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**All Bling, no Basics - Why Ukraine has embarrassed the Russian Military**

to take objectives hoping that enemy resistance would be light you bet you to do that safely you need to be able to own the sky and that means being able to suppress enemy air defenses you also need great close air support capabilities you probably need a lot of precision guide munitions because if you haven't had time to bring up your other sources of fire so you're in their case they're heavy tube .

that they wanted to be able to do global force projection into smaller conflicts they wanted to be able to do the serious stuff they wanted to be able to send small forces overseas intervene in order to prop up global influence they wanted to maintain prestige through their military russia has a weak economy russia has a declining population .

for another side breaking a rule so russian volunteers in inverted commas have been very active throughout the conflict so western inverted commas volunteers should be active in return um .

based like light infantry anti-armor capabilities atgms man pads air defense high return capabilities for exactly this kind of scenario even the tb2 drones uh from turkey low cost but high return capability for the war they're fighting um russia built the wrong military for the job doesn't mean they can or won't win necessarily they they may well um .

Emotion 1: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.09, 'Sad': 0.27, 'Fear': 0.64}

**"Sending their best" - Debunking the myth of Russian 'cannon fodder' in Ukraine**

And they are significant because they shape public perceptions, they shape politics, they shape the way people expect this conflict will develop, and as a result how they want to engage with it.

At the same time, doesn't this essentially mean that at this one point of the operation that you have surprise, strategic and operational surprise, that you're sending in a whole bunch of units with limited initiative and limited offensive capabilities, and without the ability to exploit.

So for the purpose of assessing what Russian equipment is actually in Ukraine and what Russia has put forward, I'm going to skip Ukrainian claims, I'm going to skip American estimates, I'm going to skip Russian claims.

But there's been a disproportionate number of senior Russian officers claimed killed or confirmed killed over the course of this conflict.

Emotion 2: {'Happy': 0.14, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.43, 'Sad': 0.0, 'Fear': 0.43}

**Drones in Ukraine - lessons for other countries**

but particularly middle-sized powers to potentially disrupt existing defense planning because of the revolution and affairs that these unmanned systems are driving but first uh here are my contentions on paper first of all this is not a baractas thronk propaganda piece yes the tb2 .

are proliferating at almost every level of the complexity spectrum everything from hyper advanced very expensive long range surveillance unmanned aerial vehicles right down to people using things that are basically knock-offs of commercial quad rotors in order to do small operations at the squad .

i conclude that these systems have been relatively effective well we've got to triangulate from a couple of points the first is the the visual confirm lost data we have visual confirmations for tb2 kills um we have video evidence of um those destructions taking .

wanted to i've talked before about how china still struggles to replicate some parts of what russian industry knew particularly with regards to engine technology they're catching up um it's difficult but unmanned platforms particularly the simpler unmanned platforms are another story entirely israel is a major manufacturer turkey is becoming a major manufacturer australia has the loyal wingmen program .

Emotion 3: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.2, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.0, 'Fear': 0.8}

**End of the Tank? - ATGMs and shoulder fired anti-tank weapons in Ukraine**

tank force would be gone the german army tank force would cease to exist the australian army tank force would cease to exist multiple times over uh it's a lot .

capabilities number communications capabilities crap all protection and limited battlefield utility that still sucks up fuel from the long line of fuel trucks that need to support its production so no cheap tanks don't solve this problem the other point to say around here is in terms of cost is that production can ramp and weapons can be stored that is you can pick up production of these things much more quickly then you can pick up production of say full main battle tanks and the weapons can be stored .

easily they take up a lot less space and they can be shipped far more easily you don't need a long logistics chain a light infantry force using atgms does not mean a need a long 40 long 40 mile long convoy of fuel trucks .

get decimated by things as simple as in the late war guys with panzerfaust with ranges of 80 or 100 meters uh concealed anti-tank gun positions um the turkish leopards .

