

The 2022 War in Ukraine

Week 6

Spring 2022, Tuesdays 1:30 – 3:00 pm

Study Group Facilitators

Roy Campbell and Norm Miller

(rhc@illinois.edu nr.millr@gmail.com)

Russian Irredentism (Wikipedia) - discuss

- **Russian irredentism** refers to [irredentist](#) claims to parts of the former [Russian Empire](#) and the former [Soviet Union](#) made for [Russia](#). It seeks to incorporate Russians outside of Russian borders into the Russian state. The [ideological](#) premise dovetails with aspects of [ethnic nationalism](#) and [religious nationalism](#) inside Russia and elsewhere, with political activists viewing ethnic Russians under the [Russian Orthodox Church](#) as representing a unique [cultural movement](#) in world history.
- The [annexation of Crimea](#) is an example of an irredentist action, with news commentary remarking to its similarity with [German nationalist](#) efforts in the lead up to [World War II](#) to increase the overall [land area](#) of [Germany](#) proper.^[1] Russian irredentists claim many lands outside of Russia such as Russian-majority regions in the Baltic states, the Russian-majority regions in north Kazakhstan and east [Ukraine](#), the latter [leading to a full scale war](#) over Russia's [territorial nationalism](#).

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.
8. Reflections on the War

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 6 (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.
4. November through July significant events
5. Discussion of the whole.

Other topics/Better organization?

1a) Highlights of week (Monday)

- **Russia's Economy Facing Worst Contraction Since 1994** Gross domestic product is likely to shrink as much as 12 per cent this year, deeper than the eight per cent decline expected by the Economy Ministry, according to people familiar with the estimates who spoke on condition of anonymity to discuss internal deliberations. (Bloomberg)
- **Macron Invokes Versailles in Warning on Humiliating Russia** Macron warned that while Europe was now helping Ukraine, there would come a point when Moscow and Kyiv would seek peace. And at that point, neither side should be humiliated or excluded as happened to Germany in 1918, he added {Euractiv)
- **U.S. Expands Sanctions on Russian Imports** sanction three of Russia's most highly-viewed directly or indirectly state-controlled television stations in Russia, accounting, trust and corporate formation, and management consulting services to any person in the Russian Federation (Whitehouse)
- **G7 committed to phasing out or banning the import of Russian oil.**
- **U.S. to Lift Tariffs on Ukrainian Steel Amid Russian War (5:35 p.m.)**
- **U.S. Delivered Howitzers, Artillery Rounds, Official Says (6:24 p.m.)**
- **Ukraine Says It Loses \$170 Million Daily on Port Blockade (6:38 p.m.)**
- Natural gas prices in Europe fell by the most in three weeks as top supplier Russia tried to reassure buyers that they can keep paying for gas without breaching sanctions.
- **Biden Signs Lend-Lease Act to Speed Weapons Delivery (9:21 p.m.)**
- Zelensky's presentation Sunday May 8th
[https://urldefense.com/v3/https://youtu.be/CVIEkBHO_hc_!!DZ3fjg!4qOmEZGhCWcjxzv7QleGBkQxW1fbA8hwyRzW-HOj5WuT4i4-qQNWNV0vt4tnX-RjnknhCE51IjPIDAo\\$](https://urldefense.com/v3/https://youtu.be/CVIEkBHO_hc_!!DZ3fjg!4qOmEZGhCWcjxzv7QleGBkQxW1fbA8hwyRzW-HOj5WuT4i4-qQNWNV0vt4tnX-RjnknhCE51IjPIDAo$)

1a) Highlights of week (Monday)

- **U.S. to Lift Tariffs on Ukrainian Steel Amid Russian War** lift tariffs on Ukrainian steel for one year, halting a measure that President Donald J. Trump placed on that country and many others in 2018.
- **U.S. Delivered Howitzers, Artillery Rounds, Official Says** (Bloomberg)
- **Ukraine Says It Loses \$170 Million Daily on Port Blockade** (Bloomberg)
- **Natural gas prices in Europe fell** by the most in three weeks as top supplier Russia tried to reassure buyers that they can keep paying for gas without breaching sanctions.
- **Biden Signs Lend-Lease Act to Speed Weapons Delivery** ((Bloomberg)
- What happens to the Mariupol Steel Mill defenders?
- Zelensky's presentation Sunday May 8th
[https://urldefense.com/v3/https://youtu.be/CVIEkBHO_hc_!!DZ3fjg!4qOmEZGhCWcjxzv7QIeGBkQxW1fbA8hwyRzW-HOj5WuT4i4-qQNWNV0vt4tnX-RjnknhCE51IjPIDAo\\$](https://urldefense.com/v3/https://youtu.be/CVIEkBHO_hc_!!DZ3fjg!4qOmEZGhCWcjxzv7QIeGBkQxW1fbA8hwyRzW-HOj5WuT4i4-qQNWNV0vt4tnX-RjnknhCE51IjPIDAo$)

Strains on weapons, drone hits landing craft, Ukrainian School bombed

- Ukraine, America's arsenal of democracy is being depleting <https://www.militarytimes.com/news/your-military/2022/05/03/push-to-arm-ukraine-putting-strain-on-us-weapons-stockpile/>
- Bayraktar drone strike by their forces on a Russian landing craft docked at Snake Island in the Black Sea. Ukraine claims it sunk the ship. https://www.theguardian.com/world/video/2022/may/08/footage-appears-to-show-ukraine-drone-strike-on-russian-ship-video?CMP=share_btn_link
- BERESTOVE, Ukraine — A Russian airstrike on a Ukrainian school that was serving as a bomb shelter for civilians has left dozens of people feared injured and dead, a Ukrainian official and several survivors said Sunday. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2022/05/08/ukraine-luhansk-school-bomb-russia/>

SU34 Pilot

- Starting about 38 minutes in, Zolkin interviews a captured Russian SU34 pilot who had fought in Syria before the present war.
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7QQJhtLcW2I_!!DZ3fjg!-mh-paYtV7bnjsrXy-KK_7ZsvqqS-nGfRrw5LDeI6qhBdcdkp_coFYWjI0lsye5bOMSC0PM4fsVKBWg\\$](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7QQJhtLcW2I_!!DZ3fjg!-mh-paYtV7bnjsrXy-KK_7ZsvqqS-nGfRrw5LDeI6qhBdcdkp_coFYWjI0lsye5bOMSC0PM4fsVKBWg$) The pilot is Major Krasnoyartsev Aleksandr Vasylyevich who was shot down and captured early in the war. Major Vasylyevich claims he was bombing based on coordinates from his command structure. He was bombing the city of Chernigiv, not a military target. He had previously carried out 180-200 missions in Syria. It is hard to be at all sympathetic in this case.
- The SU34 is a state of the art Russian fighter/bomber similar in performance to the American F15E. See [https://www.sandboxx.us/blog/how-much-cheaper-is-the-f-15ex-compared-to-the-f-35/_!!DZ3fjg!-mh-paYtV7bnjsrXy-KK_7ZsvqqS-nGfRrw5LDeI6qhBdcdkp_coFYWjI0lsye5bOMSC0PM45z6kos8\\$](https://www.sandboxx.us/blog/how-much-cheaper-is-the-f-15ex-compared-to-the-f-35/_!!DZ3fjg!-mh-paYtV7bnjsrXy-KK_7ZsvqqS-nGfRrw5LDeI6qhBdcdkp_coFYWjI0lsye5bOMSC0PM45z6kos8$)
- An analysis of modern aircraft costs indicate Russia lost around \$80 million dollars when it lost Major Vasylyevich's SU34.
- Major Vasylyevich was captured and his navigator/weapons officer was apparently killed. These were highly trained individuals, and their training expenses are now lost to Russia. Major Vasylyevich feels that his aircraft was shot down with a Stinger missile:
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FIM-92_Stinger_!!DZ3fjg!-mh-paYtV7bnjsrXy-KK_7ZsvqqS-nGfRrw5LDeI6qhBdcdkp_coFYWjI0lsye5bOMSC0PM4UfexWDo\\$](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FIM-92_Stinger_!!DZ3fjg!-mh-paYtV7bnjsrXy-KK_7ZsvqqS-nGfRrw5LDeI6qhBdcdkp_coFYWjI0lsye5bOMSC0PM4UfexWDo$) . FIM-92 Stinger missiles presently cost \$119,320.

