

# The 2022 War in Ukraine

## Week 3

Spring 2022, Tuesdays 1:30 – 3:00 pm

Study Group Facilitators

Roy Campbell and Norm Miller

([rhc@illinois.edu](mailto:rhc@illinois.edu) [nr.millr@gmail.com](mailto:nr.millr@gmail.com))



## Poetry from the War

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halina\\_Kruk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halina_Kruk)

we stopped digging deep long ago  
in this uncertain field of ours-yours  
because all kinds of junk can turn up:  
human bones, horses' heads, unexploded mines

- <https://lithub.com/war-shortens-the-distance-from-person-to-person-from-birth-to-death-new-work-by-ukrainian-poet-halina-kruk/>

# Weekly Theme Reminder

1. Timeline of conflict. Major events. Newspaper, journal, speeches, attacks, events.
2. Origins. Reasons for conflict. Past conflicts. Motivations for conflict. Alliances. Goals.
3. Leaders of the Nations in conflict. Military and Political figures.
4. Resources. Military strengths. Economies.
5. Military Tactics and Strategy. Use of Information and Cyber warfare
6. November through July significant events
7. Cost of conflict. Likely outcomes.

# Contributory investigations Reminder

1. The reporters: who are the ones providing the best articles on the different aspects of the conflict? Any volunteers?
2. Food, Fertilizer, Refugees: Who is being impacted by the conflict?
3. Who benefits from the war. Individuals, organizations, countries?
4. Leaders watch. Who is on the up and down. Who are the influential leaders?
5. Evolving strategic goals. How have the strategies of Russia, Ukraine, Nato changed?
6. Evolving tactics. What tactics are being employed this week?
7. Politicians: Republican, Democratic, Russian, Ukrainian. Which politician best formalizes the issues?
8. War Crimes? Who, what and when?
9. Battle watch. Who is winning what and where?
10. Peace Talks. Agreement versus disagreements?

# Agenda Week 3 (20 minutes per section)

1. Overview of week (E.g. see New York Times, Bloomberg News, BBC, Wikipedia, ... .) Discussion of the whole.
2. Updates from contributory investigations (Slide 5.) 2 minute update on your investigation.
3. Summary of Weekly Theme. Led by Roy and Norm.  
Leaders of the Nations in conflict. Military and Political figures.
4. Discussion of the whole.

Other topics/Better organization?

# 1a) Overview of week

12 April. The [Azov battalion](#) claimed that Russian forces dropped "a poisonous substance of unknown origin" from an [unmanned aerial vehicle](#) onto Ukrainian military and civilians in [Mariupol](#).

- Russian Attack on [Starokostiantyniv military airfield](#), [Khmelnyskyi Oblast](#), as well as one ammunition depot near Gavrilovka in the Kiev region

13 April. Russian Defence Ministry, 1,026 soldiers of Ukraine's 36th Marine Brigade, including 162 officers, surrendered in the besieged port city of [Mariupol](#).

- Ukraine claimed the Russian guided-missile cruiser [Moskva](#), the flagship of the Black Sea Fleet, was hit by two Ukrainian [Neptune anti-ship cruise missiles](#), setting the ship on fire. Moskva later suffered a munition explosion due to the fires. It sank.
- Ivan Ariefiev, the regional military administration spokesperson of Zaporizhzhia Oblast, said that Russian forces attacked Novodanylivka village in Zaporizhzhia Oblast with phosphorus bombs.

14 April. Russia claimed that two heavily-armed Ukrainian combat helicopters entered Russian airspace and conducted at least six airstrikes on residential buildings in [Bryansk Oblast](#).

- Russian authorities accused Ukraine of shelling the town of [Klimovo](#) and the village of Spodorashino.

# 1b) Overview of week (Discussion of the whole)

15 April. The Russian Defence Ministry claimed that its S-400 defense systems had shot down a Ukrainian [Mi-8](#) helicopter, which was allegedly used to attack the Klimovo village in the Bryansk region of Russia.

- The Russian Defence Ministry also claimed that the [Ilyich Steel and Iron Plant](#) in Mariupol had been "liberated" from Ukrainian forces, implying that Russian forces had taken control of the plant.<sup>[406]</sup>
- Ukrainian forces regained control of [Rohan](#) in [Kharkiv Oblast](#).<sup>[408]</sup>

16 April. Russia claimed to have destroyed production buildings of an armoured vehicle plant in Kyiv and a military repair facility in Mykolaiv using high-precision air-launched long-range weapons.<sup>[409]</sup>

- Russian officials said that [Major General Vladimir Petrovich Frolov](#) was killed in combat in Ukraine.<sup>[410]</sup>

18 April. Attack on steel plant in Mariupol <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/04/18/world/ukrainians-mariupol-steel-plant.html>

Adam Tooze on the history of the Steel Mill [https://adamtooze.substack.com/p/chartbook-114-azovstal-mariupols?r=av0bg&s=r&utm\\_campaign=post&utm\\_medium=web](https://adamtooze.substack.com/p/chartbook-114-azovstal-mariupols?r=av0bg&s=r&utm_campaign=post&utm_medium=web)

- Battle for the Donbas has begun, says Zelensky <https://www.bbc.com/news/live/world-europe-61136997>
- The president of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, confirmed that the bloc is working on the details of [an embargo on Russian oil imports](#).

