Thoughts on The New York Times Advertisement Plaintively Advocating Peace Talks for Ukraine



MATT BIVENS, M.D. MAY 21, 2023

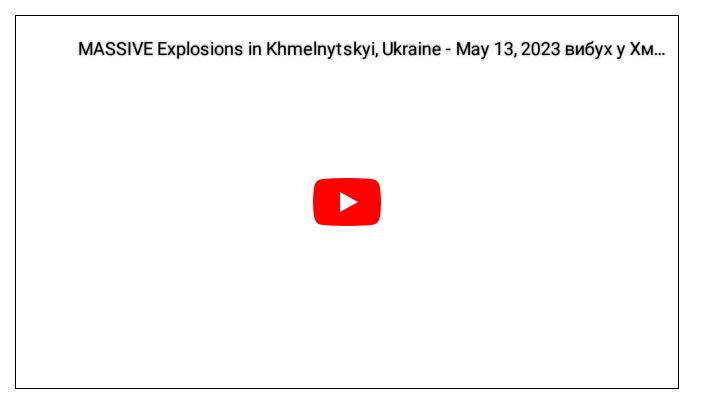
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"Omigod," my wife said. "They've blown up Khmelnytskyi."

Her family hail from the city's outskirts. It's a beautiful, bountiful patch of central Ukraine. We used to visit her grandparents' farm. Now their village home is abandoned (assuming it's even still standing).

Russian drones had struck "critical infrastructure" — it may or may not have been a Ukrainian / NATO ammunition depot — with explosions so terrifyingly huge, the authorities felt compelled to check afterwards for increased radioactivity. You can brush up on your Ukrainian swear words watching this compilation of videos of the explosions. (Spoiler alert: They're mostly the same as the Russian swear words.)



So, here we are this Sunday afternoon, on day 452 of a totally avoidable, horrific and stupid war — a war initiated by Russia, but also a war provoked by the United States; welcomed by the United States; literally greenlit by the White House, as President Joe Biden in the months beforehand repeatedly rejected Russian diplomatic overtures seeking, one last time, for a non-NATO-based understanding of security in Europe; and then, once the Russians had indeed invaded, a war fueled by the United States to exponential new heights of violence and destruction.



Graphic from the call for peace talks. How would America respond, the authors ask, if we were encircled by Russian military bases and missiles?

The United States has tended this war like a garden; we've watered it with crocodile tears, and nourished it on ever-more-terrible weaponry, coaxing it to go grow larger and larger all of the time; and when the Russians and Ukrainians were both ready to quit and to talk peace, we shushed them, and sent them back to work on the war.

Wait — did you not know any of this?

Oh, did you actually think our multi-billion-dollar involvement was about helping others?

If you did think this — that's kind of pathetic. You should probably feel some shame and indignation. That said, I can't be too judgmental about it. As the saying goes, "Truth is the first casualty of war," and it's a rare voice these days that can be heard above our national security state's long hysterical scream.

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For example, most of us probably missed it when Stephen Kinzer, a former *New York Times* foreign correspondent with decades of reporting experience, registered a lonely, early objection. He spoke more than a year ago of the "two terrible afflictions" that had just been visited upon Ukraine. Affliction One was of course the Russian invasion. But Affliction Two, he asserted (correctly), was the American response specifically, "[our] decision to send that suffering country massive amounts of advanced weaponry, which guarantees more suffering and death." "[U.S. weapons] will not only be used to kill Russians, but will also provoke Russia to respond by killing more Ukrainians ... Those of us who have seen war up close know that it is the worst thing in the world. It destroys innocent lives and shatters families and communities forever, long after political and military conflicts end. ... It's about bodies blown apart and entire nations laid waste. The only winners are gleeful arms makers, for whom this war is a bonanza of bloodstained profit."

Kinzer wrote that commentary for *The Boston Globe*; I suspect *The New York Times*, his old employer, wanted no part of his heresy. You can commonly find that sort of thing on Substack or Twitter, but only rarely does it slip past the goaltenders of our national media.

Which brings me to the full-page advertisement just published in the print *New York Times* — print only! — that calls on the United States to work to end the war as quickly as possible *through diplomacy*. Signatories include several high-ranking U.S. military officers, Ronald Reagan's former U.S. ambassador to Moscow Jack Matlock, and the ubiquitous Columbia University economist Jeffrey Sachs.

I'll paste the advertisement below, but three quick comments.

One, this is so overdue, and I'm grateful to those who organized it.

Two, it is **so pathetic** that this is the best we can do: A print ad in a physical newspaper that already doesn't exist anymore outside of archives.

Three, it is such a relief to see a **simple**, **straightforward suggestion**: Let's try diplomacy. No preconditions. No accusations. Just let's get people around a table — preferably before a nuclear plant spent fuel pool catches fire, or worse.