Jill Biden visits Ukraine

<https://www.npr.org/2022/05/08/1097460153/ukraine-jill-biden-visit-mothers-day>



1b) Overview of week Day by Day

May 4th.

- Ukraine claimed that Russian troops had entered the Azovstal Iron and Steel Works complex after launching an all-out offensive on the area. [\[465\]](#) However, Russia denied this. [\[466\]](#)
- The Russian military claimed that it had used sea- and air-launched precision guided missiles to destroy electric power facilities at five railway stations across Ukraine, while artillery and aircraft also struck troop strongholds and fuel and ammunition depots. [\[467\]](#)

May 5th.

- The Russian Defence Ministry claimed that its missiles destroyed aviation equipment at the [Kanatovo airfield](#) in Ukraine's central [Kirovohrad](#) region and a large ammunition depot in the southern city of Mykolaiv. [\[468\]](#)

1b) Overview of week Day by Day

- **May 6th.** Ukraine claimed that the Russian frigate [Admiral Makarov](#), a part of the Black Sea Fleet, was hit by a Ukrainian Neptune anti-ship cruise missile, setting the ship on fire. *Dumskaya*, a Ukrainian-state newssite, said Russian forces had sent helicopters to rescue the crew of the ship. Ukrainian presidential adviser Anton Herashchenko claimed that Russian navy ships stationed in Crimea were sent to help the *Admiral Makarov*.^[469]
- [Oleh Synyehubov](#), the governor of the Ukraine's Kharkiv region, reported multiple shelling attacks, one of which caused a fire that nearly destroyed the [Hryhoriy Skovoroda Literary Memorial Museum](#).^[470]
- **May 7th.** Russia claimed that it had destroyed a large stockpile of military equipment from the United States and European countries near the [Bohodukhiv railway station](#) in the Kharkiv region. It also claimed that it had hit 18 Ukrainian military facilities overnight, including three ammunition depots in Dachne^[470] and that Russian aircraft had shot down several Ukrainian aircraft near Snake Island: a [Sukhoi Su-24](#), a [Su-27](#) fighter jet, three [Mil Mi-8](#) helicopters and two Bayraktar TB2 drones; the Ukrainian lead vessel of the [Centaur-class](#), DSHK-1 *Stanislav*, was also destroyed.^[471]
- [Serhiy Haidai](#), the Governor of Luhansk Oblast, said that Russia dropped a bomb on a school in the village of [Bilohorivka](#). Two people were killed, and 60 others are feared dead. In addition, he said that according to preliminary information, shelling in the village of [Shipilovo](#) destroyed a house and 11 people remained under the building's debris.^[472]
- Ukraine claimed that it had used a Bayraktar TB2 drone to strike a Russian [Serna-class](#) fast landing craft docked at Snake Island.^[473] It also claimed that it had destroyed a [Forpost](#) reconnaissance and strike UAV over Odessa.^[474]

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

May 8th. [Serhiy Haidai](#) said that the Ukrainian forces withdrew from [Popasna](#).^{[475][476]}

May 9th. U.S. to Lift Tariffs on Ukrainian Steel

Victory Day. President Vladimir V. Putin used his [May 9 holiday speech](#) to falsely depict his invasion of Ukraine as an extension of the struggle against Nazism in Europe.

[A top E.U. official's surprise visit to Budapest fails to break oil embargo stalemate.](#)

Ukraine's booming surrogacy business has become a logistical and ethical mess — [and hell for the women at its center.](#)

May 10th. A [barrage of Russian missiles struck](#) the southern Ukrainian city of Odesa overnight, signaling Moscow's apparent effort to pin down Ukrainian forces far from the east, where it is focusing its offensive in an increasingly inconclusive war that is exhausting both sides.

Transcript of Russia's President Vladimir Putin's V-Day Speech: 70th Anniversary of "Victory in the Great Patriotic War"

- <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-05-09/full-transcript-here-s-russian-president-vladimir-putin-s-victory-day-speech>
- Today, when we mark this sacred anniversary, we once again appreciate the enormous scale of Victory over Nazism. We are proud that it was our fathers and grandfathers who succeeded in prevailing over, smashing and destroying that dark force. Hitler's reckless adventure became a tough lesson for the entire world community. At that time, in the 1930s, the enlightened Europe failed to see the deadly threat in the Nazi ideology.
- Today, seventy years later, the history calls again to our wisdom and vigilance. We must not forget that the ideas of racial supremacy and exclusiveness had provoked the bloodiest war ever. The war affected almost 80 percent of the world population. Many European nations were enslaved and occupied. The Soviet Union bore the brunt of the enemy's attacks. The elite Nazi forces were brought to bear on it. All their military power was concentrated against it. And all major decisive battles of World War II, in terms of military power and equipment involved, had been waged there. And it is no surprise that it was the Red Army that, by taking Berlin in a crushing attack, hit the final blow to Hitler's Germany finishing the war. Our entire multi-ethnic nation rose to fight for our Motherland's freedom. Everyone bore the severe burden of the war. Together, our people made an immortal exploit to save the country. They predetermined the outcome of World War II. They liberated European nations from the Nazis. Veterans of the Great Patriotic War, wherever they live today, should know that here, in Russia, we highly value their fortitude, courage and dedication to frontline brotherhood.

Transcript of Russia's President Vladimir Putin's V-Day Speech: 70th Anniversary of "Victory in the Great Patriotic War"

- Dear friends, The Great Victory will always remain a heroic pinnacle in the history of our country. But we also pay tribute to our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition. We are grateful to the peoples of Great Britain, France and the United States of America for their contribution to the Victory. We are thankful to the anti-fascists of various countries who selflessly fought the enemy as guerrillas and members of the underground resistance, including in Germany itself. We remember the historical meeting on the Elbe, and the trust and unity that became our common legacy and an example of unification of peoples – for the sake of peace and stability. It is precisely these values that became the foundation of the post-war world order. The United Nations came into existence. And the system of the modern international law has emerged. These institutions have proved in practice their effectiveness in resolving disputes and conflicts. However, in the last decades, the basic principles of international cooperation have come to be increasingly ignored. These are the principles that have been hard won by mankind as a result of the ordeal of the war. We saw attempts to establish a unipolar world. We see the strong-arm block thinking gaining momentum. All that undermines sustainable global development. The creation of a system of equal security for all states should become our common task. Such system should be an adequate match to modern threats, and it should rest on a regional and global non-block basis. Only then will we be able to ensure peace and tranquillity on the planet.

