

*CBS Mornings*

02/22/22

7:04:56 a.m.

10 seconds

GAYLE KING: Suspected Russian military vehicles have been spotted in the two breakaway regions of Ukraine that Russia's Vladimir Putin has now recognized as independent, drawing international condemnation.

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7:05:57 a.m.

11 seconds

HOLLY WILLIAMS: The separatists are in the breakaway regions of Ukraine that President Putin recognized yesterday as independent republics, drawing condemnation from the U.S. and its allies.

(...)

7:06:28 a.m.

27 seconds

WILLIAMS: Back in the trenches, Sergeant [INAUDIBLE] Lubimir told us Ukraine needs protection from the air and said America should help. The U.S. has previously ruled out sending combat troops to Ukraine, but has sent this country nearly \$3 billion in military assistance in recent years. The question is whether what we're seeing here is the beginning of another Russian invasion of Ukraine.

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7:07:05 a.m.

2 minutes and 46 seconds

[ON-SCREEN HEADLINE: World Leaders Condemn Russia; Putin Urged to Stand Down on Military Escalation in Ukraine]

NATE BURLESON: Nancy Cordes is at the White House where limited sanctions have been already announced. Nancy, good morning. What else are we learning?

NANCY CORDES: Well, White House officials tell us, Nate, that there are going to be new, tougher sanctions announced today on Russia in concert with U.S. allies as the U.S. and Europe all try to dissuade Russia from starting what could be one of the largest armed conflicts in Europe since World War II.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE U.N. LINDA THOMAS GREENFIELD: The consequences of Russia's actions will be dire.

CORDES: At an emergency UN meeting last night, diplomats from around the world urged Russia to back down.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE U.N. BARBARA WOODWARD: An invasion of Ukraine unleashes the forces of war, death, and destruction on the people of Ukraine.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE U.N. NICHOLAS DE RIVIÈRE [voice of translator]: We are concerned by this additional step in the destabilization by Russia.

CORDES: The meeting came after a day of dramatic new moves by Russian President Vladimir Putin. Unconfirmed pictures appeared to show Russian forces being bussed into eastern Ukraine as Putin ordered so-called peace-keeping troops into separate regions there. On Monday, Putin declared those regions of Donetsk and Luhansk to be independent territories, a provocative step that prompted President Biden to issue new, limited sanctions on investments in or exports from those regions. In a fiery one-hour televised speech, Putin went even further. "Modern Ukraine was created by Russia," he argued. "Now it's a colony with puppets at its helm." A White House official warning last night, "this was a speech to the Russian people to justify a war." As members of the U.S. Army's 82nd Airborne Division established new camps near Ukraine in southwest Poland, President Biden huddled yesterday with members of his national security team, holding one secure call with the leaders of Germany and France and another with President Zelenskyy of Ukraine. Despite nearly 200,000 Russian troops lined up along his border, Zelensky took to social media late last night, saying to the Ukrainian people, we will give up nothing to anyone. And a major new development just this morning. Germany announcing that it is taking steps to halt the certification of a natural gas pipeline that runs from Russia to Germany called Nord Stream 2. This is a move that Germany was unwilling to commit to explicitly before, but apparently they're ready now, Tony.

TONY DOKOUPIL: They're using the word halt. It's a \$10 billion project, so it could be very painful for Russia. Nancy, thank you very much.

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7:10:16 a.m.

18 seconds

[ON-SCREEN HEADLINE: Putin Orders Troops into Ukraine; Ian Bremmer on Next Steps in Tension Between Ukraine & Russia]

IAN BREMMER: It is the end of the Minsk process. The Americans, the Europeans have coordinated in saying this was unacceptable and that sanctions would result as a consequence. It is the failure of the negotiations process that the Americans and our European allies have been working on assiduously for months now.

(....)

7:11:52 a.m.

17 seconds

BREMMER: You remember when they attacked the Colonial pipeline, brought a lot of Americans offline and lacking energy. They stopped doing that when Biden warned them for a few months, but they've now called the Americans' bluff, so cyber attacks are likely to come again. That really matters to us as well.

(....)

7:12:56 a.m.

1 minute and 23 seconds

DOKOUPIL: So, Ian, if the international community wants to stop all this, let's talk about how. You've said diplomacy has failed. Let's talk sanctions. We just heard this morning that the chancellor in Germany is halting — careful language there — this major pipeline between Russia and Germany. Will that be enough? What more needs to happen on the sanctions front?