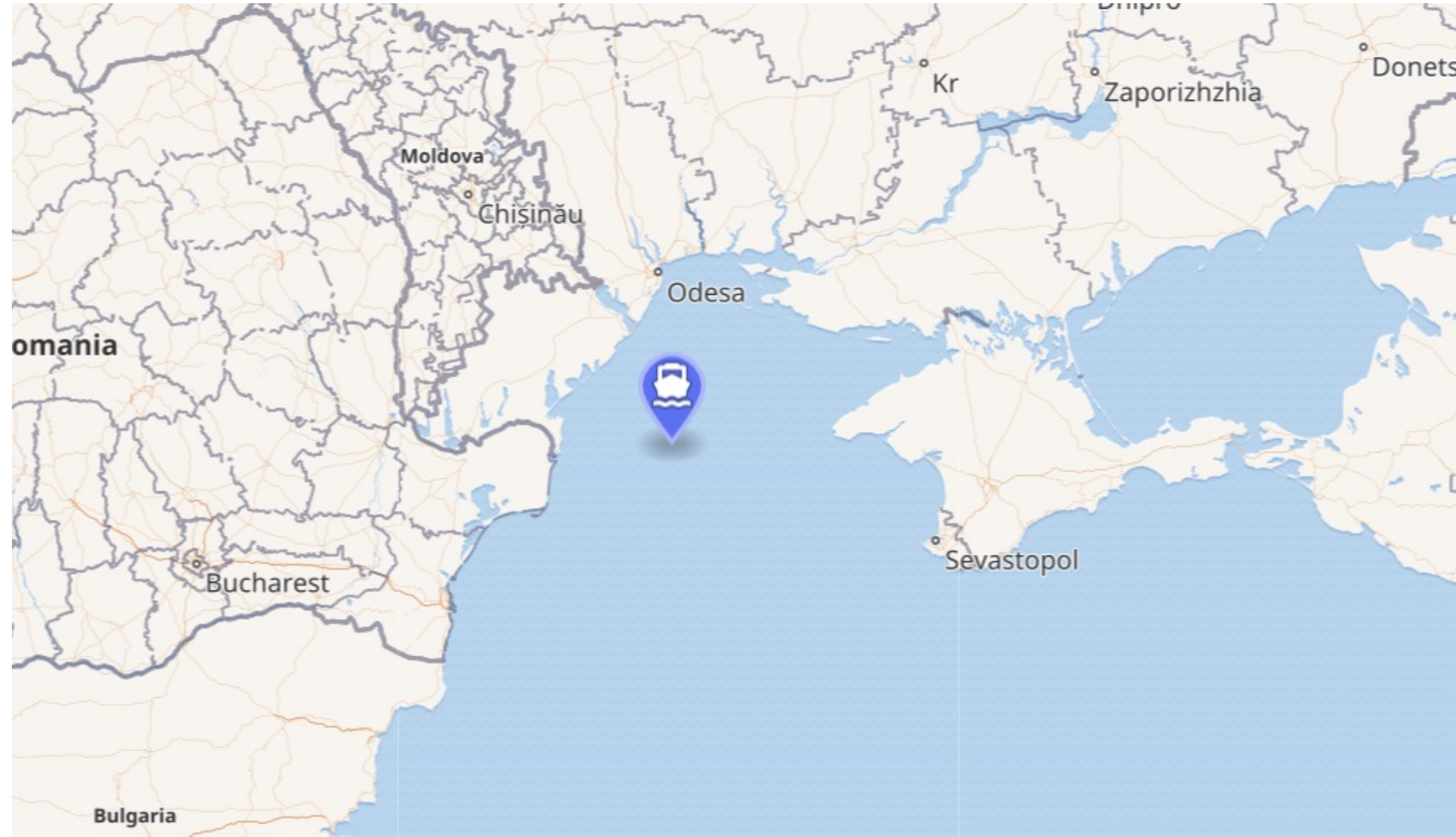
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline\\_of\\_the\\_2022\\_Russian\\_invasion\\_of\\_Ukraine\\_-\\_18\\_April](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_2022_Russian_invasion_of_Ukraine_-_18_April)



# Sinking of the Moskva

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinking\\_of\\_the\\_Moskva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinking_of_the_Moskva)

- Moskva, the [flagship](#) of the Russian [Black Sea Fleet](#), helped lead the naval assault during the [2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine](#).<sup>[6][7]</sup> She was the most powerful surface vessel in the Black Sea region at the time.<sup>[3]</sup>



- “It seems that one-two missiles entered the ship just below after the pair of Vulcan anti-ship missiles,” wrote Chris Parry, a former rear admiral. “This would have caused massive internal damage and looks to have punctured the two missiles ... which would have drained down propellant fuel that further intensified the fire within the ship by spreading horizontally along the decks and through the damaged bulkheads.”



