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Dimitri Strauss
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Russia and the United States both have submarines with nuclear missiles. What will happen if Russia deploys weapons near U.S. borders? HUB

A Russian military base in Venezuela would only be one base in front of the nine bases deployed by the United States in Colombia, a country bordering Venezuela.



Talk of a possible Russian military base in Venezuela has led many to draw parallels with the Cuban missile crisis of the 1960s. Ukraina.ru asked Venezuelan journalists about this and, in general, about Latin America's involvement in the confrontation between Russia and the United States.

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Our current interlocutors are:



Manuel Rugeles



Jean Araud



Carlos Raúl Hernández

Manuel Rugeles, journalist of the Venezuelan website *aporrea.org* of the international, *kaosenlared.net* and others.

Jean Araud, is a journalist of French origin who has lived in Venezuela for 52 years, columnist in the official newspaper *Correo del Orinoco*, correspondent of *Investig'Action* in Caracas, coordinator for South America of *Tesoro Tejido Social de Redes*, member of the FICP International Federation of Popular Communicators and columnist of the *Pluma.net*.

Carlos Raúl Hernández, a regular contributor to the well-known opposition newspaper *El Universal* and editor-in-chief of the website *vertigomundial.com*

Do you consider possible in principle the deployment of Russian missile systems in your country, despite Article 13 of the Venezuelan constitution, which prohibits foreign bases?

Manuel Rugeles:

Yes, our Constitution prohibits foreign military installations. However, it is necessary to take into account the war being waged against our country. Although it did not become a full-scale invasion, it does include an economic war, a blockade of territory where we are not allowed to freely trade and import food and medicine, sabotage against our energy system, invasion attempts by terrorist groups and a constant campaign of propaganda and manipulation of the media. Such a situation is provided for by our Constitution and makes it possible to apply the laws of state of emergency or special situation. In addition, we have bilateral agreements with the Russian Federation in the field of defense, which will allow the deployment of Russian military installations, which should not necessarily be considered as military bases.

Jean Araud:

— It is up to the President of Venezuela, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense to have their own considerations for such an analysis. In general, constitutions provide for the possibility of amendments and the Venezuelan people are protagonists and participatory and have a new constitution resulting from three referendums: the first to approve its change, the second to choose the constituents to draft it and the third for the approval of its current constitution. In the event of a mandatory security situation, it cannot be ruled out that the authorities would convene a popular consultation for a constitutional amendment.

Carlos Raul Hernandez:

- I believe that the issue of Russian bases appeared in connection with the distortion of the statements of the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, Sergei Ryabkov. He didn't talk about military bases, so I think the issue of bases has no foundation.

- Would you support such a move or oppose it?

Manuel Rugeles:

I have absolutely no objection to improving the defensive and offensive potential of our armed forces on the basis of bilateral military cooperation with the Russian Federation, for which even amendments to the country's Constitution will not be necessary. In practice, such a move will serve to strengthen the defensive and deterrent balance between fraternal and peaceful Russia and the empire that spreads its claws around the world.

Jean Araud:

- It would be too reckless and premature to answer such a question at the present time. USA. The US is increasing its military presence on the border of Ukraine (*historically "cradle of Russia"*) with Russia which in turn concentrates its troops on the side of its border (*which some present at their convenience as a threat but Russia naturally presents it as a defense of its territory*). In addition to its threat, the US includes NATO thus involving countries of the European Union. For now they are verbal threats from Joe Biden and diplomatic negotiations between US Secretary of State Antony Blinken and his Russian counterpart Sergei Lavrov.

We lived through the Soviet missile crisis of 1962 in Cuba and I find some similarities with the current actions of the United States. The U.S. military in Ukraine (*it seems like a U.S. maneuver with some similarity in its obsessive claim to impose itself as a "gendarme of the world"*) but there is a big difference: Soviet missiles were placed in Cuba in response to the US deployment in Turkey. But now the US threatens troops deployed near the Russian border, even though Russia has no military presence near the US. In addition, the mainstream media often ignores that both sides have submarines with nuclear missiles, allowing them to approach distant enemy territories.

Carlos Raul Hernandez:

- I believe that Venezuela should not interfere in the affairs of the great powers. I don't think the United States will sit idly by in relation to such a move.

And what will be the reaction of the population if Caracas and Moscow agree to the deployment of a Russian base in Venezuela?

Manuel Rugeles:

- I think our population is sufficiently informed. Naturally, there will be a media campaign of disinformation controlled by large corporations. Small sectors of the population, supporters of the right and the far-right opposition will be against it, their representatives have already begun to pronounce on this issue. But the Venezuelan people know who their enemy is, who makes their lives difficult, who cuts off their access to food and medicine. He is grateful to Russia for its solidarity and for the provision of vaccines to limit the spread of COVID-19. I believe that if a referendum is held on the issue of deploying deterrent weapons designed to avoid confrontation, it will get the required number of votes.

Jean Araud:

Venezuelans are currently suffering from brutal unilateral blockades by the US and the EU, which are affecting their daily lives, their ability to buy food and medicine. They also know that Russia is an ally that supplies them with aid. In Venezuela there is a reasonable and patriotic opposition, as well as a completely different one, (*considered by the same people as stateless*) that is at the service of the US and the E.U. Naturally, the representatives of this opposition will oppose any Russian presence in the country. As for the people in their majority, it is likely that for their ally country that is Russia they want a peaceful decision to be reached through negotiations. Venezuelans are a historically peaceful people, but we must not forget that in recent years they have witnessed U.S. aggressions, invasion attempts, and assassination attempts on their country's president.

Carlos Raul Hernandez:

- Such an agreement will seem scandalous to the population. In addition, it will cause fierce controversy in the Americas and around the world.

Will a hypothetical Russian military base serve Venezuela's interests?

Manuel Rugeles:

— Let's not forget that the United States only invades poor and defenseless countries. Remember what Sun Tzu emphasized: if you want peace, you must prepare for war. We say here that our revolution is peaceful, but armed. The opportunity for such a step is more than obvious.

Jean Araud:

— So far, such a Russian base is nothing more than a diplomatic hypothesis (*and may depend on US military action against Russia. Like the 1962 missile crisis, both the US, the EU and Russia should reach agreements to avoid a conflict with serious consequences for all, including their economies*). Current tensions are helping President Joe Biden divert attention from the difficult domestic situation in the US. It also represents a form of distraction for the EU, for example for French President Emmanuel Macron on the eve of presidential elections.

(*For now we are in peacetime, only with U.S. war threats.*) However, in the unlikely event of an armed conflict, all the parameters of the analysis will change. In any case, it is worth asking who has a large number of military bases around the world, (*who used atomic*

forces), who bombed Korea, Vietnam, countries in the Middle East and Latin America. (A Russian military base in Venezuela would only be one base in front of the nine bases deployed by the United States in Colombia, a country bordering Venezuela.)

Who is the threat and who should defend themselves?

Carlos Raul Hernandez:

— I don't see any benefit to the country. Venezuela has successfully repelled Donald Trump's interference in its internal affairs and has grappled with U.S. economic sanctions. Now it needs to make efforts to improve its economic situation and not get involved in creating conflicts.

Note from La Pluma.net: To our readers we offer the complete answers (*in parentheses*) of our columnist Jean Araud that for reasons of time and space were presented summarized in Russia.

Dimitri Strauss 27.01.2022, 11:06. Exclusive

Original: [«С обеих сторон подлодки с ядерными ракетами». Что будет, если Россия разместит оружие у границ США](#)

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