Emotion 4: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.14, 'Surprise': 0.21, 'Sad': 0.14, 'Fear': 0.5}

**Reservists and irregulars in Ukraine - "A people at war"**

in terms of uh this conscription as cover to for russia to actually call up its active duty reservist but no evidence of a general russian mobilization no evidence that two million figure is actually being called up to any significant degree because russia is not at war instead what russia is doing is it's hunting for paramilitaries and other sources of manpower because as long as vladimir putin insists that russia is not actually .

of thousands um so firstly no confirmed cases them on the front line yet haven't seen a single syrian on the front line yet plenty of videos of people in the ukrainian foreign legion haven't seen any evidence either from the ukrainian side or the russian side of syrians yet if someone's got video or photographic evidence that please let .

of a meme i didn't take many days of going back through visual evidence to confirm at least a hundred cases of ukrainian salvaging hardware that's a hundred pieces of hardware whether it be tanks air defense systems anti-aircraft cannons or whatnot and in some cases they may have been duplicates or repeats but certainly there is a raft of visual evidence out there that these civilians are doing a really important job recovering hardware .

we'll examine some of those elements later but it's important to note this trend is not uniform different nations have different approaches i'm looking at you finland i'm looking at you korea i'm looking at you israel so in terms of nations actually designing a reserve force pretty complicated um pretty complicated matter in order to simplify it for discussion .

Emotion 5: {'Happy': 0.2, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.1, 'Sad': 0.0, 'Fear': 0.7}

**"Who is winning?" - Mythbusting the Ukraine-Russia war**

structure majority of substantial structures in north korea were destroyed during the korean war and yet the thing ended in a draw vietnam which endured linebacker for example rolling and endured rolling thunder far grander campaigns of strategic destruction of infrastructure territory and civilian population .

war three the third option is you can conquer and exercise control and influence over the whole territory of ukraine ukraine can't re-militarize if ukraine is russia or ukraine is a russian puppet which is one of the reasons why i come to this with the assumption that russia did originally intend to significantly pressure ukraine and possibly put a puppet back into power then there's the ostensible goal of denaturation and i'm not sure .

invigorated western opposition germany is going to re-arm western powers are going to reinvigorate their military complexes the number of u.s troops permanently stationed in eastern europe is going to increase and we may see further commitments announced in the days weeks and months that follow in short even if you succeeded in dominating ukraine the net security result of this conflict in terms of reducing the ostensible threat posed by nato to russia this war is already a failure the any of these factors individually finnish and swedish member .

or a significant negotiated surrender of ukrainian sovereignty over points of neutrality nato membership the secession of territories in the donbass the legal secession of crimea like russia's goals required .

Emotion 6: {'Happy': 0.11, 'Angry': 0.11, 'Surprise': 0.11, 'Sad': 0.11, 'Fear': 0.56}

**The Price of War - Can Russia afford a long conflict?**

potential problem with this plan beyond just the military challenge of accomplish it in the first instance which i don't think is a certain thing either way and it's it's a minor problem but just hear me out what if ukraine says no what if russia manages to capture the donbass uh break through and even take odessa what if they managed to secure all of that territory they put forward a peace plan which says ukraine acknowledges and recognizes the people's republics russia's annexation of crimea they accept russian .

your rubles into foreign currencies they put limits on how much foreign currency people can buy they put a limit on how much foreign currency people can take out of the country or pull out of their banks in order to stop a rush on the rush on the banks you're suppressing the ability of individuals to sell rubles at the same time as you're artificially driving up demand and then finally you make it hard for people to de facto sell their rubles via imports what i mean here well when you buy imports that adjusts the trade deficit and the inflow of foreign .

are not like it's not all mcdonald's patties and chanel makeup a lot of it is critical uh imports to power their industry it's western parts to maintain aircraft it's western software and services in order to maintain the operation of their business infrastructure it's critical imports to the car industry to the aircraft industry the manufacturing sector and with those imports going down eventually that's going to translate into major losses of productivity there's .

by contrast it means finishing the fight in time and forcing the ukraines to a peace deal is critical that means not just winning military victories on the battlefield it means then convincing the west to pressure ukraine to accept a peace deal and pressuring .