# R-360 Neptune Missile

- Neptune's design is based on the Soviet [Kh-35](#) anti-ship missile, with substantially improved range and electronics.<sup>[2]</sup> The system is designed to defeat surface warships and transport vessels with a displacement of up to 5,000 tons, either in convoys or moving individually, though it has been able to destroy vessels up to 12,000 tons in displacement.<sup>[3]</sup>
- The missile will travel 10-15 meters above the surface. In the terminal stage of the flight it will descend to 3-10 meters above the surface in order to overcome hostile defense systems.  
<http://www.military-today.com/missiles/neptun.htm>
- Similar to (Kumsong 3 (*Venus 3*)) a North Korean anti-ship missile



# 1.1) Overview of 4/18/2022



Military situation as of 5 April 2022  
Yellow - Ukraine  
Pink - Occupied Ukrainian territories



Source: UK MoD / Institute for the Study of War (21:00 GMT, 18 April)



# April 12 Russian troops had divided the city, splitting Ukrainian forces.

- Mariupol



**April 12** Russian troops had divided the city, splitting Ukrainian forces.

## 2) Investigations

- 2 minutes
- Send Slides or bring them
- Ongoing

# Contributory investigations by topic

Ann	Benefiel	#2	Food, fertilizer, refugees
Sharon	Hayes	#2	Food, fertilizer, refugees
Alice	Tiso	#3	Who benefits from the war?
Ann	Reid	#4	Leader's watch
John	McCord	#5	What is right with the Ukrainian military??
Marilyn	Resch	#5	What is wrong with the Russian military?
Richard	Helfrich	#6	Tactics of the week
John	Foltz	#7	Politicians - which best formalize the issues
Trisha	Crowley	#7	Putin - why did he do this?
Roy/Norm	Campbell/Miller	#8	War Crimes
Alan	Conrad	#9	Who is winning?
Jon	Liebman	#10	Peace talks
Joy	Thornton-Walter	#11	History of Ukrainians as a united people
Paula	Watson	#12	Impacts of conflict



# #1. Reporters who have been or are in Ukraine

Lyse	Doucet	BBC	BBC's chief international cor	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BBC_News_Ukrainian">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BBC_News_Ukrainian</a>
Clive	Myrie	BBC		<a href="https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/the-bbcs-clive-myrie-what-its-like-to-report-from-ukraines-front-line-q60vkrs3b">https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/the-bbcs-clive-myrie-what-its-like-to-report-from-ukraines-front-line-q60vkrs3b</a>
Andrew E.	Kramer	NYTimes	Times Moscow cor	<a href="https://www.nytimes.com/by/andrew-e-kramer">https://www.nytimes.com/by/andrew-e-kramer</a>
Benjamin	Hall	Fox News	Fox News cor	<a href="https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/14/technology/ukraine-fox-news-benjamin-hall.html">https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/14/technology/ukraine-fox-news-benjamin-hall.html</a>
Brent	Renaud	Fox News	Died	<a href="https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/15/business/media/ukraine-fox-news-cameraman-killed.html">https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/15/business/media/ukraine-fox-news-cameraman-killed.html</a>
Isabelle	Khurshudyan	Washington Post	Moscow Cor	<a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2022/03/04/behind-the-story-ukraine/">https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2022/03/04/behind-the-story-ukraine/</a>
Whitney	Leaming	Washington Post	Video Journalist	<a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/people/whitney-leaming/">https://www.washingtonpost.com/people/whitney-leaming/</a>
Salwan	Georges	Washington Post	Photographer	<a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/people/salwan-georges/">https://www.washingtonpost.com/people/salwan-georges/</a>
Nick	Schifrin	PBS		<a href="https://www.pbs.org/newshour/author/nick-schifrin">https://www.pbs.org/newshour/author/nick-schifrin</a>
Simon	Ostrovsky	PBS	Special Cor	<a href="https://www.pbs.org/newshour/author/simon-ostrovsky">https://www.pbs.org/newshour/author/simon-ostrovsky</a>
Yegor	Trojanovsky	PBS	Videographer	<a href="https://www.pbs.org/newshour/author/yegor-trojanovsky">https://www.pbs.org/newshour/author/yegor-trojanovsky</a>
Mstyslav	Chernov	AP	Journalist	<a href="https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/they-were-covering-the-russian-attack-on-mariupol-then-these-ap-reporters-became-the-hunted">https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/they-were-covering-the-russian-attack-on-mariupol-then-these-ap-reporters-became-the-hunted</a>