Transcript of Russia's President Vladimir Putin's V-Day Speech: 70th Anniversary of "Victory in the Great Patriotic War"

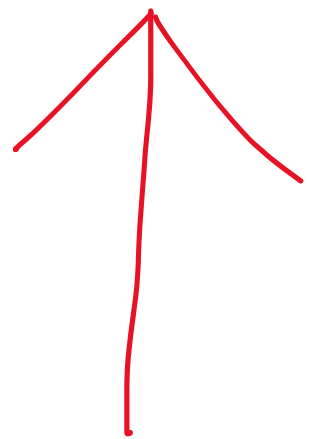
- Dear friends, We welcome today all our foreign guests while expressing a particular gratitude to the representatives of the countries that fought against Nazism and Japanese militarism. Besides the Russian servicemen, parade units of ten other states will march through the Red Square as well. These include soldiers from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Their forefathers fought shoulder to shoulder both at the front and in the rear. These also include servicemen from China, which, just like the Soviet Union, lost many millions of people in this war. China was also the main front in the fight against militarism in Asia. Indian soldiers fought courageously against the Nazis as well. Serbian troops also offered strong and relentless resistance to the fascists. Throughout the war our country received strong support from Mongolia. These parade ranks include grandsons and great-grandsons of the war generation. The Victory Day is our common holiday. The Great Patriotic War was in fact the battle for the future of the entire humanity. Our fathers and grandfathers lived through unbearable sufferings, hardships and losses. They worked till exhaustion, at the limit of human capacity. They fought even unto death. They proved the example of honour and true patriotism. We pay tribute to all those who fought to the bitter for every street, every house and every frontier of our Motherland. We bow to those who perished in severe battles near Moscow and Stalingrad, at the Kursk Bulge and on the Dnieper. We bow to those who died from famine and cold in the unconquered Leningrad, to those who were tortured to death in concentration camps, in captivity and under occupation. We bow in loving memory of sons, daughters, fathers, mothers, grandfathers, husbands, wives, brothers, sisters, comrades-in-arms, relatives and friends – all those who never came back from war, all those who are no longer with us. A minute of silence is announced. [Minute of silence.]
- Dear veterans, You are the main heroes of the Great Victory Day. Your feat predestined peace and decent life for many generations. It made it possible for them to create and move forward fearlessly. And today your children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren live up to the highest standards that you set. They work for the sake of their country's present and future. They serve their Fatherland with devotion. They respond to complex challenges of the time with honour. They guarantee the successful development, might and prosperity of our Motherland, our Russia! Long live the victorious people! Happy holiday! Congratulations on the Victory Day! Hooray

Oil and Gas

- European Union countries are struggling to agree on the details of a new package of Russia sanctions including how a ban on Vladimir Putin's oil industry would work, diplomats told POLITICO.
- Talks between the bloc's 27 countries broke up without a deal on Sunday, and officials in Brussels are now expected to draft a new compromise plan before calling another meeting of diplomats on Monday or Tuesday.
- By April 27, the bloc had imported about €44 billion of fossil fuels from Russia by shipments and pipelines since the invasion began, according to the [Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air](#).
- Hungary and Slovakia — both heavily reliant on Russian oil — led the objections to von der Leyen's blueprint last week and, along with the Czech Republic, won concessions from the Commission so they would have more time to comply with the ban.
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Breakdown	Casualties	Time period	Source
Civilians	9,599–24,599+ killed (est.) ^[note 5]	24 February – 8 May 2022	Ukrainian government
	3,818 killed, 4,000+ wounded (conf.) ^[71]	24 February – 24 April 2022	
	3,381 killed, 3,680 wounded	24 February – 8 May 2022	United Nations ^[72]
Ukrainian forces (ZSU, NGU)	2,500–3,000 killed, 10,000 wounded	24 February – 15 April 2022	Ukrainian government ^[73]
	2,000–4,000 killed	24 February – 9 March 2022	US estimate ^[74]
Russian Armed Forces	1,351 killed, 3,825 wounded	24 February – 25 March 2022	Russian government ^[75]
	2,120 killed ^[note 6]	24 February – 6 May 2022	BBC News Russian ^[78]
Donetsk PR forces	1,622 killed, 6,525 wounded	26 February – 5 May 2022	Donetsk PR ^[79]

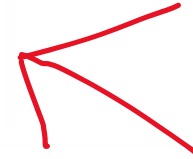
Change in Casualties



Breakdown	Casualties	Time period	Source
Civilians	9,539–24,539+ killed (est.) ^[note 5]	24 February – 28 April 2022	Ukrainian government
	3,818 killed, 4,000+ wounded (conf.) ^[71]	24 February – 24 April 2022	
	2,899 killed, 3,235 wounded	24 February – 28 April 2022	United Nations ^[72]
Ukrainian forces (ZSU, NGU)	2,500–3,000 killed, 10,000 wounded	24 February – 15 April 2022	Ukrainian government ^[73]
	2,000–4,000 killed	24 February – 9 March 2022	US estimate ^[74]
Russian Armed Forces	1,351 killed, 3,825 wounded	24 February – 25 March 2022	Russian government ^[75]
	1,744 killed ^{[note 6][note 7]}	24 February – 22 April 2022	Meduza news website ^[78]
	1,899 killed ^{[note 8][note 9]}	24 February – 29 April 2022	BBC News Russian ^[80]
Donetsk PR forces	1,523 killed, 6,167 wounded	26 February – 28 April 2022	Donetsk PR ^[81]

Civilian Deaths by Area

Area	Fatalities	Time period	Source
Bilohorivka	60 killed ^[96]	8 May 2022	
Chernihiv Oblast	700+ killed ^[97]	24 February – 29 March 2022	
Kharkiv Oblast	606 killed ^[98]	24 February – 28 April 2022	



Civilian Deaths by Area

Area	Fatalities	Time period	Source
Chernihiv Oblast	700+ killed ^[97]	24 February – 29 March 2022	Ukrainian government
Kharkiv Oblast	606 killed ^[98]	24 February – 28 April 2022	
Kramatorsk	57 killed ^[99]	8 April 2022	
Kreminna	200 killed ^[100]	18–19 April 2022	
Kyiv Oblast	1,291 killed ^[101]	24 February – 31 March 2022	
Luhansk Oblast	400 killed ^[102]	24 February – 12 April 2022	
Mariupol	6,000–21,000+ killed ^{[103][104]}	24 February – 12 April 2022	
Mykolaiv Oblast	176 killed ^[105]	24 February – 4 April 2022	
Odesa Oblast	9 killed ^{[106][107]}	24 February – 23 April 2022	
Sumy Oblast	100+ killed ^[108]	24 February – 4 April 2022	

Russian-controlled territory Russian advances Areas where Ukraine has regained control



