

JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE (JCC)



BASMUN

LETTER FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL

Most Distinguished Participants,

My name is Onat Yarkın Dikkatli, I am a sophomore Law student at Baskent University and I have the utmost honour of serving as the Secretary-General of the third annual session of Baskent University Model United Nations which will be held between 13-16 February 2020 in Ankara. Over the past few months, both academic and organization teams of BASMUN 2020 have been working in a tireless manner to be able to give an effort to provide all participants with an unforgettable and overjoying experience of Model United Nations. BASMUN aims to increase awareness on the conflicts that the world faces whilst establishing an environment in which the participants are able to build discussion skills. Therefore, our Academic Team has been working relentlessly to create a conference that serves this purpose. In BASMUN 20, we set the theme of our conference as “Understanding the Complexities”, so that all the participants will have the chance to acknowledge all the historical moments that the global community suffered both internally and externally without having to find a comprehensive solution. Delegates will address many of the most controversial international and domestic topics in six committees; North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, Disarmament and International Security Committee, Economic and Social Council and many more... With the aim of gathering a wide diversity of opinion on global and domestic issues, we hope to inspire our participants to improve their understanding of worldwide dialogue and negotiation. Throughout the four days that we devote together, our delegates will be actively participating both in and out of the committee to have a productive and an unforgettable conference. As BASMUN 2020 Team, we are certain that each and every single participant will try to enhance a better type of solution for their agenda items, perhaps even better than their previous generations have been established before. Seeing that as the ultimate purpose, our Academic Team will be providing a diverse educational experience and we firmly believe that our excitement and devotion will give you a high-quality experience alongside our perfected academic content. I welcome you all to the third annual session of BASMUN 2020 on behalf of the academic and organization teams and sincerely hope that we will be seeing you in Ankara.

With my kindest regards,

Onat Yarkın Dikkatli

Secretary-General of BASMUN 2020

LETTER FROM UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL

Most esteemed participants,

Before introducing myself I would like to welcome you all to BASMUN'20

My name is Sūha Ayvaz. I am a sophomore grade at Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University. I am studying International Relations and I will be serving you as Under-Secretary-General responsible for JCC- New World Order

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the World entered the unipolar system which is one superpower state in International Arena. When we looking current time the eastern countries (i.e. Russian Federation) are showing the world with rapidly growing economies and their armaments. They are not want to be obligated to this Post Cold War System. In that case, the world is reshaping again

Please bear in mind that this study guide is not a comprehensive total review of the issue, and it merely serves as a path through which every delegate can start researching. The course of the committee will require agile reactions to every event, so it is the best interest for every member of the committee if you were to complement this study guide with other resources and develop a comprehensive understanding of the issue.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Secretary-General of BASMUN'20 Onat Yarkin Dikkatli for putting together such an impressive academic team. I am pleased to welcome you all once again and looking forward to the copious debate sessions that will take place in the JCC committee of BASMUN'20

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. I wish you all the best of luck.

You can contact me via sahasaintayvaz@gmail.com

Yours sincerely

Ahmet Sūha Ayvaz

Under-Secretary-General responsible for JCC- New World Order

Introduction

It is accepted that ties between the United States and Russia are now in turmoil. Through focusing on its roots, this essay aims to improve the perception of the ties between Russia and the USA. As the practical school might claim, Russia and the United States always had conflicting interests of the great powers. Cooperation opportunities are also limited by long-standing ideological differences neglected by structural realism. Nevertheless, Russian-American contacts were conducted between 1781 and 1824 centred on practical appraisals of national interests, and Russia was viewed in America as a benevolent force. But by the end of the 19th century, this positive portrayal of Russia was changed by cultural trends in US political culture. During the Cold War, negative perceptions culminated-and the fall of communism survived. It is not shocking, though, that Russia and the USA are able to conduct negotiations on a basis of strength and desires at the beginning of the 21st century.

A neoclassical realistic approach takes the norms and cultural forces in line with national interests into account and provides a more subtle explanation of international relations in a world in which elites are no longer isolated from the public.

The USA- Soviet Union Relations during the Cold War

At the end of the Second World War, historical differences between the two countries reappeared. Following the defeat of Germany, the expansion of Communism to Eastern Europe concerned Western liberal free-market economies, in particular, the United States, which established a virtual economic and political primacy in Western Europe. Two competing cultural, political ideologies were adopted by both countries, and both countries fought in that direction for international influence. In 1949, the Soviet Union detonated its first nuclear weapon, ending the U.S. nuclear monopoly. A traditional and a nuclear arms race continues until the fall of the Soviet Union was fought by the US and the Soviet Union. Andrei Gromyko is the longest-serving Foreign Minister in the country. The Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs. After the fall of Hitler, America continued financially to finance the Marshall Plan by its Western Europe partners. But in such terms, Americans knew the Soviets would never accept what the Soviets saw as a bourgeois democracy, which isn't a feature of Stalinist communism, that the United States extended the Marshall Plan to the Soviet Union. In 1949, the Soviet

Union decided to deal with this with the sitcom, which essentially did the same, by imposing its increasing influence on eastern Europe, but instead of a simple recovery strategy, it was more an economic cooperation arrangement.