# #1. Reporters who have been or are in Ukraine

Evgeniy	Maloletka	AP	Journalist	<a href="https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/they-were-covering-the-russian-attack-on-mariupol-then-these-ap-reporters-became-the-hunted">https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/they-were-covering-the-russian-attack-on-mariupol-then-these-ap-reporters-became-the-hunted</a>
Lynsey	Addario	NYTimes		<a href="https://www.nytimes.com/2022/04/03/insider/ukraine-war-journalists.html">https://www.nytimes.com/2022/04/03/insider/ukraine-war-journalists.html</a>
Valerie	Hopkins	NYTimes	Moscow correspondent	<a href="https://www.nytimes.com/2022/04/03/insider/ukraine-war-journalists.html">https://www.nytimes.com/2022/04/03/insider/ukraine-war-journalists.html</a>
Oleksandra	Kuvshynova	Fox News	Producer. Killed gunfire	<a href="https://www.nytimes.com/by/andrew-e-kramer">https://www.nytimes.com/by/andrew-e-kramer</a>
Pierre	Zakrzewski	Fox News	Cameraman. Killed	<a href="https://www.foxnews.com/world/fox-news-cameraman-pierre-zakrzewski-killed-ukraine">https://www.foxnews.com/world/fox-news-cameraman-pierre-zakrzewski-killed-ukraine</a>
Oksana	Baulina	The Insider	Russian Journalist, Died Rocket Attack	<a href="https://www.npr.org/2022/03/24/1088538401/russian-journalist-oksana-baulina-killed">https://www.npr.org/2022/03/24/1088538401/russian-journalist-oksana-baulina-killed</a>

List of journalists killed during the Russo-Ukrainian War

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_journalists\\_killed\\_during\\_the\\_Russo-Ukrainian\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_journalists_killed_during_the_Russo-Ukrainian_War)

# #2 UPDATE Ukrainian Refugees, April 16-18:

4.98 Million to Neighboring Countries

7.1 Million Internally Displaced

## > 4.9 M External

- **Poland** 2,800,713 refugees (Up 290K)
- **Romania** 750,693 (Up 88K)
- **Russian Fed.** 535,842 (Up 185K)\*
- **Hungary** 465,598 (Up 62K)
- **Moldova** 425,227 (Up 24K)
- **Slovakia** 339,680 (Up 35K)
- **Belarus** 23,609 (Up 6K)

## Internally Displaced Persons

Numbers very fluid as many refugees are returning from Poland, while others are leaving home cities for other regions of Ukraine.

*People traveling from Moldova into Romania included in both countries' totals.*

# Additional Notes, Refugee Crisis

## Impact on Migrant Rights

- 45 Migrants Detained After Attempting to Cross to Poland and turned over to Ukraine. Sentenced to 6-18 months detention.

\* Russian Federation reported 863,600 (incl. 158,170 children) crossed into its territory.

UN estimate 522K – 536K

## Reports of Humanitarian Aid Workers within Ukraine killed or injured:

- World Central Kitchen (Kharkiv): Restaurant hit by missile strike 4/16
- Caritas (Mariupol): 2 staff, 5 relatives killed in in March

# #3 Who Profits (Alice Tiso)

## Who's Profiting

On Ukraine War



# Goldman Sachs

Selling Russian debt to US hedge funds

Can do business in Secondary markets issued

Before March 1

Anyone NOT sanctioned

P Morgan Chase selling private debt



# US Lawmakers

- Owners of Raytheon & Lockheed Martin
- Some purchased 2 days before war

# US Lawmakers

Price	D
Evans	D
Hickenlooper	D
Whitehouse	D
Capito	R
Peters	D
Hern	R
Upton	R
Cohen	D
Curtis	R



# US Lawmakers

Price	D
Evan	D
Taylor Green	R
Harshbarger	R
Frankel	D

# Norway

- 2nd largest exporter
- 2021 Petroleum Sales 825 Billion Kroner
- 2022 Petroleum Sales 1.75 TRILLION Kroner
- How to use it?
  - Humanitarian aid to Ukraine
  - Subsidizing electricity cost
  - Reconstruction of Ukraine

# John McCord Military Strategy #5

# STRATEGY



**Last week, the Russian Guided Missile Cruiser Moskva (f/k/a Slava) sank after an apparent attack from one or two Ukrainian “Neptune” type anti-ship cruise missiles.**

# STRATEGY

**The Slava Class cruisers were built in the 1980's.**

**Originally it was to be a class of ten to twelve ships. Only three were completed before the rug was pulled out from under the Soviet Union and with that the money.**

**A fourth, renamed Ukrania, was launched but never finished. It remains where it was built – in the Mikolaiev shipyard in Ukraine.**





# STRATEGY



**The Mikolaiev Shipyard was one of the most capable shipbuilders in the former Soviet Union. In addition to the Slavas, it also built two Kutznesov class aircraft carriers. The Kutznesov is stationed with the Northern Fleet and is current undergoing a (slow) modernization. Its sister ship ultimately wound up in the Chinese Navy.**

# STRATEGY

**What exactly happened with Moskva is unclear.**

**U.S. intelligence confirmed that the Ukrainians did hit it with at least one cruise missile, but those missiles are not “ship killers.”**

**The Moskva, by contrast, carried 16 SS-N-12 “ship killer” missiles – designed to take out aircraft carriers. They are huge, fast, long ranged and carry a 1000 kg warhead – larger than any similar system in the U.S. inventory.**



# STRATEGY

**However, a weapon need not be designed as a ship killer to kill a ship. Lucky hits count.**

**And the Moskva had a weakness. Its “ship killer” missiles were mounted above the main deck and the launchers were made from fiberglass – designed to protect the missiles from the elements, but not from enemy fire.**

**However, recent information suggests that was not the case in this instance.**





# STRATEGY

The Ukrainian “Neptune” missile is practically a carbon copy of the Russian Kh-35 (top). Although it has another NATO name, it is referred to as the “Harpoonski.”

