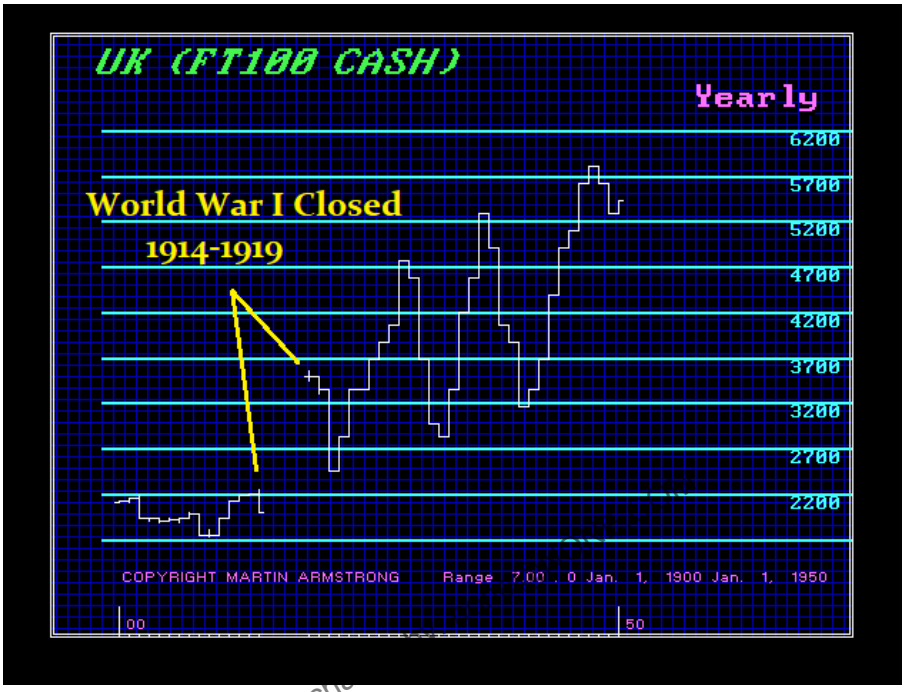
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The system was built on a foundation of significant social inequality actually promoted by protecting jobs. That meant that the cost of producing goods was higher. This went against the argument of David Ricardo and his **Comparative Advantage** that a nation should not spend $10 to grow a head of lettuce in the desert when you can buy it for 50 cents from someone else.

David Ricardo first expressed his theory of **Comparative Advantage** in his seminal book, *"On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation,"* which was first published in 1817. The specific and most famous articulation of the concept is found in Chapter 7***, "On Foreign Trade."***

In this chapter, Ricardo used his famous example of England and Portugal trading cloth and wine to illustrate the principle. The core of his argument was that even if one country is more productive in making all goods (has an absolute advantage), trade can still be mutually beneficial if each country specializes in the good where it has a **Comparative Advantage** (a lower opportunity cost).

Therefore, both nations would be better off if Portugal specialized in wine and England specialized in cloth, and then they traded with each other. The total output of both goods would increase, and through trade, both countries could consume beyond their own production possibilities.



World War I & The Abrupt End in 1914 to Globalization

World War I acted as a massive circuit breaker for this integrated system. The stock exchanges were closed fearing people would sell bonds and shares and take their money elsewhere. European countries liquidated their foreign assets to pay for the war. International capital markets froze. Countries abandoned the gold standard to print money and finance their war efforts, destroying the system of fixed exchange rates. War blockades severed trade routes. After the war, rising tariffs and new border controls prevented a return to the pre-war system. Europe imposed heavy tariffs to protect their own industries trying to restart.

The idea that Britain "did not have to" enter the war stems from the fact that, unlike France and Russia, Britain was not locked into a rigid, automatic-defense alliance like the Dual Alliance or the Triple Entente. Britain's decision to enter World War I proved to be its economic suicide surrendering the title of the financial capital of the world and the world banker to New York, from which it never recovered.



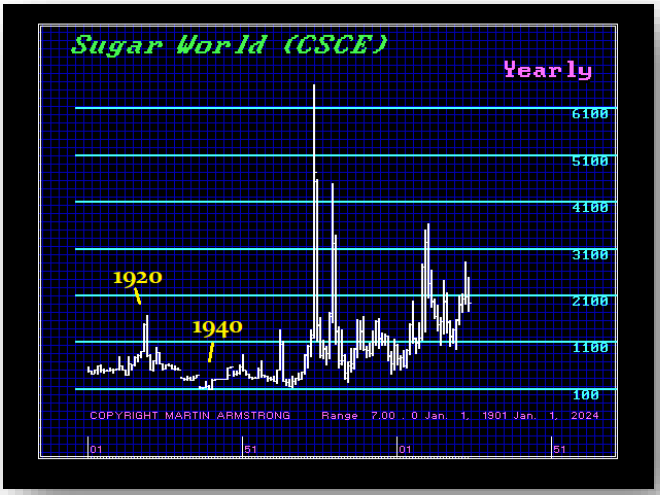
Before World War I, the world economy functioned as a highly integrated unit, arguably more so in terms of capital mobility and labor flows than at any time until the late 20th century. The St. Petersburg Exchange was not an isolated, peripheral market but a deeply interconnected component of this global financial network, channeling Western capital into the rapid industrialization of the Russian Empire. The outbreak of war in 1914 shattered this world irreparably. The rise of progressivism in the USA and Europe and communism in Russia altered the very foundation of transforming tariffs into protectionism for jobs.

World War I devastated European agriculture, including the beet sugar industry. Factories were destroyed, and farmland was ruined. During the war, with European production crippled, Cuba's sugar industry boomed to supply global demand. Production and capacity expanded enormously.

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This presented a crisis for Europe. After the war, European governments were desperate to rebuild their agricultural sectors and achieve food (and sugar) self–sufficiency. They saw a strong domestic beet sugar industry as a matter of national security and economic stability. Europe imposed stiff tariffs to protect its local economy. This started the protectionism to which Smoot–Hawley in the United States imposed tariffs in response to European protectionism.

The 1920s saw a sugar glut. By the early 1920s, European beet production recovered at the same time as the massive new Cuban production came online. This created a huge global surplus of sugar, causing prices to collapse from 1650 in 1920 to 262 by 1932 and with World War II, prices collapsed even further to just 63 by 1940.





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Battling the Headwinds

There are huge headwinds and the real enemy to any peace deal is the EU, NATO and especially Britain. British Defense Secretary appointed by Starmer since July 5th, 2024 John Healey (born 1960) is another ruthless Neocon who pushes for war rather than peace. Healey has in fact *proposed* a route to a cease–fire and post–conflict security arrangement in relation to the Russia–Ukraine war, not actual peace with reestablishing world trade. But that proposal exists using Cold War aggression with a strong emphasis on using confrontation, deterrence, and military readiness. He has said the likely cost of deploying U.K. forces as part of what has been termed a "coalition of the willing" in Ukraine would be "well over" £100 million, or roughly $134 million.

The U.K. has already earmarked millions in funding and checked the "readiness levels" of British troops to make sure a "multinational force Ukraine," could be ready to head for the country quickly, the defense secretary said. Roughly 200 military planners from 30 nations have been involved in the preparations.

Healey described how the UK (together with France and other nations) is preparing a "multinational force" (sometimes described as "Multinational Force Ukraine") to help secure the skies/seas and provide training in Ukraine post–cease–fire. He has no interest in actually creating world peace. Why do you need a defense minister if there is actual peace?

He has also proposed effectively a no–fly zone over Ukraine. "This force would help to secure Ukraine's skies and seas and train its troops to defend their nation" in a scenario where Russia agrees to halt its war.

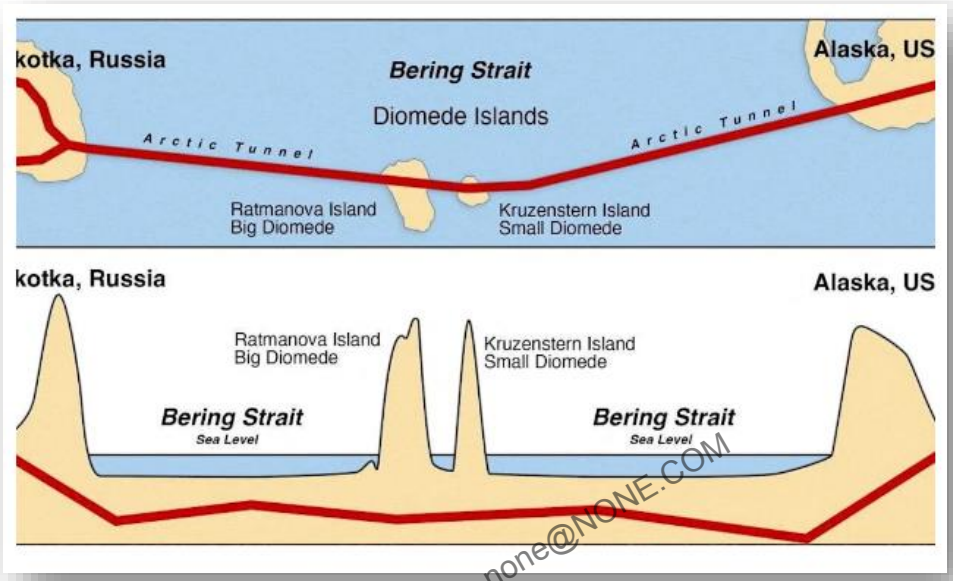
At the same time, Healey's language emphasizes the threat from Russia, readiness for conflict, deterrence, and confrontation. He warned Europe is entering "***a new era of threat***" and said the risk of wider state–on–state war has not been so high since the end of the Second World War. Yet he has no interest in actually reducing that situation and stupidly believes that Russia can be forced out of Ukraine with no thought of what would take place afterwards. He seems to be ignorant that Khruschev was removed from power in a coup by Brezhnev. Then Gorbachev was removed by a second coup over the possibility of Russia joining NATO. Forcing Putin out of Ukraine with his tail between his legs would only invite a third coup and this time the Russian Neocons know this is a war with NATO, not Ukraine.

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Peace vs Ceasefire

Healey described the UK's role in standing with Ukraine strongly, and preparing for military contingencies rather than an actual peace agreement. His readiness to deploy forces if needed — in other words, the UK is not only waiting passively for peace; it's preparing militarily. Putin has to look at this are realized that this is a war with NATO and that Britain is an arch enemy of Russia. This presents the major hurdle to achieve PEACE rather than just a temporary ceasefire.

Tunnel from Russia to Alaska



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Russian President Vladimir Putin has publicly discussed potential U.S.–Russia cooperation in the Arctic region, including Alaska, with a focus on developing vast mineral resources there. During a meeting with nuclear industry personnel on August 22nd, 2025, shortly after his summit with U.S. President Donald Trump in Alaska, Putin stated that Russia was already discussing joint work in the area, highlighting Russia's advanced technologies and the region's enormous reserves.

Clearly, engaging in joint projects for rare earth minerals in the Arctic and inside Russia will help shift the balance of power and undermine the bloodthirsty policies of the EU and NATO which have used Ukraine as a sacrificial lamb on the Neocon Altar of endless wars. Engaging in such cooperation will help eliminate the nonsense that Russia wants to invade Europe when there is absolutely nothing there of value. A tunnel through the Bering Strait would improve bilateral relations and help address the NATO/Ukraine conflict.

Regarding the tunnel specifically, Putin's investment envoy proposed building an $8 billion undersea "Putin–Trump" tunnel connecting Russia and Alaska through the Bering Strait, pitching the idea to Elon Musk and The Boring Company for construction. This proposal emerged in mid–October 2025, following Putin's earlier comments on Arctic cooperation, and is framed as part of resuming trade if the Ukraine war ends. While Putin himself has not directly proposed the tunnel in public statements, his envoy's pitch represents Russia's official interest, and the idea has been discussed in both countries as a high–speed railway link connecting Eurasia and the U.S.

These elements are tied to broader U.S.–Russia negotiations, including U.S. offers for Russia to access rare earth minerals in Alaska and occupied Ukrainian territories as incentives for a Ukraine ceasefire, as reported in August 2025. Putin has emphasized Russia's leading role in Arctic exploration, with companies like Novatek already active, positioning it as a mutual economic opportunity.

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The primary obstacle remains the deep-seated ethnic hatred that was engrained in Ukrainian culture by their national hero and ethnic cleanser Stephan Bandera. This is an inherent obstacle to peace when Ukrainian children have been indoctrinated throughout school that it is the evil Russians who are responsible for everything.

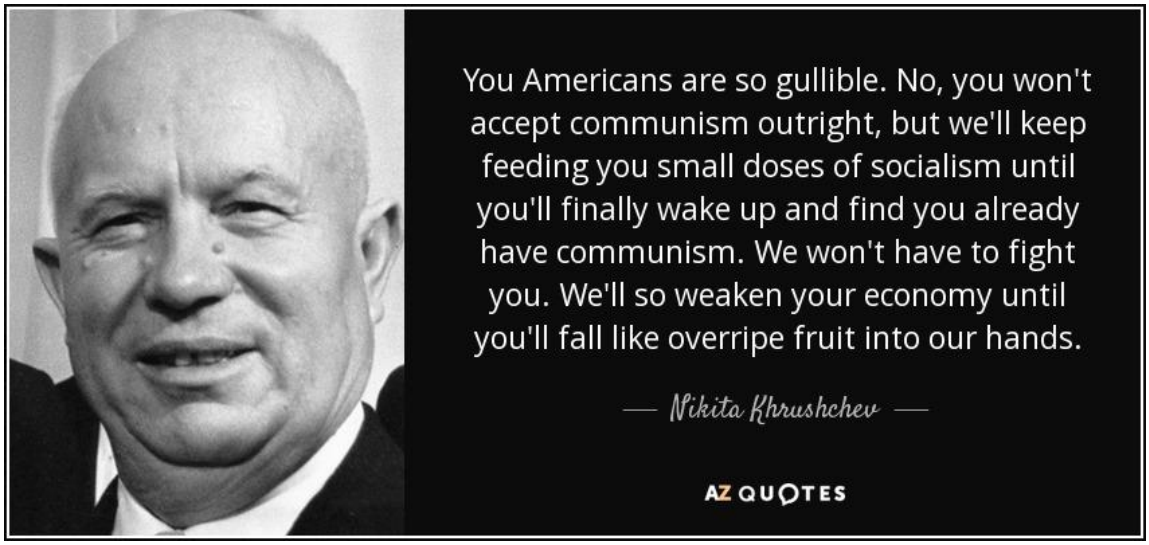
Europe is the Problem



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Our greatest adversary is **NOT** Russia, but NATO and the European Union. Anytime you create a government agency, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to take back the reins of power that were given to them. That is why it is often said that in creating communism or even socialism, you can vote your way in, but you have to shoot your way out. NATO was created as the bulwark against Communism. It confronted the Warsaw Pact. When communism collapsed and took down the USSR with it, that ended the Warsaw Pact. NATO lost its very purpose and should have been defunded then and there.

The only way that NATO can keep its funding, pensions, and power, is to constantly present President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin (born 1952) as if he were Khruschev championing Communism who once said that Russia would bury the West. Khruschev was a staunch believer that Communism was the savior and Capitalism was the evil system of greed. In a 1956 speech, Khruschev said: "I can prophecy that your grandchildren in America will live under socialism –– Our firm conviction is that sooner or later Capitalism will give way to Socialism. Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you."



NATO and the Neocons constantly claim that Putin wants to invade Europe. Many NATO member states and European governments have warned that Russia's war in Ukraine could be a stepping stone toward broader aggression in Europe (especially in Eastern Europe / Baltic states).

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European security analysts constantly claim that Russia's "hybrid war" tactics are being used to probe European defenses and sow division. The Atlantic Council in public statements, often warns that if Russia succeeds in Ukraine, it could embolden further expansion. The Atlantic Council (a U.S. / transatlantic Neocon think–tank with a leadership of a "who's who" of former high–ranking NATO officials, US diplomats, national security advisors, and military officers, has constantly argued that Putin is escalating Russia's hybrid or proxy conflict against Europe to test responses and weaken the Euro–Atlantic alliance.

Russian analysts (e.g. Nigel Gould–Davies) suggest that Russia's increasing incursions, drone attacks, and sabotage in European countries might point to ambitions beyond Ukraine, or at least to intimidate Europe.

Russian dissidents such as Yuri Felshtinsky, claiming to be a Russian historian, offer biased analysis that Putin seeks expansion beyond Ukraine. He claimed Putin wants a combined Russian–Belarusian–Ukrainian force to invade Moldova and the Balkans. In his book ***The Putin Corporation***, he was extremely biased. Felshtinsky's central argument was extremely biased proffering a dark and bold view that only promotes confrontation and war – not peace. He claimed that

the KGB did not simply dissolve with the Soviet Union; it went into business. Facing irrelevance and potential collapse in the chaotic 1990s, a faction within the security services, led by figures like Putin from the Dresden KGB station, began to view the Russian state as a commercial asset to be seized. The ″corporation″ in the title is literal: the book argues that Putin's group operates like a hostile corporate management team, systematically transferring state assets, legal authority, and financial flows into the private hands of its ″shareholders″—the siloviki (security services personnel).



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The Magnitsky Act film was directed by Andrei Nekrasov and covers the case of Sergei Magnitsky and the Western narrative around it. I met with Alex at the Frankfurt airport in Germany. He undertook the film because he was originally anti–Putin. What he discovered was exactly the opposite. Magnitsky was the accountant, not a lawyer, of Hermitage Capital Management which I was asked to invest $10 billion into for the purpose of taking over Russia installing an oligarch, Boris Berezovsky to replace President Yeltsin.

The film presents the argument that Magnitsky was not the heroic whistle–blower as portrayed, and suggests that Browder's narrative has significant distortions. For example, one synopsis says: "What started as a docu–drama … became an investigation of a massive hoax and an unprecedented international cover–up." Have direct inside information, it was clear that what was going on was an illegal takeover of Russian companies with the idea of floating them on the London exchange. They were blackmailing Yeltsin and he turned to Putin because he was not an oligarch nor was, he a communist who had filed an impeachment

motion to try to restore the USSR. Having intimate knowledge of the plot, I fully disagree with ***The Putin Corporation*** of Felshtinsky and I believe that is the very narrative promoted by Bill Browder.



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It was the Oligarchs led by Boris Berezovsky who were trying to sell Russia to the NY bankers in which I was asked to invest $10 billion into Hermitage Capital Management. When I refused and said my computer showed that Russia would collapse, I was told that they had a shoe–in and that Berezovsky would replace Yeltsin. I was told all the resources of Russia would trade through the NY dealing desks and I would get $100 billion return on my $10 billion. I was offered a letter of guarantee from Republic National Bank's holding company. It was my fiduciary obligation to pass that on to my clients, which I did, but I recommended that we decline. Berezovsky even attempted to call me to reverse my decision.

In the late 1990s, Boris Berezovsky was one of the most powerful oligarchs in Russia. He played a key role in Boris Yeltsin's inner circle. Berezovsky expected to succeed Yeltsin but when the Bank of New York blackmail scheme backfired, the Russian Neocon/Communists filed an impeachment motion so he was besieged on two fronts with Berezovsky linked with the NY bankers on the other

side. That is when Yeltsin turned to Putin who was in the middle and his last words were "Protect Russia." Putin was determined to bring the oligarchs to heel and end their political meddling. By 2000, Berezovsky had fallen out of favor, fled to the UK to avoid arrest on charges of fraud and embezzlement, and became one of Putin's most vocal and powerful critics from his exile in London.