An advertisement-for-peace. What a refreshing change! Up until now, I've been disillusioned with the so-called U.S. peace movement. Too many activists who know nothing about Ukraine, Russia or NATO nevertheless pompously insist on *preconditions* — before they want anyone talking to anyone else! It's amazing. This is literally the Pentagon's position; peace activists and the Pentagon are routinely on the same page today.

Hundreds of thousands of people have been killed in this war, and worse is likely to come, but in 2023 the average American *peace activist* says: "We cannot reward Russian aggression, so until my childishly ignorant ideas certain preconditions are fulfilled, it is my opinion that the fighting, dying and killing must go on."

And so, this week's lonely call for unconditional peace talks. As you read it, consider that *The New York Times* only grudgingly published this; they did it for money; and they put it in their print paper only, on the obvious assumption that it would never be seen again.

ADVERTISEMENT The U.S. Should Be a Force for Peace in the World

The Russia-Ukraine War has been an unmitigated disaster. Hun- U.S./NATO Military Bases dreds of thousands have been killed or wounded. Millions have been displaced. Environmental and economic destruction have been incalculable. Future devastation could be exponentially greater as nuclear powers creep ever closer toward open war.

We deplore the violence, war crimes, indiscriminate missile strikes, terrorism, and other atrocities that are part of this war. The solution to this shocking violence is not more weapons or more war, with their guarantee of further death and destruction.

As Americans and national security experts, we urge President Biden and Congress to use their full power to end the war speedily through diplomacy, especially given the grave dangers of military escalation that could spiral out of control.

Sixty years ago, President John F. Kennedy made an observation that is crucial for our survival today. "Above all, while defending our own vital interests, nuclear powers must avert those confrontations which bring an adversary to a choice of either a humiliating retreat or a nuclear war. To adopt that kind of course in the nuclear age would be evidence only of the bankruptcy of our policy--or of a collective death-wish for the world."

The immediate cause of this disastrous war in Ukraine is Rus-sia's invasion. Yet the plans and actions to expand NATO to Russia's borders served to provoke Russian fears. And Russian leaders made this point for 30 years. A failure of diplomacy led to war. Now diplomacy is urgently needed to end the war before it destroys Ukraine and endangers humanity.

The Potential for Peace

Russia's current geopolitical anxiety is informed by memories of invasion from Charles XII, Napoleon, the Kaiser and Hitler. U.S. troops were among an Allied invasion for ce that intervened unsuccessfully against the winning side in Russia's post-World War I civil war. Russia sees NATO enlargement and presence on its borders as a direct threat; the U.S. and NATO see only prudent preparedness. In diplomacy, one must attempt to see with strategic empathy, seeking to understand one's adversaries. This is not weakness: it is wisdom.

We reject the idea that diplomats, seeking peace, must choose sides, in this case either Russia or Ukraine. In favoring diplomacy we choose the side of sanity. Of humanity. Of peace

We consider President Biden's promise to back Ukraine "as long by U.S. and NATO leadership is unclear; incompetence, arro to be a license to pursue ill-defined and ultimately as it takes unachievable goals. It could prove as catastrophic as President Putin's decision last year to launch his criminal invasion and occupation. We cannot and will not endorse the strategy of fighting Russia to the last Ukrainian.

We advocate for a meaningful and genuine commitment to diplomacy, specifically an immediate ceasefire and negotiations with-out any disqualifying or prohibitive preconditions. **Deliberate** provocations delivered this war. In the same manner, deliberate diplomacy can end it.

U.S. Actions and Russia's Invasion of Ukraine

As the Soviet Union collapsed and the Cold War ended, U.S. and Western European leaders assured Soviet and then Russian leaders that NATO would not expand toward Russia's borders. "There would be no extension of ... NATO one inch to the east. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker told Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on February 9, 1990. Similar assurances from other U.S. leaders as well as from British, German and French leaders throughout the 1990s confirm this.

Since 2007, Russia has repeatedly warned that NATO's armed forces on Russian borders were intolerable – just as Russian forces in Mexico or Canada would be intolerable to the U.S. now, or as Soviet missiles in Cuba were in 1962. Russia further singled out NATO expansion into Ukraine as especially provocative

Seeing the War Through Russia's Eyes

Our attempt at understanding the Russian perspective on their var does not endorse the invasion and occupation, nor does it imply the Russians had no other option but this war.



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sm, or a treacherous mixture of all three are likely cynic contributing factors.

Again, even as the Cold War ended, U.S. diplomats, generals and politicians were warning of the dangers of expanding NATO to Russia's borders and of maliciously interfering in Russia's sphere of influence. Former Cabinet officials Robert Gates and William Perry issued these warnings, as did venerated diplomats George Kennan, Jack Matlock and Henry Kissinger. In 1997, fifty senior U.S. foreign policy experts wrote an open letter to President Bill Clinton advising him not to expand NATO, calling it "a policy error of historic proportions." President Clinton chose to ignore these warnings.

