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European Languages

زبانهای اروپایی

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19.04.2022

Naphtha on fire

NATO pushes the continuation of the war until the last Ukrainian is sacrificed



The North Atlantic Organization (NATO) coordinates, from its offices in Mons, near Brussels, a program dedicated to confronting the Russian Federation through the implementation of three convergent tasks: the application of economic sanctions (direct and indirect), the introduction of war material within Ukraine and the generation of a communication and digital program. For the three operations, the Alliance has the forced collaboration of large transnational companies aligned with the logic of war. In the war there seems to be no freedom of the market or demands for a reduction in the size of states.

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The hyperactivity of the Atlantic Alliance is the result of the strategic limits imposed by Vladimir Putin after the progressive incorporation of countries into the Alliance, from the '90s to the present. Never in history – not even in the missile crisis in 1961 – has a country imposed a rigorous limit on NATO. This strict demarcation – sustained by Russia's nuclear potential – is an inescapable defeat for the European Union and for the United States.

The operations of analysis, control and dissemination of content are executed by the Information and Communication Agency ([NCIA](#), for its acronym in English) of which depends a Technical Intelligence Center (NCIRC) where the specific activities of cyberwarfare are planned, which include Big Data, artificial intelligence and the link with the large private transnational platforms of GAFAM, initials of Google, Amazon, Facebook, Apple and Microsoft. The NCIA's agenda explicitly shows its censorship and promotion program. On the one hand, it is committed to reducing, distorting, eliminating and/or censoring records of certain past and present events, both Russian and Ukrainian. On the other hand, it seeks to institute and give preeminence to events suitable for consumption and communicational digestion of what is called the "civilized West".

The content censored or removed from platforms, portals and social networks, induced by the NCIA, includes the ethnic cleansing carried out in the Donbas by the Ukrainian armed forces between 2014 and 2021. This genocide – which had Russian-speaking as its priority victims – resulted in around 15,000 victims, including more than 200 children and adolescents.

Another of the suppressed facts refers to the proscription in Ukraine, as of February 2014, of eleven political parties considered enemies of nationality, and the subsequent prosecution and arrest of 34 legislators belonging to those political movements excluded from Parliament. These persecutions have been driven by an important current of neo-Nazi opinion – with a relevant presence in western Ukraine – which exhibits a clear Russophobic orientation. This animosity – from the Ukrainians of the West towards the Russians – has as a mythical antecedent the belief of being the true descendants of the Vikings, founders of Kievan Rus' in the ninth century. The nationalists who joined the German troops in 1941 agreed with the Nazis in their hatred of the Slavs, considered by the former to be an inferior race.

That is the political orientation of those who took power in February 2014 and began the harassment of the Russian-speaking population, as well as a process of revisionism regarding the heroes and emblems of what in the Russian Federation is still called the Great Patriotic War: statues of those who confronted the Nazis were torn down and instead they placed busts of those who were their collaborators.





This new nationalist culture gave rise to the proliferation of paramilitary battalions that claim as an identity emblem Stepan Bandera, a Hitlerite SS officer, designated as a national hero by Ukraine in 2010. Bandera led in the '30s and '40s [the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists](#), of which several members were convicted for having participated in the genocide of one and a half million Jews, half a million Red Army fighters and 120,000 gypsies.

Another element that the NCIA has requested or demanded to silence is the dissemination of information on the humanitarian corridors proposed and guaranteed by Russia, located in the areas where the fighting is taking place. Since the beginning of the military operation decided by Moscow, there have been around 100 evacuations. The latter were carried out in Berdiansk, Tokmak, Energodar and Zaporizhia. In the last two weeks, testimonies of evacuees have been censored and removed on all platforms controlled or momentarily associated with NATO's communication activities.

War stories



The new NATO headquarters in Belgium, inaugurated in 2018.

These operations aimed at demonizing, silencing and at the same time empowering the Natotist Ukraine are part of the total space of a [cognitive war](#) based on censorship, technological blockades, dissemination segmented by audiences, false information and challenge of data from impartial, neutral or Russian sources. In this context, war communication supposes a psychological coercion that prevents understanding, that confuses, demonizes, dehistoricizes and labels as an enemy those who do not accept the single neoliberal thought.