The Content of the Letters

While living in exile and publicly denouncing Putin as a dictator, Berezovsky was privately sending him a series of deeply personal and pleading letters. The contents, which were later revealed in court and by the Russian government, generally included:

> Admissions of Guilt and Error: Berezovsky acknowledged that he had made a grave mistake in opposing Putin. He wrote that he now understood Putin was the only person who could lead Russia effectively.
>
> Pleading for Forgiveness: He literally begged Putin for forgiveness for his actions and his public criticism.
>
> Requests for Reconciliation: The core of the letters was a plea to be allowed to return to Russia and be reconciled with the Putin administration. He wanted the criminal cases against him dropped and his status restored.
>
> Self–Abasement: The tone was described as humiliating and desperate, a stark contrast to his public bravado.

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Mr. Berezovsky's clothed body was found by his bodyguard on the floor of a bathroom at his home. A coroner's inquest, opened and quickly adjourned, claimed it was a suicide and insisted he had a ligature around his neck and a piece of similar material was attached to a shower rail above him.

His girlfriend, Miss Sabirova, insisted that there was no way he would have committed suicide. She showed her air ticket where they were to meet in Israel. His bodyguard also insisted that he was killed by MI6, for it was not a suicide.

Putin himself has explicitly denied that Russia has plans to invade Europe or NATO territory, calling such propositions "nonsense" or "hysteria." Indeed, where Khruschev had a philosophical driving force of communism vs capitalism, there is no such benefit even from an economic vantage point for Russia to conquer

Europe. They have no natural resources to make it worthwhile and all they would get is endless civil unrest.

All of the evidence cited by these Neocons/NATO is merely circumstantial. They claim that an increase in Russian military activity near NATO borders, drone flights over European airspace, sabotage or espionage operations in Europe, combined with ideological statements and strategic documents prove Putin's intent to invade Europe.

Most rational analysts argue that such talk of invading Europe is overblown — that Putin's focus is on securing buffer zones, reducing Western influence, or coercing Europe diplomatically, rather than mounting full territorial invasions across the continent.

Putin was **NOT** a member of the Communist Party. He was in the Independent, (1991–1995, 2001–2008, 2012–present). This was the key to his popularity for the Russian people did not want an Oligarch nor a Communist. The common people be it in Russia, Europe, or the Americas, have no interest in war. This desire for war is always from leadership who often are consumed by old grudges and ethnic hatreds of previous generations.

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Rare Earths



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While most in the press were criticizing Trump for saying he wanted to make Canada into the 51st state in United States and the talk about taking over Greenland, and then controlling Ukraine's natural resources, this was more than just bravado. In the whirlwind set in motion by U.S. President Donald Trump, many have scrambled to understand what they believed was often outlandish foreign-policy fixations. However, connect the dots and you will see that Canada, Greenland, and Ukraine have something in common. The objective of potential access to China-free supply chains for critical minerals, the resources underpinning everything from advanced weapons systems to green energy technologies.

The **rare earth elements (REEs)** are a set of 17 metallic elements found in the periodic table. Specifically, they are the 15 lanthanides[4], plus scandium and yttrium.

[4] The 15 Lanthanides are Lanthanum (La), Cerium (Ce), Praseodymium (Pr), Neodymium (Nd), Promethium (Pm), Samarium (Sm), Europium (Eu), Gadolinium (Gd), Terbium (Tb), Dysprosium (Dy), Holmium (Ho), Erbium (Er), Thulium (Tm), Ytterbium (Yb), Lutetium (Lu). Plus: Scandium (Sc) and Yttrium (Y).

The "Rare" Misnomer

Despite their name, most rare earth elements are not particularly rare in the Earth's crust. Cerium is more abundant than copper, and even the least common rare earths are more abundant than gold. The name comes from the fact that they are very rarely found in concentrated, economically exploitable deposits. They are typically scattered and mixed together, making them difficult and environmentally challenging to mine and separate.

Russia has significant expertise and vast resources in rare earth elements (REEs), but it is not currently a major global producer. Russia is not starting from scratch. Its expertise is deep–rooted in several areas. The USSR had a highly advanced geological service and mining industry. They identified massive rare earth deposits and developed the technology to extract and process them for their military and space programs. This knowledge base still exists. This offers the real strategic advantage to opening up trade with Russia allowing US companies to partner with Russian mining, which is actually more advanced.

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Russia has unique geological knowledge. Russian geologists are world–class. They have meticulously mapped and quantified the country's resources, which are among the largest in the world.



A key source of rare earths in Russia is from apatite–nepheline ore processed at the Lovozero Mining and Processing Plant on the Kola Peninsula. This is a by–product of phosphate and uranium production, an area where Russia has immense technical expertise. The Lovozero (Kola Peninsula), is a current, albeit limited, producer, primarily of lighter rare earths.

The academic and R&D base in Russian universities and research institutes (e.g., those under the Russian Academy of Sciences) continue to conduct advanced research in geology, metallurgy, and rare earth chemistry.



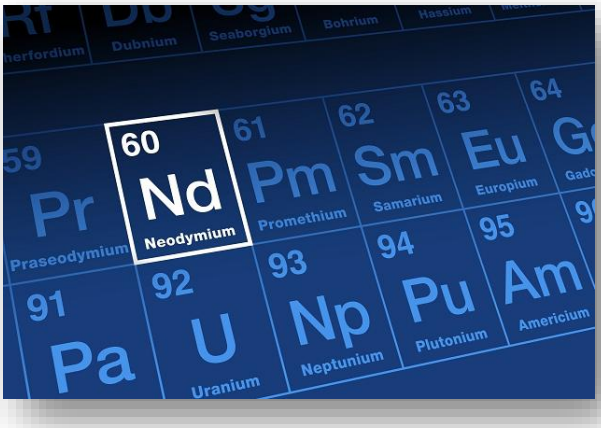
Massive Reserves and Key Projects

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Russia holds the world's second-largest rare earth reserves after China. The Tomtor Deposit (Yakutia) is Russia's crown jewel and one of the most significant rare earth deposits on the planet. It is exceptionally rich in the more valuable "heavy" rare earths like niobium, scandium, and yttrium, which are critical for high-tech and defense applications. Developing Tomtor is a national strategic priority.

While Russia can mine the ore, its capacity for separation—the complex and often environmentally challenging process of turning concentrated ore into individual, high-purity rare earth oxides—is limited. This is the most technologically demanding and valuable part of the chain, and it's dominated by China. This offers a tremendous opportunity for joint ventures with American companies with the capital backing.

Russia does lack domestic manufacturing. There is a smaller domestic market for advanced rare earth permanent magnets (used in EVs, wind turbines, and missiles) compared to China, the US, Europe, and Japan. This reduces the incentive for integrated production. That is an attractive door to open for Russia into the world of well-capitalized ventures.



Major deposits like Tomtor are in remote, Arctic regions with extreme climates and no existing infrastructure. Developing them requires colossal investment, which has been hampered by sanctions and a previous lack of urgency.

The geopolitical landscape is changing rapidly. The West's decoupling from China and Russia's own strategic imperatives have made rare earths a top priority for the Kremlin. The Russian government has officially designated the development of a domestic rare earth industry as a critical national security goal.

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Western sanctions have cut off Russia's access to high-tech imports, making them desperate to build a self-sufficient supply chain for their own defense and tech industries. This has accelerated investment and policy support.

Russia is definitively seeking partnerships with countries like Vietnam, Myanmar, and African nations to bypass Western technology and markets. They are also looking to China for potential collaboration, though this is a complex relationship of co-dependency and competition.

Russia has the expertise. Its geological knowledge, historical R&D, and technical base are substantial. That makes a joint-venture with the United States a win-win for both sides. It is not a rare earth mining powerhouse today. Its production is a small fraction of China's, but this is hampered by a weak processing sector and infrastructure challenges.

Russia is poised to become a much more significant player. Driven by geopolitical necessity and backed by vast resources, it is aggressively working to build a full, integrated rare earth supply chain. It may never rival China's scale, but it has the potential to become a major supplier, especially of critical heavy rare earths, to non-Western markets.

So, while you won't see "Made in Russia" rare earth magnets in a Tesla today, the expertise and resources are firmly in place for Russia to become a key force in the global rare earth market in the coming decade.

Add to this, the Panama Canal. Why was Trump so focused on the Panama Canal? It is absolutely vital for moving resources. However, Panama is home to one of the world's biggest copper assets.

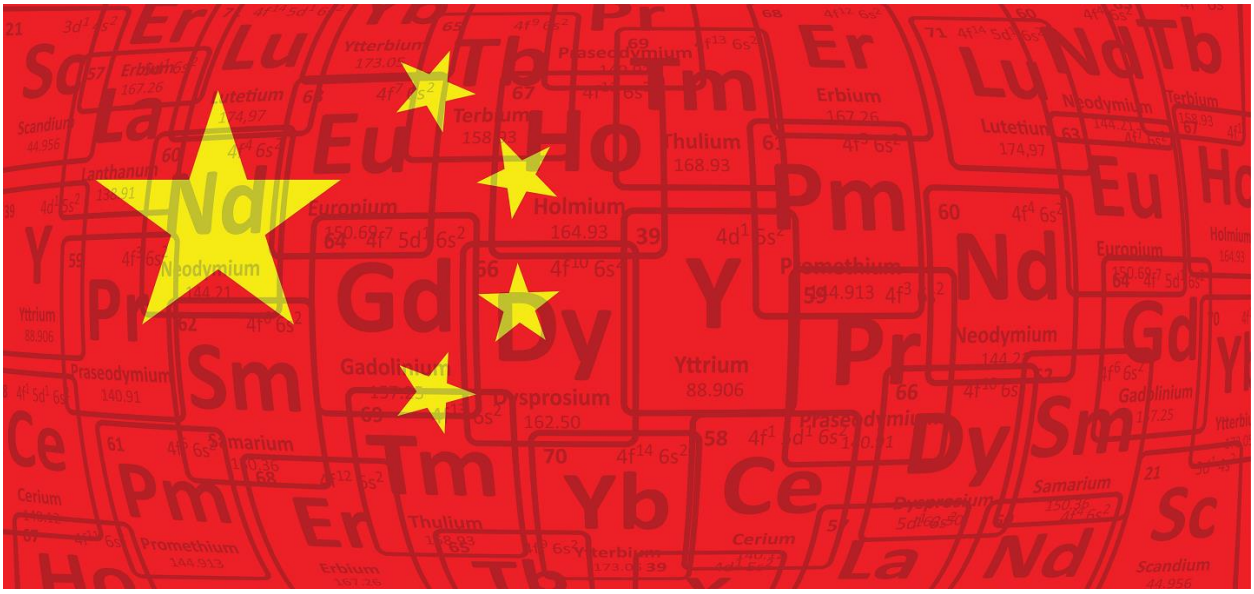
Comparing Russia to Canada, Greenland, and Ukraine

There is no question that Ottawa is a mining hub, while Greenland boasts reserves of rare earths, trying to develop them is another story. Then there is Ukrainian and its less than trustworthy President Volodymyr Zelensky, who also has hyped up his country's rare earths potential, even though Ukraine has no commercial rare–earth deposits.



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These critical minerals may not appear like an obvious U.S. foreign–policy priority, but they are far more important than most people dare to contemplate. They are the building blocks of the U.S. defense and energy sectors, including lithium, cobalt, gallium germanium, nickel, and rare–earth elements. Of all the critical minerals, they are not actually that rare, though finding them in commercially significant concentrations is the tricky part. Once mined and processed, they have crucial military applications: Lockheed Martin F–35 fighter jets, for instance, are each built with 920 pounds of rare earths. America's military runs on Chinese rare earths.



The problem for the United States is that China, after a decades–long push, now controls the supply chains for many of these critical minerals, particularly for rare earths. Beijing has proved willing to wield that supply chain dominance in the past. This invoked panic in Washington to diversify away from China's iron grip. Boosting the domestic US critical minerals industry was a key focus of both the first Trump administration and the Biden administration. Biden included significant tax incentives to expand the development through the Inflation Reduction Act. It was also stressing the importance of joining forces with US allies to forge new supply chains.

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With Trump 2.0, critical minerals have once again emerged as a prominent feature of Trump's agenda. There is at least bipartisan agreement on this front – perhaps the only thing. If Trump said the sky is blue, they will call him a liar because it is red. They all seem to know that rare earths are the center focus in the economic war between China and the United States.

While the LEFT press criticized Trump over Greenland, what they were deliberately omitting from the news was that this was about their rare earths. Indeed, some House Republicans even floated a "Make Greenland Great Again Act" that would authorize the president to enter negotiations with Denmark to acquire Greenland. There is no doubt that Greenland sits atop vast reserves of rare earth elements. The idea was to circumvent the US dependency on foreign suppliers,

namely China, which in fact at this time operates a virtual monopoly on the rare earth market. This is why a joint venture with Russia would be critical going forward.

Zelensky proposed a deal that would swap Ukrainian rare earths for continued US support for his vindictive war against Russians since he was pretending to be Christian before being elected or actually installed and only because Jewish after the election. The Ukrainian Neo–Nazis hated Jews and Russians. They propagated the Communist Conspiracy was orchestrated by Jews pointing to Trotsky.


AXIOS

Sep 25, 2025 - Politics & Policy

Exclusive: Russian officials must end war or find bomb shelters, Zelensky says

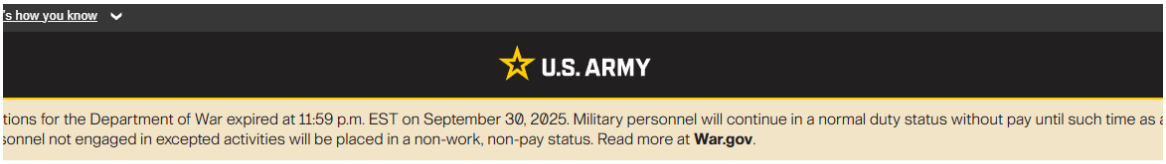
Dave Lawler, Barak Ravid

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Kiev's war effort against Russia has also been propaganda. Ukraine has no commercial rare–earth deposits nor does it currently produce rare earths. In addition, it lacks the expertise like Russia and it has not produced rare earths in recent decades. There is scant geological data, and key territories are inaccessible as a result of the Russia–Ukraine war. None of my sources has ever heard anything about rare earths in Ukraine. Even if Ukraine was overflowing with economically recoverable concentrations of rare earths when there is absolutely NO evidence of of such a rare earth deposit, it would likely take many years if not up to two decades to ever develop with billions wasted into the pockets of corrupt Ukrainian hands. The average development time for such a mine is at least 15 years. It would indeed be a bottomless investment pit and Zelinsky and his cronies can flee Ukraine as multibillionaires.

Trump has a far better shot at joining forces with Russia that to support the EU and Zelensky's thirst for World War III. The idea of developing a mine from scratch and extract resources in three or four years out of Ukraine is laughable. Trump may be long dead before that would ever become viable with Ukraine.





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We heard this same hype about Afghanistan back in 2010. The US Army came out and said that an estimated $1 trillion[5] of untapped mineral deposits in Afghanistan could lead to economic sovereignty, easing the country's financial dependency on the United States and international community, a top defense official said yesterday. This is almost identical to the same propaganda of Zelinsky's hyperbolic discussion about the minerals and metals under the ground in Ukraine. Nothing ever came of Afghanistan. Mining is far more complex and difficult. You just don't pick up a shovel and start digging. With rare earths, the lack of concentration introduces the challenge of processing them, then you have to get them to market, and become part of supply chains. China is the leader. Ukraine is a joke. That's a multi-decadal situation, even in countries where the resources are even accessible no less in this hateful vindictive war.

[5] https://www.army.mil/article/40910/mineral_resources_could_give_afghans_new_hope

ANTARCTICA



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Antarctica is believed to be rich in untapped resources, and while mining is currently banned, the prohibition is up for review in 2048. Russia is positioning itself for that future. There are estimates suggesting that there are significant reserves around the continent's periphery. Securing future energy reserves is a paramount national security interest for Russia.

Then there are the potential mineral resources. Antarctica likely holds deposits of copper, chromium, nickel, platinum, gold, and iron. More critically, it may contain Rare Earth Elements (REEs), which are crucial for modern technology (electronics, batteries, military hardware). Since China dominates the REE supply chain, and Russia would want to break that dependency itself, a joint venture with the United States would be advantageous to both parties.

The Antarctic ice sheet holds about 60–70% of the world's fresh water. While currently impractical, future water scarcity could make this a colossal strategic asset. This is not something to be overlooked.

It's crucial to start with the most important point: Commercial exploitation of mineral resources is currently prohibited by the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (the Madrid Protocol), which has been in effect since 1998. This protocol designates Antarctica as a "natural reserve, devoted to peace and science," and bans all activities relating to mineral resources, except for scientific research.

Through scientific research and surveys, we know that Antarctica holds vast resources. However, there is a whole separate field of biological resources. This is a growing area of interest. Scientists are researching the unique organisms that have adapted to Antarctica's extreme cold, dryness, and UV radiation. These include:

- Antifreeze proteins from fish, have potential applications in frozen food storage and medicine.
- Psychrophilic (cold–loving) enzymes for use in low–temperature industrial processes and detergents.
- UV–resistant compounds from algae and bacteria for use in sunscreens.
- Novel antibiotics from soil microbes.

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Geopolitical Implications

By maintaining a robust military presence, Russia ensures it has a decisive voice in any future negotiations about the governance, environmental regulations, or potential resource exploitation in Antarctica. Absence would mean ceding control to rivals like the US, China, and the EU.

Consequently, a strong presence in Antarctica adds to Russia's portfolio of global interests, giving it leverage in other diplomatic arenas. Russia closely monitors the activities of other nations, particularly China and the United States. Its presence is a check on their influence, ensuring no single power dominates the continent.

Military and Dual–Use Potential

While the Antarctic Treaty bans military activity, the line between scientific research and military strategy can be blurry at best ("dual–use"). Research on the ionosphere and magnetic fields in the polar regions has applications for submarine navigation and satellite communication as well. It is true that remote

sensing and mapping of the seabed can have military applications for submarine warfare. Operating in the extreme environment of Antarctica is certainly an expertise to Russia.

The "New Frontier" and the Arctic Precedent

Many analysts look at Russia's strategy in the **Arctic** as a template for its **Antarctic** ambitions. In the Arctic, Russia is:

- Militarizing its northern coastline.
- Reopening Soviet–era bases.
- Asserting extended continental shelf claims to secure resource rights.
- Developing the Northern Sea Route.

While the legal regimes are different (the Arctic is an ocean surrounded by land, Antarctica is land surrounded by ocean), Russia, under Putin, publicly adheres to the peaceful and scientific principles of the Antarctic Treaty, its sustained and robust investment in the continent strongly suggests it is playing a long–term game.

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Putin aims to guarantee that Russia emerges as a key beneficiary of any future shifts in the Antarctic status quo—be it in resource extraction, geopolitical realignments, or strategic positioning. By consolidating Russia's presence now, he seeks to secure long–term influence and the ability to capitalize on the world's final untapped frontier for decades ahead.