1. Kharkiv
Ukrainian counteroffensive near city making 'significant progress' according to ISW thinktank

2. Popasna
Ukrainian army withdraws from embattled city after two months of fierce fighting

3. Mariupol
Russian assault on Azovstal steelworks continues after last civilians evacuated

4. Crimea
Satellite photos show Russia has moved armoured vehicles and missile systems to small base on peninsula

5. Odesa
Explosions heard across major Black Sea port

February 2022

Battles/month

Name	Start date	End date	Offensive	Result
Battle of Avdiivka	20 February		Eastern Ukraine offensive	Ongoing
Attack on Snake Island	24 February	25 February	Southern Ukraine offensive	Russian victory ^{[1][2]}
Battle of Antonov Airport	24 February	25 February	Kyiv offensive	Russian victory and subsequent withdrawal ^[3]
Battle of Chernobyl	24 February	24 February	Kyiv offensive	Russian victory and subsequent withdrawal ^[4]
Battle of Kharkiv	24 February	7 May	Northeastern Ukraine offensive	Ukrainian victory ^{[5][6][7]}
Battle of Kherson	24 February	2 March	Southern Ukraine offensive	Russian victory and ongoing occupation ^[8]
Battle of Konotop	24 February	25 February	Northeastern Ukraine offensive	Russian victory and subsequent withdrawal ^{[9][10]}
Battle of Okhtyrka	24 February	26 March	Northeastern Ukraine offensive	Ukrainian victory ^[11]
Battle of Sumy	24 February	4 April	Northeastern Ukraine offensive	Ukrainian victory
Battle of Trostianets	24 February	26 March	Northeastern Ukraine offensive	Ukrainian victory ^[12]
Siege of Chernihiv	24 February	4 April	Northeastern Ukraine offensive	Ukrainian victory
Siege of Mariupol	24 February		Eastern Ukraine offensive	Ongoing
Battle of Ivankiv	25 February	27 February	Kyiv offensive	Russian victory and subsequent withdrawal ^[13]
Battle of Kyiv	25 February	31 March	Kyiv offensive	Ukrainian victory ^[14]
Battle of Hostomel	25 February	1 April	Kyiv offensive	Ukrainian victory ^{[15][a]}
Battle of Melitopol	25 February	1 March	Southern Ukraine offensive	Russian victory and ongoing occupation ^[18]
Battle of Volnovakha	25 February	12 March	Eastern Ukraine offensive	Russian victory ^[19]
Battle of Lebedyn	26 February	4 April	Northeastern Ukraine offensive	Ukrainian victory ^[20]
Battle of Mykolaiv	26 February	8 April	Southern Ukraine offensive	Ukrainian victory
Battle of Vasylkiv	26 February	26 February	Kyiv offensive	Ukrainian victory ^[21]
Battle of Bucha	27 February	31 March	Kyiv offensive	Ukrainian victory ^{[22][b]}
Battle of Irpin	27 February	28 March	Kyiv offensive	Ukrainian victory ^{[25][26]}
Battle of Enerhodar	28 February	4 March	Southern Ukraine offensive	Russian victory ^[27]

Battles/Month

March–May 2022

Name	Start date	End date	Offensive	Result
Battle of Voznesensk	2 March	13 March	Southern Ukraine offensive	Ukrainian victory ^[28]
Battle of Iziurm	3 March	1 April	Northeastern Ukraine offensive	Russian victory ^{[29][30]}
Battle of Brovary	9 March	1 April	Kyiv offensive	Ukrainian victory ^[31]
Battle of Rubizhne	15 March		Eastern Ukraine offensive	Ongoing
Battle of Slavutych	18 March	27 March	Kyiv offensive	Russian victory and subsequent withdrawal ^{[32][c]}
Battle of Popasna	18 March	7 May	Eastern Ukraine offensive	Russian victory
Battle of Romny ^[uk]	18 March	31 March	Northeastern Ukraine offensive	Ukrainian victory
Battle of Donbas	18 April		Eastern Ukraine offensive	Ongoing
Battle of Sievierodonetsk	6 May		Eastern Ukraine offensive	Ongoing