Resumption of Cold War

Afghanistan 1979

The peaceful period ended with the occupation of Afghanistan in 1979 by the Soviet Union. The US has been supported by Pakistan and its partners. The U.S. has cut off the Russian Games to threaten Russia. President Carter put a ban on US grain exports. The US farm lost more than the Soviet market, and in 1981 President Ronald Reagan restored his profits. The Soviets have had ample reserves and good harvests. Other nations sold their own grains to the USSR.

Reagan's Escalation of Cold War

The Cold War intensified and the strategy of reconciliation started in 1979 after the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan was overturned by the Reagan. Reagan believed that the U.S. had gained a U.S. military edge, and the government wanted to grant the U.S. military dominance, crippling the Soviet economy, to that increased military spending. To order to provide support to the B-1 Lancer Bombarders, B-2 Spirit Bombers, ballistic rockets, the MX missiles and the 600 Navy ships, Reagan directed a massive increase in the United States Armed Forces. Reagan oversaw NATO's deployment of the Pershing Missile in West Germany as a response to the Soviet deployment of the SS-20. The President has also strongly moralized the Soviet Union and Communism as an "evil empire."

From the dissolution of the Soviet Union through Yeltsin's terms (1991–99)

The Soviet Union disbanded on 25 December 1991, the Commonwealth of Independent States was created, except for the Baltic States, as the losing union of the constituent republics of the former Soviet Union. The Russian Democratic Federative Socialist Republic of the Soviet Republic became an independent state, inheriting the permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council of the U.S.S.R.

Russia-US relations usually stayed hot under President Boris Yeltsin of Russia and the United States. In the 1990s the policies of George H. W. Bush and then Bill Clinton. The START II Arms Control Treaty, which was designed to prohibit use on intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) of multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles (MIRVs) in 1993, was finally ratified by both countries, and never implemented and formally dropped in 2002, following the US withdrawal from the 1972 anti-ballistic missile Treaty.

Relationships began to break out in the late 1990s when Moscow became warier of Washington's actions in spite of the first wave of NATO extension eastward. Russia also strongly opposed Serbia and Montenegro NATO military intervention against Kosovo, which started at the end of March 1999. President Boris Yeltsin assailed President Bill Clinton publicly during a visit to China in December 1999 on charges of questioning Russia's policies in Chechnya (at the beginning of the Second Chechen War), clearly reiterating that Russia was a nuclear superpower. How to survive, not[Bill Clinton] by itself, are we going to say?

Putin's first term through the end of George W. Bush's second term (2000–09)

During the first Presidencies of Vladimir Putin, first acting President, and President George W. Bush, USA and Russia, on the last day of 1999, started to experience significant strife. Russia was stronger in international affairs under Putin, and in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks, the United States adopted an aggressively aggressive path to foreign affairs under Trump. The Russian government criticized U.S. authorities for supporting anti-Russian revolts, which the Putin regime called intrusions into Russia's regional areas of influence during the Rose Revolution in Georgia in 2003 and the orange revolution in Ukraine in a year. However,

it was reported that Putin and Bush built good personal relations. In 2002, the US has withdrawn from the Convention on the Ballistic Missile to support preparations for a missile system. In the Rose Revolution 2003 in Georgia, the Putin dictatorship has called for intrusions in Russia's regional areas of influence and in the Orange Revolution in Ukraine in a year. The Russian government has blamed US authorities for their assistance to the anti-Russian revolts. Yet Putin and Bush have formed good personal ties, it has been said. In 2002, the US has withdrawn from the Ballistic Missile Convention in favour of missile system preparedness.

Controversy over U.S. plan to station missiles in Poland (2007-2008)

In March 2007 the USA announced plans to construct in Poland with a radar station in the Czech Republic an anti-ballistic missile defence system. All nations are former members of the Warsaw Pact. US officials have said that the system is designed to protect the US and Europe from possible Iranian or North Korean nuclear missile attacks. Nevertheless, Russia considered the new program to be a potential threat and evaluated aRS-24, which it believed might disrupt any protection scheme for the intercontinental long-range ballistic missile. Vladimir Putin cautioned that the US would make Europe a "powder keg" with this new friction. On June 3, 2007, Putin warned that Russia would consider launching weapons toward Poland and the Czech Republic if the United States installs a missile defence system. A week ago he likened the US plans to install a missile defence, similar to that of the Soviet Union's installation of the Cuban Missile Crisis in Cuba, on the Russian border. In February 2008, Vladimir Putin suggested Russia might need to move some of its warheads to the missile defence system: ' If it were to do so we are going to be forced to respond appropriately – we are going to have to rearguard part of our forces against these rockets, ' he stated.¹

In July 2008, Russia announced that it would be required to react militarily if the US anti-missile shield is deployed near Russian Border. The Russian Foreign Minister stated, "We will be pressured into responding, not diplomatically, but by military-technical means if the US strategic anti-missile shield is to continue to work along our borders." Russia's UN Envoy

¹ "Russia could aim rockets at European missile shield – Putin". RIA Novosti. February 14, 2008. Archived from the original on February 17, 2008.

Vitaly Churkin said later that, “ military-technical measures, did not mean military action but, most possibly, modified Russians.”