Media manipulation, lies and media

Psychological manipulation operations seek in a relentless way to empower one of the actors in conflict and, simultaneously, discredit the opponent. It seeks to manipulate world public opinion in [an extortionate way](#), characterizing as immoral or criminal those who try to unravel the root causes of war. It seeks, in this context, to mobilize trust, empathy and adherence in relation to one of the antagonists, and to produce the abhorrence and hatred of the rest. This operation includes the deliberate use of suggestion mechanisms in accordance with the previous structures of significance and regulated by the media apparatuses and social networks. For this purpose, the acting past of Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky, famous in his country – since 2003 – as a well-known comedian, was recovered. His histrionics were considered by the NCIA as a decisive strength compared to the reserve and discretion denoted by Vladimir Putin. The proliferation of videoconferences in which the President of Ukraine appears was previously tested by the NCIRC and continues to be monitored by the Intelligence Center.



La historiadora [Margaret MacMillan](#) señala que la guerra incluye un teatro de escenificaciones destinado a confundir y manipular al enemigo y a empoderar a las tropas partícipes del conflicto. A partir del siglo XXI se busca incorporar a la opinión pública global a todos los conflictos. Los Estados atlantistas, asociados a las empresas transnacionales, especialmente a las [corporaciones de plataforma](#), buscan introyectar enemigos prefijados y cosificados. Para que ese cometido sea eficaz, debe silenciarse cualquier atisbo de crítica o de posiciones alternativas. La exclusión de los medios Rusia TV y Sputnik –en varios soportes virtuales y grilla de cables– es una de las evidencias de esta maniobra.



War How conflicts have marked us By Margaret MacMillan full book PDF format

There are currently 4.66 billion active social media users globally. That universe is penetrated daily by images, videos, stories, testimonies and interpretations of what is happening in Ukraine. They are spectators of bombings, wounded, rocket launches, grazing flights and digitized war versions. [The war and its biased exegesis](#) are transmitted by cell phones with strict recipient control.

The NATO bombings of March and June 1999 – following those carried out in 1995 on the same Balkan territory – resulted in the deaths of 1,700 military personnel and 5,700 civilians. That NATO decision generated an immediate metamorphosis in the defense scheme of the Russian Federation. Washington's unilateral decision to break international law generated an immediate Russian retort: the publication of its renewed [Military Doctrine](#). The document was debated for five years, but was modified after events in the Balkans.



The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia – Russia's historic ally – was attacked twice by NATO. In both cases, in 1995 and 1999, Russia imposed its [right of veto in the Security Council](#), but the Alliance decided to violate the founding Charter of the United Nations, unilaterally, by not respecting the principle that inhibited military action when some of the five permanent members of the Security Council decided their opposition. In 2009, the former prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, [Carla del Ponte](#), questioned the legality of the attack implemented by NATO and accepted that the crimes committed by that Alliance could not be investigated given the global hegemony held by the United States.

On 17 December 1999, some chapters devoted to geopolitical considerations and their corresponding strategic orientations were published as an admonition. Regarding the first aspect, it warned that "attempts to ignore Russia's interests in dealing with major problems in international relations – including conflict situations – may undermine international security and stability."

Por su parte, las consideraciones técnico-militares postulan un modelo denominado de “caldera”, análogo al ejecutado en Stalingrado a partir de agosto de 1943: la alternancia de ataques e inacciones orientadas a desgastar al oponente mientras se le ofrece una vía de

escape para acorralarlo en la fuga. La intermitencia y la secuencia discontinua se utilizan para desconcertar y desalentar al contendiente. Las acciones desarrolladas inicialmente en el oeste de Ucrania y la concentración en el puerto de Mariupol evidencian que se están llevando a cabo, de forma pormenorizada, las indicaciones estipuladas en los documentos hechos públicos en las últimas semanas del siglo pasado.



Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Hua Chunying called on the United States to apologize for the bombing of Yugoslavia.

However, what appears as undoubted is the footprint of the limit imposed by Putin. That demarcation will have decisive consequences in the coming decades, beyond the effectiveness of the cognitive warfare deployed by NATO. Hua Chunying, a spokeswoman for Beijing's Foreign Ministry, said months ago that Washington was "to blame for the current tensions surrounding Ukraine ... When the United States pushed NATO expansion to Russia's doorstep, and deployed strategic offensive weapons ... did you think about the consequences of pushing a great country against the wall?" The journalists present at the presentation given by the spokeswoman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry recalled, at the end of the statement, a phrase by Leonardo Da Vinci: "The threat is the weapon of the threatened."



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Edited by [María Piedad Ossaba](#)

Published by [The Rocket to the Moon](#), April 17, 2022

La Pluma.net 18.04.2022