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Artic Cooperation



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Putin has expressed Russia's intentions regarding the Arctic. He sees the potential for economic development and infrastructure looking forward. Improving transport, logistics, ports, and rail/road links in Russia's Arctic zone. Indeed, expanding the capacity of Arctic ports such as Murmansk, and building terminals to handle higher volumes of cargo and new shipping routes is an economic strategic objective.

Attracting foreign investment and cooperation in Arctic projects (mining, energy, shipping) is also something on the table. The **Northern Sea Route** (NSR) is a very strategic artery for trade. Putin views the NSR (also called the **Northeast Passage**) as part of Russia's national transport infrastructure. He aims to increase shipping traffic between Europe and Asia via this route. That reduces transit times relative to traditional routes (e.g. via the Suez) and positioning Russia as an Arctic transit

hub. To accomplish this, Russia needs modern icebreakers (notably nuclear–powered ones) and infrastructure to support safe year–round navigation.

Resource extraction and control of Arctic subsoil

The Arctic is also very rich in untapped oil, gas, and mineral resources (rare earths, metals). Putin looks to secure access to those reserves as well. Russia has made territorial claims over portions of the Arctic seabed (e.g. via submissions to the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf) to extend control beyond its immediate continental shelf.

Sovereignty, security, and strategic depth

Putin presents Arctic cooperation as compatible with safeguarding Russian sovereignty. He emphasizes protecting "Russia's national interests" in the face of increased NATO, Western, or other state aggressiveness.

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Russia is increasing its military infrastructure in Arctic regions — reopening bases, deploying forces, modernizing the Northern Fleet, and reinforcing border defenses all because of the realization that this proxy war with Ukraine is really a war against NATO – the retirement home for Neocons. It is the Arctic that truly gives Russia strategic depth in geopolitical competition, given the rise of NATO pushing for war in a desperate attempt to remain relative.

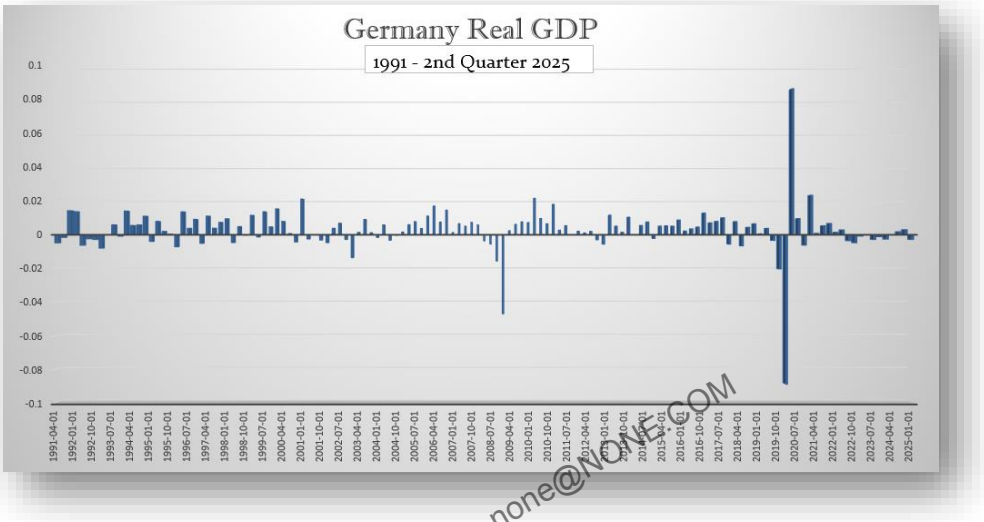
Diplomacy, image, and leverage



Putin has no more intentions of invading Europe as NATO keeps claiming to keep their funding rolling in, for in the Artic, Putin is projecting a willingness to cooperate. He is demonstrating that Russia is not completely isolated and positions itself as a responsible stakeholder.

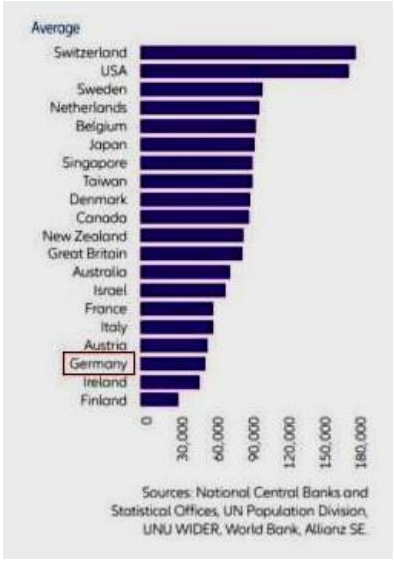
The Kremlin may use selective Arctic "concessions" or cooperation as bargaining chips in broader diplomatic negotiations is his economic warfare against Ukraine which is trying to sacrifice the European economy in its ruthless attempt to continue its ethnic cleansing policies from the Nazi days. The German economy is headed into depression all for Ukraine. The EU economy is indeed being pushed over the cliff all for Ukraine.

The EU has way too much control of NATO and the Neocons. Promises of Arctic cooperation or openness demonstrates that the destruction of the EU economy is entirely self-inflicted, no different of how the Neocons kept funding their endless wars which broke the Bretton Woods system because they continued to spend with no regard for the fixed value to gold.

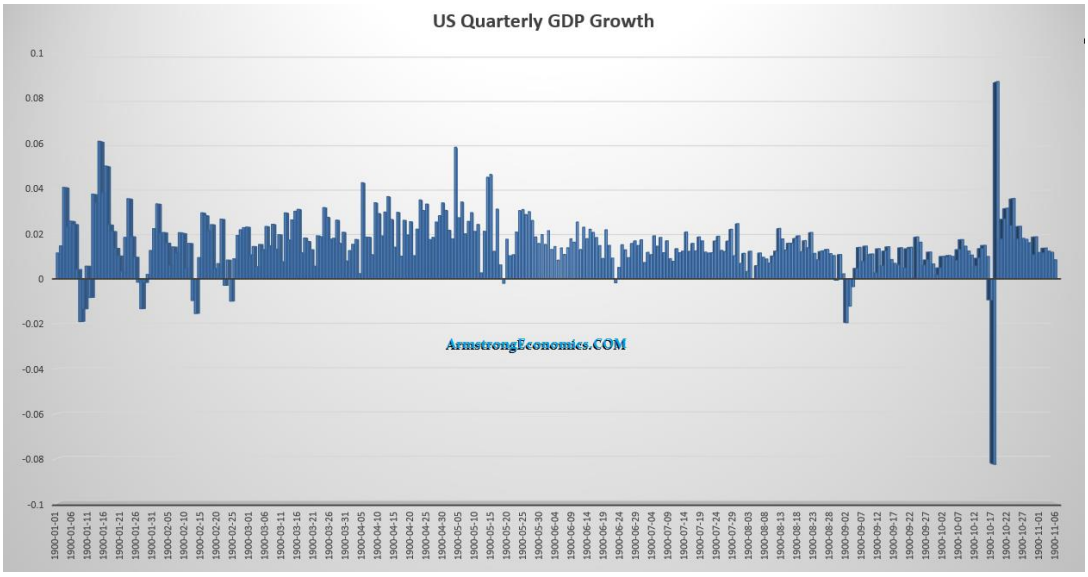


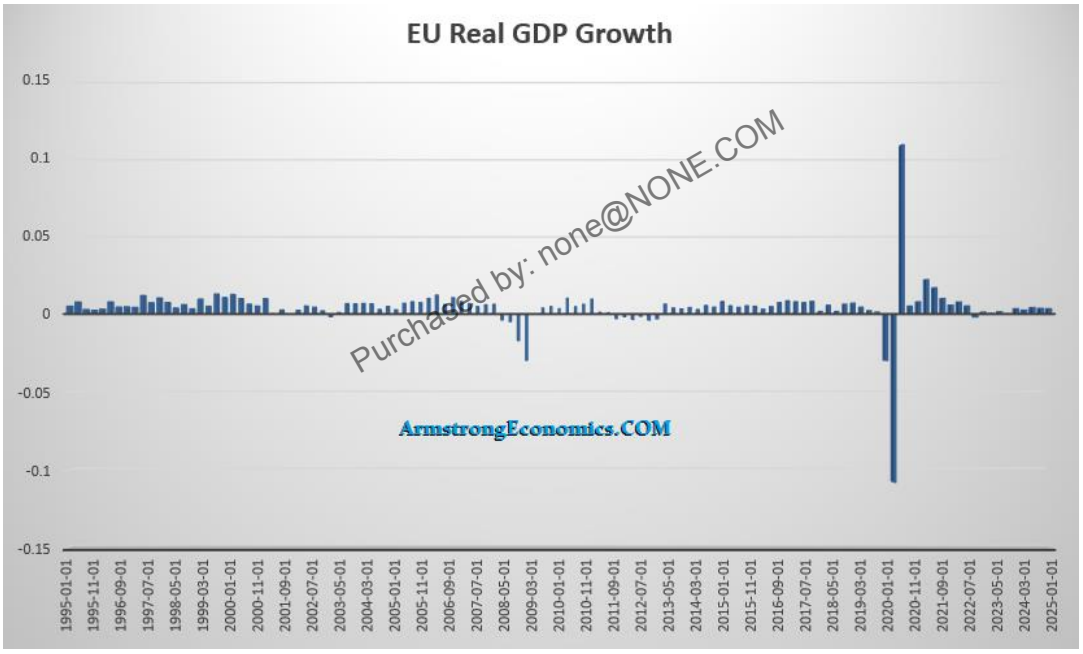
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Beyond the public rhetoric, the strategic drivers behind Putin's push in the Arctic also demonstrates that Russia already has advantages with the longest Arctic coastline. It also has the largest icebreaker fleet, and strong Arctic bases. Putin wants to consolidate a dominant position so he can set the rules of Arctic activity given the aggressiveness of NATO trying to remain relevant and the only way to do that is to constantly paint Russia as if it were still trying to spread communism to the world.



If we compare the economic growth of Germany, the highly Marxist agenda of high taxation has resulted in the average German having less net wealth than an Italian. Add to that the stupid sanctions against Russia which drove its own energy costs dramatically higher and then the destruction of the Nord Stream Pipeline has sacrificed the German economy for Ukraine and there is no coming back from this.





By regulating shipping via the NSR, Russia can extract fees, control access, and impose conditions on foreign vessels. Moreover, with the belligerent actions of the EU and NATO, the Arctic offers a zone less dependent on Europe and their insane sanctions which have set in motion their own demise. Russia is pivoting trade toward Asia using the Northern Sea Route to bypass traditional chokepoints.

Developing Arctic resources would help diversify Russia's export base beyond just gas and oil to include rare minerals etc. By asserting influence in the Arctic, Russia can counterbalance NATO and Western presence in the High North. Putin wants to deter encroachments by non–Arctic powers or alliances in the region.

Russia may use Arctic cooperation as bargaining chips in disputes elsewhere. In this sense, the Arctic becomes a zone for diplomacy, signaling, and strategic posturing. Once again, this demonstrates that Putin is not the evil warlord seeking world domination that was once the philosophy of the Bolsheviks that Marxism shall rule the world and capitalism would collapse all by itself. Of course, it was the other way around.


Nikolai Dmyitriyevkh Kondratieff
(1892 - 1938)

Nikolai Dmyitriyevich Kondratieff (1892–1938) was a Russian economist. Following the 1917 Russian Revolution, Kondratieff was an economics professor who was called upon by the new government to create the first ***Soviet Five–Year–Plan***. Kondratieff was thus given the opportunity to draw the economic plan for Russia he assumed upon a blank slate. Kondratieff explored the past to gather empirical data upon which to construct the new economy. What he observed was the cyclical nature of society through its booms and busts, and that knowledge would later cost him his life.

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Kondratieff published in 1926 his conclusions after investigating history. He entitled his work, "***Long Waves in Economic Life***." Kondratieff discovered that there were progressive wave formations running the span of 50 to 60 years in length. Kondratieff effectively reached his conclusion that the economy was driven by cyclical activity and thus this was implicitly against Hegel and Marx insofar as the new government would not be able to reach some perfect state of synthesis.

For this reason, Kondratieff's work was seen as a criticism of Stalin's goals. He was arrested in July 1930 and accused of being a member of a non–existent "***Peasants' Labour Party***" and he was sent to prison for 8 years. Stalin wanted him

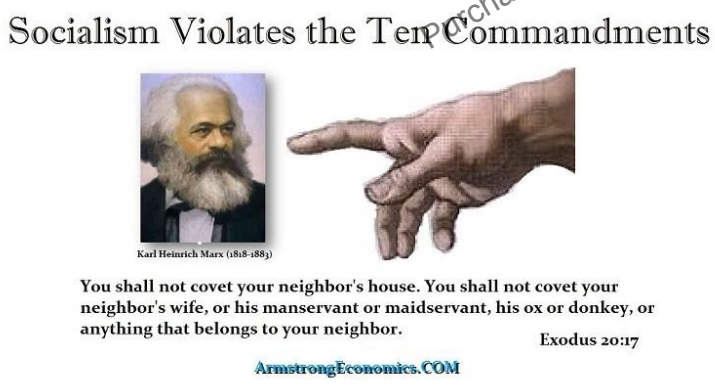
dead and expressed that in a letter dated August 1930. When his 8–year sentence was complete, he was put on trial again with new charges during the "***Great Purge***" and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

However, upon sentencing on September 17th, 1938, he was taken outside and then shot to death at the age of 46. Kondratieff died for his cyclical research as a political prisoner. With respect to his research, the government did its best to destroy and prevent him from influencing anyone. Kondratieff's work was compelling and contributed greatly to the **Austrian School of Economics** which first began to develop the concept of a **Business Cycle**.



Kondratieff warned that this Marxist utopia would fail and for that conclusion, he was executed. How dare anyone forecast that communism would fall. Aside from the fact that the business cycle also incorporates war, revolution, migrations, and even changes in the climate, these things are beyond the absolute power of any state to prevent or control. On top of that, socialism focuses on material wealth rather than equal rights and opportunity.

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Communism has existed since ancient times as illustrated by the Peloponnesian War between Sparta vs Athens which greatly influenced Marx. The fact that we find the prohibition against socialism and/or communism directly in the Ten Commandments, illustrates that this is the dark side of humanity – economic jealousy. We heard claims from socialist economists asserting that the inequality of wealth is the problem. That comes directly from Karl Marx. That same inequality of wealth also takes place among nations and it is mainly driven by culture and moral ethics. he commandment *"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods (or wife, ox, etc.)"*—found in the Hebrew Bible (Exodus 20:17; Deuteronomy 5:21)—is quite distinctive among ancient legal codes because it prohibits an **inner desire or intention**, not just an external act.

We do not find prohibit "coveting" in most ancient legal codes. The legal Code of Hammurabi (Babylon, c. 1750 BC) punishes theft, fraud, adultery, and false accusation, but not coveting. The Hittite Laws (c. 1650–1200 BC) deals with property, livestock, and marriage but again do not address motive or coveting—only the resulting act (e.g., theft or adultery). The Middle Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian Laws do regulate sexual conduct, property rights, and social hierarchy, often severely, but none include an injunction against internal desire or jealousy.

It is in the Egyptian "Instructions" (Wisdom Literature) where we find something similar. While not formal "law codes," Egyptian texts such as *The Instruction of Ptahhotep* (c. 2400 BC) and *The Instruction of Amenemope* (c. 1100 BC) do contain moral advice resembling the spirit of the commandment. Amenemope advises:

> *"Do not covet a poor man's goods, nor hunger after his bread; the property of another is a deadly trap."*

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Usermaatre Amenemope
Egyptian pharaoh of the 21st Dynasty
(c 101-992BC or 993-984BC)

This is moral instruction, not law, but it is the closest known analogue to the Decalogue's anti-coveting principle.

While Russia and China saw their Marxist Utopia collapse in ruin, China is wise and they understand that the West is cloaked in Marxism as well and this is starting to rise socially with claims of equality from transgender to economic pay. They rightly understand that they need not invade the USA or Europe, for they too will collapse from their own internal conflicts.

Domestic legitimacy and national identity

The Arctic is part of Russia's national narrative under Putin, which he calls *osvoenie* ("mastery") of the North, reclaiming Russia's greatness, and asserting territorial ambition. Consequently, success in the Arctic can translate into economic growth, jobs, and infrastructure for remote Russian regions, reinforcing internal legitimacy.

Putin's Arctic goals are ambitious and not without serious obstacles. The Arctic environment is changing, but navigation is still risky. Completely year–round transit is a long–term goal, not a present reality.

Building, maintaining, and securing Arctic infrastructure (ports, icebreakers, bases) is extremely expensive. Russia must partner with others or import expertise. This is where I believe his offer of a tunnel from Russia to Alaska is an opportunity that should be taken.

There is no question that the prejudice against Russia International suspicion and mistrust directed toward Russia long predate the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, stemming from deep–seated historical, religious, political, and cultural factors.

The core of the issue lies in the fact that for most of its history, Russia developed in relative isolation from the main currents of Western Europe, leading to a fundamental **"otherness"** that Western Europeans often viewed with suspicion, fear, and condescension.

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The Great Schism of 1054 when the Christian Church split into the Roman Catholic (West) and Eastern Orthodox (East) branches. Russia, following the conversion of Prince Vladimir in 988AD, fell firmly within the Eastern Orthodox sphere, centered in Constantinople (Byzantium).



Sophia Paleologa
(c. 1440-1503)

The Ottoman Empire began in 1326AD and was on a course of conquest that resulted in the fall of Constantinople in 1453AD under the reign of Sultan Muhammad II (1432–1481). With the Fall of Constantinople in 1453AD when the Ottoman Turks conquered the Byzantine Empire, Moscow began to see itself as the "Third Rome"—the successor and last true bastion of Orthodox Christianity.

The reason for this was the fact that the niece of the last Byzantine Emperor Constantine XI (b 1404; 1449 – died on the Walls May 29th, 1453AD, Sophia Paleologa (b 1440/9, or 1455–1503), fled to Russia and married Ivan III (The Great) (1440–1505).

Sophia brought her court with her, but the critical contribution that she put Russia in the course of world recognition, was the new acquisition of knowledge and culture. Therefore, the Fall of Constantinople had the profound effect of then spreading its culture and knowledge throughout Western Europe and even Ukraine and Russia. Ivan III (1440–1505) The Great ruled Moscow (1462–1505). Moscow became the seat of Greek Orthodox Christianity where much of it fled from the Turks.



Ivan III (The Great) (1462-1505)
Sophia Palaeologus (c 1449-1503)

While the fall of Constantinople led to the spread of knowledge with the flight of scholars to Rome beginning the Renaissance in Western Europe, this same flight altered the course of Russia. Because Sophia brought Byzantine culture to Moscow, this fostered over time a sense of unique religious destiny that was alien and even threatening to the Catholic and later Protestant West. To Western Europeans, Russia was a schismatic, backward, and vaguely heretical Christian cousin.