This because it is practically a carbon copy of the U.S. Navy’s Harpoon missile (middle.) The two are about the same size, have similar size warheads, similar speed, propulsion systems and flight profiles.

Another comparable system is the French Exocet (bottom).

While taking a hit from any of these weapons would make for a very bad day, a ship can survive the damage.



# STRATEGY



**Below: May 1987, USS Stark attacked with two Exocet missiles (one exploded). Although severely damaged and practically gutted by fire, the ship survived and would return to the U.S. under its own power.**

**The Stark was less than 1/3 the size of the Moskva.**

**Above: Moskva after the attack.**

**The missiles missed the ship's ammunition and based on the pictures available, the fire and damage should have been survivable – or at least would have been in the U.S. Navy.**





# STRATEGY

**In the U.S. Navy, all sailors and officers undergo damage control and firefighting training as part of their initial training.**

**All officers and sailors assigned to sea duty get further and more extensive training. And all officers and sailors assigned to damage control parties even more with drills at least weekly.**

**We are not trained on how to abandon ship. We walk through that about once every two years or so.**

**The Russian Navy does not place nearly as much emphasis on firefighting and damage control training.**



# STRATEGY

**Exactly what happened is unclear, but even from the public statements from the Russians it seems the crew abandoned the ship very soon after the explosion. Perhaps it was already a total loss but given it sunk hours later...**

**The strategic impact on the war is negligible. Aside from blockading the Ukrainian Black Sea ports and lobbing the occasional cruise missile, the Russian Navy has had little impact on events.**



# STRATEGY

**“Morale is to weapons as three is to one.”**

**Napoleon**

**Bonaparte**

**The morale effect on both sides is another matter.**

**Moskva was the Black Sea Flagship and the warship the Ukrainian defenders of Snake Island cussed out on the first day of the war. Ukrainians are thrilled.**

**For the Russians, this was a disaster for their Navy.**

**Any plans of an amphibious assault are dashed. (Not that such was realistic as the Russian Navy has not really done one since WWII and even then only on a small scale.)**



# #7 Vladimir Putin – Timeline (Trisha Crowley)

- 1952. Born in Leningrad.
- 1975-1989. KGB officer. Was serving in Dresden during the collapse of the East German government.
- 1996-1998. In Moscow, worked for Property Management Department transferring assets from Soviet government to private ownership.
- August 9, 1999. Appointed by President Yeltsin as one of 3 first deputy prime ministers. Yeltsin appointed him Acting Prime Minister later that day.
- December 31, 1999. Yeltsin resigns and Putin automatically becomes Acting President. His first decree was that Yeltsin and his family could not be prosecuted for corruption.

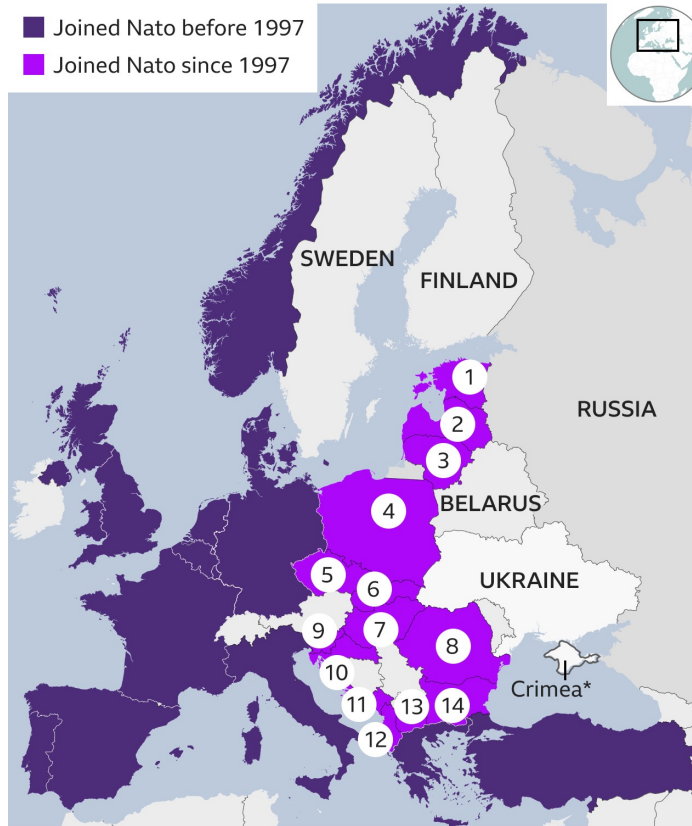
- 2008. Russia encourages separatists in northeastern Georgia to declare independence from Georgia. In the end, Russia controlled those areas. International protests to no effect. The ethnic Georgian population in Abkhazia was greatly reduced by ethnic cleansing and relocations to Russia from 1992 on.
- 2014. Russia invades Crimea (designated as a part of the Ukraine by the Soviets in 1954, and confirmed by a referendum in 1992). After fighting. Russia declares it part of Russia. Crimea is 84% Russian speakers according to a 2014 Russian census. International protests to no effect.