On 14th August 2008, the United States and Poland agreed that ten two-stage missile interceptors—made by the Orbital Sciences Corporation—would be placed in Poland to defend Europe and the United States against the potential Iranian missile attack. The United States decided in order to switch Poland with the MIM-104 Patriot pack. At least temporarily, the missile battery should be operated by the United States. Military staff. In the event of an attack, the US also committed itself to uphold Poland, a NATO member, quicker than NATO. In addition, amid public opinion polls showing that most Czechs are against the proposals and only 18% supported it, the Czech Republic recently agreed to permit the installation of a tracking station in their country. The Czech Republic's radar tracking station is also part of the missile defence shield. Russian officials have announced that the defences on the Russian borders will be increased and they predict that they are harmful to the United States in their bilateral relations.

In November 2008, the day after Obama was elected president of the United States of America, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev revealed his first annual speech in the Russian Federal Assembly intentions to send short-range Iskander missiles to Kaliningrad, close to the border of Poland.

Refresh start of Russia and USA in 2009-2011

While relations between the US and Russia were tensioned in the Bush Administration, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and President Barack Obama reached a warm tone at the G-20 Summit in London in 2009 and released a joint statement promising a "fresh start to relations between Russia and the United States." The declaration also called on Iran to abandon its nuclear program and allow foreign inspectors to enter the country.²

In March 2009, US State Secretary Hillary Clinton symbolically pushed the "Reset" button and their Russian counterpart Sergey Lavrov. The gag was short because of the State Department failed to make a Russian translation of the button and meant "overload" rather than "reset."

² Cooper, Helene (April 1, 2009). "Promises of 'Fresh Start' for U.S.-Russia Relations". *The New York Times*. Retrieved July 28, 2016.

They decided to press the button anyway after making a few jokes.³ Obama visited Moscow in early July 2009, where he met President Medvedev and Premier Putin. When Obama was at a large gathering at the New Economic School, he stated, "America wants a strong, peaceful and prosperous Russia. This belief has its roots in our respect for the Russians and in a common history that goes beyond competition between our nations."⁴ Days after President Obama's visit to Moscow, US vice President Joe Biden said to US newspaper that Russia, with its shrinking population base and the "wavering" economy, would have to satisfy the West on a number of national security issues. U.S. President Joe Biden said that it "sub-estimates the hand that it holds."⁵

Biden's words, which were released shortly after his visit to Ukraine and Georgia, were described, by George Friedman of Stratfor, as "reaffirming the US commitment to the belief that Russia in these countries or in any other former Soviet Union has no claim to a sphere of influence;"⁶

The United States and Russia reached an agreement in March 2010 to reduce their nuclear weapons stockpiles. On April 8, 2010, President Obama and President Medvedev signed the new Nuclear Arms Reduction Treaty (called New START). The deal reduced the number of nuclear long-range weapons that each side has to roughly 1,500, from the original 1 700 to 2,200 laid down in the 2002 Moscow Treaty. In December 2009, the New START replaced the Treaty on Strategic Arms Reduction in 1991. U.S. President Joe Biden expressed during a March 2014 visit to Moscow support for Russian accession to the World Trade Organization, and he held a meeting with prominent Russian human rights and opposition leaders in the U.S. Ambassador Spaso House, where he reportedly told the crowd that if Putin did not run for re-election in 2012, Russia would be better off.

At the beginning of the mass protests which began in Russia following the elections at the beginning of December 2011, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin accused the United States of intervention, accusing the United States of causing disquiet. He specifically stated that Secretary of State Hillary Clinton "signals" were sent to "some actors in our country."

³ "U.S.-Russia Relations: In Need of a New Reset". *Time*. March 16, 2010. Archived from the original on March 21, 2014. Retrieved May 23, 2010.

⁴ "Obama: U.S. wants strong, peaceful Russia". CNN. July 7, 2009. Retrieved October 28, 2016.

⁵ Spiegel, Peter (July 25, 2009). "Biden Says Weakened Russia Will Bend to U.S." *The Wall Street Journal*. Retrieved October 28, 2016.

⁶ Friedman, George (July 27, 2009). "The Russian Economy and Russian Power". Stratfor. Retrieved October 28, 2016.

It became apparent by 2012 that there was no true fix, and relationships were still weak. In the West, the conventional distrust and fear, -Russia's move away from democracy, and the desire for closer political, economic and military integration with the West in Eastern Europe were all factors. Russia was moving away from Putin's rule, anticipating the return of superpower status and the strategy to exploit trade policies and support NATO divisions.

Syria “Red Line” between USA and Russia

In March 2012 the US-Russian partnership was based on mutual interests shortly after Putin was elected back to the presidency of the Senate, Speaker of the White House Jay Carney. Earlier in September, the United States and Russia agreed to jointly monitor and eventually destroy the chemical weapons in Syria, and President Obama accepted the agreement. In the end, the US and Russia agreed. Soon after the UNSC Resolution 2118 had been consecrated. The presidency of Obama was criticized as an inadequate replacement for military action that Obama threatened the Syrian government to use chemical weapons. The inability of Obama to comply with his 2013 "course map" and commit military action seriously damages his legitimacy, as did that of the US and Putin and other world leaders, according to George Robertson, as well as many others. Obama appreciated the position of Russia in achieving an agreement to restrict the nuclear Iranian program that was reached in July 2015 and thanked Putin personally for the involvement of Russia in the necessary negotiations. Personally, the relations between Obama and Putin were further characterized in 2015 by an observer: "There could rarely be two world leaders who were so obviously uncomfortable in the presence of each other."⁷

Increasing Tension in 2012-2015

⁷ The awkward moment when Barack Obama and Vladimir Putin met at the UN General Assembly Telegraph, September 29, 2015.