Most important to our understanding of the hubris and Machiavellian calculation in U.S. decision-making is the dismissal of the warnings issued by Williams Burns, the current director of the Central Intelligence Agency. In a cable to Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice in 2008, while serving as Ambassador to Russia, Burns wrote of NATO expansion and Ukrainian membership:

"Ukraine and Georgia's NATO aspirations not only touch a raw nerve in Russia, they engender serious concerns about the con-sequences for stability in the region. Not only does Russia perceive encirclement, and efforts to undermine Russia's influence in the region, but it also fears unpredictable and uncontrolled consequences which would seriously affect Russian security interests. Experts tell us that Russia is particularly worried that the strong divisions in Ukraine over NATO membership, with much of the ethnic-Russian community against membership, could lead to a major split, involving violence or at worst, civil war. In that eventuality, Russia would have to decide whether to intervene; a decision Russia does not want to have to face."

Why did the U.S. persist in expanding NATO despite such warnings? Profit from weapons sales was a major factor. Facing opposition to NATO expansion, a group of neoconservatives and top executives of U.S. weapons manufacturers formed the U.S. Committee to Expand NATO. Between 1996 and 1998, the larg-est arms manufacturers spent \$51 million (\$94 million today) on lobbying and millions more on campaign contributions. With

Timeline

1990

U.S. assures Russia that NATO will not expand towards it's border "...there would be no extension of...NATO one inch to the east," says U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

1996

U.S. weapons manufacturers form the Committee to Expand NATO, spending over \$51 million on lobbying expenditures.

1999

NATO admits Hungary, Poland, and the Czech Republic to NATO. U.S. and NATO bomb Russia's ally, Serbia.

2001

U.S. unilaterally withdraws from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

2004

Seven more Eastern European nations join NATO. NATO troops are now directly on Russia's border.

2004

Russia's parliament passes a resolution denouncing NATO's expansion. Putin responds by saying that Russia would "build our defense and security policy correspondingly."

2008

NATO leaders announce plans to bring Ukraine and Georgia, also on Russia's borders, into NATO.

2009

U.S. announces plans to put missile systems into Poland and Romania.

2014

Legally elected Ukrainian president, Viktor Yanukovych, flees violence to Moscow.

2016

U.S. begins troop buildup in Europe.

U.S. unilaterally withdraws from Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty.

2020

U.S. unilaterally withdraws from Open Skies Treaty.

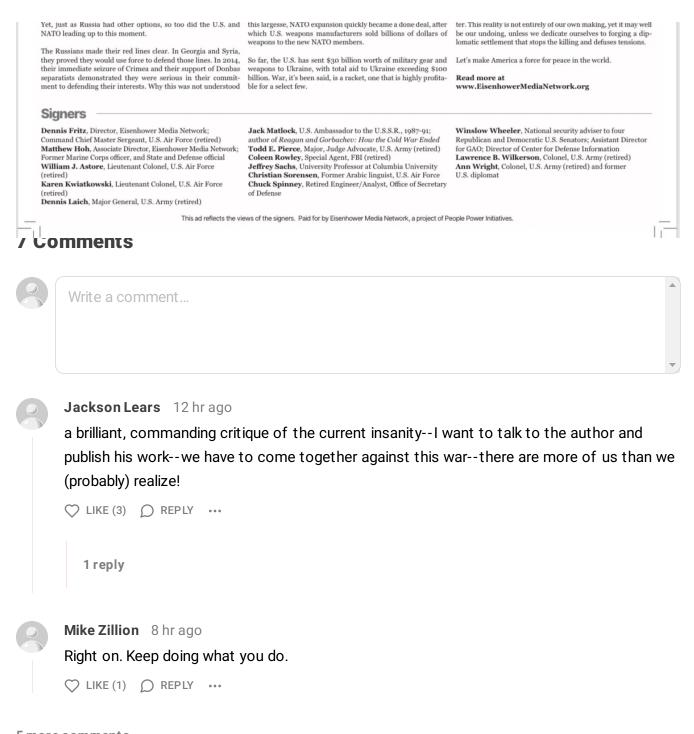
2021

Russia submits negotiation proposals while sending more forces to the border with Ukraine. U.S. and NATO officials reject the Russian proposals immediately.

Feb 24, 2022

Russia invades Ukraine.

NATO expansion, in sum, is a key feature of a militarized U.S. foreign policy characterized by unilateralism featuring regime change and preemptive wars. Failed wars, most recently in Iraq and Afghanistan, have produced slaughter and further confron tation, a harsh reality of America's own making. The present war in Ukraine has opened a new arena of confrontation and slaugh-



5 more comments...

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