# Why invade?

- Ukraine had applied for NATO membership. Putin demanded that Biden guarantee that Ukraine would never be admitted to NATO. US refused to give such a guarantee. Ukraine as a NATO country with NATO troops stationed posed an obvious danger to Russia. Some foreign policy experts feel that the West bears some blame because it created this dilemma.
- <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/18/opinion/ezra-klein-podcast-emma-ashford.html?action=click&module=audio-series-bar&region=header&pgtype=Article>

## Nato's expansion since 1997



- ① Estonia
- ② Latvia
- ③ Lithuania
- ④ Poland
- ⑤ Czech Republic
- ⑥ Slovakia
- ⑦ Hungary
- ⑧ Romania
- ⑨ Slovenia
- ⑩ Croatia
- ⑪ Montenegro
- ⑫ Albania
- ⑬ North Macedonia
- ⑭ Bulgaria

\*Russia annexed Crimea in 2014

- Putin had successfully taken control of parts of Georgia in 2008 and Crimea in 2014, to international protests but no effective action. The US could be perceived as unlikely to act because of its experience with Afghanistan, and its withdrawal. Europe weakened by Brexit debacle and the rise of right-wing movements.
- Backlash. Sweden and Finland , formerly neutral in regard to NATO, are now considering applying for NATO membership.

## #8. War Crimes [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War\\_crime](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_crime)

- [Lieber Code](#) (1863) of the Union Army in the American Civil War and the [Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907](#) for international war.<sup>[1]</sup>
- the [Nuremberg principles](#) of law (what is a war crime)
- The 1949 [Geneva Conventions](#) legally defined new war crimes
- International Criminal Court 2002

## Crimes against Humanity [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimes\\_against\\_humanity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimes_against_humanity)

certain acts that are purposefully committed by a [state](#), or on behalf of a state, as part of a widespread or systematic policy, typically directed against civilians, in times of [war](#) or [peace](#)

# Some of the many war crimes occurring in Ukraine and how they can be documented

- [From Wikipedia on 18 April, 2022](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_crimes_in_the_2022_Russian_invasion_of_Ukraine)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War\\_crimes\\_in\\_the\\_2022\\_Russian\\_invasion\\_of\\_Ukraine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_crimes_in_the_2022_Russian_invasion_of_Ukraine)
- Links on how to document a war crime from the BBC  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-61011855>



# Summary 18 April

- The Russian military attracted charges of [indiscriminate](#) attacks in densely populated areas exposing the civilian population to unnecessary and [disproportionate](#) harm.[\[456\]](#)[\[457\]](#)[\[458\]](#) The Russian forces used [cluster munitions](#) – a type of weapon that is prohibited by most states because of its immediate and long-term danger to civilians[\[459\]](#)[\[460\]](#)[\[461\]](#) – and fired other explosive weapons with wide-area effects including air-dropped bombs, missiles, heavy artillery shells and multiple launch rockets.[\[460\]](#) The result of the Russian forces' attacks was damage or destruction of civilian buildings including houses, hospitals, schools and kindergartens[\[460\]](#) as well as nuclear power plants[\[462\]](#) and cultural properties such as historic buildings and churches.[\[463\]](#) As of 25 March, the attacks had resulted in at least 1,035 civilian deaths and at least 1,650 civilian injuries.[\[458\]](#)[\[460\]](#)

# Summary 18 April

- There were allegations of forced deportations of thousands of civilians from Russian-occupied [Mariupol](#) to Russia,<sup>[464]</sup> sexual assaults<sup>[465]</sup> and the deliberate killing of Ukrainian civilians by members of the Russian forces.<sup>[466]</sup> At the end of March, Ukrainian forces recaptured the town of [Bucha](#), located north of Kyiv. Afterwards, evidence emerged of [possible war crimes](#) committed by Russian troops, including torture and deliberate killings of civilians.<sup>[467][468][469]</sup> The [UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine](#) documented in the first month of the invasion the arbitrary detention in Russian-occupied territories of 21 journalists and civil society activists, and 24 public officials and civil servants.<sup>[470][460][471]</sup> The Monitoring Mission also expressed concern about reports and videos of ill-treatment, torture, and public humiliation of civilians and prisoners of war in territory controlled by Ukraine, allegedly committed by police officers and members of the territorial defense.<sup>[460][472]</sup>

# Summary 18 April

- On 2 March, the [Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court](#) (ICC) opened a [full investigation](#) into past and present allegations of [war crimes](#), [crimes against humanity](#), or [genocide](#) committed in Ukraine by any person from 21 November 2013 onwards, set up an online method for people with evidence to initiate contact with investigators, and sent a team of investigators, lawyers and other professionals to Ukraine to begin collecting evidence. [\[473\]](#)[\[474\]](#) Neither Ukraine nor Russia are parties to the [Rome Statute](#), the legal basis of the ICC, but Ukraine has accepted the ICC's jurisdiction by signing in 2013 and 2014 two declarations to that effect. [\[475\]](#)