Battle of Sievierodonetsk



Sievierodonetsk

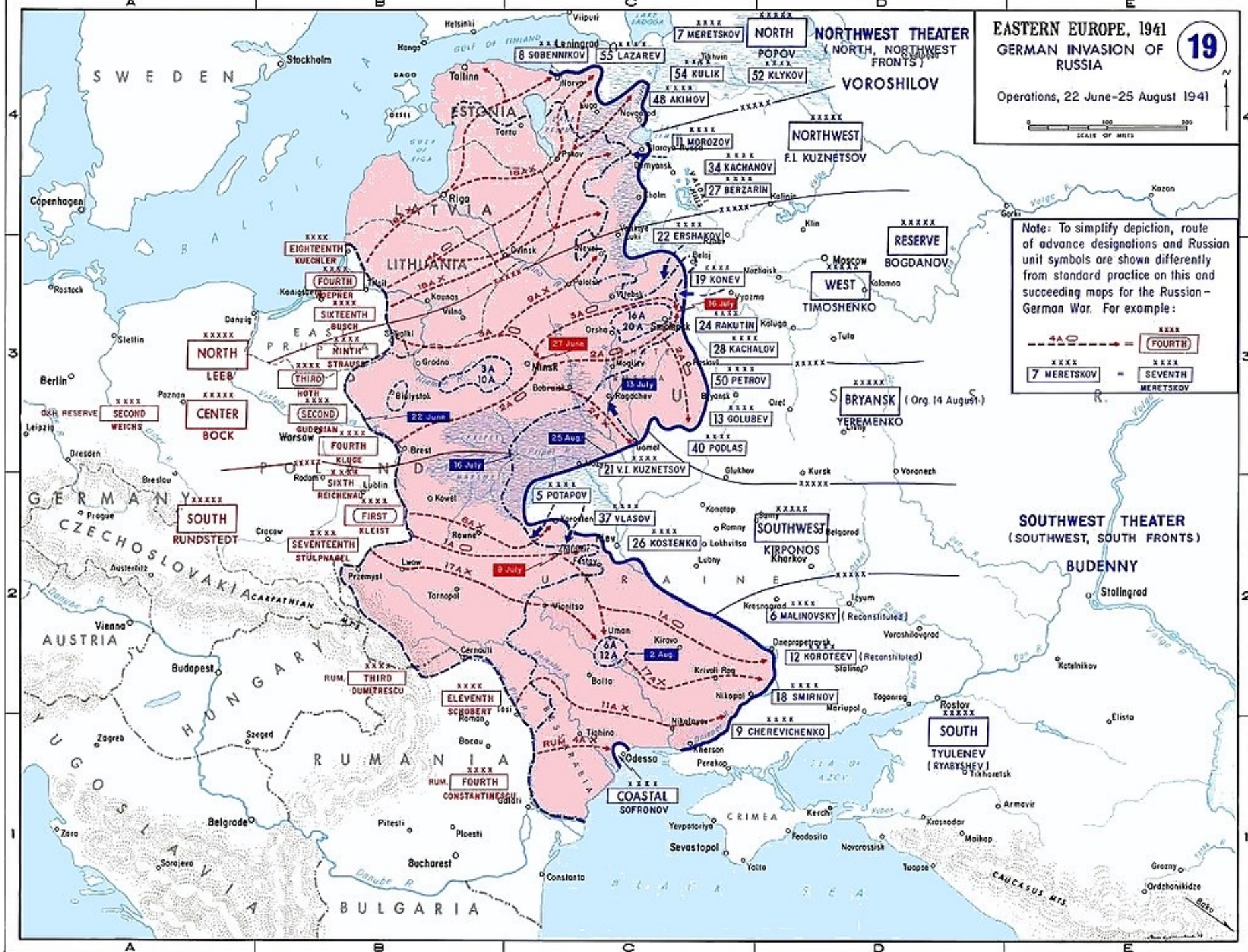
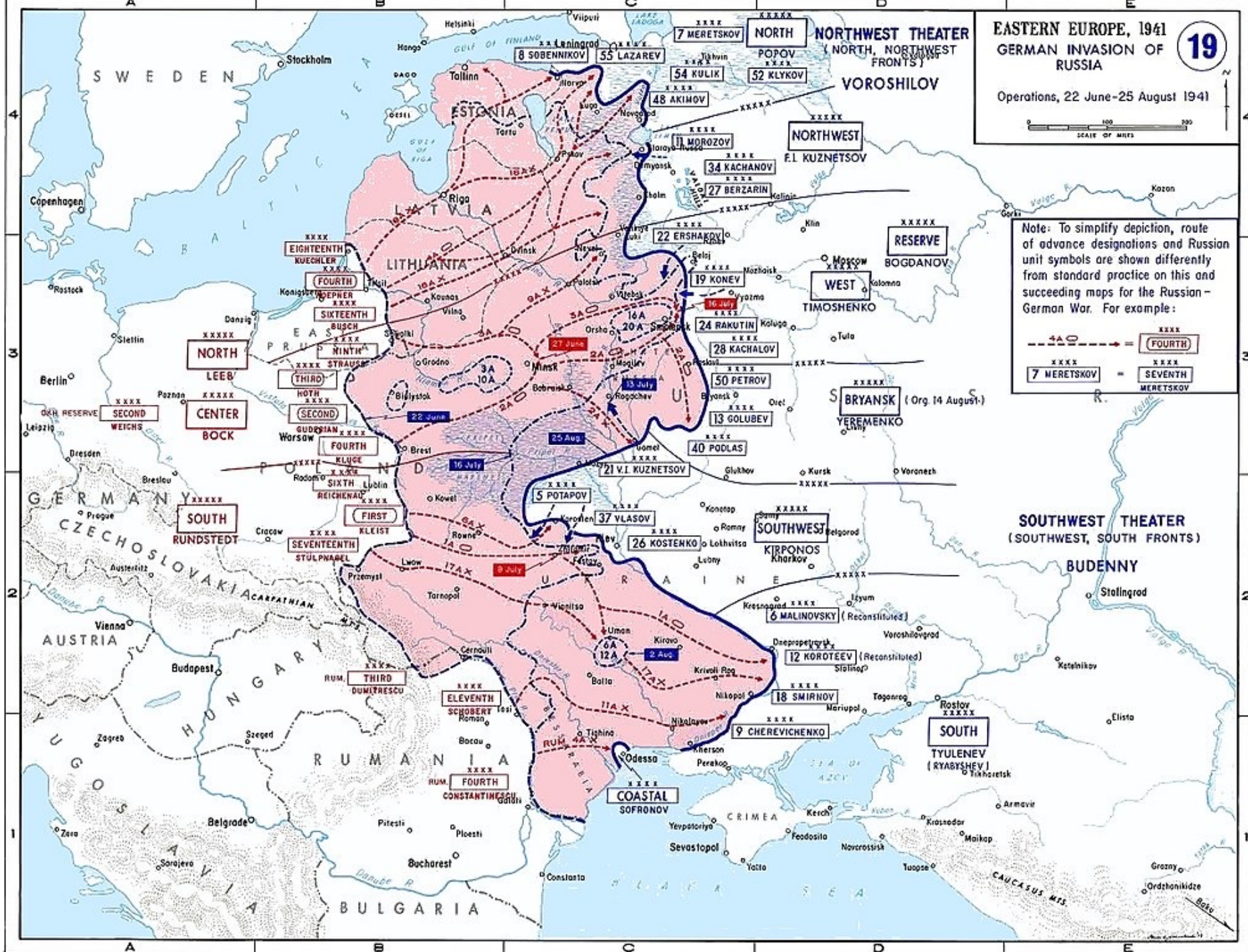
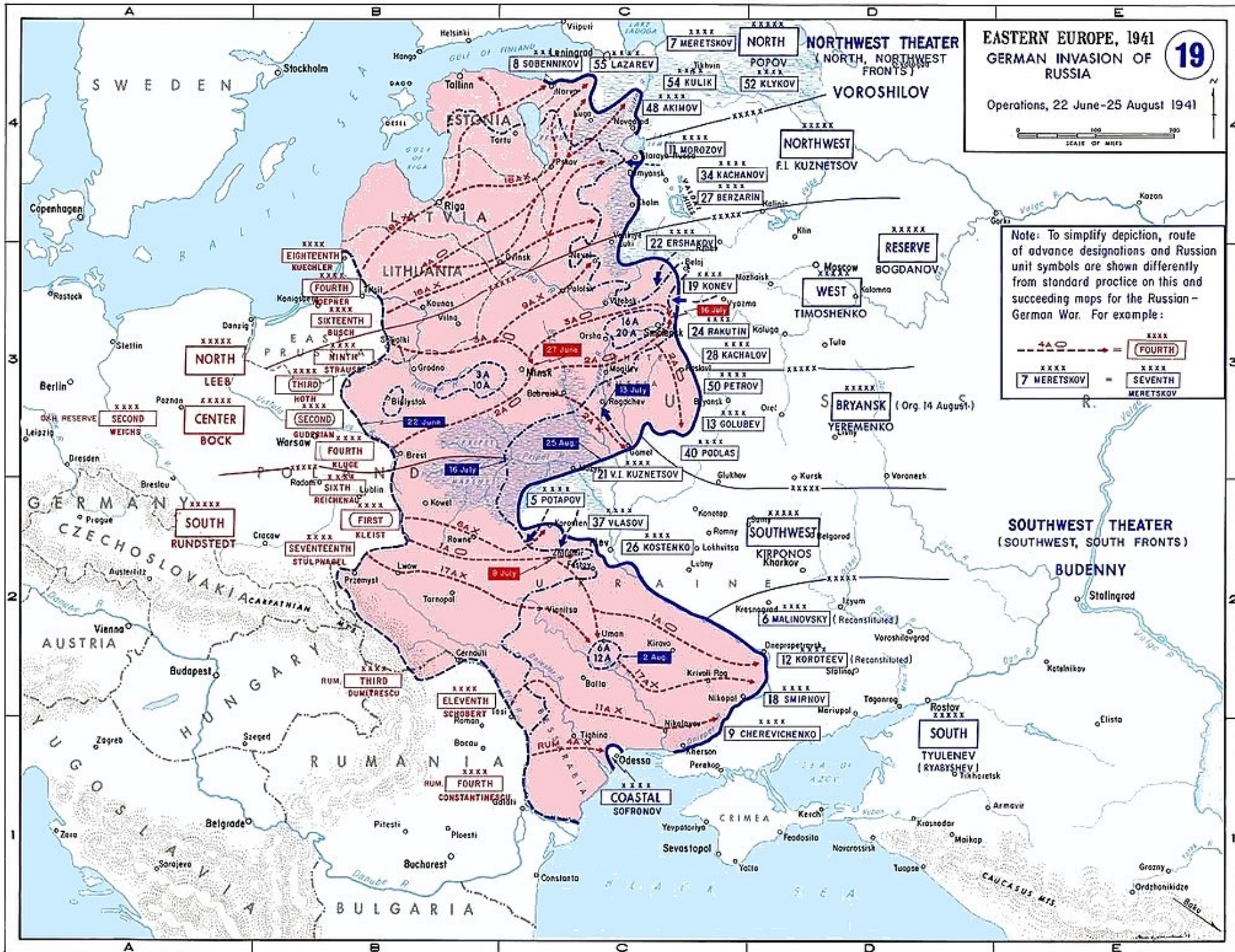
- Ukraine reported on 3 May, that Russian aircraft bombed a grain elevator in Rubizhne. The grain elevator, owned by Golden AGRO LLC and opened in 2020 was completely destroyed.^[33] Also, on 3 May, the village of [Mykhailivka](#) near Rubizhne was shelled, St. Elijah's Monastery Barbarian and rector of the church of St. Theodosius of Chernihiv in Mykhailivka, hieromonk Parthenius died.^[34]
- On 4 May, Ukrainian forces claimed that Russian forces tried to take full control of Rubizhne without success.^[35]
- On 8 May, Ukrainian forces announced that they had withdrawn from Popasna, allowing Russia to fully occupy the town.^[36] In the fighting near Popasna, Russian forces reportedly damaged or destroyed every property in the town center. Seriy Hayday, the head of the Luhansk Regional Military Administration, claimed that Russian forces were "removing [Popasna] from the map of Luhansk region".^[37]