Emotion 7: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.1, 'Surprise': 0.1, 'Sad': 0.3, 'Fear': 0.5}

**Ukraine vs Russia - Who wins a war of hardware attrition?**

of offensive operations plays out a note on the upcoming offensive before we continue most of the comments i've received in relation to it basically focus on the prospect of russia potentially encircling and destroying ukrainian forces in the joint forces area this is circa .

close to ukraine because they're deployed in the former warsaw pac countries or they're in storage in the former warsaw pac countries so it's easier to move them than for example from the continental united states or from the uk and they're pretty simple systems .

inputs inc into capability that prevent it just picking up a thousand m1 tanks and a bunch of f-35s and going to moscow that's a problem the ukrainians face and the russians for their part have an unknown number of potentially serviceable but potentially very large number of serviceable replacement uh tanks apcs ammunition and various other defense articles in storage that they can foreseeably use to sustain themselves in the early to mid war .

nato hardware on a long scale then the amount of hardware that nato holds in reserve is probably sufficient to arm them to the extent that they can sustain a conflict against russia the sheer number of vehicles and defense articles in nato inventories while not as individually impressive as russia's ostensible 10 000 number are generally of a higher .

Emotion 8: {'Happy': 0.11, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.11, 'Sad': 0.22, 'Fear': 0.56}

**Calling Russia's nuclear bluff - Russian nuclear doctrine & the Ukraine war**

The United States missile defence capability is not capable of fending off a launch at a strategic scale of Russia's nuclear arsenal against United States targets.

But if you read the United States Nuclear Posture Review the idea is pretty clearly present, and it's called 'Escalate to De-escalate".

And I don't mean generals dying in Ukraine, I mean Vladimir Putin's ability to control the Strategic Rocket Forces and the Russian atomic arsenal.

And almost every time Russia moves a weapon system, be it a cruise missile or an Iskander tactical ballistic missile, they're moving nuclear-capable systems.

Emotion 9: {'Happy': 0.11, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.33, 'Fear': 0.56}

**Lend Lease 2.0 - Will it be Ukraine's 'Arsenal of Democracy?'**

it to provide britain the british empire and the other co-belligerent countries notably including the soviet union with tremendous amounts of material on a credit basis hundreds of thousands of trucks huge suppliers of industrial material weapons guns bomb planes strategic metals fuel all the necessary inputs for industry and for war went on a credit basis under the lend .

and carry basis basically you had to pay hard currency and in a war in a war you run out of hard currency extremely quickly so len lease was significant .

lease act as it's a case where the president says it and it's more or less on its way as fast as the u.s military's logistical systems can carry it which is pretty damn fast all things considered the only limitation that they face in terms of using this authority is for reasons of checks and balances this authority is quite strictly limited in terms of dollar value when the crisis started it was locked .

for example that ukrainians are buying a lot of the hardware that is going to be coming from germany but they've received funding from germany in order to make those purchases similarly the united states through foreign military financing assistance provides funds directly to ukraine .

Emotion 10: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.33, 'Surprise': 0.17, 'Sad': 0.17, 'Fear': 0.33}

**Is NATO running out of weapons to supply Ukraine? (no)**

that other armies around the world have and part of the answer here is when was the last time the united states army had to fight in a situation where the united states air force couldn't deliver them air superiority or the united states navy .

inventory that exists to kill enemy tanks i guess for the economically minded out there what i'm basically saying is javelin is a is a good with high levels of substitutability there are a large number of direct substitutes on the market in both the nato inventories in the united states inventory specifically weapon systems that are able to fit .

in europe have built their armies for the sole purpose of dissuading or defeating the russian army a lot of the technology and systems that they put into service were built for the specific purpose of stopping russian tanks and russian mechanized infantry from rushing .

across the terrain of europe and now they're being donated to ukraine in order to stop russian tanks and russian mechanized infantry from rushing across the terrain of europe ukraine .