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For over two centuries, the Russian principalities were subjugated by the Mongol Empire (the Golden Horde). This period cut Russia off from the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the early stages of the Scientific Revolution happening in Europe. The Mongols imposed a harsh, top–down system of tribute and control. Many historians argue that this experience reinforced and cemented traditions of centralized, autocratic rule in Russia, in contrast to the developing feudal contracts and later parliamentary traditions in the West. To European visitors, the power of the Russian Tsar appeared as a form of "Oriental despotism," fundamentally different from and more brutal than their own monarchies.

As the Enlightenment was flourishing in Europe, under Montesquieu and Voltaire for example, some began to see "enlightened" rulers in Russia such as Catherine the Great (1729–1796; ruled 1762–1796). Yet the prejudice continued and largely characterized Russia as a despotic state. The concepts of individual rights, the

separation of powers, and the social contract, which were gaining traction in the West, were almost entirely absent in Tsarist Russia.

While slavery and serfdom existed elsewhere, Russian serfdom was particularly harsh and was strengthened in the 17th and 18th centuries, lasting until 1861. To Western Europeans, this was a barbaric relic that confirmed Russia's backwardness while they overlooked the slavery in the United States. Selfdom ended in Europe with the Black Plague of the 14th century purely because of the collapse in population of up to 50%, which prompted the introduction of wages.



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The West is largely ignorant of Russian history. The United States supported Russia during the 1853 Crimean War, which was a conflict that Russia lost to an alliance of the Ottoman Empire, France, the United Kingdom, and Sardinia. Some 30 American surgeons volunteered to serve in the Russian military.

During the American Civil War, Russia sent its warships to protect New York City and San Francisco in 1863 against the British and French, who considered the American Civil War an opportunity to conquer the United States, joining the Confederates. Here is an illustration from Harper's Weekly showing the Russian fleet protecting New York City.



The crew of the Russian frigate Osliaba
protecting New York Harbor during the American Civil War



Tsar Alexander II
(1818-1881)
Assassinated by a Bomb
(Reign 1855 – March 13th, 1881)

The prejudice against Russia was in fact confined to Europe – not America. Both Russia and the United States viewed the European powers as a wildcard not to be trusted. To this very day, it is Europe that does not desire peace with Russia but only confrontation.

The connection between Russia and the Lincoln Administration did not end there. It was Russia that freed the Serfs first on March 3rd, 1861., which inspired Lincon to free the slaves in America. Serfdom ended in Russia with a decree issued by Tsar Alexander II (1818–1881; reign 1855–Assassinated March 13th, 1881) in 1861. Ironically, he was also assassinated as was Abraham Lincoln.

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This longer extension of serfdom in Russia compared to Europe accounts for the Communist Revolution. Serfdom became the primary and dominant form of relationship between peasants and nobility well into the 17th century. However, serfdom actually only existed in central and southern areas of the Russian Empire while it was never established in the North, the Urals, or Siberia.

Tsar Alexander I of Russia (b 1777; 1801–1825) moved to reform the system but was obviously opposed much as Abraham Lincoln was opposed in attempting to end slavery in the United States. New laws, however, allowed all classes (except the serfs) to finally own land, which had been a privilege previously confined to only the nobility. Finally, serfdom was abolished in 1861 most likely because of the growing economic discontent. The news that European serfdom had collapsed no doubt spread to Russia. Consequently, there was a growing fear of a large–scale revolt by the serfs, which ultimately unfolded by 1905.



Alexander I
(1777 –1825)
Emperor of Russia (1801-1825)



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It has been Europe that has sought to invade and conquer Russia is a recurring theme. These campaigns are often remembered for their initial success and catastrophic failure, largely due to Russia's strategic use of its vast territory and harsh climate—a strategy known as "scorched earth."

The Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and the ***Time of Troubles*** (Early 17th Century) was an opportunist attempt to seize Russia. This was a coalition effort, primarily by the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, but also involving Swedish intervention (the "Dimitriads"). Following the end of the Rurik dynasty, Russia entered a period of political crisis and civil war known as the "***Time of Troubles***." Seeing an opportunity with the civil war, the Polish–Lithuanian forces supported impostors claiming to be the rightful heir to the Russian throne. At one point, a Polish–backed False Dmitry even ruled in Moscow. Later, Polish troops occupied Moscow from 1610 to 1612.

The occupation was ended by a popular uprising led by Kuzma Minin and Prince Dmitry Pozharsky. The Poles were expelled from Moscow, and this event is celebrated in Russia as a national holiday (National Unity Day). This solidified a lasting Polish–Russian (and later, general Western) animosity.

King Charles XII of Sweden (b 1682; Reign 1697–1718), a military genius who led one of Europe's most powerful armies in what became known as The Great Northern War, 1700–1721. Sweden was the dominant power in Northern Europe. Russia, under the modernizing Tsar Peter the Great (1672–1725), sought to challenge this and gain access to the Baltic Sea.



Charles XII of Sweden
(1682 –1718)
(king 1697 –1718)

After initial Swedish successes against a coalition of Russia, Denmark–Norway, and Saxony–Poland, Charles XII decided to march deep into Russia in 1708 to deliver a knockout blow and potentially overthrow Peter the Great. His goal was not just to win a battle but to break Russian power permanently.

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Peter the Great employed a scorched earth strategy, denying the Swedes supplies. The decisive defeat came at the Battle of Poltava (1709), where Charles's army was annihilated. Charles fled to the Ottoman Empire. This war marked the end of the Swedish Empire and the rise of the Russian Empire as a major European power.

What we call Ukraine today was always the territory of other empires – never an independent nation–state of Ukraine. The **Battle of Poltava** on June 27th, 1709 was a turning point in Russian history.

This was a battle where **Peter the Great** (1672–1725) and the Russians defeated the Swedish army at a turning point in the war with Sweden. Poltava is actually in Ukraine. This was the decisive battle that placed Russia as a major power on the European stage of politics.



Peter I (the Great)
(1672 - 1725)
Russian Ruble, 1719-OK (date in old Cyrillic)
Moscow (Kadashevsky) Mint

Next came the French Empire with Napoleon (The Patriotic War of 1812) to invade Russia. Napoleon Bonaparte, then as Emperor of the French, at the head of the Grande Armée, a massive force of over 600,000 men drawn from all over French–occupied Europe.

Russia had withdrawn from Napoleon's Continental System (a blockade against Britain), undermining Napoleon's economic war. Napoleon's goal was to force Tsar Alexander I back into compliance and cripple Russia militarily. It was a full–scale invasion aimed at decisive battle and political submission.

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Once again, Russian generals (notably Barclay de Tolly and Kutuzov) avoided a decisive early battle and retreated, drawing the French deep into Russia. The climactic but inconclusive **Battle of Borodino** was followed by the French capture of a deserted Moscow, which was then set on fire. With no surrender from the Tsar and winter setting in, Napoleon's disastrous retreat began. The Grande Armée was virtually destroyed by hunger, the winter, and relentless Russian attacks. This was a catastrophe for Napoleon and a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars. Only 27,000 survived out of 600,000. This number comes from the most famous firsthand account of the

retreat, by General Armand de Caulaincourt. He reported that only about 27,000 organized, armed soldiers managed to recross the Niemen River (the starting point of the invasion) with the main body of the army in December 1812.



Adolf Hitler (Operation Barbarossa, 1941–1945) saw Nazi Germany and its Axis allies (e.g., Romania, Italy, Hungary), which became the largest and most brutal invasion in history. Part of Hitler's ideological drive for Lebensraum (living space) in the East and the destruction of "Judeo–Bolshevism." The conspiracy was that communism was instigated by the Jews, mainly because of Trotsky.

A surprise blitzkrieg attack aimed at destroying the Soviet Red Army, capturing key cities (Moscow, Leningrad, Ukraine), and conquering the European part of the Soviet Union before winter. The goal was total conquest, enslavement, and colonization of Russia.

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Despite massive initial gains and millions of Soviet casualties, the Germans were stopped at the gates of Moscow in late 1941. The war became a brutal war of attrition. Key turning points were the **Battles of Stalingrad** (1942–43) and **Kursk** (1943), after which the Red Army began its long push westward to Berlin. The Eastern Front was the bloodiest theater of World War II.

The Crimean War (1853–1856) which was the coalition of the Ottoman Empire, France, Britain, and Sardinia against the Russian Empire was not intended to be a conquest of Russia itself but to defeat its ambitions in the Black Sea and the Balkans. The fighting was largely confined to the Crimean Peninsula.

There was an allied intervention during the Russian Civil War (1918–1925), which was complex. Following the Russian Revolution, several Western powers

(including the UK, US, France, and Japan) sent troops to Russia. Their stated goals were not of conquest. They insisted that they sought to secure supplies from WWI, to prevent them from falling into German hands, and later, to support the White Army against the Bolsheviks. This was not a unified attempt to conquer Russia. Instead, this was a war of influence in hopes of directing the outcome of its civil war. The intervention was limited in scale and failed.

Has Russia Ever Tried to Invade and Conquer Europe?

Europe has always looked at Russian expansion has been a major force in shaping European history. However, Russian expansionism and its goals have varied greatly from regional security to ideological dominance.

After expelling Napoleon in 1812, the Russian army pursued him all the way across Europe. In 1813–1814, Russia was the **leading force** in the coalition that defeated Napoleon, culminating in the capture of Paris. This was not a conquest for territory, but rather to establish a new conservative European order.

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The Holy Alliance and the "Gendarme of Europe" (Post–1815) followed Napoleon in the decades thereafter. Tsar Alexander I and later Nicholas I used Russia's immense power to suppress liberal and nationalist revolutions across Europe, effectively acting as a conservative policeman. They were attempting to support the European governments especially during the Revolutions that swept Europe in 1848. The Tsar was intervening specifically to crush revolutions that threatened the established conservative, monarchical order, particularly those that also threatened Russia's strategic interests.



Nicholas I
(1796–1855)
Emperor of Russia, King of Congress Poland, and Grand Duke of Finland from (1825 to 1855)

Across Europe, Nicholas I (b 1796; 1825–1855) offered strong diplomatic support to fellow monarchs. He condemned the revolutions as a dangerous and illegitimate disease of "liberalism" and "nationalism." This moral and political backing was significant in encouraging rulers like the Austrian Emperor to stand firm.



1849 Hungarian Revolution

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Russia's most direct and significant military intervention took place during the Hungarian Campaign (1849). There the Hungarian revolutionaries, led by Lajos Kossuth, had fought the Austrian Empire to a standstill. They had declared independence and seemed on the verge of winning, which would have shattered the Austrian Empire—a key pillar of the conservative order in Central Europe and a necessary counterweight to Russian influence.

A desperate young Austrian Emperor, Franz Joseph, formally appealed to Tsar Nicholas I for military assistance. Nicholas I was more than willing to help. He saw the Hungarian revolt as a direct threat to the principle of monarchy and to the stability of a neighboring empire. In June 1849, a massive Russian army of over 200,000 men invaded Hungary from the east.

Caught between the Austrian army in the west and the overwhelming Russian force in the east, the Hungarian revolutionaries were decisively defeated within a few months. This intervention was the single most important factor in crushing the Hungarian Revolution and saving the Habsburg monarchy.

While I have scoured history and cannot find any attempt by Russia to conquer Europe, it is important to point out where Russia did **NOT** intervene. Russia did not send troops into Western Europe. The revolution in France succeeded quickly, replacing the monarchy with a republic. A direct Russian invasion of France was viewed as politically too risky.

While Nicholas I disapproved of the revolutions in Europe, they were primarily handled by the Austrian and Prussian armies (e.g., Prussia suppressing uprisings in its own territories and in smaller German states). Russia did **NOT** see a need for direct military involvement there. Despite the propaganda from NATO and the Neocons which focuses on the threats of Communism, Russia intervened only where a revolution posed a direct and existential threat to a major conservative empire (Austria) and thus to the European balance of power that favored Russia.

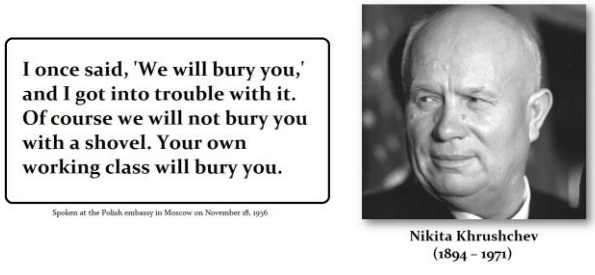
Tsar Nicholas I was a staunch absolutist who believed in the Divine Right of Kings. He saw himself as the guardian of the old order against the forces of revolution, which he viewed as chaos and sin. He did not see them as an opportunity to conquer Europe as Sweden viewed Russia during the ***Times of Troubles.***

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A weakened Austria was not in Russia's interest any more than a weakened Russia is in the interest of China today. A successful, independent, and liberal Hungary on Russia's doorstep was seen as a major geopolitical threat.

Consequently, Russia did not come to the aid of European governments in a general sense, but it decisively came to the aid of the most important conservative monarchy in Central Europe, the Habsburg Empire, effectively playing the role of the continent's reactionary policeman and ensuring the failure of the most dangerous (to them) revolution of 1848.

The Soviet Era and the Cold War (1945–1991) is the clearest example of this claim of Russia seeking the conquest of Europe. This was an entirely different motive and represented a philosophic idealism of Communism would defeat Capitalism. This was a departure from the history of



Nikita Khrushchev
(1894 – 1971)



relations between Europe and Russia and it had nothing to do with economic benefit or power. This was a Bolshevik Marxism Utopian Dream where they even outlawed religion.

The Bolshevik Red Army's defeat of Nazi Germany in WWII left it occupying almost all of Eastern and Central Europe. They did oppress the people imposing Communist policies and extinguishing private property. Stalin created a buffer zone of satellite states (the Eastern Bloc) through military presence and puppet governments. The Warsaw Pact was formed as a direct counter to NATO. The goal was not to conquer and absorb Western Europe (though there were fears of this), but to create a secure, ideologically aligned sphere of influence under Moscow's control. The Berlin Blockade and the crushing of uprisings in Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968) demonstrated this control.

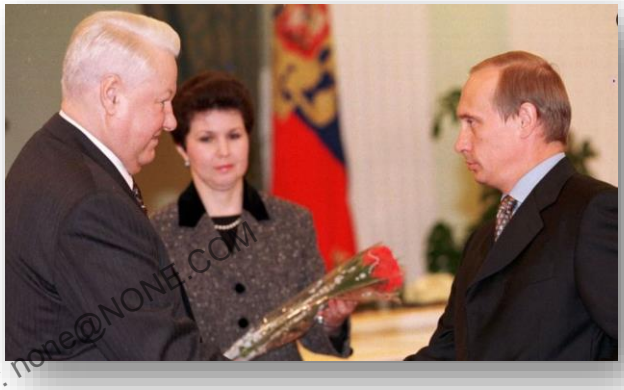
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Of course, NATO points to Russia's actions in Georgia (2008) and especially Ukraine (2014–present) which they instigated, are used to convince others that Russia is somehow still following the desires of that Khruschev statement "We will bury you" as their end goal to conquer Europe. They ignore the fact that not even Stalin, the ultimate paranoid leader, never made such a move to conquer Europe. But as long as NATO can put out this propaganda, they then get 5% of GDP to line their pockets, pretending to protect Europe from an inevitable Russian invasion much as Athens exploited Greek cities to pay them for protection against a possible third Persian invasion which never came.

seen by many in the West as a continuation of this pattern—using military force to assert dominance and prevent neighboring states from aligning with European institutions like NATO and the EU.

Western states increasingly view Russia's Arctic moves as aggressive rather than cooperative. Military build–ups raise fears of conflict escalation as if they were still communists seeking to conquer capitalism to extinguish it.

Even Russia acknowledges it lacks sufficient domestic capacity in shipbuilding, technology, as well as capital. Thus, it courts foreign partners, albeit under tightly controlled terms.



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Sanctions and geopolitical isolation are Neocon tools designed to maintain confrontation and deter any possible peace negotiations. Russia's ability to attract Western investment or collaborate freely is constrained by sanctions, which is the objective the in the hope of destroying the Russian economy and forcing the people to rise up and overthrow Putin. Yeltsin turned to Putin because he was smart and a moderate – not an oligarch looking to make billions selling Russian assets or a communist seeking to resurrect the USSR.

What Putin wants in Arctic cooperation comes down to his ambitions in Arctic cooperation aim to cement Russia's dominance of the Arctic domain (military, shipping, rules, access). Leverage the Arctic as an economic engine, especially given the constraints Russia faces elsewhere. He understands the use of cooperation as a diplomatic tool while preserving or reinforcing sovereignty and control. This is the projection of power and gaining influence in global Arctic governance while strengthening Russia's internal legitimacy through the narrative of mastery over the North. The Neocons cannot let go of their hatred of all Russians. As such, they project their worst character flaws on Putin and insist he wants to take all of Europe when there is no evidence of Russia ever desiring such a scheme.

Dishonesty of EU, NATO, and Ukraine



Any peace deal that is perceived to come from Trump will be rejected by the EU, NATO, and Ukraine if the Neocons have any say in this venture. Zelensky takes his orders from the EU, not the White House. The **ONLY** way to silence this hateful personal rejection from European leaders willing to subject Europe to yet a third round of destruction for the events of previous generations, is to point out that the original peace plan was **SIGNED** by the EU and was openly a deception to fool Putin that the EU wanted peace when in fact all

along they have been rubbing their hands and licking their lips with the prospect of defeating Russia, keeping the over $300 billion they stole in their assets, and the thought of gaining access to the $75 trillion in raw commodities (natural resources) in the possession of Russian territory.

There were two Minsk Agreements (often referred to collectively as the Minsk Protocol or Minsk I and Minsk II) aimed at resolving the conflict in eastern Ukraine. They were negotiated in Minsk, Belarus, under the Normandy Format (involving leaders from Ukraine, Russia, France, and Germany) and the Trilateral Contact Group (Ukraine, Russia, and the OSCE).

Minsk I (Minsk Protocol)

- **Signed on**: September 5, 2014.
- **Signed by**: Representatives of Ukraine (Second Minister of Foreign Affairs, Leonid Kozhara), Russia (Ambassador to Ukraine, Mikhail Zurabov), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE, Special Monitoring Mission Head, Heidi Tagliavini), and (without formal recognition of their status) leaders of the self-proclaimed Donetsk People's Republic (DPR, Alexander Zakharchenko) and Luhansk People's Republic (LPR, Igor Plotnitsky).

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Minsk II (Package of Measures for Implementation)

- **Signed on**: February 12th, 2015.
- **Signed by**: The same representatives as Minsk I (Kozhara for Ukraine, Zurabov for Russia, Tagliavini for the OSCE, Zakharchenko for DPR, and Plotnitsky for LPR). Leaders from the Normandy Format—Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko, Russian President Vladimir Putin, German Chancellor Angela Merkel, French President François Hollande, and Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko (as host)—issued a declaration of support but did not sign the agreement itself.

Both agreements called for ceasefires, withdrawal of heavy weapons, prisoner exchanges, and political steps toward reintegration of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions into Ukraine, but implementation stalled amid ongoing violations.



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Yugoslavia was a multi–ethnic federation established after World War II, comprising six republics (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia) and two autonomous provinces (Kosovo and Vojvodina) within Serbia. These internal borders were largely drawn along ethnic, historical, and linguistic lines, reflecting the country's diverse Slavic groups: Slovenes, Croats, Bosniaks (Muslims), Serbs, Macedonians, Montenegrins, and others, plus significant Albanian and Hungarian minorities.