What Daria (a Russian language teacher and historian) thinks about Putin's war

- Daria has hosted a website called “Real Russian Club” for several years. She has also studied in the United States. She recently made this video in an attempt to explain what is happening in Russia:
<https://youtu.be/5B9diixt1L4>
- Norm found the material starting about 40 minutes into the video and above all the last 12 minutes of the video the most valuable. He highly recommends this video.

2) Investigations

- 2 minutes
- Send Slides or bring them
- Ongoing

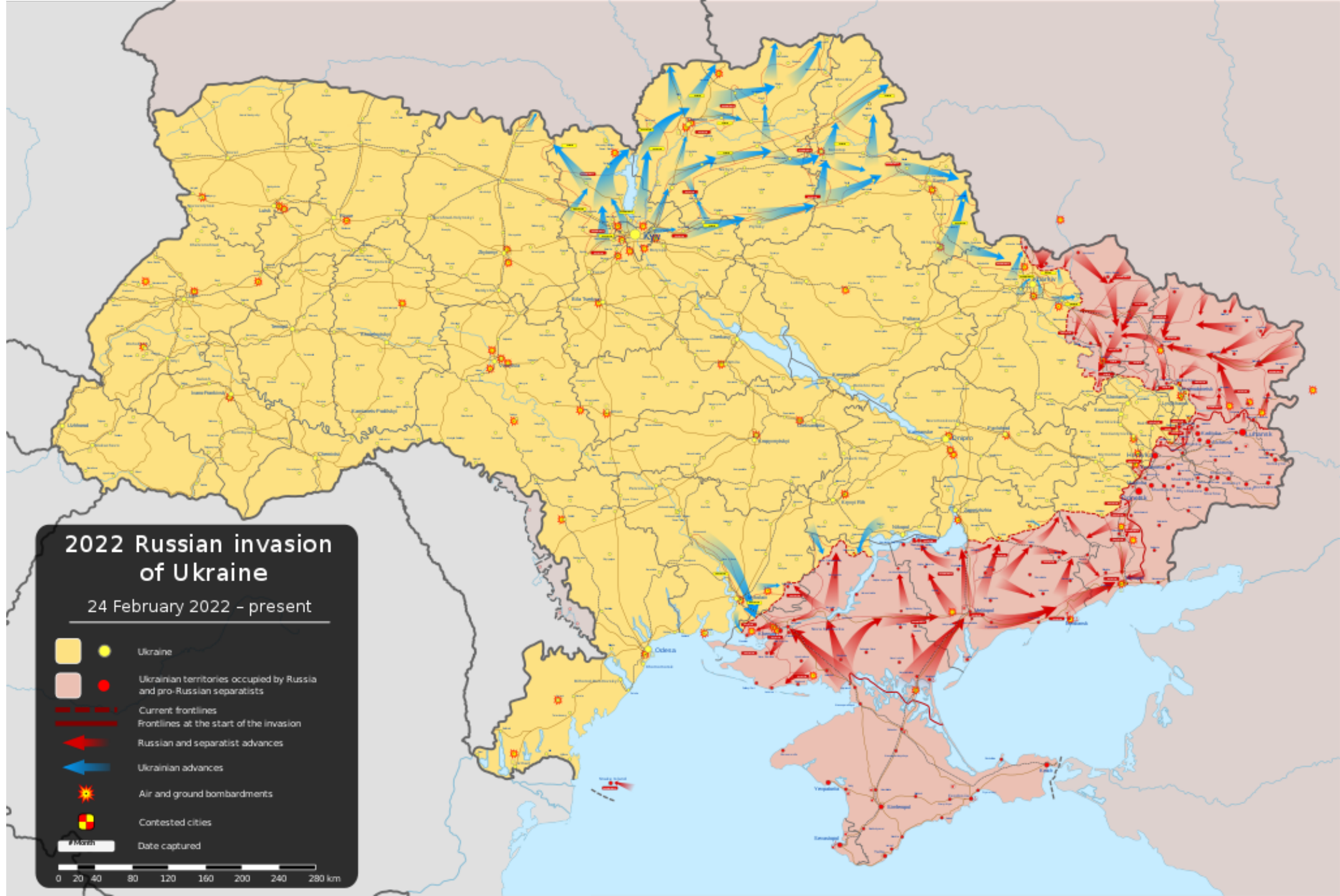


2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine

24 February 2022 - present

- Ukraine
- Ukrainian territories occupied by Russia and pro-Russian separatists
- Current frontlines
- Frontlines at the start of the invasion
- Russian and separatist advances
- Ukrainian advances
- Air and ground bombardments
- Contested cities
- Date captured

0 20 40 80 120 160 200 240 280 km



STRATEGIC FAILURE (PART 3)

“An army travels on its stomach.”

Napoleon Bonaparte

“Amateurs talk about tactics. Professionals talk about logistics.”

Gen. John Pershing

STRATEGIC FAILURE (PART 3)

As a strategic planner back in the 1990's, my job was to plan for a next war or wars for my theater. The plan was expected to outline the threat, identify the relevant enemy and to the extent it could be determined his order of battle and probable deployment of forces, discuss terrain and other considerations that might affect operations, discuss rules of engagement and in coordination with the Pentagon and other services, identify the forces we would need to deploy to achieve our objectives.

What the plan did not do was tell the eventual commander how to employ his forces.

But the final step in such a plan was all about logistics: how to get forces from their bases to the theater of operations and how to supply them over time once they got there. This was, basically, a long, complicated train, shipping and airline schedule and it began with initial deployment and continued through the end of operations. In theory, one could track a bullet from its storage locker in the U.S. to the point of its distribution to a soldier in the field, although I am not aware of anyone tracking a mere bullet.