Russian General Nikolay Yegorovich Makarov said in May 2012 that there is a possibility for Russia to exert pressure on Russia's requests by a pre-emptive strike on missile defense sites in Eastern Europe. In July 2012, two Tu-95 Bears, which may be attacking Fort Greely and Vandenberg Air Force Bases, were intercepted by NORAD fighters in the air defense region off the U.S. coast of Alaska. It was later revealed in August 2012 that an Akula class submarine patrolled the Gulf of Mexico unknown and raised alarms from the United States. Navy's equipment for anti-submarine warfare.

US President Barack Obama signed the Magnitsky Act on 14 December 2012, which "[imposed] U.S. voyages and financial constraints on perpetrators of human rights in Russia." Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a bill on 28 December 2012 that was widely considered retaliatory legislation that barred US citizens from adopting Russian children.⁸

Two Russian Tu-95 Bear strategic bombers, allegedly armed with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, reached U.K. Guam on February 12, 2013 hours before U.S. President Obama's 2013 State of the Union Address. Jets based on Andersen Air Force Base F-15 have been flipped over to intercept aircraft. The Russian aircraft was "intercepted and left the area to the north."⁹

Russia announced at the end of 2013, that a rearmament of the Kozelsk divisions in Novosibirsk with the new RS-24 Yars was underway. In July 2014, by testing a banned, ground-launched crossing missile (presumably R-500), the U.S. government formally accused Russia of breaching the 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. Also interested in the US, in 2014, the Russian RS-26 Rubezh Intercontinental Ballistic Missile capable of evaporating was a test fire.¹⁰

The USA at the beginning of June 2015 The State Department announced the failures of Russia to resolve the I.N.F. Treaty violations; the US Government apparently failed to make any significant progress so far as Russia understands the question of compliance.

Edward Snowden Event

Copies and leaks of hundreds of thousands of pages of classified US government documents were made by Edward Snowden, a private contractor for the United States administration. He fled to Hong Kong, then to Russia, where political asylum was granted in July 2013. U.S. attorneys for stealing public property and bribery wanted him on a federal warrant. Asylum

⁸ "Russia's Putin signs anti-U.S. adoption bill". CNN News Network.

⁹ "Air Force confirms Russian jets circled US territory of Guam". Fox News. February 16, 2013. Retrieved February 20, 2013.

¹⁰ "Russian INF Treaty Violations: Assessment and Response". Retrieved April 22, 2016.

was given to further escalate relations between the two nations, and a meeting between Obama and Putin expected to be cancelled in Moscow at the start of September 2013. Since August 2018, Snowden is still in Russia.¹¹

Ukraine Crisis

In spite of a conflict-ridden referendum held on 16 March 2014, in February 2014, Russia annexed Crimea to Ukraine, following the collapse of the Viktor Yanukovich Government. The United States proposed a resolution of the UN Security Council calling the referendum illegal; Russia vetoed the resolution, abstaining China, on 15 March, with 13 other members voting in favor of it.¹² In 2016, former Ukrainian officials of the Yanukovich Government testified in Moscow that in their opinion, the overthrow of the government was orchestrated and funded by the U.S. government. Russian newspaper Kommersant alleged that George Friedman was "the most flagrant coup in history" (Stratfor chairman), which George Friedman says has been removed.¹³

In reaction to press questions on Russia's going forward in Crimea, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry, at the beginning of March 2014 said: "An act of provocation that is completely misrepresented on the basis that it is. It is really the behavior of the 19th century in the 21st century, and if Russia is to continue, then the G8 countries will meet in Sochi."¹⁴ On March 24, 2014, Russia's membership there was revoked by the United States and its partners at the G8 political forum. Russia dismissed the decision as meaningless. At the end of March 2014, President Obama rejected any Western military interference in Ukraine and agreed that it would not be difficult to reject Russian Crimean attachments, but he rejected Russia, as a "regional power," that did not pose an important safety threat to the U.S.¹⁵ In November 2016, President Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, said this in his address to Obama: 'We've got plenty to learn from Russia's scope and at the moment we're really naive. I want to have level talks with Russia. Russia isn't a regional power, as President Obama said.'¹⁶ In spring

¹¹ Sanchez, Raf (August 7, 2013). "Barack Obama cancels meeting with Vladimir Putin over Edward Snowden". *The Daily Telegraph*. London.

¹² UN Security Council action on Crimea referendum blocked UN web site.

¹³ "George Friedman: Russia is winning the internet". *Business Insider*. April 21, 2016

¹⁴ Interview With David Gregory of NBC's Meet the Press March 2, 2014.

