

IS VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH PUTIN SPOILING FOR A FIGHT ?

It is an absolute certainty that, today, the intelligence bureaux of The United States of America as well as most, if not every, covert and/or overt governmental departments of the Western World is watching and waiting, some very anxiously, to see what will be President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin's next move.

It appears very obvious, too, that the President of The Russian Federation is spoiling for a fight, but what is not known – and it can only be conjectured at this point in time – is how extensive is The Russian Federation willing to take the fight.

Will this powerful country take the fight right to the tip of the precipice, with falling over the cliff?

That Russia has placed quite a number of its troops at various strategic locations in Eastern Europe, on land, belonging to other sovereign countries, but with the benignity of some of the Russian-speaking population of the host country, has only recently become widely known, generally.

However, confirmed intelligence indicates that the grand plan of President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin in ordering his troops to various locations on foreign soil is in accordance with his principal objectives for his country.

The March 18, 2014, Treaty of Accession of The Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, causing this part of Ukraine to become an integral part of The Russian Federation, made it obvious, without doubt, that the engineer of that coup d'état was none other than President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, the former Lieutenant Colonel of the **Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti (KGB)**, the security agency for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (**USSR**) from 1954 until its collapse in 1991.

The latest piece of intelligence in this regard that has, only recently, come to be known, openly, is that about 2,000, heavily armed Russian troops have been stationed at Transnistria, a tiny, break-away territory on the east bank of the River Dniester on land that, legally and rightfully, is part of the sovereign territory of The Republic of Moldova.

Moldova declared its sovereignty on June 23, 1990.

The following year saw the breakup of the USSR, but some of the Russian-speaking population of Transnistria – which is about a 45-minute ride to Chisinau, the Capital City of Moldova – determined that they wanted to remain as Russian citizens in spite of the legal changes within their country.

With a human population of Moldova of about 3.38 million people, there was little that the Government could do in respect of this terribly awkward situation when a handful of its population, numbering about 400,000 people, at what is now known as Transnistria, determined to form a country within a country, a country that is unrecognised, internationally.

Shades of the situation that existed in February and March 2014 in Crimea when heavily armed soldiers, wearing Russian uniforms that bore no insignias, suggesting from where they hailed, but carrying Russian-produced weaponry, drove across the Russian-Ukraine border and, eventually, took possession of Crimea – with the Russian-speaking population, welcoming them, joyfully, as '*the conquering heroes*'.

History Repeats Itself

The dastardly attack on Pearl Harbour on the morning of December 7, 1941, by the Imperial Japanese Navy led to the entry of The United States of America as a key player in World War II.

The Pearl Harbour attack claimed the lives of 2,403 US servicemen with another 1,178 US Servicemen, having been wounded, many of whom succumbed to their wounds.

Five months prior to the Pearl Harbour attack, in July of 1941, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt froze Japanese funds, held in the US banking system, and, at the same time, placed a total embargo on the sales of crude oil to Japan.

In 1941, about 80 percent of all of Japan's oil imports came from the US.

About a decade earlier, in the summer of 1931, The Imperial Japanese Army invaded Manchuria and the lightning assault resulted in Japan, establishing the puppet state of Manchukuo.

The League of Nations condemned the invasion, but this body was powerless to take action of any note.

About seven years after the bellicose act by The Imperial Japanese Army, Japan declared war on China, an action that had the blessings of Emperor Hirohito, one was told.

The rest is history and shall long be remembered, with the '*Rape of Nanking*', in which not less than 300,000 unarmed civilians were slaughtered by Japanese troops, as being an act of infamy from which Japan will never be able to escape historians' most-severest obloquy.

The atrocity at Nanking still smarts Chinese peoples, where-ever they may be, because of its barbaric brutality against the defenceless citizens of the city.

And, today, Japan, still refuses to take responsibility for the barbaric acts of its soldiers against innocent, unarmed Chinese civilians.

The pain of those horrid days still burns, deeply; the pain lingers on, never-ending.

In 1941, however, with Japanese troops, having successfully attacked Peking and Shanghai, in addition to Nanking, but unable to conquer all of China due to the strong resistance of Chinese armed forces, Japan needed oil, urgently, in order to feed its economy and to keep its military's wheels turning smoothly.

With the United States, having imposed a total embargo on all oil exports to Japan, following Japan's refusal to remove all of its troops from China and French Indochina, the attack on Pearl Harbour was Japan's answer to President Roosevelt's demands.

Thus, The United States declared war on Japan.

That which Japan claimed that it desired, in the early 1930s, was not war, but Asian unification under Japanese leadership, casting off the yoke of Western Imperialism, and, it was said, leading to self-sufficiency and prosperity in Asia.

TARGET's translation: Japan wanted to rule the Asian roost.

The Putin Principal

President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin has gone on record, on numerous occasions, stating that the breakup of the USSR was a terrible and tragic mistake of history.

He can taste the reunification of those former, USSR States that broke away in 1990 and tried to go it alone.

He wants them to be reunited into his Russian Federation – with President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin as their democratically elected leader.

His actions of late indicate the role that he is willing to play with the Russian separatists of Ukraine, at Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, being supplied with anything and everything that they require in order to fight the Ukrainian armed forces.

This is being done so that the separatists, some of whom are known Russian citizens who were sent to eastern Ukraine for the sole purpose of causing, and then, fermenting the present situation.

From The United States of America and from many capitals of the European Union, the call can be heard where diplomats exchange ideas about the present situation in Ukraine: Stop Putin before he goes further!

The US has imposed sanctions on The Russian Federation and the European Union has followed suit.

President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin does not appear to give a fig for the sanctions.

But, should the sanctions start to bite, what action is The Russian Federation likely to take?

It is confirmed that, in addition to supplying a steady stream of high-end weaponry to the Russian separatists of Donetsk and Luhansk, many of whom have been trained by the Russia Army, Russia is firing artillery shells from across its border into Ukraine to support the separatists.

In a report, dated July 30, 2014, General Philip Breedlove, Supreme Allied Commander for The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), stated that Russia continues to amass combat troops on the Ukraine-Russian border.

General Breedlove said that more than 12,000 Russian combat troops are deployed on this border, including seven battalion task groups and some special operations units.

They are poised, the General maintains, to make a full-scale invasion when President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin pushes the green button.

Under the pretext of saving the lives of the downtrodden, Russian-speaking population of Ukraine and keeping the peace in the country, President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin could well have his index figure, ready to push the green, go-button to his troops.

The Ukrainian Army would be helpless against the might of the Russian troops, try as they might: It would be suicidal.

General Breedlove, again:

‘Russia’s actions in and around Ukraine have not been, and are not now, defensive in nature ... This is a 21st Century, offensive, employing 21st Century tools for strategic deception and calculated ambiguity to achieve Moscow’s political goals.’

On Monday, it was officially announced that The Russian Federation will be holding military exercises for this entire week – near the border with Ukraine.

Russia’s Defense Ministry said that the military exercises would involve 100 aircraft, comprising fighter jets, helicopters and the latest bombers.

If Russian troops do enter Ukraine in order to be seen as ‘protectors’ and ‘peacekeepers’, it is highly unlikely that Ukraine’s military could do very much about the situation and, since the US and the European Union seem to be reluctant to send in their troops for fear of escalating the situation into that which worries the world, Russia would view the situation as being another victory ... and, most likely, to have an

additional flag to be unfurled in The Russian Federation.

Which brings one to the next question: Which country will be singled out by President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin for the next humanitarian gesture by the Russian bear?

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