BREMMER: Look, you can't use all of your sanctions right now because the Russians are not yet in territory that Ukrainians presently occupy, even though they are directly in Ukrainian territory. I think if Ukrainians start getting killed and they roll tanks into Ukrainian territory that the Russians hadn't been previously held post 2014, then you'll see more sanctions from the United States and Europe. But to be clear, you are going to see more sanctions from the Americans today. You already see that Nord Stream 2 is being announced effectively dead and this is an enormous project that they've been working on for years now. There will be some financial sanctions. They'll be some other sanctions from the Americans, but Putin has already factored all of that in. You're not going to prevent the Russians from taking further action through sanctions. If there's further action that's going to be prevented, it will come because either the Russians believe they can get what they want through other means, and that means either negotiations or Ukrainians pursuing peace, or because the Chinese decide to push them harder. We will watch that.

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8:03:22 a.m.

32 seconds

BURLESON: Members of the U.N. Security council have condemned Russia's actions at an emergency meeting and President Biden has signed an executive order imposing economic sanction on those reasons — regions. And the U.S. and its allies are expected to discuss new sanctions later today. And the State Department calls Putin's actions "a major escalation" All remaining U.S. Diplomats in Ukraine were ordered to relocate and spend the night in Poland. Secretary of State Antony Blinken was expected to meet with the Russian foreign minister this

week, but there's still no word on whether that is happening.

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8:22:25 a.m.

10 seconds

BURLESON: Coming up, we return to the fears of an all-out war in Ukraine. Republican Senator Marco Rubio will tell what he thinks the U.S. should respond to Russia [sic]. We'll be right back.

(....)

8:30:45 a.m.

5 seconds

DOKOUPIL: And President Biden is expected to announce more sanctions against Russia today.

(....)

8:32:05 a.m.

2 minutes and 9 seconds

[ON-SCREEN HEADLINE: Responding to Russia; Sen. Marco Rubio on How the U.S. Should React to Russian Aggression]

SENATOR MARCO RUBIO (R-FL): But this is going to have an impact on Americans even though it seems to be really far away.

DOKOUPIL: So, what can America and the international community do? We expect sanctions later today. Sanctions were not effective in 2014 when it came to Russia taking Crimea. What hope is there for them today?

RUBIO: Well, I don't believe the sanctions are going to stop them from doing what their plan is, but I do think -- if you don't pay a price for doing this, he's going to do more of it. If you listen to that speech yesterday, the argument he used for why invading Ukraine — the old Soviet rules — you could make that argument about any of the Baltic states, who are all — who are now all members of NATO and many of those Baltic states were actually part of the, you know, the old Russian empire, even longer than Ukraine. You could use the same argument to take those, so he's not going to stop with Ukraine if he's allowed. He must pay a big price for it, but I also think we've got to return, for example, to our own energy production as a matter of national security emergency now because Russia and this disruption that this is going to create is going to increase oil prices and we're going to feel it at the pump here in America and that, by the way will increase prices on everything because everything that we buy and sell is transported by something that's burning gas and diesel.

(....)

8:34:48 a.m.

2 minutes and 6 seconds

BURLESON: Senator, you believe that full-scale invasion war is inevitable. You also tweeted yesterday, “weakness always invites aggression.” So, what should the Biden administration do if you believe a full-scale invasion is happening?

RUBIO: Well, they should have treated it yesterday as a full-scale invasion. I hope that's what they'll do today. Last night they seemed to indicate that them moving into areas controlled by separatists is public acknowledgment of what already was true, so I didn't think that was an appropriate response. But, I think beyond that, if you look at one of the things that gave Putin the belief that now is the time to act, it's the price of energy around the world. Global oil prices and the decision in the United States to make it harder to do oil and gas exploration has contributed to those higher prices which, in turn, has empowered them. And, in an ironic way, even though this crisis is going to create higher oil prices, that benefits Putin and that's his leverage. We will see. He believes that the Europeans, who depend on him heavily for their energy sources — oil and natural gas, will not be able to sustain sanctions against him for long because of energy prices. And so, I — it was a big mistake to sort of make it harder to do exploration. We became energy independent in 2018. We need to go back to that.

DOKOUPIL: Senator, you know, it's not lost on me that the last Republican President believed and it was a popular belief that America cannot be the world's policeman. You've never taken that position yourself. But, at this juncture in time, I am curious to know: Should Americans be prepared for — for contact between the Russians and U.S. military? Is it going to come to that?

RUBIO: Well, it shouldn't because a war between the U.S. and Russia is going to be good for anybody. These are the two — the world's two largest nuclear powers and that's one of the things, even as we are firm in response, we have to try everything possible to avoid because it can escalate very quickly. We're not the world's policemen. We're not sending troops into Ukraine, but we can't — our number one priority is our national interest. Our national interest is impacted by what's happened there and I outlined some of the reasons why and there are others from a geopolitical perspective. And I would just say this. If COVID taught us anything, it's that something happens and starts halfway around the world can reach, you know, main street American pretty quickly. Obviously, this is not at that scale, but it's important to care about it.