PLANNING THE CONFEDERATION OF THE ALL-POWERFUL RUSSIAS: WILL VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH PUTIN BE ITS FIRST PRESIDENT?

President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, the President of The Russian Federation, would like nothing less than to become the first President of The Confederation of all Russias.

It would be the very zenith of his many political successes.

The Confederation of The Russias does not exist, today, at least not in name, but it seems very obvious that its creation is the direction of President Vladimir Putin's grand plan for Eastern Europe.

And President Vladimir Putin has, by all accounts, a number of people, holding very high positions in neighboring countries to The Russian Federation, that support him, almost to the point of fanaticism.

The annexation of The Crimea could well be testament to the fact that some of the foundations of The Confederation of all Russias are, already, in place.

When it was shown on international television that the flag of The Crimea had been added to the long line of other flags, representing the 85 Federal subjects of The Russian Federation, it should have been only too apparent as to what had surreptitiously transpired with the annexation of The Crimea.

Come home to bosom of 'Mother Russia', in words to that effect, President Vladimir Putin had put, publicly, and, in the same breath, he wanted the world to be absolutely convinced of his every word when addressing the Duma with regard to his determination to bring The Crimea back into the welcoming, loving arms of The Russian Federation.

His statements had been predicated by his previous commands that resulted in the sending of covert agents into Ukraine in order to rile up the Russian-speaking population of the country: Russia for the Russians!

Some 20,000 Russian, well-armed troops, wearing uniforms without any formal identification as to the soldiers' country of origin, '*invaded*' The Crimea, their purpose, clearly, by their very presence, being to stir up the 1.50 million-odd, Russian-speaking residents of the territory to parade down the streets, demanding that they and The Crimea become Russian – once again.

The Russian Federation has the largest land mass in the world and its military might is well appreciated, with more than one million men and women on active duty, ready to follow the orders from on high without a second thought.

It, also, is known that The Russian Federation has the world's largest stockpile of nuclear weaponry, ballistic, missile-armed submarines and tank force second to none.

The country's navy and air force rank among the largest and most, technically advanced, compared to all other countries, with the lone exception of, perhaps, the United States of America.

While the President of The Russian Federation consistently and persistently claims to have no further plans

for any more Ukrainian '*land grabs*' (the term that was – and still is – employed by US President Barack Hussein Obama, following the occupation by Russia of The Crimea, leading to that territory's annexation), concomitantly, things have been happening in certain strategic parts of Eastern Europe that, perhaps, suggest insidiousness on the part of President Vladimir Putin.

Kazakhstan

The Republic of Kazakhstan is the ninth-largest country in the world in terms of its landmass, measuring about 1.05 million square miles.

It is, also, the world's largest, landlocked country.

It shares its border with The Russian Federation, The People's Republic of China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

Its population is about 17 million, men, women and children.

With the dissolving of the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics (USSR) in 1991, Kazakhstan declared independence. It was the last of the old, USSR states to opt out of the Soviet republics.

Since declaring independence from the USSR, Kazakhstan has only had only one President. He is Nursultan Abishuly Nazarbayev. He has held power for the past 23 years, either as Chairman of the Supreme Soviet from February 22, 1990, or as elected President from December 1,1991.

President Nazarbayev has ruled his country in the manner of any successful despot: With an iron fist, wrapped in a silken glove. He brooks no strong, political rivals.

Similar to an agreement with Ukraine, in 1995, Kazakhstan entered into an accord with The Russian Federation whereby it was agreed that, for a period of 20 years, Kazakhstan would lease to The Russian Federation, a 6,000 square kilometer site, enclosing the Baykonur space launch facilities and the city of Bayqongyr (formerly called Leninsk). This accord was extended to the year 2050, following negotiations in 2004.

The attractiveness of Kazakhstan is that, among other things, it possesses an abundance of fossil fuel reserves, minerals and metals, such as uranium, copper and zinc.

Also, it is one of the 'bread baskets' of Eastern Europe with regard to livestock and grains.

Kazakhstan has, historically, maintained very amicable and constructive relations with The Russian Federation, but, if push came to shove, it is very likely that President Nazarbayev would opt to side with his (accepted) accomplished mentor, the former Lieutenant Colonel of the KGB, President Vladimir Putin.