The breakup began in the late 1980s amid rising nationalism, economic collapse, and the fall of communism. By 1991–1992, Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia, and Bosnia–Herzegovina declared independence, leading to wars fueled by ethnic tensions, particularly Serbian efforts to retain control over Serb–populated areas in those republics. The process was violent, involving ethnic cleansing and genocide (e.g., in Bosnia), but international diplomacy ultimately formalized the ethnic–based separations.

Key Agreements Recognizing Ethnic Separation

While there was no single "agreement to separate" the entire federation of Yugoslavia at once—dissolution was piecemeal and conflict-driven—several landmark pacts explicitly acknowledged the ethnic lines as the basis for new borders:

- **Brioni Agreement (July 1991)**: Brokered by the European Community (EC), this pact addressed Slovenia and Croatia's declarations of independence. It imposed a temporary moratorium on secession but recognized their right to self-determination along republican (and thus ethnic) lines. It facilitated the Yugoslav Army's withdrawal from Slovenia and set the stage for broader dissolution.
- **Carrington Plan (late 1991)**: Led by British diplomat Lord Carrington under EC auspices, this proposal accepted Yugoslavia's irreversible breakup. It required each republic to recognize the others' independence, with guarantees for ethnic Serb minorities outside Serbia. All republics except Serbia initially agreed, confirming ethnic self-determination as the framework.
- **Dayton Agreement (December 1995)**: This U.S.-brokered peace treaty ended the Bosnian War and divided Bosnia and Herzegovina into two ethnic-based entities: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (predominantly Bosniak and Croat) and Republika Srpska (predominantly Serb). It preserved Bosnia's nominal unity but entrenched ethnic partitions to reflect control on the ground.

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Other pacts, like the 1995 **Erdut Agreement** (for Croatia's Serb-held Krajina region) and the 2001 **Ohrid Agreement** (for North Macedonia's Albanian minority), further reinforced ethnic accommodations without full separation. This was the answer to prevent war in Ukraine. Everyone knew this. It was not that they were ignorant.

Madeleine Albright Neocon & the Balkan Wars



Madeleine Albright
(born Marie Jana Korbelová)
(1937-2022)
64th United States Secretary of State
January 23, 1997 – January 20, 2001

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Madeleine Albright was a Neocon (neoconservative), despite conspiracy theories that Neocons are Jewish, there is no validity to that just looking at John McCain and Lindsey Grahm. Yes, Albright had some Jewish roots, but she did not discover that until she was nearly 60–years–old. However, Albright's foreign policy views, particularly on the use of American power, shared the significant common ground of the Neocons including Hillary Clinton. When it came to Russia, she deeply resented Russia and was always against the Minsk Agreements. Legitimizing the Russian–backed separatist entities without first restoring full Ukrainian control over its border with Russia was her argument knowing that would cost hundreds of thousands if not millions of lives. This hatred of Russia obscures reason.



One of the most direct references regarding Albright's views of Ukraine comes from an op-ed she co-authored with Stephen Hadley (born 1947) who served as the 20th United States National Security Advisor from 2005 to 2009. They wrote in the Washington Post during 2018, titled:

> *"To save Ukraine, Trump must get tough on Russia".*
>
> *"The Minsk agreements are the only existing framework for a diplomatic resolution, but they are flawed. Russia has used them not to end the war but to manage it, using the peace process to pursue its war aims by other means."*

This quote perfectly encapsulates her position and explains why Merkel and the rest of the Neocons never negotiated in good faith. As Merkel said, they were just buying time for Ukraine to build a NATO-trained army to wage war with Russia. As always, Russia will exploit it so they should do that first. It's like walking into a bar and punching someone in the face and calling it self-defense because you know they really wanted to punch you first.



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Her specific Neocon foreign policy ideology that emerged from a group of primarily former liberal intellectuals in the 1970s turned on this core belief that the US should punch first, ask questions later. She always advocated for war and actively used the US power to promote democratic governments abroad, not just to contain threats. In other words, regime change was justified despite the fact that we do not even live in a Democracy for she herself was just an unelected and ruthless Neocon bureaucrat unafraid to send men to their death for her visions of power.

To objectively understand Madeleine Albright's hawkish role, it's important to not just look at the positions within the Clinton Administration, but also her personal **conflicts of interest** coming from that region. She had personal conflicts since in her childhood she was a refugee from Czechoslovakia twice, first from the Nazis and then from the Russian

Communists. For some reason, people forgave the Germans for the atrocities of the Nazis. However, to this day, they refuse to let go of the hatred of Russian Communists of the days when Stalin ruled.

Czechs and Serbs are ethnically different groups each with distinct languages, cultures, and historical backgrounds. Her family was of Czech Jewish descent, though they converted to Catholicism. She was Czech. Her family was from the Czech lands (Bohemia), spoke Czech at home, and were part of the Czech diaspora, the ethnic Czechs who live outside the historical lands of Bohemia.

Focusing on the Bosnian War (1992-1995), Madeleine Albright was the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. In this role, she was a central figure in the US foreign policy cabinet. However, she was an incredibly powerful and vocal advocate for intervention, and her influence was a critical factor in pushing the United States and NATO into decisive military intervention into a non-NATO region all because of her disdain for Serbs and their ties to Russia. She chose sides Croats vs Serb (Catholic vs Orthodox).

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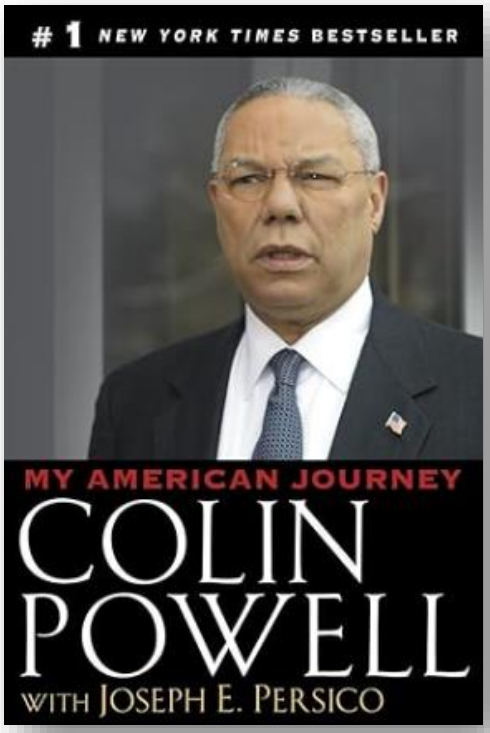
Albright was the administration's most prominent **"hawk"** by every means. She argued constantly and passionately and consistently for lifting the arms embargo on the Bosnian Muslims and for using decisive NATO air power to stop Serbian aggression and what she called their atrocities. She famously clashed with the more cautious military and diplomatic officials.



Madeleine Albright Confrontation with
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Colin Powell

In a pivotal 1993 meeting, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Colin Powell (1937–2021) outlined the "**Powell Doctrine**," emphasizing the need for overwhelming force and a clear exit strategy before committing troops. While Powell avoided such inflammatory labels, and there is no evidence that Colin Powell ever publicly called Madeleine Albright a "neocon," "warmonger," or "hawk." he did comment extensively on their significant differences in approach to foreign policy and the use of military force.

The core of their disagreement was famously captured in a story Powell himself recounted in his memoir, ***My American Journey*** published 2003.



During the Bosnian War in the 1990s, Albright, then UN Ambassador, forcefully argued for military intervention against the Serbs. She reportedly challenged Powell, who was then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, by asking,

"What's the point of having this superb military you're always talking about if we can't use it?"

Powell's reaction was one of being deeply troubled by this question. He saw it as a fundamental misunderstanding of the military's purpose. His ***"Powell Doctrine"*** held that military force should only be used as a last resort, with clear political objectives, overwhelming force, and a plausible exit strategy.

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Powell did not call her a warmonger, but he described her view as reflective of a mindset that was too quick to resort to military action without fully considering the human cost. He wrote that he felt as if she believed American power was ***"a tool to be taken out, used from time to time, and then put back in the closet."*** He framed their disagreement as a matter of ***"the weighing of lives"***—a soldier's life, a civilian's life—a calculation he believed should be central to any decision for war. Albright was clearly a Neocon – one who thought nothing of the lives lost for her personal goals. This is typical of a Neocon. They care not for their country or the people. This is always just a personal feud that is being fought in the depths of the dark minds.

Colin Powell came to deeply regret his February 5th, 2003, United Nations Security Council speech making the case for war with Iraq, calling it a "blot" on his record in 2005 interview with Barbara Walters. In a 2012 interview with the Guardian, he was even more blunt: “Iraq was a mess... I knew I had screwed up. I had made a mistake.” He explained that he had spent four days at the CIA vetting the intelligence but ultimately, "the intelligence system did not work well."



The massacre at Srebrenica, 8,000 Muslim boys & men were slaughtered
July 24th, 1996 Forensic experts from Hague mass grave in the village of Pilica

It was Albright who was the mover and shaker behind the NATO intervention into Bosnia. Initially, the Clinton administration was deeply divided and hesitant. The Neocon used propaganda to sell the war to Americans. Graphic media coverage of atrocities (like the siege of Sarajevo and the Srebrenica genocide) created immense public pressure to act. The killing of Bosnian Muslims by Bosnian Serb forces was a deliberate strategy of ethnic cleansing driven by extreme nationalism, a desire to create an ethnically pure state, and a fear of being marginalized in a post-Yugoslavia world. NATO had no problem coming to the aid of anti-Serbs over ethnic cleansing, but turned a blind eye to Ukrainians doing the same thing to Russians in Odessa in 2014 which began the Donbas separatist movement for self-preservation.

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In May 2014, the Ukrainians began to attack Russians on the streets of Odessa, beating and killing them was a return to the notorious ethnic cleansing of Ukrainians to kill anyone not of Ukrainian blood to create a pure nation following in the footsteps of Adolf Hitler. Czechoslovakia split along ethnic lines Czech Republic and Slovakia. Yugoslavia did the same. NATO has refused to defend the Russians in the Donbas despite their language and religion being outlawed by Kiev simply because they are Russian. NATO attacked the Serbs because they were Orthodox and pro-Russian.

Bosnia - Proxy War with Russia

As far as Bosnia was concerned, the existing UN peacekeeping mission (UNPROFOR) was seen as ineffective and incapable of protecting "safe areas." Key European allies, particularly the UK and France, who had peacekeepers on the ground, became more open to robust air strikes preferring to see this as a proxy war with Russia.



Markale Massacre - February 5th, 1994 – 68 dead 144 injured

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The Neocons used the Markale Massacre (February 5th, 1994), which was a mortar shell that killed 68 people injuring 144 in a Sarajevo market. This led to NATO's first ultimatum and the creation of heavy weapon exclusion zones around the city. Then came the Srebrenica incident in July 1995. The Bosnian Serb army overran the UN-declared "safe area" and was alleged to have systematically murdered approximately 8,000 Bosnian Muslim men and boys. This atrocity removed any remaining moral ambiguity and made large-scale intervention inevitable.



Ratko Mladić
(born 1942)
Convicted of genocide & crimes against humanity

The International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) has used DNA technology to identify over 7,000 victims from mass graves. The killings of Bosnian Muslim men and boys by the Army of Republika Srpska (VRS) under General Ratko Mladić in Srebrenica in July 1995 is an established historical and legal fact. As of recent years, the Potocari Memorial Center has buried 6,751 identified victims. It is the only recognized genocide on European soil since World War II. Mladić was tried and convicted of both genocide and crimes against humanity.



US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright shakes hands with US soldiers at US Airbase in Bosnia August, 30th, 1998

The **NATO decision**, was not unilateral. It was Albright who was then pushing for NATO and that required consensus among the member states. The operation was launched on August 30th, 1995. It involved widespread and continuous air strikes against Bosnian Serb military targets. The campaign was commanded by US Admiral Leighton W. Smith, but it was authorized by the **North Atlantic Council** (NATO's political body).

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Madeleine Albright did not single-handedly "direct" NATO to intervene, but she was absolutely essential to the process. She was the primary internal advocate for a major military intervention although there was no legal state for NATO. This was being argued as a Russian proxy war to justify NATO intervention.

Albright worked tirelessly to build the political case within the US government for war. It was her persistence that helped shift US policy from caution to action overruling Colin Powell. She was a key diplomat in helping to secure NATO's agreement for the operation to indiscriminately kill Serbs.

Colin Powell commented extensively on Bosnia. As the top military advisor to Presidents George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton, he was the leading voice **against** military intervention, arguing it was a treacherous quagmire without clear goals. His resistance was a major factor in the Clinton administration's initial hesitancy to take strong action. At least his philosophy was finally accepted that they needed overwhelming air power and clear objectives that Powell had long advocated, which Albright tried to argue against just to get the war going.



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Kosovo War

Madeleine Albright was later profoundly and directly involved in the **Kosovo War** again very anti-Serbian. As the 64th US Secretary of State under President Bill Clinton from 1997 to 2001, she was one of the principal architects of the NATO intervention.

The intervention itself was a decision made by NATO, pushed over the finish line by a changed U.S. policy, which was itself heavily influenced by the moral outrage and strategic arguments made by Madeleine Albright. The horrific events on the ground provided the undeniable justification she needed to win the argument.

Her role was central to the diplomatic and military strategy throughout the crisis. Albright was a staunch Neocon advocate for a strong NATO intervention against Slobodan Milošević's actions in Kosovo, sending in forces to protect the Serb minority from the Albanian majority. Culturally, even the Russian Mafia was afraid of the Albanian Mafia for they practiced genocide from ancient times. In Ancient Athens, if you kill someone it was not a state crime. The victim's family had the right to retaliate. If they could not kill you, anyone else in your family was fair game. In Albania, this tended to evolve into if you crossed an Albanian Mafia member, they kill you, your wife, your kids, and your dog to ensure there could be no retaliation.

NATO chose the side of the Albanians simply because the Serbs were ethnically more aligned with Russia. Albanians have been stereotyped as being particularly ruthless, especially in the context of 20th-century history and organized crime. This all turned on this ferocity that was associated with a unique code of justice that was sometimes interpreted as "ruthlessness" by outside observers.



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This is the single most important factor behind the external perception of Albanian culture. The Kanun is a centuries-old set of customary laws that governed all aspects of life in the northern Albanian tribes (Gheg regions) and in Kosovo. What was ingrained were these Blood Feuds (Hakmarrja). The most famous (and infamous) aspect of the Kanun is its detailed code for conducting blood feuds. If a man was killed or dishonored, his family was obligated to seek vengeance (*gjakmarje*) against the perpetrator's family. This could lead to cycles of violence lasting for generations.

The Kanun placed extreme importance on concepts like honor (*nder*), hospitality (*mikpritja*), and loyalty. A breach of honor demanded a severe response. To outsiders, this strict legalistic approach to honor and vengeance appeared ruthless and unforgiving. It is crucial to understand that the Kanun was a system of justice, not a system of random violence. It was designed to maintain order in a stateless, tribal society. However, its mechanisms were severe by modern standards and supported the genocide of entire families.

Albanians have a long history of defending their land against foreign empires, which required a fierce and determined resistance. Albania was conquered by the Ottomans.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as the Balkan nations carved up the Ottoman Empire, Albanian-inhabited lands were often disputed. Albanian militias (kachaks) fought against the armies of Serbia, Montenegro, and Greece, who were seen as trying to annex their land. From the perspective of these neighboring states, Albanian resistance was often portrayed as banditry and ruthlessness.

Hence, the **Kosovo War** (1998-1999) was the most recent event that cemented a "ruthless" reputation for some was the Kosovo War. The Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) was a guerrilla force that used insurgent tactics against the much stronger Serbian police and military. The KLA were "terrorists" by modern definitions and culturally seen as "ruthless" criminals that did not follow common law standards.

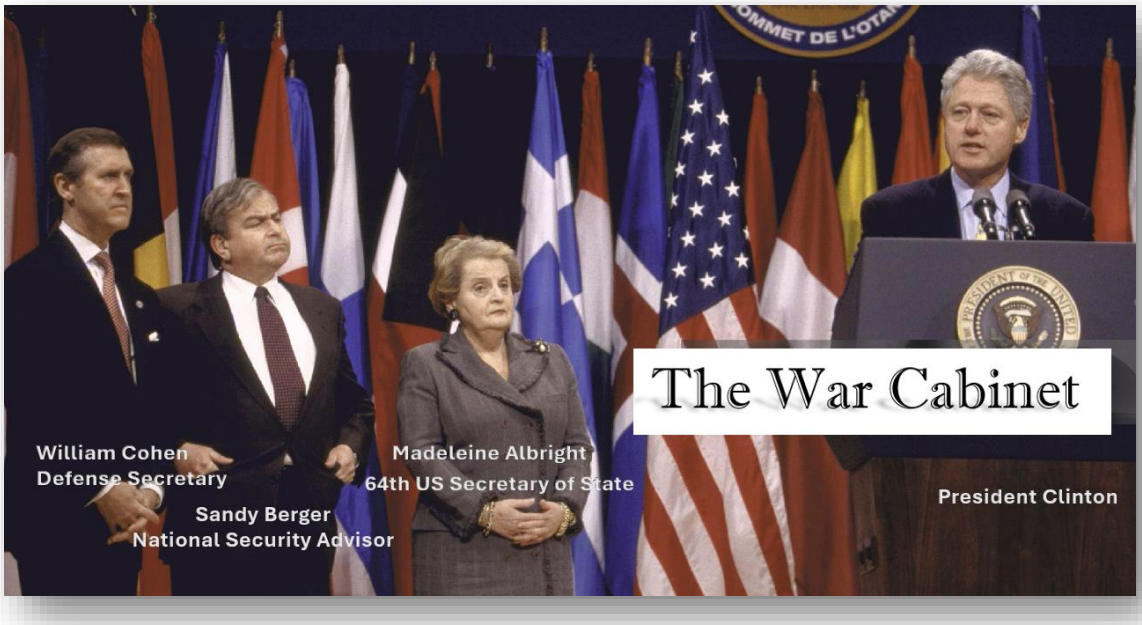
After NATO's intervention and the withdrawal of Serbian forces, there were brutal retaliatory attacks by extremist Albanians against the remaining Serbian and Roma civilians. These acts, though condemned by the KLA leadership, were widely reported and reinforced the image of ruthless vengeance. In the post-Communist chaos of the 1990s, criminal networks emerged across the Balkans. Albanian-speaking gangs gained a formidable reputation in Western Europe for their control over certain illicit markets.

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While Albanians have acquired a reputation for being ruthless due to their strict customary laws, history of fierce resistance, and the prominence of organized crime networks, this has colored their image and called into question why NATO would choose their side making it clear that this decision was solely because the Serbs were aligned with Russia. This reputation of Albanians with their unique legal code of retribution stems from a specific historical context—tribal law, national survival, and post-communist turmoil.