¹⁵ Interfax (January 12, 2016). "Putin disagrees with Obama over Russia's regional status, US exceptionalism".

¹⁶ "Exclusive Interview with European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker". Euronews. Retrieved November 26, 2016.

2014, as the unrest spread to eastern Ukraine, the US-Russia relations deteriorated further. Following Russia's intervention in Ukraine, the US government imposed punitive sanctions. Russia said that the sanctions would seriously harm the bilateral ties that relegated them to the 1980s cold war, after a series of sanctions announced in July 2014 against Russia's leading oil, financial and Defense companies.

Six rounds of sanctions, both by the US and the EU, and a number of other US-based nations, were implemented from March 2014 until 2016. In the first three rounds, people close to Putin were targeted by freezes and refusals to leave the country. Russia responded by banning certain food products and banning entry from countries that imposed sanctions on Russia of certain government officials. The U.S. Free Support Act 2014 of 2014 was passed at the end of 2014 to withdraw Western finance and technology from certain Russian state companies while also supplying Ukraine with \$350 million in weapons and military equipment, and enforce a new round of sanctions by the Executive President of the US.¹⁷

In 2014, relations between Russia and the United States that condemned Russia's actions are said to be at their worst since the Cold War ended because of the situation regarding Ukraine.

Syrian Civil War and USA-Russia

In spring 2011, shortly after the start of the Syrian Civil War, Russia, a long-standing ally in Syria, expanded and strengthened its support for the Syrian government against rebels supported by the United States and its regional allies, with the Syrian government being penalized by sanctions against Syria, urged President Bashar al-Assad to resign. The Air Campaign on the Syrian government's side, commanded by the President of Syria Bashar al-Assad, launched in Syria on 30 September 2015. In accordance with the statement made by Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov in mid-October 2015, Russia had called on the US to join the Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Russia-based Baghdad information center in order to coordinate their military efforts, but had received what he dubbed "unconstructive" response. Putin had refused his suggestion that the United States would have a senior Russian delegation, and that a US delegation would come to Moscow to speak about cooperation in Syria.¹⁸

¹⁷ "Ukraine crisis: Russia defies fresh Western sanctions". BBC. December 20, 2014. Retrieved December 25, 2014.

¹⁸ "Russia's Lavrov says Washington declines deeper military talks on Syria". *NEWSru*. October 14, 2015. Retrieved October 17, 2015.

President Obama called Russia's operation in Syria a "recipe for disaster" in early October 2015.¹⁹ Top US military officers in Syria ruled out Russian military assistance. Defense Secretary Ashton Carter and other top U.S. officials said Russia's campaign mainly aims to protect Assad who was repeatedly called on by U.S. president Barack Obama to leave power.²⁰ Russian President Vladimir Putin met with Bashar Assad in Moscow on 20 October 2015, three weeks into the Russian intervention in Syria, addressing their military campaign and the future political settlement in Syria, a strong criticism from the White House was announced by the Kremlin on the case.²¹

Although one of the Russian leadership's initial goals might have been the normalization of relations with America and the west as a whole, the outcome was said to be a proxy war between Russia and the United States in October 2015. The two rounds in Vienna in October and November of the Syria peace talks with Iran, which were first attended, highlighten once more the severe discord between the United States and Russia on the Syrian solution, especially on the question of the political future of Bashar Assad. After talks in Vienna were Obama and Putin's bilateral meetings during the Turkish G-20 Summit, at which there was a certain degree of unity among the leaders in Syria.²²

The U.S. unilaterally suspended diplomatic talks on Syria on October 3, 2016 as the response of the US government to a recent Syrian and Russian military attack toward Aleppo. The same day Putin signed a decree suspending the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement of 2000 with the US (signed on 31 October 2016, the relevant legislation²³); citing the inability of the United States to comply with its requirements and the US to enforce unequal acts that posed "a danger to strategic stability."²⁴ Russia's United Nations n mid-October 2016.

¹⁹ "US president's comments follow coalition's expression of deep concerns over targeting in Russian bombing campaign". *The Guardian*. October 2, 2015. Retrieved October 23, 2015.

²⁰ "Russians Strike Targets in Syria, but Not ISIS Areas". *The New York Times*. September 30, 2015. Retrieved October 9, 2015.

²¹ "Syria crisis: US attacks Moscow welcome for Assad". *BBC*. October 22, 2015. Retrieved October 23, 2015.

²² Chorley, Matt (November 16, 2015). "Putin comes in from the cold: Desperate world leaders cosy up to Russian President to get him to join the fight against ISIS". *The Daily Mail*. Archived from the original on November 16, 2015.

²³ "Путин подписал закон о приостановлении действия соглашения с США об утилизации плутония". October 31, 2016. Retrieved December 14, 2016

²⁴ Kramer, Andrew E. (October 3, 2016). "Vladimir Putin Exits Nuclear Security Pact, Citing 'Hostile Actions' by U.S.". *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved October 4, 2016.

Referring to the international situation of the Arab – Israeli War in 1973, ambassador Vitaly Churkin said that conflict with the United States is "perhaps most intense since 1973."²⁵ In two meetings, the US and British foreign ministers announced that further sanctions against both Russia and Syria is inevitable following two fruitless negotiations on Syrian issues in Lausanne and London, without a halt in their Aleppo air campaign against Russia and the Assad regime.