STRATEGIC FAILURE (PART 3)

The American military has been thinking and talking logistics since the Civil War. That's not to say we excelled at it. The Spanish-American War was a logistical fiasco in part because no one bothered to tell the army that there would be a war in Cuba until the army was told to ship out to fight that war.

WWI was a logistical nightmare in part because the U.S. made no effort to prepare or arm until after it declared war and in part because the British controlled the shipping and refused to ship anything that was not a soldier.

WWII began as a logistical nightmare due to a lack of shipping (in the Pacific), and a lack of supplies but that quickly changed. As Rick Atkinson observed: the American did not so much solve their logistical problems as overwhelm them.

STRATEGIC FAILURE (PART 3)

Logistics planning begins even before we know there might be a war. The planners envision possible wars and figure out what would be needed to fight those possible wars. (Most all plans sit on shelves and gather dust.) From those plans, procurement professionals determine what is needed “in stock” to meet those needs. The real trick is getting congress to pay for it.

Ideally, we would enter a war with stocks of weapons, equipment and ammunition both for the initial deployment and to repair or replace equipment in the theater of operations.

But the more complicated systems (like tanks and even trucks) require maintenance even if they merely sit around waiting to be used – which costs money. More often, if the equipment is not needed to fill out a unit’s inventory, it is not acquired.

(Thus we have focused heavily on the ability to maintain and repair equipment.)

STRATEGIC FAILURE (PART 3)

With one notable exception, historically the Russians have been terrible at logistics.

Their armies have been plagued with supply problems in every war they have fought at least since the late 17th Century.

This is not due to their level of industrialization as compared to the West. In that regard, they have been under appreciated. They were outproducing the Germans in many types of armaments (namely rifles, artillery and machine guns) from 1915 until 1917. They outproduced the Germans in all categories aside from submarines throughout WWII. But their ability to supply and sustain their soldiers at the front has been generally terrible.

The exception was the latter part of WWII thanks to ~500,000 U.S. supplied trucks.

By the end of the Cold War, the Red Army would out pace its supplies if it advanced more than 100 miles beyond the nearest railhead. Today, it is more like 70 Kilometers.

By contrast, the U.S. ground forces in Iraq in 2003 were able to advance more than 300 miles from their base of supply without significant logistical difficulties.

STRATEGIC FAILURE (PART 3)

The one area where the Russians excel is railroads.

They have over 30,000 troops in “railway battalions” whose sole function is to load and unload trains.

They also have a significant force of engineers whose primary job is to repair and build railroads for military use.

This is helped by the fact that the Russian State owns over 80% of the locomotives and rolling stock and all of the rail lines in Russia.



STRATEGIC FAILURE (PART 3)

But, the first thing the Ukrainians did when they realized Russia was going to invade was destroy all the rail lines that crossed their borders from Russia and Belarus.

The Russians had to debark their army and its supplies in their own territory and ship it overland into Ukraine – thus exposing their Achilles Heel.



STRATEGIC FAILURE (PART 3)

The Russian Army has had a massive shortage of trucks since the 1960's and Putin's "modernization" did not address this issue.

Trucks do not exist below the Army level. The BTG's and Regiments have few if any trucks. At the Army level – an organization that manages several BTG's or Regiments ~50,000 men, there are fewer than 500 trucks of all types.

(The U.S. Army has about that many in support of a Brigade – 5000 men.)



STRATEGIC FAILURE (PART 3)

Ukrainian Territorial Defense Forces defending the fronts focused on hit and run attacks on road bound Russian columns with particular emphasis on taking out supply vehicles. (Supply vehicles are unarmored and easy to knock out.)

As of this week, the reliable estimate is that approximately 1400 supply vehicles have been destroyed. (This number does not include those that were abandoned for some reason.)



STRATEGIC FAILURE (PART 3)

In effect this is a supply column that could have supported 3 Combined Arms Armies by Russian standards. There are six in total.

Russia has been commandeering civilian vehicles in Russia to replace the losses – vehicles less suited to the mission and arguably this is at the expense of Russia's domestic supply chain. Moreover, such vehicles do not come with maintenance packages which effectively makes the supply situation worse.



STRATEGIC FAILURE (PART 3)

The effect was noted in the press early on:

- Soldiers forced to forage for food.
- Tanks and other combat vehicles stranded due to lack of fuel.
- Which is how Ukrainian farmers were able to collect them.



There has been nothing that suggests that Russia will solve this problem in the near future. If anything, it will become worse.

3) November through July significant events.

In August 2014, unmarked Russian military vehicles crossed the border^[22] into the Donetsk republic. An undeclared war began between Ukrainian forces on one side, and separatists intermingled with Russian troops on the other, although Russia attempted to hide its involvement. The war settled into a [static conflict](#), with repeated failed attempts at a ceasefire. In 2015, the [Minsk II](#) agreements were signed by Russia and Ukraine, but a number of disputes prevented them being fully implemented. By 2019, 7% of Ukraine was classified by the Ukrainian government as [temporarily occupied territories](#).

In 2021 and early 2022, there was a major Russian military build-up around Ukraine's borders. [NATO](#) accused Russia of planning an invasion, which it denied. Russian President [Vladimir Putin](#) criticized the [enlargement of NATO](#) as a threat to his country and demanded Ukraine be barred from ever [joining the military alliance](#). He also expressed [Russian irredentist](#) views, questioned Ukraine's [right to exist](#), and stated wrongfully that Ukraine was created by [Soviet Russia](#). On 21 February 2022, Russia officially recognised the two [self-proclaimed separatist states](#) in the Donbas, and openly sent troops into the territories. Three days later, Russia invaded Ukraine. [Much of the international community](#) has condemned Russia for its actions in post-revolutionary Ukraine, accusing it of breaking international law and violating Ukrainian [sovereignty](#). Many countries implemented [economic sanctions against Russia, Russian individuals, or companies](#),^[23] especially after the 2022 invasion.

Overview

- [Russia](#) invaded [Ukraine](#) on 24 February 2022, marking a steep escalation of the [Russo-Ukrainian War](#) which had begun in 2014. The [invasion](#) has caused Europe's largest [refugee crisis](#) since [World War II](#),^{[18][19]} with more than [5.8 million Ukrainians leaving](#) the country^[20] and a quarter of the population [displaced](#).^{[21][22]}

Motives and Origins

- At the start of the war in 2014, Russia [annexed the south Ukrainian region of Crimea](#), and [Russian-backed separatists](#) seized part of the south-eastern regions of Ukraine (the [Donbas](#); in [Luhansk](#) and [Donetsk oblasts](#)), sparking [a regional war](#) there.^{[23][24]} In 2021, Russia began a [large military build-up](#) along its border with Ukraine, amassing up to 190,000 troops along with their equipment. In [a televised address](#) shortly before the invasion, Russian president [Vladimir Putin](#) espoused [irredentist](#) views,^[25] questioned Ukraine's [right to statehood](#),^{[26][27]} and falsely^[28] accused Ukraine of being governed by [neo-Nazis](#) who persecute the [ethnic Russian minority](#).^[29] Putin also said the [North Atlantic Treaty Organization](#) (NATO) constituted a threat to Russia's national security by having [expanded eastward](#) since the early 2000s, which NATO disputed.^[30] Russia demanded NATO stop expanding and permanently bar Ukraine from ever [joining the alliance](#).^[31] Multiple nations accused Russia of planning to attack or invade Ukraine, which Russian officials repeatedly denied as late as 23 February 2022.^[35]