Albright's Conflicts of Interests

Madeleine Albright was well aware of the core principals of Albanians in contrast to the rest of the various ethnic groups in the Balkans. She had **personal conflicts of interest** since in her childhood she was a refugee from Czechoslovakia twice, first from the Nazis and then from the Russian Communists. She was a strong proponent of using American power to stop genocide and ethnic cleansing that dominates the Balkans. She saw Milošević as a repeat aggressor after she pushed for NATO intervention into the wars in Bosnia and Croatia. She clearly had a biased view of Russians from the Communist days and thus saw Serbia as arm in arm with Russia.



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Throughout the 78–day bombing campaign, Albright was a key member of the war cabinet alongside President Clinton, Defense Secretary William Cohen, and National Security Advisor Sandy Berger. She was a public face of the war, consistently making the moral and strategic case for the intervention to the American public and the international community when there was no legal basis.

Albright was also crucial in the diplomatic efforts to end the war. She worked with Russian officials who were opposed to the NATO bombing but eventually crucial to its resolution. The terms she negotiated with Russia led to Milošević's capitulation. The eventual peace plan, which ended the bombing, was based on a G8 agreement reached in June 1999 that incorporated Russian input but still met NATO's core demands while Yeltsin was president of Russia (1991–Dec. 31st, 1999).

Why we have allowed people like Albright, Nuland, Blinken, and Garland anywhere near foreign policy when they all have personal conflicts of interest in hating Russians puts not just the national security of the United States at risk, but the entire world.

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Is Peace with Russia Possible?



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Europe and NATO are the aggressors – not Putin. The hatred of Russia extends back to the 17th century. Trump has to realize who his real opponents are. Peace with Russia is easy if you do what is right. Putin warned Zelensky that the **Minsk Agreement** was the key. Zelensky has been taking his orders from NATO, NEOCONS, and never from his own people. In a 2005 interview with *The New York Times*, Powell directly addressed his differences with Neocons as advocated by Albright and others.

> ***"My constant caution was, 'You don't use military force for symbolic reasons. You don't use it to make a statement. You use it to achieve a clear political purpose, and you use it decisively.'"***

The EU can NEVER be trusted. They live in fear that their power will collapse. I had two employees there, and I can say many people questioned if he was even legitimately elected. We have witnessed what the EU and NATO did in Romania and their free elections. The EU interfered into the Scottish reference on splitting from the UK.

Yet the worst of all election frauds was the EU interference in the Italian elections. What emerged from reliable sources over elections in Italy demonstrated how ruthless the European Union is and how it will rig elections to retain power at all costs.



The EU claimed that the Italian Mafia was controlling elections in June 2011. However, what has emerged is that the EU Commission played an active role in staging a coup to oust the former Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi (1936–2023) and replace with Goldman Sach's Mario Monti (born 1943). Is the Mafia stacking the deck for themselves, or are they fighting back against the EU Commission or are they doing nothing and the EU Commission is using them as an excuse to inject its own authoritarianism?

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Fabrizio Goria of the Italian news site *Linkiesta* researched a remarkable story in the major international press. During the fall of 2011, interest rates on Italian government bonds rose to a record high. The EU Commission then staged a political coup and demanded that the then Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi (served 2008–2011) must be replaced by the former Goldman Sach's Mario Monti.



Mario Monti
(born 1943)
Prime Minister of Italy (2011–2013)
International advisor to Goldman Sachs
Leading member of the Bilderberg Group

This report of a Brussels coup orchestrated in Italy being organized by the EU Commission is showing the lack of democratic respect that the EU Commission has for the people of Europe that Nigel Farage has been yelling about for years. By the end of October 2011, the then Italian Interior Minister, Roberto Maroni, was on a phone call with President Jose Manuel Barroso (2004–2014) who was the then head of the EU Commission.



José Manuel Durão Barroso (born 1956)
11th President of the European Commission
Former Prime Minister of Portugal 2002-2004

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The call came during a meeting, and Maroni turned pale according to a number of people present in the meeting. Barroso instructed in no uncertain terms:

> ***"I do not want you to take it personally. Neither you nor the other members of the government. But you have to replace Berlusconi. "***

Barroso explained that the EU strategy will be that the Italian Prime Minister should be attacked from all sides politically by all European politicians: Everyone would then say that Berlusconi was inappropriate. He was contemplating that Italy should exit the EU. Then Barroso instructed, Maroni, should rise to power. So much for the democracy of the people.

Both the German Chancellor Angela Merkel and the French President Nicholas Sarkozy also began in late October 2011 telling the press that they questioned the "credibility" of the Italian Prime Minister Berlusconi and his government. Then at the G20 meeting in Cannes, on November 2nd, the day before the start of negotiations, the head of the UK Finance **Jonathan Adair Turner** (born 1955) said:

"In our view, Italy is in much bigger problems than Greece. A solution should be found quickly."



Mario Draghi (born 1947)

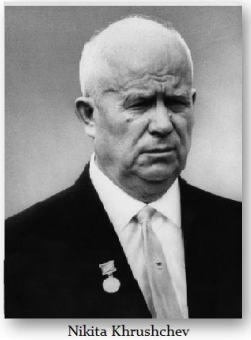
Italian banker & President of the European Central Bank since November 2011
Former vice chairman & managing director of Goldman Sachs Intl (2002–2005)

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At Cannes over the next two days, Barroso and EU Council President Herman van Rompuy, announced that Italy by itself is willing to be monitored by the IMF. Finally, on November 9th, Berlusconi resigned. The former Goldman banker Monti then emerged with support from Brussels and suddenly announced a reform program and Mario Draghi made sure that the interest rates for Italy fell once again and the press was called in to twist the coup into a positive event for Italy and the Euro.

With a track record like this, my sources in Ukraine have long questioned whether the Ukrainian elections were rigged or not. Many do not believe that Zelensky was fairly elected, but was installed by the EU and NATO to ensure this war with Russia would continue. Zelensky when elected ran on peace. The death toll was $130,000. Today, it is in excess of 1.8 million and he has suspended elections so he cannot be removed from office.

Do you really think they were hands–off in Ukraine? There would have BEEN NO WAR if the EU, NATO, and Neocons had not lied and honored the Minsk Agreement.

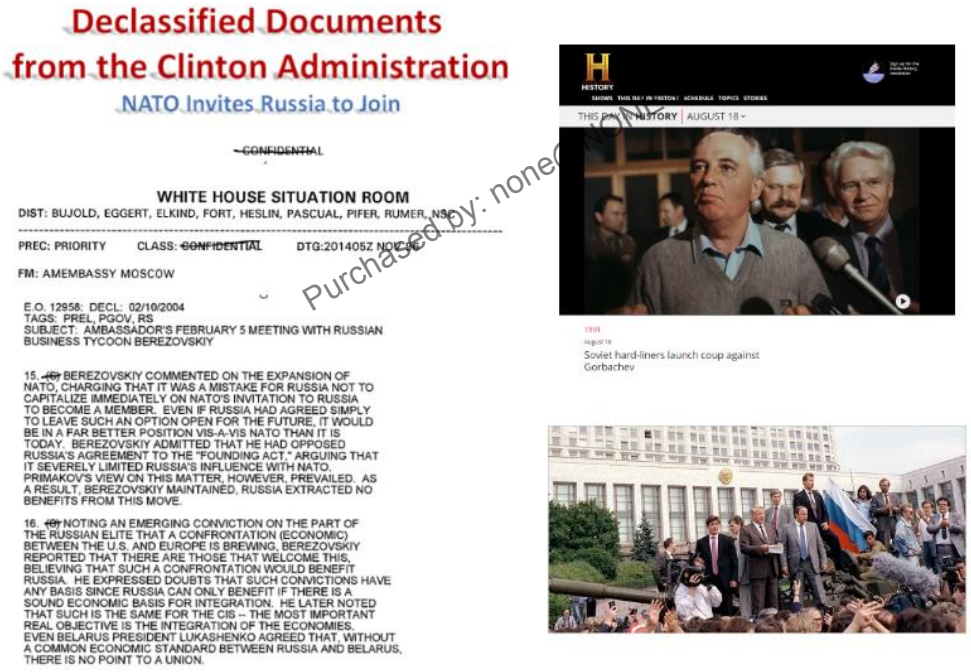


Nikita Khrushchev
(1894–1971)
Khrushchev famous remark 'We will bury you'



Leonid I. Brezhnev
(1906 – 1982)
Chairman of the Supreme Soviet (1960–1964, 1977–1982)
(born in Kamianske, Ukraine)

You cannot defeat Putin and think that is somehow the answer. As stated, when Khrushchev had to back down after the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, a coup occurred, and Brezhnev took power, deepening the Cold War.



Declassified Documents
from the Clinton Administration
NATO Invites Russia to Join

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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E.O. 12958: DECL: 02/10/2004
TAGS: PREL, PGOV, RS
SUBJECT: AMBASSADOR'S FEBRUARY 5 MEETING WITH RUSSIAN BUSINESS TYCOON BEREZOVSKIY

15. ~~(C)~~ BEREZOVSKIY COMMENTED ON THE EXPANSION OF NATO, CHARGING THAT IT WAS A MISTAKE FOR RUSSIA NOT TO CAPITALIZE IMMEDIATELY ON NATO'S INVITATION TO RUSSIA TO BECOME A MEMBER. EVEN IF RUSSIA HAD AGREED SIMPLY TO LEAVE SUCH AN OPTION OPEN FOR THE FUTURE, IT WOULD BE IN A FAR BETTER POSITION VIS-A-VIS NATO THAN IT IS TODAY. BEREZOVSKIY ADMITTED THAT HE HAD OPPOSED RUSSIA'S AGREEMENT TO THE "FOUNDING ACT," ARGUING THAT IT SEVERELY LIMITED RUSSIA'S INFLUENCE WITH NATO. PRIMAKOV'S VIEW ON THIS MATTER, HOWEVER, PREVAILED. AS A RESULT, BEREZOVSKIY MAINTAINED, RUSSIA EXTRACTED NO BENEFITS FROM THIS MOVE.

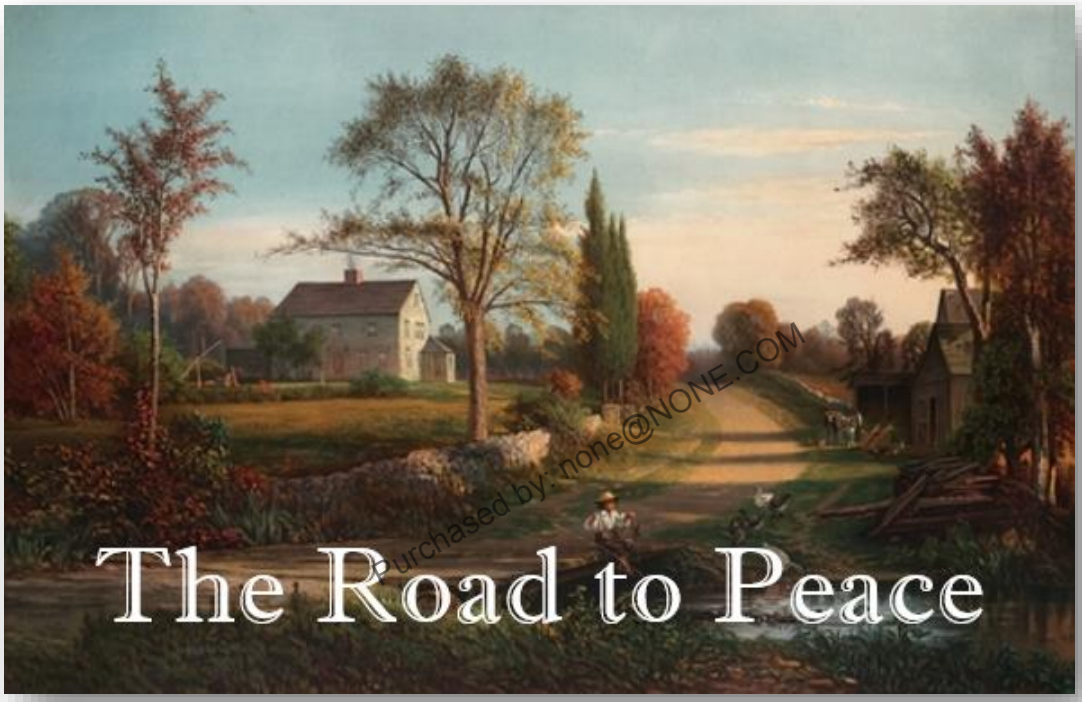
16. ~~(C)~~ NOTING AN EMERGING CONVICTION ON THE PART OF THE RUSSIAN ELITE THAT A CONFRONTATION (ECONOMIC) BETWEEN THE U.S. AND EUROPE IS BREWING, BEREZOVSKIY REPORTED THAT THERE ARE THOSE THAT WELCOME THIS, BELIEVING THAT SUCH A CONFRONTATION WOULD BENEFIT RUSSIA. HE EXPRESSED DOUBTS THAT SUCH CONVICTIONS HAVE ANY BASIS SINCE RUSSIA CAN ONLY BENEFIT IF THERE IS A SOUND ECONOMIC BASIS FOR INTEGRATION. HE LATER NOTED THAT SUCH IS THE SAME FOR THE CIS -- THE MOST IMPORTANT REAL OBJECTIVE IS THE INTEGRATION OF THE ECONOMIES. EVEN BELARUS PRESIDENT LUKASHENKO AGREED THAT, WITHOUT A COMMON ECONOMIC STANDARD BETWEEN RUSSIA AND BELARUS, THERE IS NO POINT TO A UNION.

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1991
August 18
Soviet hard-liners launch coup against Gorbachev

Then there was a proposal that Russia join NATO when the USSR collapsed in 1991. Just as our Neocons in the CIA killed JFK to keep war on the table and rejected his peace initiatives toward Russia, the Russian Neocons staged coup #2 and overthrew Gorbachev fearing joining NATO was a surrender to the American Neocons. That is when Yeltsin stood on the tank and pleaded with the military not to fire on their own people. The military stood down, and the coup collapsed.

Anyone who thinks they can beat Putin and force him out of Ukraine or that imposing never–ending sanction son Russia that NEVER work even once in history, is not just a fool; they are a dangerous asshole. You will get coup #3, and this time you will get the Russian Neocons in full power. Just imagine if John McCain had become president with Lindsey Graham as his VP. You would probably be dead by now.



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The **Road to Peace** is undoubtedly attainable. Putin wants peace – not war. Yeltsin turned to him because he was neither a Neocon–Communist nor an Oligarch. I was in the middle of all of that I had a front row seat and was asked to fund this regime change with $10 billion and I refused. The Neocons have hated Putin because their blackmail of Yeltsin failed, and he realized he was caught between our American Neocons with the Oligarchs and the hardline Russian Communist Neocons who hate the West, just as Lindsey Grahm and McCain hate Russians. We are plagued by old hatreds that one generation refuses to surrender on both sides.



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Trump is on the WRONG SIDE and he is listening to people advocating sanctions rather than looking at this from Putin's and China's view that this is NOT a war with Ukraine, it is a war with NATO. If Trump does not look at this objectively, he will only fulfill our computer which projects war in 2026, and that the West will lose this one. The Neocons have NEVER won a single war. He has met his match for if Putin dared to surrender when the EU wants war, he will be toast. His motto is the same – **NEVER SURRENDER!**



Even Ron Paul strongly criticizes neoconservative foreign policy approaches, saying that U.S. intervention has led to ***"nothing but grief when you think about Korea, and Vietnam, and Persian Gulf wars, and Iraqi wars, and Afghan, and on and on."*** Indeed, they have a perfect track record of losing every single war that they have brought the United States into. Even Robert McNamara apologized before he died taking us into the Vietnam War. He said that they thought Russia was involved. "We were wrong. It was just a civil war." Some 58,000 Americans died for that mistake.

The Base Cost of War

Event	Cost in 2024 $	Duration	Military Deaths
War of 1812	$2.19 billion	32 months	15,000
Mexican-American War	$3.34 billion	21 months	13,283
American Revolution	$3.38 billion	101 months	4,435
Spanish-American War	$12.70 billion	4 months	2,446
American Civil War			
(Confederacy)	$28.27 billion	48 months	750,000
(Union)	$83.84 billion	48 months	
Persian Gulf War	$143.41 billion	7 months	383
World War I	$469.61 billion	19 months	116,516
Korean War	$479.60 billion	37 months	36,574
Vietnam War	$1.037 trillion	213 months	58,220
War in Afghanistan	$1.120 trillion	276 months	2,285
Iraq War	$1.242 trillion	89 months	4,410
World War II	$5.768 trillion	45 months	405,399

ArmstrongEconomics.COM

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According to the Watson Institute for International & Public Affairs, when you include interest on debt used to finance wars and future veteran care obligations, just the "post–9/11" wars alone (i.e., in Iraq, Afghanistan, etc.) are estimated at about US $8 trillion in total budgetary costs and future obligations. With the National Debt at $38 trillion, just this spending alone represents 21% of the national debt.

A report noted that for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, including interest alone will add US $2.1 trillion by 2030, and through 2050 interest could top US $6.5 trillion. The U.S. direct cost of World War II (1941–45) is estimated at about US $5.7 trillion in inflation–adjusted dollars.

This undermines the economy for the average person for it has increased their cost of living through both inflation, and the rise in interest rates to keep rolling the debt with absolutely no interest in ever repaying the debt. A 3–year–old with a pocket calculator can figure out this is not sustainable. The Neocons care NOTHING about the future of our nation nor the living standards of the people. They roll the dice based on personal hatred with no regard for anything else. This is treason at the highest level.



If Trump stops listening to these losers who have never won a single war to date yet have created the largest perpetual rolling debt for their personal hatreds. Perhaps we stand a chance for peace. In these meetings with Zelensky, Trump must abandon Europe and the Neocons and be the real peacemaker. Zelensky must be stripped of his arrogant, greedy power. My ultimatum would be simple.

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(1) You will honor the **Minsk Agreement** and allow the people of the Donbas to vote on their human right to remain as part of Ukraine, which hates their very existence and has engaged in ethnic cleansing.

(2) If Zelensky refuses, I will impose sanctions on Ukraine, and **NO** American company will be allowed to invest in Ukraine to cut off his trillion–dollar rebuild dream to become the richest billionaire of Ukraine.

(3) If NATO or the EU refuses to honor the very agreement that they signed, the US will **withdraw from NATO.**

(4) We cut a deal with Russia, allowing American companies to **enter joint ventures** in Russia to exploit the rare earths and resources with a joint guarantee that their investments will be safe.

(5) All **sanctions** of Russia are to be lifted, including the Magnitsky Act, with the sole exception of sanctions that were against individual spies.

(6) Agree to do a joint venture in the Arctic and Antarctica for natural resources and accept Putin's proposal for a tunnel to Alaska.