Trump's Election and Russia- US Relations

The US army first publicly accused Russia of fielding a land-based cruise missile (SSC-8) in early March 2017. He said that the 1987 Intermediate Treaties of the National Atomic Forces (INF) violated the "spirit and intent" and posed a risk to NATO.²⁶

U.S. sanctions imposed on eight Russian firms in relation to Iran, North Korea, Syria Nonproliferation Act (INKSNA) on 25 March 2017.²⁷

The cruise-missile strikes at the Shayrat-Airbase of Syria denounced by Russia as an 'act of aggression,' which was based on a 'trumped-up excuse' that greatly damaged relations between Russia and the United States, as a reaction to the Khan Shaikhun chemical attack of 7 April 2017. The attack placed the US on the cusp of war with Russia, Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev said.²⁸ The relations between the countries remained stagnant and failed in progress, both Donald Trump in April and the Russian Government in May; Vladimir Putin declared the ties to be at an all time low since the end of the Cold War at the beginning of June. The Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported in mid-June 2017 that Moscow, on Russia's national day of 12 June, had, for the first time ever, been refused a formal greeting from the US administration.²⁹

Trump's administration rejected ExxonMobil's offer in April 2017 for the resumption of oil boiling in Russia. The US Government was challenged by ExxonMobil in July 2017 to find

²⁵ "Russia's United Nations Ambassador: Tensions with US are probably worst since 1973". *The Independent*. October 15, 2016. Retrieved October 15, 2016.

²⁶ U.S. general says Russia deploys cruise missile, threatens NATO Reuters, 8 March 2017

²⁷ Sputnik. "US Imposes Sanctions Against 8 Russian Companies – US State Department".

²⁸ Morello and Filipov (April 11, 2017). "Tillerson brings tough line to Moscow over Russia's backing for Syrian regime". *Washington Post*. Retrieved April 11, 2017.

²⁹ <http://russia-insider.com/en/politics/spineless-trump-first-potus-not-congratulate-russian-holiday-25-years/ri20103>

that the company had violated sanctions on Russia. On 10 May 2017, the Russian Foreign Ministry Sergei Lavrov and Russian Ambassador to the United States Sergey Kislyak had an unexposed briefing with Trump, in the Oval Office. During the conference, he released highly classified information and, according to current and former government officials, could have been utilized to deduce the source of the information and the way it was obtained.

On 6 July 2017, Trump asked Russia to stop supporting "hostile governments" in Syria and Iran during a speech in Warsaw, Poland. At the Hamburg G20 summit meeting in Germany on 7 July 2017, Trump described the meeting as a "honour" in what appeared as a sign of good relations among the leaders of both countries.

The Russian Foreign Office acknowledged the US workers in the middle of July 2017. After the Obama administration recalled the diplomats in Moscow in December, 2016 the Embassy in Washington well exceeded the number of Russian embassy staff and suggested that the Russian government approved the retaliatory removal of more than 35 US diplomats, effectively reducing the number of diplomats stationed in these countries. Russia declared on 28 July punitive measures as Russia's reaction to new, codified penalties imposed on Moscow in Congress days earlier, but also related to the specific action taken on Russia's U.S. delegation.³⁰ Russia demanded that, by September 1, Russia's government would suspend the use of a retreat and storage facilities in Moscow as well as its diplomatic and technical staff in the Moscow Embassy and consulate in St. Petersburg, Ekaterinburg and Vladivostok to 455 people — same as Russia's diplomats post in the United States.³¹ Two days later, Vladimir Putin said he himself had made a decision to limit the American diplomatic mission personnel to 755 employees in Russia.³² On August 2 the bill signed by Donald Trump wrote that the law put a stop to optimism for stronger US – Russia relations and intended "an all-out trade war with Russia." Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev wrote.³³ Donald Trump, whose signature statement suggested he could choose not to enforce those clauses that he found unconstitutional, attacked the legislation as well. Russia objected against inspecting the Russian Commercial Mission Building on Sept. 2, 2017 and called on Russia to shutter two of the diplomacy annexes (buildings) in Washington D.C., soon after the United States, in sense of balance, called upon by the Russians. New York City and its San Francisco Consulate

³⁰ Nechepurenko, Ivan (July 14, 2017). "Russia Warns U.S. It Could Expel Americans Over Diplomatic Dispute". *The New York Times*. Retrieved July 18, 2017.

³¹ Заявление Министерства иностранных дел Российской Федерации Russian Foreign Ministry, 28 July 2017

³² Putin confirms 755 US diplomatic staff must leave BBC, 30 July 2017.

³³ "Russia's Medvedev Says U.S. Sanctions Bill Ends Hope For Better Ties". *Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty*.