Build up to Invasion

- On 21 February 2022, [Russia recognised](#) the [Donetsk People's Republic](#) and the [Luhansk People's Republic](#), two self-proclaimed [statelets](#) in Donbas controlled by pro-Russian separatists.^[36] The following day, the [Federation Council of Russia](#) authorised the use of military force abroad, and Russian troops overtly entered both territories.^[37] The invasion began on the morning of 24 February,^[38] when Putin [announced](#) a "special military operation" to "[demilitarise](#) and [denazify](#)" Ukraine.^{[39][40]} Minutes later, missiles and [airstrikes](#) hit across Ukraine, including the capital [Kyiv](#), shortly followed by a large ground invasion from multiple directions.^{[41][42]} In response, Ukrainian president [Volodymyr Zelenskyy](#) enacted [martial law](#) and [general mobilisation](#) of all male Ukrainian citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, who were banned from leaving the country.^{[43][44]}

Invasion

- As the invasion began on 24 February 2022, the [northern front](#) launched from [Belarus](#) towards [Kyiv](#), with a [northeastern front](#) attack on the city of [Kharkiv](#); the southeastern front was conducted as two separate spearhead fronts, including a [southern front](#) (originating in [Crimea](#)) and a separate probative [southeastern front](#) (launched at the cities of [Luhansk](#) and [Donetsk](#)).^{[45][46]} On 8 April, the Russian ministry announced that all troops and divisions deployed in southeastern Ukraine would unite under General [Aleksandr Dvornikov](#), who took charge of combined military operations, including the redeployed probative fronts originally assigned to the northern and north-eastern fronts, subsequently withdrawn and reassigned to the second phase on the southeastern front.^[47] By 17 April, progress on the southeastern front was impeded by remaining troops continuing to hold out in the [Azovstal iron and steel works](#) in [Mariupol](#).^[48] On 19 April, Russia launched a renewed invasion across a 300-mile front extending from Kharkiv to Donetsk and Luhansk, with simultaneous [missile](#) attacks again directed at Kyiv in the north and [Lviv](#) in western Ukraine.^[49]

International Reaction

- The invasion was [internationally condemned](#) as an [act of aggression](#).^{[50][51]} A [United Nations General Assembly resolution](#) demanded a full withdrawal of Russian forces, the [International Court of Justice](#) ordered Russia to suspend military operations and the [Council of Europe](#) expelled Russia. Many countries [imposed new sanctions](#), which have [affected the economies](#) of Russia and the world,^[52] and provided [humanitarian and military aid to Ukraine](#).^[53] [Protests occurred](#) around the world; [those in Russia](#) were met with mass arrests and increased [media censorship](#),^{[54][55]} including banning the use of the words "war" and "invasion".^[42] Numerous companies [withdrew their products and services](#) from Russia and Belarus, and Russian state-funded media were banned from broadcasting and removed from online platforms. The [International Criminal Court](#) opened [an investigation into war crimes that occurred in Ukraine](#) since the 2013–2014 Revolution of Dignity through to [war crimes in the 2022 invasion](#).^[56]

3.1) In maps

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/mar/17/russias-war-in-ukraine-complete-guide-in-maps-video-and-pictures>

3.2) The Cyberwar - Russian DDoS attacks

- Russia launched a series of distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks against Ukrainian websites in early February.
- Wiper malware, dubbed WhisperGate by Microsoft, was [placed](#) on Ukrainian systems on January 13, 2022. The wiper was designed to look like ransomware and offered victims what appeared to be a way to decrypt their data for a fee, although in reality the malware wiped the system.
- Cybersecurity companies [detected](#) a new set of wiper attacks on February 23, 2022, which were dubbed HermeticWiper (alternatively known as FoxBlade). Several other pieces of malware were [deployed](#) alongside HermeticWiper, including a worm that was used to spread the wiper. The wiper spread beyond the borders of Ukraine and may have affected some systems in Baltic countries.

Cyber Attacks at Invasion Time

- Russia [launched](#) a wiper, dubbed IsaacWiper, against Ukrainian government systems, coinciding with the Russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022.
- Ukraine government officials suspect [Belarusian](#) threat actor UNC1151 of conducting a cyberattack targeting over 70 government [websites](#) on January 14. Hackers defaced the websites, posting threatening messages including “be afraid and expect the worst,” in advance of Russian troops crossing the border into Ukraine.
- On February 25, Ukraine’s Computer Emergency Response Team [accused](#) Belarusian state-sponsored hacking group UNC1151 of attempting to hack the email accounts of its [military personnel](#) in a mass phishing attack.

Attacks on Ukrainian and International Communications

- Russian APT [Gamaredon](#) was [found](#) spreading the LoadEdge backdoor among Ukrainian organizations on March 20.
- Satellite internet provider Viasat was [hit](#) by a cyberattack which caused wide-ranging [communications outages](#) throughout Ukraine on February 24, the same day Russian forces invaded the country.
- Ukraine CERT-UA [released](#) an alert about a new wiper variant, dubbed DoubleZero, being used to target Ukrainian entities.

Attacks on Russia – “Anonymous”

- The group Anonymous, a decentralized group of hacktivists, “[declared war](#)” against the Russian state on March 1, and the group claimed to have disabled sites run by Russian state-owned media.
- On March 10, Anonymous [announced](#) it had breached the systems of Roskomnadzor, the Russian agency responsible for monitoring and censoring media. The group leaked over 360,000 files, including guidance on how to refer to the invasion of Ukraine.
- Ukrainian efforts in cyberspace have made use of volunteer groups coordinated through social media and Telegram channels. The [IT Army of Ukraine](#) is perhaps one of the largest efforts by the Ukrainian government to coordinate the actions of hacktivists.

The IT Army (Ukrainian) and Belarusian Cyber Partisans

- The IT Army targeted the websites of several Russian [banks](#), the Russian [power grid and railway system](#), and have launched widespread [DDoS attacks](#) against other targets of strategic importance.
- Hackers [targeted](#) the Russian state-owned aerospace and defense conglomerate Rostec with a DDoS attack on its website.
- The Belarusian Cyber Partisans, a group who launched [cyberattacks](#) in January on Belarusian train systems in protest of Russian troop deployments in the country, appears to have continued its campaign against Belarusian railways in February.

RURansom wiper

- The [emergence](#) of the RURansom wiper on March 1, 2022, represents one of the first uses of a wiper by pro-Ukrainian hacktivists, and may portend a new phase in the ongoing cyber campaign against Russia. Despite the name, RURansom functions as a wiper, and offers victims no opportunity to pay to have their systems decrypted.

NATO/US Cyberwar Support

- The US has sent much aid to Ukraine based on its experiences defending itself from Russian attacks in the past year or two – particularly the wiper attacks.
- The “eyes and ears” of the respective commanders in cyberspace, CyOC aims at enhancing situational awareness in cyberspace and helping integrate cyber into NATO’s planning and operations at all levels.
- <https://www.gmfus.org/news/natos-role-global-cyber-security>

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.
Cost of conflict. Likely outcomes.
4. Discussion of the whole.