Should another Cold War surface between The Russian Federation and the US, it could well bring forward the day that Kazakhstan's President would be forced to take a quick trip to Moscow in order to determine how he and his country could best benefit from joining hands with President Vladimir Putin in a mutually acceptable Confederation of Russian states.

'*lacta alea est*' – The dye is cast: Events will proceed in an irreversible manner.

Belarus

The Republic of Belarus is another, Eastern European country that is landlocked.

Its borders are The Russian Federation, to the northeast, Ukraine, to the south, Poland, to the west, and Lithuania and Latvia, to the northwest.

The name, Belarus, is derived from 'White Rus', 'Rus', being an ancient people who gave their name to the land that is, today, The Russian Federation.

The country is commonly referred to as 'White Russia' by many people of Europe, both East and West.

It has a population of about 10 million people, scattered over an area of about 80,155 square miles.

As with Kazakhstan, during the dissolution of the USSR, Belarus declared its independence on August 25, 1991.

And, as with Kazakhstan, there has only been one President, during the past two decades.

Aleksandr Lukashenko has ruled the country in a similar fashion to President Vladimir Putin of The Russian Federation and President Nursultan Abishuly Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan: An iron fist, wrapped in a silken glove.

Presidential elections are supposed to be held every five years, according to the country's Constitution, but, in 1994, President Aleksandr Lukashenko extended his term of office to 2001.

He was legally able to accomplish this feat by dint of a Referendum, held in November of 1996 ... at his suggestion.

Subsequently, it was determined that it was expensive, time-consuming, awkward and inefficient to have Presidential Elections every five years and, so, the October 2004 Referendum put paid to holding such an expensive and very clumsy political social activity, thereby causing to come into being of the end to presidential term limits, once and for all times.

The Prime Minister of the country as well as the Deputy Prime Minister are appointed by the President.

This ensures a high degree of efficiency in the Government of President Aleksandr Lukashenko so that the ratio of the useful human energy, delivered by a dynamic, political system, is equal to, or greater than, the energy supplied to it.

President Aleksandr Lukashenko, as with President Nazarbayev, does not take kindly to political rivals for the throne of the country – which is only large enough to accommodate one fat bottom at a time.

On March 23, 2014, President Aleksandr Lukashenko publicly acknowledged the right of The Russian Federation to annex The Crimea, stating:

'We (Belarus) agree with The Russian Federation ... Crimea isn't an independent state. It's part of the Russian territory. One can recognise or not recognise that. It will change nothing.

'I am asked where my country is in this situation. Taking into account historical processes, in the framework of the CIS – the Commonwealth of Independent States, also known as Eurasian Economic Community – we're linked with agreements; and, we'll be with The Russian Federation.'

On the subject of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), President Aleksandr Lukashenko stated that Belarus is not against NATO, but, in the event that Ukraine determines to join this inter-governmental military alliance, 'Belarusian reaction to that will be harsh'.

He went on to state:

'If the question arises, we'll be with Russia, forever.'

President Aleksandr Lukashenko's comments came just 10 days after receiving a flight of six, Russian-built

Sukhoi-27 fighter planes and three transport planes, courtesy of his good friend, President Vladimir Putin of The Russian Federation.

Earlier in the week of March 10, 2014, President Aleksandr Lukashenko invited The Russian Federation to assist in the event of a NATO threat to his country.

An official statement, made by the Defense Ministry of Belarus, one that was widely published, announced:

'In case of continuing build-up of military forces in countries, bordering Belarus, the country will take adequate response measures ... The joint defense system – between The Russian Federation and Belarus – is intended to guarantee collective security in Eastern Europe.'

On Thursday, March 13, The Russian Federation, via Army Chief of Staff Valery Gerasimov, telephoned the Chairman of NATO's Military Committee, Mr Knud Bartels, in order to explain the actions of The Russian Federation with regard to bolstering Belarus's air defences.

In 1545, William Turner, a British Physician, natural historian and an early herbalist and ornithologist, is credited with writing in his papist satire, '*The Rescuing of Romish Fox*':

'Byrdes of one kynde and color flok and flye allwayes together.'

If William Turner were alive today, he might well state that, in times of war, the rich and the politically powerful grow fatter – while the poor grow leaner … until they die.

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