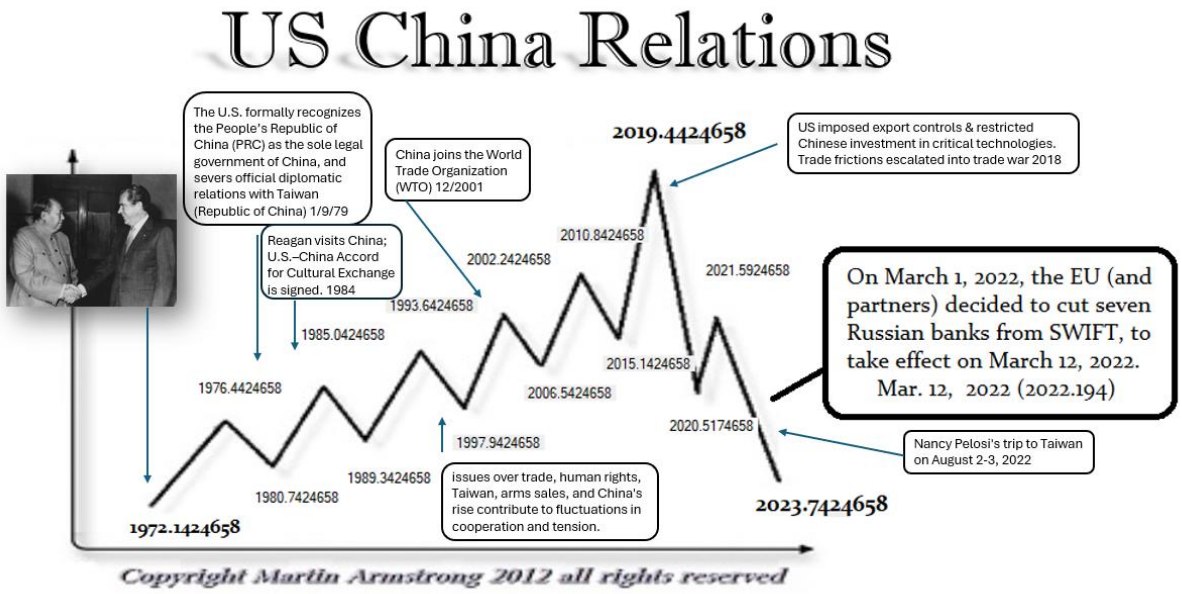
My sources have reported that Putin publicly proposed collaboration across trade, digital, high–tech, and space exploration. I believe that Putin would entertain joint projects in the Arctic and in Alaska, offering Russian ownership of specialized technologies and reserves in minerals and energy. Sources have long suggested that Russia possesses technologies that no one else possesses, which could interest U.S. partners.

I believe that Trump had floated the idea of Russian investment in Alaskan oil and joint exploration of rare earth minerals, and the Russian side presumably saw this as a potential area of cooperation. Beyond pure economics, a trade arrangement with Russia will **force** NATO and the EU to heel once American companies are operating inside Russia. Such a trade proposal would serve as a means to break Russia's isolation, demonstrating that the NATO narrative of Russia wanting to take Europe is nonsense. This would be a carrot to U.S. businesses.

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U.S. President Richard Nixon visited Beijing, China, from February 21st to February 28th, 1972 (1972.142). This historic trip — often called ***"the week that changed the world"*** — marked the first visit by a U.S. president to the People's Republic of China since its founding in 1949. It was a significant step toward normalizing relations between the U.S. and China during the Cold War and included Nixon's famous meetings with Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai.



It was strangely 51.6 years from that historic meeting that led our stupid Neocons in the Biden Administration to impose sanctions on Russia and withdraw the Russian banks from SWIFT, which led to the establishment of BRICS. Ironically, the Neocons deliberately REVERSED all the effort to create peace in 1972, and they have pushed China and Russia together.

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I had hoped that Henry Kissinger could have made it to the 2022 WEC before he died. I think it would have been a very interesting discussion between the two of us. I am well aware of Henry's background even with Schwab. What I admired about Henry was that he too could look at an issue through the eyes of an adversary. If you cannot do that, you have no business bothering to comment on geopolitics.



Henry delivered a speech at the World Economic Forum's annual meeting in Davos in January 2022, and he made it clear: ***"Before this war, I was opposed to membership of Ukraine in NATO because I feared that it would start exactly the process that we have seen now. The idea of a neutral Ukraine under these conditions is no longer meaningful."***

I have long admired Kissinger's geopolitical analysis. He was instrumental in moving Richard

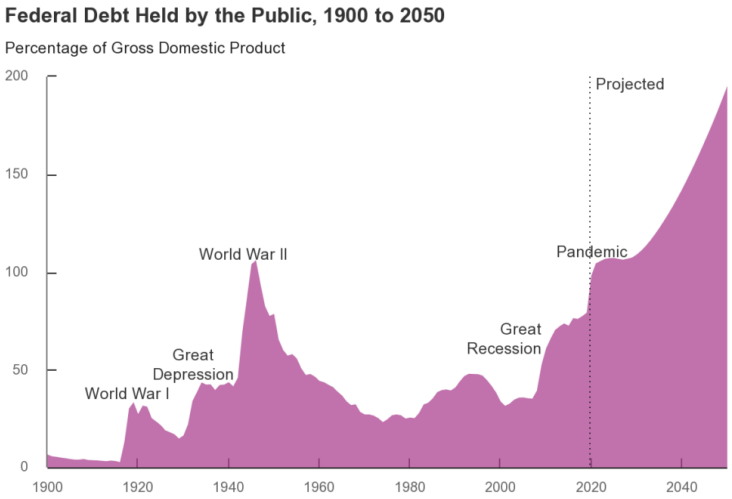
Nixon to open with China which was really a policy to divide and separate Russia from China. While he said that dialogue must be kept open between Russia and other countries even as the war rages on in Ukraine, for if you do not talk, there cannot be a possible resolution.





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By suggesting a return to the pre-February 2022 lines, Kissinger was effectively accepting Russia's 2014 annexation of Crimea and its military control over parts of Donbas as a starting point for negotiations. To many, especially in Ukraine, this sounded like rewarding Russian aggression by allowing it to keep the territory it seized in 2014. Yet it was Kiev that declared those in the Donbas terrorists, outlawed their language and their religion. He even declared Orthodox Christianity void and that Christmas would be December 25th. Zelemsky has denied the most fundamental right of all – freedom of religion. He is a complete vile disgrace as the pretend head of state of anything. That is like Canada outlawing speaking French or the USA outlawing religion and speaking Spanish.



Kissinger was applying his classic "realpolitik" approach, where great powers negotiate spheres of influence and settle conflicts through territorial compromise to avoid a larger, more destructive war. This approach is deeply unpopular in nations that see themselves as the potential subjects of such compromises.

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SECTIONS

NEW YORK POST

MARCH 4, 2022

NEWS

Sen. Graham says it would be 'a great service' if a Kremlin official killed Putin

By Jesse O'Neill

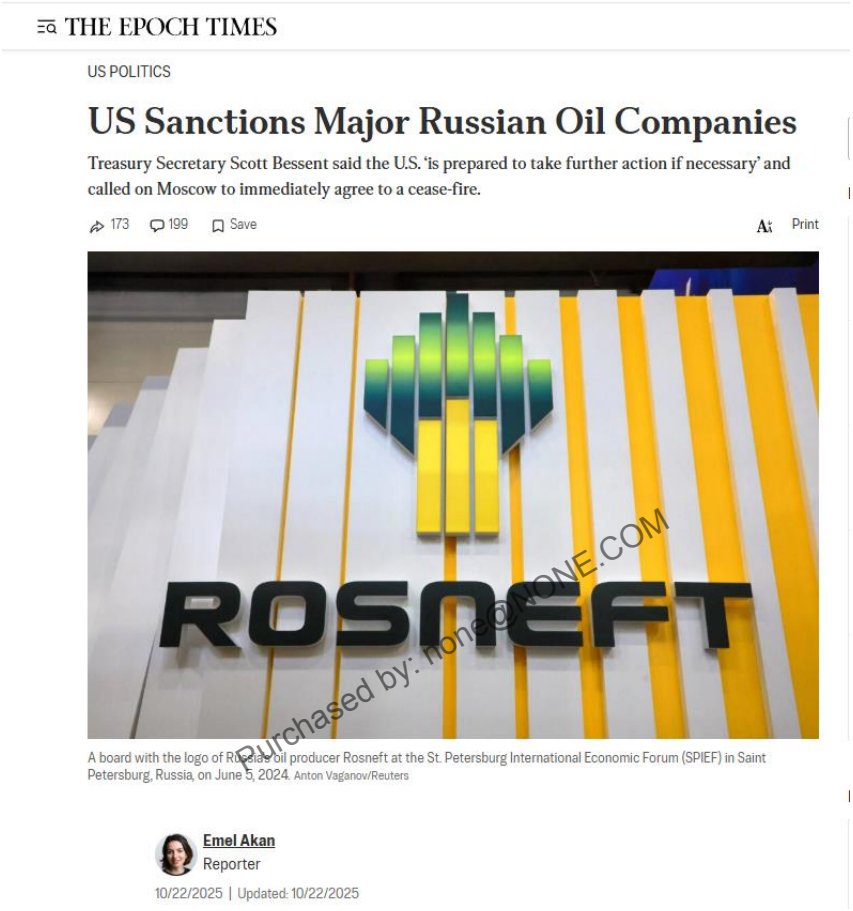
March 4, 2022 | 12:19am | Updated

U.S. Senator Lindsey Graham called on Kremlin officials to assassinate Russian President Vladimir Putin.

SARAH SILBIGER

This is a chart of the self-destruction of the US economy carried out by the Neocons and their endless wars for personal vendettas. Lindsey Graham is filled with hatred and he openly calls for the assassination of Putin. If that were to take place, it would not end the war nor would it be beneficial. The track record of such coups in Russia are always coming from their Communist Neocons. Perhaps Lindsey will be happy when he gets to push the button to launch the first nuclear bomb.

CONCLUSION



THE EPOCH TIMES

US POLITICS

US Sanctions Major Russian Oil Companies

Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent said the U.S. 'is prepared to take further action if necessary' and called on Moscow to immediately agree to a cease-fire.

173 199 Save Print

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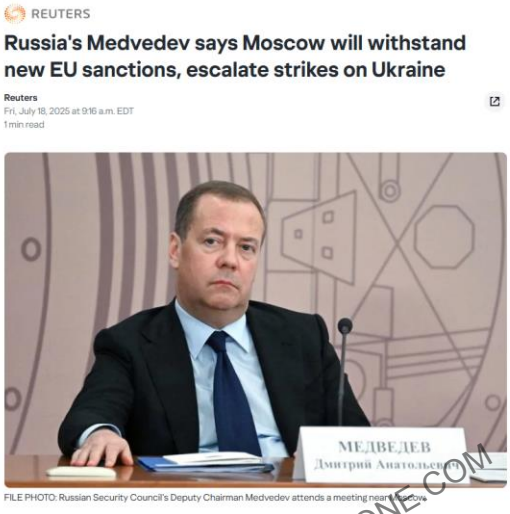
A board with the logo of Russian oil producer Rosneft at the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum (SPIEF) in Saint Petersburg, Russia, on June 5, 2024. Anton Vaganov/Reuters

Emel Akan
Reporter
10/22/2025 | Updated: 10/22/2025

Trump has clearly listened to the Neocons who **NEVER** think one step forward. They are incapable of ever seeing anything past the end of their nose. Imposing more sanction on Russia is not the answer joining the EU in its 19th round of sanctions as if the first 18 did anything. Trump also cancelled a meeting in Hungary with Putin demonstrating that the end of discussions only results in war is the dream of the Neocons. Trump never surrenders and will fight to the end and so will Putin.

Sergei Lavrov, the Russian foreign minister, told his American counterpart on Rubio that the Kremlin had not budged from its demand for an even bigger slice of Ukraine than its forces currently hold, he unwittingly triggered the most dizzying and strategically significant U–turn of Donald Trump's presidency.

President Trump has imposed his first sanctions on Russia and has dangerously set in motion the greater probability that the only solution to this conflict will be war. This is an economic for the total destruction of Russia and the standard Neocon objective of regime change.



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Russia has already lost most of its overseas gas markets, leaving oil shipments as the single biggest source of revenue. Last month, despite being the world's most heavily sanctioned country, Russia still managed to export 5.1 million barrels of crude oil per day, the highest level for more than two years, according to the International Energy Agency.

Dmitry Medvedev described the new U.S. sanctions announced by Trump on Russia's oil industry as "**an act of war**" and accused the U.S. of abandoning diplomacy. He criticized President Trump for aligning with Europe against Russia and stated that the U.S. is now seen as an adversary. Historically, sanctions are indeed and act of economic war no different that the actions of Hitler and Napoleon against the British or the British against the Americans during the American Revolution.

What does Trump really expect? Putin will fall to his knees and beg for forgiveness? This is economic war and it is intended for the total destruction of Russia. That means only one thing – thermal nuclear war will be unavoidable. Putin and China both know that this is now a full–blown war with NATO and Europe will **NEVER** allow peace with Russia – **PERIOD!** World War III becomes inevitable.



Ants go to war for the same reasons humans historically have — resources, territory, and survival — but are driven purely by instinct and colony–level competition rather than conscious strategy. Our Neocons act not on reason or strategy, but also on raw instinct. This is the dark side of humanity and why there is not a century absent incidents of war.

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Ants often fight over food sources, such as fallen insects or sugary substances. When two colonies find the same food, they may send reinforcements, leading to full–scale battles. The larger or more organized colony usually wins and claims the prize.

Each ant colony maintains a defined territory marked by chemical pheromones. If another colony's scouts cross the border, the defenders detect the foreign scent and attack. These border conflicts can escalate into wars involving thousands or even millions of ants. Humans are no better.

Natural selection favors colonies that can expand and protect their genes. By destroying rival colonies, an ant species ensures its genetic dominance in the ecosystem. Some species (like Formica sanguinea) even raid other colonies to steal pupae and raise them as slave workers — a form of biological warfare. The Ottoman Empire stole Christian children and raised them to be in their armies. Consequently, Ant wars mirror human warfare in eerie ways — territoriality, alliances, and logistics.



Sometimes civil war happens within a species, or even within a single former colony. When colonies split or multiple queens compete for dominance, the resulting conflict decides which queen's offspring will rule. This is the typical outcome in civil wars. One side wins and dominates the future.

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Though ants don't think like humans, they use complex communication via pheromones and body signals to coordinate attacks, flank enemies, and retreat when outnumbered. Some species (like Eciton army ants) behave almost like organized military units.

The Argentine ant (Linepithema humile) is one of the most invasive creatures on Earth. Originally from South America, it has spread globally — to California, Europe, Japan, and beyond — forming super colonies that span hundreds of miles.

When these ants encounter other Argentine ant colonies from different regions, they can't recognize each other's scent as friendly. The result is a constant state of war along territorial borders — an ant equivalent of trench warfare. We are experiencing this today.

Where they meet, billions of ants die every year. It's estimated that 30 million ants per day can be killed during peak conflict. Yet the borders barely move — a long, brutal stalemate reminiscent of human wars of attrition.

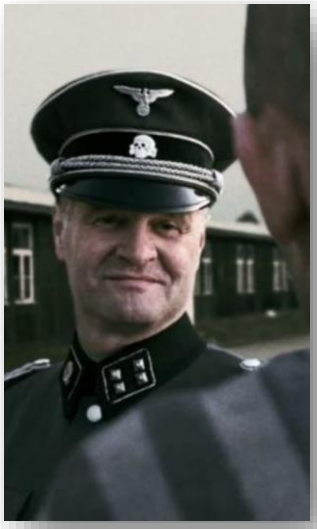


Our Neocons and NATO are so inbred and conditioned only for war, they are incapable of anything else. Thus, we are in a constant state of confrontation with no interest in even attempting to engage in peaceful activity. They will constantly resort to sanctions and that is the hallmark of a true Neocon who will constantly seek to completely destroy an opponent's economy.



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The movie *The Counterfeiters* (German: Die Fälscher) was a 2007 Austrian–German film that won the Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film. The film is based on the true story of **Operation Bernhard**, a secret Nazi plan during World War II to destabilize the British economy by flooding it with forged Bank of England £5, £10, £20, and £50 notes.



The Nazis assembled a team of skilled Jewish prisoners (including printers, engravers, and bankers) from concentration camps, notably Sachsenhausen. They were kept in a special, privileged barracks with better food and conditions in exchange for their work.

The central drama of the film revolves around the prisoners' moral dilemma. Their success in counterfeiting the pounds directly aids the Nazi war effort, but their failure would mean certain death.

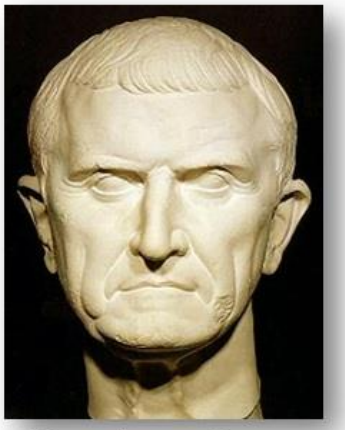


While the British counterfeiting of American currency was a central, official pillar of their economic war strategy, Napoleon's approach was different. He focused on a grand-scale blockade of trade. The counterfeiting of British banknotes was a **minor, covert, and ultimately failed side-project** (the Velloni Affair), not a core strategy of the French state under Napoleon. Napoleon's counterfeit British notes were sophisticated weapons of economic war. They looked almost exactly like the real thing but can be identified by key features like the **"2nd January 1803"** date and the famous **serial number starting with "F"**.



In 1797, gold shortages caused by the French Revolutionary Wars (1792–1807) resulted in the Bank of England to issue emergency £1 and £2 banknotes

The idea of counterfeiting an enemy's currency to cause inflation and economic chaos is a well–known modern Neocon form of economic warfare. For the ancient world, however, we have no surviving documents from Parthian strategists outlining such a plan to be employed against Rome. The logistical challenge of producing convincing forgeries on a scale large enough to impact the vast Roman economy would have been immense.



Marcus Licinius Crassus
(115-53 BC)

The most famous example is the Battle of Carrhae (53BC), where the Parthians under General Surena annihilated a Roman army led by Crassus. Along with the lives of tens of thousands of legionaries and the capture of their iconic standards (the Aquilae), the Parthians seized an enormous amount of treasure, including a vast quantity of Roman denarii.