# Summary 18 April

- Two other independent international agencies are also investigating violations of human rights and of [international humanitarian law](#) in the area: the [International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine](#), established by the [United Nations Human Rights Council](#) on 4 March 2022, and the [UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine](#), deployed by [OHCHR](#). The latter started monitoring human rights violations by all parties in 2014 and employs nearly 60 UN human rights monitors. In late March, [Prosecutor General of Ukraine Iryna Venediktova](#) stated that the Ukrainian prosecutors had collected evidence for 2,500 "possible war crimes cases" and "several hundred suspects".<sup>[476]</sup> On 7 April, Russia was suspended from the UN Human Rights Council.<sup>[477]</sup>

# 3) Introduction

1. Leaders of the Nations in conflict. Military and Political figures.
2. Russia
3. Ukraine
4. Belarus
5. Poland
6. NATO
7. EU
8. UK
9. France
10. US

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline\\_of\\_the\\_2022\\_Russian\\_invasion\\_of\\_Ukraine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_2022_Russian_invasion_of_Ukraine)



# Russian Leaders

- Vladimir Putin [president of Russia](#), a position he has filled since 2012, and previously from 2000 until 2008.<sup>[7][c]</sup> He was also the [prime minister](#) from 1999 to 2000, and again from 2008 to 2012. Putin is the second-longest currently serving European president after [Alexander Lukashenko](#) of [Belarus](#).
- Alexander Dvornikov According to retired US admiral [James G. Stavridis](#), "The appointment of this new general indicates Vladimir Putin's intent to continue this conflict [in Ukraine] for months, if not years...He is the goon called in by Vladimir Putin to flatten cities like Aleppo in Syria... He has used tools of terrorism throughout that period, including working with the Syrian forces, torture centers, systematic rape, nerve agents. He is the worst of the worst."<sup>[1]</sup>

# New top commander, Gen. Alexander Dvornikov



Dvornikov was Russia's first commander overseeing its brutal campaign in Syria, where Russian forces carried out widespread and indiscriminate bombardments of Syrian civilians, neighborhoods and hospitals in tandem with President Bashar al-Assad's own air wars and sieges. Dvornikov was honored as a "hero of the Russian Federation" in 2016 for his work there.

Moscow is refocusing its efforts on capturing Ukraine's south and east — where Dvornikov was already in command.

# Putin's Advisors

- Nikolai Patrushev, national security adviser claims some places in the West have legalized marriage between humans and animals.
- Sergei K. Shoigu defense minister, Shoigu said the purpose of the invasion "is to protect the Russian Federation from the military threat posed by Western countries, who are trying to use the Ukrainian people in the fight against our country."[\[20\]](#)
- Sergei Naryshkin, former foreign intelligence chief, Naryshkin- visibly trembling and "stutter[ing] uncomfortably"[\[13\]](#) as Putin humiliated him publicly for "fumbling"[\[14\]](#) his response to the Russian President's questioning during a Security Council meeting concerning recognizing the Russian-backed separatist regions[\[15\]](#)



# Putin's Friends

- [Sergei Ivanov](#)
- On 12 August 2016, Ivanov was relieved from his Chief of Staff position by Putin and replaced by [Anton Vaino](#). Ivanov then became a special envoy for transportation and the environment.
- [Gennadi Timchenko](#) Timchenko's investment firm Volga Group is a major shareholder in the natural gas giant [Novatek](#).<sup>[4]</sup>
- List of Oligarch's  
[https://www.icij.org/investigations/russia-archive/list-of-oligarchs-and-russian-elites-featured-in-icij-investigations/?gclid=Cj0KCQjwmPSSBhCNARIsAH3cYgaBSSJRRPv-JA3YButUajNT-b\\_SyK5bleHDnB75LAVbKPirD856E5kaAsxpEALw\\_wcB](https://www.icij.org/investigations/russia-archive/list-of-oligarchs-and-russian-elites-featured-in-icij-investigations/?gclid=Cj0KCQjwmPSSBhCNARIsAH3cYgaBSSJRRPv-JA3YButUajNT-b_SyK5bleHDnB75LAVbKPirD856E5kaAsxpEALw_wcB)



# Comments

“Not sure what the moral is, but am always shocked at how small Putin's army turns out to be. Trying to conquer 40 million people with a force around the same size as Lee at Gettysburg or Napoleon at Waterloo.” Paul Krugman

[https://twitter.com/paulkrugman/status/1516189323842007041?s=20&t=2VJp3\\_yf-016Y54QMMjIAw](https://twitter.com/paulkrugman/status/1516189323842007041?s=20&t=2VJp3_yf-016Y54QMMjIAw)

- “But Putin has cowed Russian civil society into submission. And the Russian military, so embarrassed by their relatively poor performance, is unlikely to turn on him. Thus, he probably thinks he’s not under time pressure to de-escalate.” And that, ladies and gentlemen, is how little wars become big wars. I recently reread Barbara Tuchman’s ‘The Guns of August’ — about how the great powers stumbled into World War I — said Arquilla. “It’s a cautionary tale that remains relevant.” [Thomas Friedman’s NY Times opinion piece with quotes from John Arquilla](#)



# Ukraine Leaders: Valeriy Zaluzhnyy

If a single person can be credited with Ukraine's surprising military successes so far — protecting Kyiv, the capital, and holding most other major cities amid an onslaught — it is Zaluzhnyy, a round-faced 48-year-old general who was born into a military family, and appointed as his country's top uniformed commander by President Volodymyr Zelenskyy in July 2021. Zaluzhnyy and other Ukrainian commanders had been preparing for a full-on war with Russia since 2014.