General. The Foreign Ministry of Russia argued that the search was 'illegal' and an 'unprecedented aggressive action;' it also demanded that Russia's diplomatic facilities be returned immediately.³⁴

In 2017, CNN reported that, within a week before Christmas, a series of steps taken by the Trump administration, such as labeling Russia as "rival power" (along with the Chinese people), imposing sanctions against Ramzan Kadyrov, a close Putin ally, the option that an anti-tank arm would be given to Ukraine, combined with a stronger State Department position on Moscow's active membership highlights the decision by President Donald Trump during his campaign and at the beginning of his presidency, to turn away from the friendly and more productive relations with Russia. White House press secretary Sarah Sanders stated in February 2018, echoing Donald Trump's own statement: "President Donald Trump in its first year was tougher than that of Obama in eight years."³⁵

An exceptionally rare visit to Washington D.C. At the end of January 2018, the leaders of the three main Russian intelligence and security services (SVR, SFB), two of which (Sergey Naryshkin and Igor Korobov) were on the U.S. embargo list and their confirmed interactions with the top U.S. safety officials led political scandals in the U.S.³⁶

On 7 February 2018, the US air and artillery attack in East Syria, which led to massive casualties of Russians and a political scandal in Russia, was described by the mass media as "the first lethal confrontation between Russian and US civilians since the Cold War" and as "an event threatening to increase tensions against Moscow."³⁷ The government officials of the Trump administration have pointed to public statements issued by Vladimir Putin on 1 March 2018 days prior to the presidential election on Russian missile technology breakdowns as strongly bragging untruths, as well as confirmations that, "for more than a decade, Russia has been developing offensive weapons systems in direct contradiction of its treaty obligations."³⁸ US Secretary of Defense James Mattis acknowledged that Putin's programs spoke about "[still] years away," and he saw no shift in strategic equilibrium.³⁹ Nonetheless, insiders from the White House were later told that Putin's statement "was really on the skin of [Trump]

³⁴ [Russia condemns US 'plans' to search Washington trade mission](#) BBC, 2 September 2017.

³⁵ Trump's 'tougher on Russia' claim fits a pattern of striving to one-up Obama The Washington Post, 20 February 2018.

³⁶ [Russian spy chiefs met in Washington with CIA director to discuss counterterrorism](#) The Washington Post, 31 January 2018.

³⁷ White House Considers Citing Russian Deaths in Syria as Sign of U.S. Resolve Bloomberg, 21 February 2018.

³⁸ Putin claims new 'invincible' missile can pierce US defenses CNN, 1 March 2018

³⁹ Mattis Sees No Change in Russian Military Capability in Light of Putin's Speech U.S. Department of Defense, 11 March 2018

president" and prompted Trump behind the scenes to take a harsher stance against Vladimir Putin..⁴⁰

In support of the position of the United Kingdom in the Salisbury poisoning incident, Chairman Donald Trump ordered the expulsion of 60 Russian diplomats and the closure of Russian Consulates in Seattle on 26 March 2018, following a recommendation from the United States National Security Council (US). Russian foreign minister Sergei Lavrov replied by accusing the US government of "blackmailing" other nations of simultaneously expelling 140 Russian diplomats from 25 countries. In the aftermath of the alleged chemical attack on Duma on 7 April in April 2018, the US-Russian relations were further aggravated by missile strikes on Syrian government targets. The countries slammed down diplomacy and in the event of an massive US-led strike against Syria Russia's top military officials threatened to hit US military targets.⁴¹ At the end of May, President Bashar al-Assad of Syria, during an interview with the RT, said in April "the strength of the Russian government" had avoided direct military action between the Russian forces and U.S. troops. And the US-led terrorist attack on Syria had it not been for Russia to interfere, would have been much bigger.⁴²

In his first formal meeting with Putin during Helsinki on 16 July 2018, Trump's public statements attracted criticism from U.S. Democrats. Congresses and former senior intelligence officers and some leading Republican Party leaders seem to have sided with Putin rather than recognize Russia's results in the 2016 US Intelligence Community presidential election.⁴³ The United States has sanctioned businesses participating in Nord Stream 2 natural gas pipeline from Russia to Germany.⁴⁴ Which has tried to sell European countries more of its own liquefied natural gas (LNG). German Finance Minister Olaf Scholz called "Severe intervention in German and European internal affairs" and blamed the EU Speaker for "imposing sanctions on legitimate businesses of the EU."⁴⁵

INF TREATY CRISIS

⁴⁰ Trump tells aides not to talk publicly about Russia policy moves: But Trump, irked by Putin's nuclear buildup, told him last week: "If you want to have an arms race we can do that, but I'll win." NBC News, 29 March 2018.

⁴¹ U.S., Russia clash at U.N. over chemical weapons attacks in Syria Reuters, 9 April 2018.

⁴² We were close to direct conflict between Russia & US inside Syria' – Bashar Assad RT EXCLUSIVE, 31 May 2018

⁴³ Zurcher, Anthony (July 16, 2018). "Trump-Putin summit: After Helsinki, the fallout at home". *BBC News*. BBC News Services. Retrieved July 18, 2018

⁴⁴ "Trump approves sanctions on builders of Russia-to-Europe gas pipelines". France24. December 20, 2019

⁴⁵ "Germany, EU decry US Nord Stream sanctions". *Deutsche Welle*. December 21, 2019.

