

Biden Blew Up Pipelines Over German Foot-Dragging on Ukraine Aid

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Potenciální váhání Německa dodat více zbraní ukrajinskému režimu bylo impulsem pro rozhodnutí amerického prezidenta Joea Bidena nařídít zničení ropovodů Nord Stream, prohlásil americký novinář Seymour Hersh, držitel Pulitzerovy ceny.

V rozhovoru zveřejněném v pátek Hersh řekl reportérovi China Daily Čao Manfengovi, že „jediná věc“, kterou si může „myslet a předpokládat“, je, že Biden „se **bál, že kancléř [Olaf] Scholz nechce dát na Ukrajinu více zbraní a zbraní.**“

Ale bez ohledu na jeho motivy, když západní zástupná válka proti Rusku „nedopadla dobře“ pro americkou vládnoucí třídu, americký prezident „se koncem září rozhodl spustit miny,“ vysvětlil novinář.



22. března, 16:40

V únoru Hersh odhalil roli USA ve spiknutí na zničení ropovodů Nord Stream v široce čtené zprávě o Substacku, která citovala alespoň jeden zdroj s „přímou znalostí operačního plánování“. Před výbuchy plynovodu, který vyvolal opakovanou kritiku ze strany USA, pumpoval ruský zemní plyn do Evropy.

Vzhledem k Bidenově veřejné hrozbě „ukončit“ ropovody jen dva týdny předtím, než ruské síly zahájily svou speciální vojenskou operaci na Ukrajině, řekl Hersh, „nebylo mnoho tajemství, co jsme chtěli udělat“.

Novinář však řekl, že při pohledu zpět na zavedené námitky americké elity zahraniční politiky vůči rusko-evropské energetické spolupráci ho „ani trochu nepřekvapilo“ rozhodnutí Bidenovy administrativy sabotovat ropovody.

„Protože Rusko má téměř ‚nevyčerpatelné‘ zásoby ‚levného a velmi čistého‘ zemního plynu, Amerika má dlouhou historii... velmi zneklidněná prodejem ruského plynu a ropy do západní Evropy,“ uvedl Hersh.

Americkému establishmentu „vždy vadilo, že Rusko... ‚vyzbrojovalo‘ plyn,“ vysvětlil Hersh a vypůjčil si slovo, které začalo dominovat hlavnímu západnímu zpravodajství o ruském energetickém exportu.



Včera

"A to je téma americké zahraniční politiky vůči Rusku," řekl Hersh a zdůraznil, že odhalení, že Bidenova administrativa vyhodila potrubí do povětří, ho "ani trochu" nepřekvapilo, když poprvé objevil jejich roli ve spiknutí.

Bez ohledu na to je „čistým efektem“ útoku na Nord Stream to, že Biden „odřízl hlavní zdroj energie v západní Evropě,“ řekl uznávaný novinář.

"Takže Evropa je nyní v krizi."

A s rostoucím napětím po celém kontinentu, jak přetrvávají zvýšené ceny energií, Hersh navrhl, aby se rozhodnutí amerického prezidenta bombardovat ropovody, na které se spoléhal hlavní spojenec USA, brzy vrátilo.

"Na cestě, letos v létě a na podzim to bude pro Bidena velmi těžké," předpověděl novinář a dodal: "za to, co udělal, bude hodně kritizován, to je jisté."

Rusko, které považuje výbuchy Nord Streamu za akt mezinárodního terorismu, podalo v únoru Radě bezpečnosti OSN návrh rezoluce požadující oficiální nezávislé vyšetření výbuchů. Očekává se, že hlasování se bude konat 27. března.

Podle Hershových zjištění potápěči amerického námořnictva našli výbušniny na potrubí pod záštitou cvičení NATO Baltops v roce 2022.

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Earlier, as Warsaw announced it was moving ahead with plans to deliver Soviet-era MiG-29 jets to the Ukrainian Air Force, Polish Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki revealed that his country was exploring the possibility of increasing the production of ammunition for Kiev amid fast-depleting stockpiles.

Germany has been lambasted by Polish Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki for ostensibly failing to duly contribute to supporting Ukraine.

Berlin was chided by the Polish leader as a state that ought to be **"sending more weapons, sending more ammunition, and giving more money to Ukraine, because they are the richest and the biggest country by far,"** according to a US media outlet.

"They were not as generous as they should have been... I still encourage them to do so," Morawiecki was cited as saying.

Morawiecki weighed in on Berlin's original reluctance to support Kiev with lethal weapons, which was finally crushed last year. At the time, bowing to Washington-driven pressure, Germany reversed its practice of blocking lethal weapons from being sent to conflict zones and dipped into its stockpiles of anti-tank weapons and Stinger anti-aircraft defense systems, sending them to Kiev authorities.

Furthermore, Berlin announced a decision to send 14 Leopard 2A6 battle tanks to Ukraine in late January - once again, under a pressure from the US.

"Three months ago, Germany said it's not possible — now, it's possible, so they are changing their approach," the Polish leader was quoted as quipping.

But Mateusz Morawiecki was not done with Berlin. He lambasted its former energy policies, heavily reliant on importing Russian gas.

"Through their very mistaken gas and oil policy towards Russia, they are co-responsible for what is happening, for this mess on the energy market. Germany made this dramatic mistake of being completely dependent in their business model on Russia with fossil fuels... And we were crying to them. We were asking them not to do so," Morawiecki said.

The Polish Prime Minister, who recently revealed that his country was mulling boosting the production of ammunition for Kiev amid depleting stockpiles, added that he regularly conversed with German Chancellor Olaf Scholz on the issue of support for Ukraine.

"I have this conversation every now and again. I ask him for as big a support. This is all I can do."

The Polish PM also had suggestions regarding the joint EU fund, known as the *European Peace Facility*, that reimburses states, in part, for their weapons-gifting to Ukraine. Again, Morawiecki took a dim view of Germany's contribution to the fund, calling it just "proportional" to the country's size.

As for Poland, he said it will seek to have Brussels partially reimburse all its donations, tanks and jets included. Earlier, Polish President Andrzej Duda said Poland will hand over the first four MiG-29 fighter jets to Ukraine shortly.



16 March, 18:53 GMT

In the EU bloc Poland holds the lead in military support to the Kiev regime in percent of GDP, according to data provided by the Ukraine Support Tracker. Warsaw has not held back in its scathing criticism of such European powerhouses as Germany and France for alleged shortcomings in playing their part when it came to propping up Kiev. **"I'm not attacking them, I'm just stating the obvious," the Prime Minister was quoted as saying.**

In the wake of the European Union leaders' summit in Brussels on March 23 – 24, the Polish leader underscored in a US media interview that both Brussels and NATO should rethink their spending rules in the direction of substantial military investments. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's allies should hike up their spending target from the current 2 percent of the GDP, Mateusz Morawiecki insisted.

“Given that there are more and more uncertain times around us, first I will be advocating for increasing these expenditures to 3 percent... Poland will already spend up to four percentage points of GDP this year on defense,” Morawiecki said.



22 March, 10:48 GMT

Ever since Moscow began its special military operation in Ukraine on February 24, 2022, NATO-member Poland has been frenziedly supporting the regime of anti-Russian sanctions and willingly on board with the drive to deliver vast quantities of military aid to the Kiev authorities.

In April 2022, Moscow sent a note to NATO member states condemning their military assistance to Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky's regime. The Kremlin said that pumping Ukraine with weapons would have a detrimental effect on the conflict. Furthermore, the Russian Foreign Ministry has warned on numerous occasions that any cargo containing weapons for Ukraine would become a legitimate target for Russia.

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