Melting and Re–minting: It was standard practice in the ancient world to melt captured precious metal coinage and re–mint it into your own currency. The Parthians did exactly this. They melted the Roman denarii and used the silver to produce their own currency, the silver drachm. This served two purposes:

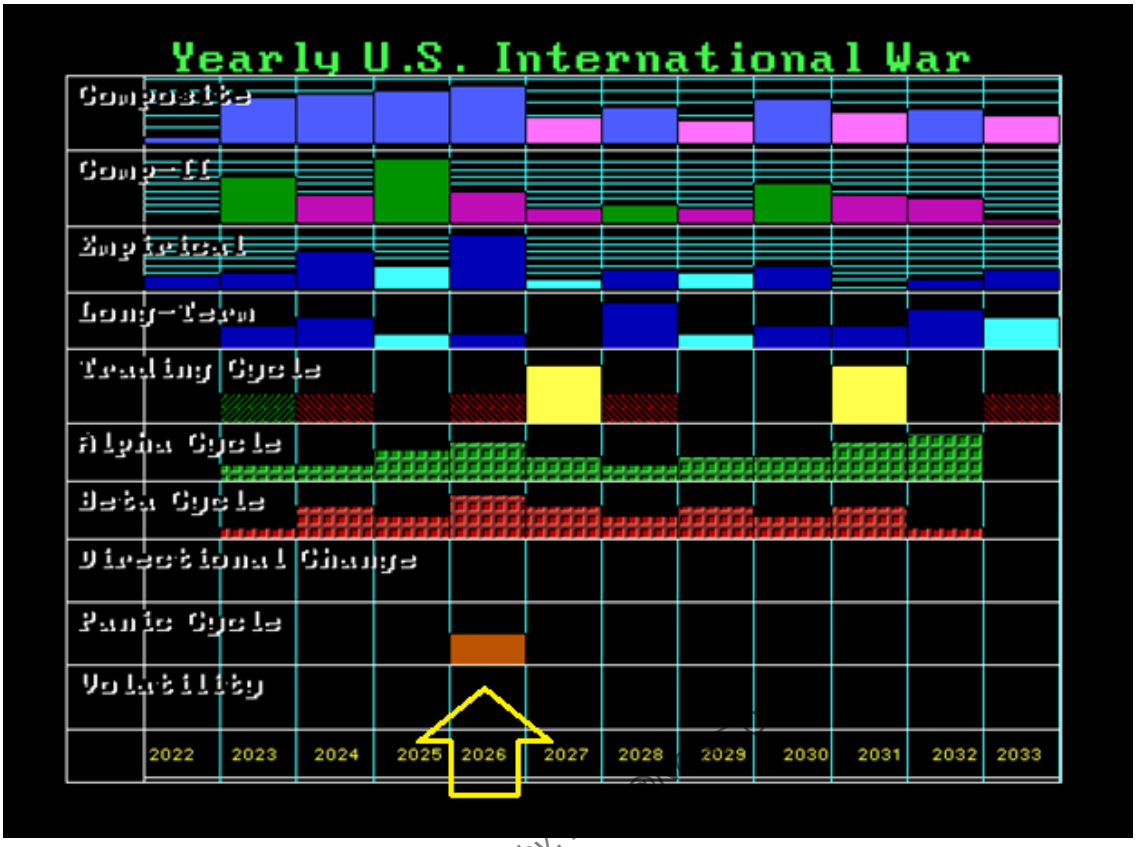
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It removed the symbolic Roman currency from circulation. It funded the Parthian state and its military, directly turning a Roman defeat into Parthian strength.



Orodes II (57–38 BC) of Parthia
AR Drachm

While ancient civilizations lacked the complex global financial systems, cyber–attacks, or centralized banking sanctions of today, they engaged in systematic and highly effective forms of economic warfare. The goal was the same: to cripple an enemy's wealth and capacity to wage war without necessarily engaging in a decisive battle. They employed scorched earth tactics, blockades, and even Trade Sanctions and Embargoes as in Athens and Megara as well as Rome vs Rhodes.





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Our computer is renowned for its forecasts regards not just markets, but war. This is **NOT** my opinion. The computer has been targeting 2026 as a Panic Cycle, which indicates high volatility often linked to events with uncertainty. We are showing a Panic Cycle not just in our war models, but we also have a Panic Cycle in the Euro for 2026. Economically, this could be just a coincidence because the EU is imploding economically and they need war as a diversion.

'Simply too much:' Germany's Merz wants EU Commission to cut red tape

Story by DPA International • 3w • 1 min read



German Chancellor Friedrich Merz called on the European Commission to reduce bureaucracy as EU leaders gathered in Copenhagen for an informal summit. The EU Commission has economically destroyed the European economy. The economy of Germany registered a contraction of 0.3% in 2023, and then a further 0.2% in 2024 (preliminary figures) — meaning it experienced two consecutive years of shrinkage. For Q2 2025 the economy again contracted (quarter–on–quarter) by 0.1%.

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Corporate bankruptcies (insolvencies) are rising significantly. Insolvency filings were up by 13.4% year–on–year in July 2025. Also, our sources report that now bankruptcies in Germany are increasing faster now than since the 2008 crisis.

Industrial employment is falling. The industrial sector shed around 2.1% of its workforce in Q2 2025 (5.43 m people) and since 2019 has lost around 4.3% of its workforce. This is only intensified by the migrant crisis. You do not allow migration during a period of economic decline, Unemployment rises and the newcomers will work for less taking jobs from German citizens. This is a powder cage of unrest.

The jobless count has exceeded 3 million in unadjusted terms, though the unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) is around 6.3%.



Trumps abandonment of peace and his refusal to look at the true cause of this conflict pushes us dangerously closer to World War III. The U.S. Treasury announced that it is imposing sanctions on Russia's two largest oil companies: Rosneft Oil Company and Lukoil OAO, including blocking U.S.–held assets, forbidding U.S. persons from doing business with them, and designating many of their subsidiaries.

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The sanctions are explicitly aimed at degrading Russia's ability to raise revenue for its war effort in Ukraine. The announcement triggered a market reaction — e.g., global oil prices rose by 5% after the sanction's news.

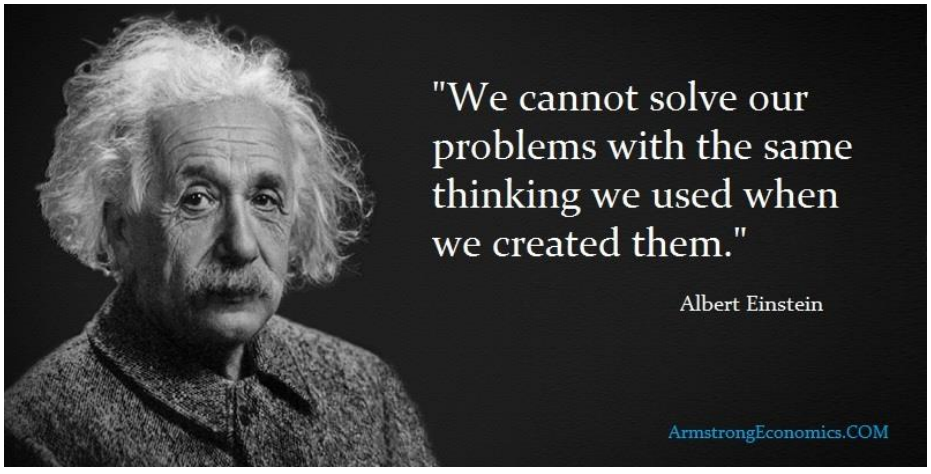
This strategy is not only reckless, but he might as well step aside and hand the reins of power to Lindsey Graham. If Putin capitulated, this would lead to a coup in Russia and then we will see a Russian Neocon come to power. As long as Trump is unwilling to remove Zelensky and deal with the warmongering Neocons, NATO, and the inevitable economic collapse of the European Union, then there is absolutely ZERO chance of peace with Russia or China and this is merely rebuilding the Iron Curtain for the 21st Century. Our computer is very clear, confrontation will escalate in 2026 and there is ZERO chance for peace. Europe will **NEVER** accept a peaceful relationship with Russia. They need an enemy for a distraction from their own failures.



Although Crude Oil has been above the $100 level several times intraday, it has never scored an annual closing above $100. Once that takes place, Crude Oil is more likely to soar in price to the $225–$250 level on the extreme end by 2028. This is also a factor of the Sovereign Debt Crisis engulfing the West which is becoming critical in the EU and UK along with Japan. As the likelihood of no peace deal takes hold, the prospect of war **ALWAYS**, and without exception, results in higher interest rates and that will help to push the debt crisis over the edge.

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The idea that Putin will be forced to end the war if he cannot sell energy is a foolish Neocon dream. The average Russian sees the hatred pointed in their direction and sanctions have never worked even once. History repeats because as a species, we are incapable of learning from the mistakes of the past.



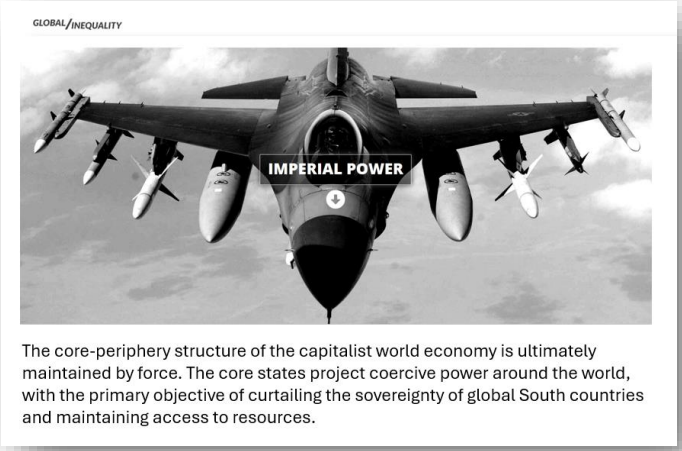


While President Trump may believe he heads the most powerful nation on Earth, the Neocons have undermined the economy long-term with their endless wars and hatred. The United States is vulnerable for the Neocons have brought together Russia, China, North Korea, Pakistan, and Iran in a formidable alliance on all sides. The world economy is turning down into a global recession that will not bottom until 2028. Both Europe and Japan are on the brink of a serious economic crisis. Governments collapse when they are in these debt Ponzi scheme with no intention of paying off the debt, but they continually borrow annually to roll the debt. Historically, nobody has ever survived this type of debt crisis and when the line at the door vanishes to buy the new debt, that is when the default comes crashing down.

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President Trump may believe he is in the economic driver seat to compel Putin to yield to whatever he demands, but the US economy is also not in a position to fund yet another endless war that will be far more costly and risky that this time the West will lose. Things will start to heat up from November 2025 onward.



The core-periphery structure of the capitalist world economy is ultimately maintained by force. The core states project coercive power around the world, with the primary objective of curtailing the sovereignty of global South countries and maintaining access to resources.

Economic Integration = Peace

Can we try it just once?

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A classic case of Neocon sanctions failure remains the comprehensive UN sanctions after the Gulf War was meant to force Saddam Hussein to disarm. Instead, they crushed the Iraqi economy and caused a humanitarian crisis (with estimates of hundreds of thousands of child deaths) without compelling the regime to change its behavior. The regime remained in power, and ordinary citizens bore the brunt of the suffering.

Many interpret sanctions as a tool of economic coercion and dominance, which aligns with what many define as imperial behavior. There has been plenty of criticism on the use of sanctions and it often plays into the vilification of the US as an imperial power. "The United States employs economic sanctions as a central pillar of imperialist coercion."[6] It is not a question of whether this is right or wrong. It is being used to stir hatred of Americans just as the Palestinians have resurrected antisemitism using Gaza. The Neocon vilified Saddam to inspire troops to fight an evil dictator. The sanctions are having the reverse impact on Americans.

[6] https://globalinequality.org/imperial-power/



Sanctions are the economic favorite weapon of the Neocon. They imposed sanctions on North Korea. Decades of increasingly severe multilateral sanctions utterly failed to halt North Korea's nuclear weapons program. The regime's ideology, tight social control, and willingness to let its population suffer have made it largely immune to external economic pressure. The sanctions succeeded in vilifying the United States as an imperial power among its population. The regime's foundational story is based on anti–imperialism, specifically fighting against Japanese colonialism (1910–1945). They seamlessly transferred this "anti–imperialist" struggle to the United States after the **Korean War (1950–1953)**, which they call the "Victorious Fatherland Liberation War." Portraying the U.S. as a relentless imperialist aggressor justifies the immense sacrifices of the war and the continued rule of the Kim dynasty.

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The **U.S.–Cuban embargo** has been in place for over 60 years. It has certainly caused economic hardship among the people, but it has completely failed to achieve its primary goal of toppling the Castro government or forcing a democratic transition. Instead, it provided the government with a scapegoat for its own economic failures.



Russia (Post–2014 and 2022)

Sanctions imposed on Russia after the annexation of Crimea in 2014 did not deter Russia from launching a full–scale invasion in 2022. The far more severe sanctions after the 2022 invasion has damaged Russia's economy

and made the war more costly, but they have not, as of yet, forced Putin to withdraw. This demonstrates the difficulty of sanctioning a large, resource-rich economy that can adapt and find alternative partners. Moreover, Russia is not South Africa. This is an equal nuclear partner geopolitically in the world.



The **sanctions on China** by the United States *can* contribute to the perception of the U.S. as an "imperial power"—but it's not a straightforward or universally accepted characterization in this case. The United States *has* imposed sanctions on Chinese companies and entities for aiding Russia's war effort, including supplying dual-use or military-relevant technology. In June 2022, the United States Department of Commerce placed several Hong Kong and Chinese firms on its "Entity List" for providing support to Russian military procurement networks. That said, it is **not** the case that the U.S. has imposed sweeping *sovereign* sanctions on the Chinese government itself solely for "helping Russia" in the sense of large-scale punitive sanctions as those placed on Russia. Rather, the actions have been targeted to Chinese companies or entities engaged in specific prohibited activities.

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The Neocon who destroyed the global economy and set BRICS in motion, U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken, has defended the use of sanctions against China, stating they are employed when diplomatic efforts fail. He emphasized that sanctions are a tool to address China's actions that the U.S. finds objectionable, particularly regarding trade practices and support for Russia. This is the arrogance that leads to the impression of imperialism. It is fine for the USA and Europe to supply weapons to Ukraine, but China is sanctioned for helping Russia when they also know that if Russia loses, they would be next. One-sided hypocrisy.



The Neocon Arrogance of Imperialism surfaced in April 2024 when then Secretary of State Antony Blinken concluded his visit to China with his threats of sanctions for helping Russia. Blinken departed China, and only the U.S. ambassador said farewell at the airport. That was a clear diplomatic humiliation. This was an unmistakably blatant signal that Blinken's arrogance as a Neocon took precedence over American national security and the fate of the world itself.

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It is not only customary, but a standard and expected protocol of formal visits. The specific level of the official greeting of the dignitary is a key signal of the importance and warmth of the relationship. A formal welcoming ceremony is almost always held at the airport (or sometimes at the official residence, like the White House, if they arrive by helicopter). The composition of the greeting party is carefully calibrated to reflect:

- **The rank of the visiting dignitary.**
- **The current state of bilateral relations.**

The practice of seeing the dignitary off for their return flight, known as the "send–off," is equally important and follows the principle of reciprocity and symmetry.

The incident of April 2024 in dealing with Blinken was a clear warning against the rising tensions against American Neocon arrogant imperialism.



The phrase "**gunboat diplomacy**" is almost synonymous with Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy, particularly in the Western Hemisphere. This represented a potent and ready military, particularly the Navy. Roosevelt was a lifelong naval enthusiast and understood that global power was projected through sea power. He oversaw a massive expansion of the U.S. fleet, sending the Great White Fleet on a world tour from 1907–1909 as a dramatic demonstration of American military might.

Roosevelt's motto became "Speak Softly but carry a big stick." It meant negotiating from a position of overwhelming strength. The idea was that if your potential adversaries knew you had the power to back up your threats, you often wouldn't need to use it. The "soft speaking" was more credible because of the "big stick" in the background. The problem was that the nation threatened was always of lesser force that could not defend themselves on an equal footing. That is **NOT** the case here with Russia or China.

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STATEMENTS & RELEASES

President Trump's Speech to the Arab Islamic American Summit

FOREIGN POLICY | Issued on: May 21, 2017

In a speech on May 21st, 2017, Donald Trump stated boldly:

> *"We are not here to lecture—we are not here to tell other people how to live, what to do, who to be, or how to worship. Instead, we are here to offer partnership – based on shared interests and values – to pursue a better future for us all."*

Trump's administration is engaging in "political interventionism" abroad reversing his 2017 non–interventionism policy. Despite promising not to lecture other countries, the Trump administration is intervening with increasing frequency and force in the political affairs of other countries under the pretense of peace post–2022.



The only way to achieve world peace is through economic integration. The only periods historically when there are no wars are when everyone is fat and happy. Turn the economy down, and you get war.

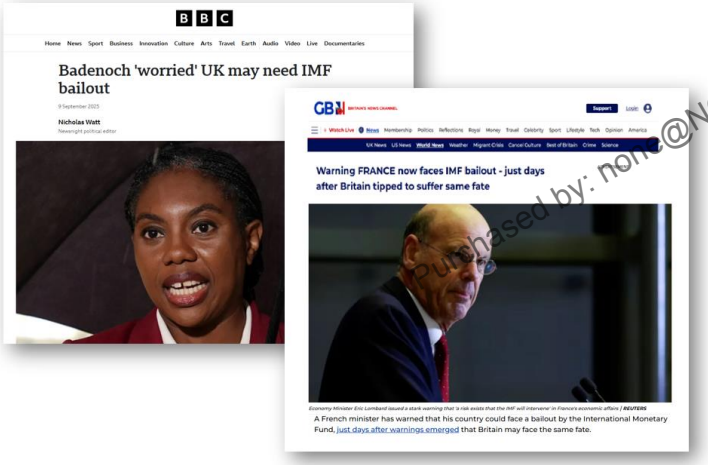
Historically, wars often occur during or immediately following economic stress, not in times of widespread prosperity. Economic hardship, unemployment, and inequality can make populations more receptive to aggressive or nationalistic leaders, and governments may see external conflict as a way to:

1. Divert attention from domestic crises.
2. Stimulate industry or employment via military buildup.
3. Reassert power when the current order is faltering.

World War I (1914–1918) unfolded when Europe faced growing economic competition, trade conflicts, and class unrest before 1914, which was profound, widespread, and a direct consequence of the Industrial Revolution. It was a period defined by a stark and growing divide between the property–owning bourgeoisie and the industrial working class (the proletariat). This unrest wasn't a single event but a simmering, continent–wide crisis characterized by several key factors:

World War II (1939–1945) followed the Great Depression of the 1930s. This economic event left Germany, Japan, and others economically devastated — creating fertile ground for war.

Fast forward to the Iraq–Iran War (1980–1988). Both countries faced internal economic strain after revolutions and oil shocks. The massive civil unrest of the Iranian Revolution was the indispensable trigger. It created a "window of opportunity" that Saddam Hussein believed he could exploit to achieve his strategic goals with a quick, decisive victory.



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He miscalculated. The Iranian military, though weakened, held on, and the revolutionary fervor he hoped to exploit instead fueled a determined Iranian resistance that turned a planned blitzkrieg into a devastating eight–year war of attrition.

This is the problem we face with a global economic decline into 2028. This is in part due to the economic stagnation of Europe and Japan which are dragging down the entire world economy. Both the UK and France have warned that they may need an IMF bailout. Economic declines spark rising tensions that are festering everywhere from Europe vs Russia, Iran vs Israel, Pakistan vs Afghanistan and India, China vs Taiwan, North vs South Korea, and the US vs Venezuela.

Economic decline produces tensions and this is what we are witnessing on a global scale primarily due in part to the crisis in sovereign debts that nations are increasingly finding more difficult to service. The risk of a sanction producing war is far greater during an economic contraction especially when Russia looks at this as a confrontation with NATO rather than Ukraine. As Dmitry Medvedev described the new U.S. sanctions announced by Trump, they are an ″**an act of war**″

(1) Drop all Sanctions
(2) Allow Joint Venture in Russia Jointly Guaranteed
(3) Agree to establish free trade zones
(4) Allow the Tunnel from Russia to Alaska
(5) EU must honor the Minsk Agreement or the USA exits NATO
(6) Ukraine must allow elections and must honor the Minsk Agreement or executive order prohibits all investment in Ukraine by any American company directly or indirectly
(7) If the Donbas votes to separate as in Czechoslovakia and in the Balkans, then they are to recognized by the United Nations or US withdraws all support for the United Nations.

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