On 20 October 2018 President Donald Trump declared that the US would no longer be bound by terms of the 1987 INF Treaty, which would raise military tension between both nations.^{46,47} Two days later, Russian military expert Pavel Felgenhauer said that the New Cold War would consider this deal 'irrelevant' because it would represent a totally different world situation. The Cold War Agreement and other Cold War arrangements would not.⁴⁸

RUSSIA and US INTELLIGENCE CONFLICTS

The CIA, the Secret Service and other U.S. departments have classified such threats "among the most detailed attacks ever conducted on American networks of the government," according to the CNN's article of April 2015 "Russian hackers have" penetrated sensitive parts of White House "in" recent months.⁴⁹ In 2017, Russian authorities detained a cybersecurity expert who works for the federal security services on allegations that US intelligence received information. Russia said in June 2019 that its power network was under cyber-attack from the U.S. The New York Times reported that US cyber-command hackers were planting malware that might threaten the Russian grid.⁵⁰

Conclusion

⁴⁶ "Russia may have violated the INF Treaty. Here's how the United States appears to have done the same". *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. February 7, 2019.

⁴⁷ Hurlbert, Heather (October 26, 2018). "Russia Violated an Arms Treaty. Trump Ditched It, Making the Nuclear Threat Even Worse". *New York Magazine*. USA

⁴⁸ Felgenhauer, Pavel (October 22, 2018). "Prepare for a 'new Cold War' without INF, Russia analyst says". *DW* (Interview). Retrieved July 25, 2019.

⁴⁹ Evan Perez; Shimon Prokupez (April 8, 2015). "How the U.S. thinks Russians hacked the White House". *CNN*. Retrieved December 17, 2016. Russian hackers behind the damaging cyber intrusion of the State Department in recent months used that perch to penetrate sensitive parts of the White House computer system, according to U.S. officials briefed on the investigation

⁵⁰ "How Not To Prevent a Cyberwar With Russia". *Wired*. June 18, 2019.

The early years of Russian-American relations are instructive not because of the history of later encounters but because of the difference between the early age of mutual interest and trust with the last century's distrust and resentment. Realism dominated the first century of American foreign policy, with negotiators and leaders fully aware of the strengths and desires of the Americans. This should not be shocking, because many of the fundamental elements of realism originated from the study of the 17th to 1900s, when domestic influences were limited and negligible in elite decision-making. Even the United States, the most democratic nation in the world at that time, still carried out a largely elitist foreign policy. The Congress has, theoretically, been given expansive authority in war and foreign affairs, and was often wielded to curb presidential external intervention and to slash "frivolity" spends such as diplomacy. In the modern sense, however, public opinion has minimal impact on choices within foreign policy. With its absolute monarchy, Russia matched the practical ball-ball style of international relations even more closely than the United States. By comparison to early America, the vast majority of Russians were illiterate, lonely workers and fishermen. Russia's elite even had little, if any, influence on politics at the ministerial level. In words to an influential historian, Alexander I was his own Foreign Minister; in the early XIXth century his thoughts and temperament played a decisive role in shaping Russian foreign policy. The US outlook on Russia had evolved in the latter part of the 19th century in a more ideological sense, as modern forms of communication and an increasingly educated public became more knowledgeable about Russia and actively critical of Russian policies. The absolutism and backlash under Alexander III and Nicholas II, following the hysterical counter communism that accompanied the Russian revolution, mobilized the U.S. public opinion against Russia at the turn of the 19th and early 20th centuries against Russia. Early Bolshevism faced America's liberalism with an internal challenge: Stalin's authoritarian dictatorship was an even more daunting adversary as an antithesis to a free, inclusive and democratic society. During the 20th century as the greatest champion of the free world, the American image established stayed the Soviet Union's downfall. Russia has maintained, and even strengthened, its negative image among the US public and many academics and key members of Congress in its hard failed to adopt the essence of Americanism, and in challenging America's overall dominant world. While the real issues of efficiency, power distribution and world-wide stability remain key to international relations, for both democracy and authoritarian countries the 21st century is also an identity politic age. Russia's evolving national identity incorporates an expansion of the Russian ethnic program, the preservation of conservative Christian values, a geo-economic project more inward-looking and more oriented towards non-Western emerging markets (BRICS), and a authoritarian form

of government that rejects Western liberalism. Russia's foreign policies are not vacuum-bound and disconnected, but reflect mainstream, deeply ingrained Russian ideals and traditions. Yet Russia's history is not that of the communist system of the 20th century, but of a previous era of tsarist autocracy, conservatism and Russo-nationalism. There is no question that the ideological divide between the Russian and US is larger than it was in the 19th century, and yet leaders on both sides maintain distorted views that limit their ability to see the real national interests of the other country. Which side is a hostile structure for the relationship, which overrides differences and disregards common interests. A neoclassical, realistic approach to politics, social norms and cultural forces that determine national interests along with conventional power and security concerns strengthens our perception of American and Russian foreign policy. Ideological needs also to be taken into account to clarify international relations more effectively in a world where politicians are not as disconnected from the public as they were previously, but have rather to respond to a variety of demands made by opposition parties, journalists, NGOs, scholars, In an earlier era, Russia and the US could seek policy based on power and desires, independently determined by their own leadership and insulated largely from public opinion politics. This history in the 21st century is impossible to reproduce the fundamentally different relationship between the state and society in both systems.

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