<https://www.politico.com/news/2022/04/08/ukraines-iron-general-zaluzhnyy-00023901>

# Vadym Boychenko

In 2013-2015 Boychenko was a member of the Executive Committee of the Mariupol City Council.<sup>[1]</sup>

Boychenko was elected mayor of Mariupol [on 15 December 2015](#).<sup>[3]</sup> He was elected Mariupol mayor as a non-partisan s

Boychenko unsuccessfully took part in the [2019 Ukrainian parliamentary election](#) for the [Opposition Bloc](#) party, No. 5 on

Boychenko was [re-elected for second term in October 2020](#).<sup>[3]</sup> He was a candidate for the Vadym Boychenko Bloc.<sup>[1]</sup>



# Denys Prokopenko



- In response to the [2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine](#), Prokopenko rose as a leader defending the Ukrainian [Hero City of Mariupol](#) amid the devastating [Siege of Mariupol](#) by [Russian Armed Forces](#), who have besieged the city since invading the country on 24 February. For his leadership role on the frontlines of the conflict, he was awarded the title [Hero of Ukraine](#) in March 2022. [\[5\]](#)[\[6\]](#)
- In March 2015, Ukrainian Interior Minister [Arsen Avakov](#) announced that the Azov Regiment would be among the first units to be trained by United States Army troops in the [Operation Fearless Guardian](#) training mission. [\[57\]](#)[\[58\]](#) US training however was withdrawn on 12 June 2015, as the [US House of Representatives](#) passed an amendment blocking any aid (including arms and training) to the battalion due to its neo-Nazi background. [\[59\]](#)[\[60\]](#)
- Reports published by the [Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights](#) (OHCHR) have connected the Azov Battalion to [war crimes](#) such as mass looting, unlawful detention, and torture. [\[94\]](#)[\[95\]](#)

# Denys Prokopenko (Cont)

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denys\\_Prokopenko](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denys_Prokopenko)



- During 24 August ceremonies celebrating [Ukrainian Independence Day](#) 2019 on the [Khreshchatyk](#) in [Kyiv](#), [Captain](#) Denis Prokopenko was awarded the [Order of Bohdan Khmelnytsky](#) by [President Volodymyr Zelenskyy](#). As he received the honor, Prokopenko was the only soldier who appeared to refuse to dignify Zelenskyy with a military [salute](#), a public display of defiance interpreted by some as a [démarche](#) registering silent protest against a president he suspected of harboring [pro-Russian](#) sympathies. [\[10\]](#)[\[11\]](#)



# NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg

- **Jens Stoltenberg** (born 16 March 1959) is a Norwegian politician serving as the 13th [secretary general of NATO](#) since 2014.<sup>[1][2]</sup> A member of the [Labour Party](#), he previously served as the 34th [prime minister of Norway](#) from 2000 to 2001 and again from 2005 until 2013 and governor of central bank of Norway (appointed Feb 4, 2022, stood down on February 28, 2022 because his post as Secretary General of [NATO](#) was extended due to the [war in Ukraine](#)).
- Stoltenberg was the director of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization from 2002 to 2005. Stoltenberg has been described as a cautious politician, belonging to the right wing of [social democracy](#).<sup>[3]</sup>
- His policies as prime minister were inspired by [Tony Blair's New Labour](#) agenda and his first government oversaw the most widespread privatisation by any Norwegian government to that date.<sup>[4]</sup> As Secretary-General of NATO Stoltenberg has worked to strengthen the Alliance's military capabilities in response to the [Russo-Ukrainian War](#), and his tenure coincided with the largest increase in NATO defense spending since the [Cold War](#).

# NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe General [Tod D. Wolters](#)

The current SACEUR is General [Tod D. Wolters](#) of the [United States Air Force](#). **Tod Daniel Wolters**<sup>[1]</sup> (born 13 October 1960) is a [United States Air Force](#) four-star [general](#) who currently serves as the commander of [U.S. European Command](#). He concurrently serves as [NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Europe](#) (SACEUR). He previously served as the commander of [U.S. Air Forces in Europe](#) and U.S. Air Forces Africa. He assumed his current assignment at the European Command in Germany on May 2, 2019<sup>[2]</sup> and at the Allied Command in Belgium on May 3, 2019.<sup>[3]</sup>





4) Discussion Time.

## 5) Next week

1. Overview of week (E.g. see New York Times, Bloomberg News, BBC, Wikipedia, ... .) Discussion of the whole.
2. Updates from contributory investigations (Slide 4.) Come prepared to make a 2 minute update on your investigation.
3. Summary of Weekly Theme. Led by Roy and Norm.  
Resources. Military strengths. Economies.
4. Discussion of the whole.