Emotion 11: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.6, 'Sad': 0.0, 'Fear': 0.4}

**Russia's greatest defeat? Finland and Sweden joining NATO and what it means for Europe**

sweden maintains a very large air force a significant military capability it's friendly with the western powers in particular the united states but its policy is basically neutrality for a long period basically what sweden's idea was is that if they stayed neutral long enough .

on that front with about 2 000 and by the end of the war that number grows to 6 000. and yet the soviet offensive initially goes basically nowhere the finns using mobility good tactics uh skis for mobility strong fortifications basically pick apart the soviet army casualties over the whole war favor the finns by five to one but in the early stages it's even more dramatic the soviet army basically gets chewed up and spat out in the early phases by the finns but this doesn't mean that the finns won the winter war the war ends in a peace treaty but in that peace treaty finland loses a considerable amount of territory and indeed it's basically a deception operation that allows the finns to end the war on their terms anyway by the end of the war the finns were basically out completely tapped out of manpower .

is what happens in the event of war in the event of war finland is capable of rapidly mobilizing to the point where it's got 285 000 men in the army and 46 000 in the navy and the air force this is achieved through a combination of conscription refresher training and practicing what mobilization means beyond that finland's got .

a 30 chance of ending up with a lovely tourist destination island in exchange for angry words from stockholm a couple of air battles and some uh angry sanctions from europe so basically call that the crimea scenario or a 10 chance that europe joins .

Emotion 12: {'Happy': 0.27, 'Angry': 0.18, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.0, 'Fear': 0.55}

**How Corruption Destroys Armies - Theft, Graft, and Russian failure in Ukraine**

I'm going to look at senior political leaders, senior military leaders, low level commanders, supply officers, and then the poor sods at the bottom of the totem pole.

Training exercises cost money because you need extra fuel allocations, extra equipment allocations, things break, troops require allowances.

Fortress wins massive support in political circles, and a budget line for updating armour is written into the State Armament Order as a future armament replacement program.

Military hardware, military units, military operations, are extremely intricate machines, they have lots of moving parts to them.

Emotion 13: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.11, 'Sad': 0.22, 'Fear': 0.67}

**Ukraine's vital ally - Why Poland matters in the Russian-Ukrainian war**

Poland is wedged between Prussia, which has become a military power by the late 1700s, Russia has modernised to an extent and greatly built up the strength of its military, and ... Habsburg Austria (which you'll remember the Poles saved about a century ago at this point) is a major power.

A complete Ukrainian defeat for example, would put Russian forces and arguably Russian ambitions on the Polish border in the south east, probably in the form of some sort of puppet Ukrainian state under Moscow's dominion.

It's also a nation that faces intense economic implications, political implications, military implications, if the war in Ukraine goes the wrong way.

At a time where we know that attrition amongst the Russian armoured forces is very high, and that we're seeing different sorts of vehicles come out of Russian reserves, this sort of number, 200+, T-72s crossing the border from Poland into Ukraine to bolster Ukrainian armoured strength is a very significant contribution.

Emotion 14: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.25, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.25, 'Fear': 0.5}

**All metal, no manpower - Russian infantry shortages and mobilisation in Ukraine**

After all, when the public thinks about military strength often they think about the big budget platform items, the tanks, the armoured personnel carriers, the artillery pieces, the aircraft and naval vessels.

So of course, if you think about the terrain in Ukraine during the opening stages of the Russian invasion, the Russians attacked during mud season, through heavily forested areas into urban agglomerations that were often heavily fortified.

When the Ukrainians report on enemy casualties or destroyed vehicles, often the Russian government or Russian commentators will point out, "Hey, we don't use Mosins," or "We don't operate tanks that old," in order to justify the fact that the Ukrainian reports must be fake.

In terms of the options that Russia has available to it, and how it chooses to conduct itself on its battlefield, the tactics that it has chosen to adopt focusing on very heavy artillery shelling to push back and pulverise opponents and only then move forward and occupy, and moving in these short stints, reduces the premium on Russia to need to have large bodies of trained capable infantry to go clear urban agglomerations.

Emotion 15: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.2, 'Sad': 0.2, 'Fear': 0.6}

**Two Economies at war - Russia and Ukraine after 100 days of sanctions and shelling**

and this really means one thing buying russian energy buying russian gas buying russian coal .

no other way to transport it well that oil's just not going to have a market if the guy at the other end of the pipeline no longer wants to buy it and of course the issue of maintaining the russian oil industry which is very dependent on foreign components and expertise in order to operate at full capacity it can't be recapitalized because of restrictions on technology imports which we'll talk about later the final issue is not so much to russia's raw revenues how much money they're bringing .

states sanctioning them in turn for supporting russia in some way it's also been more effective because there's lots of vulnerabilities across the russian supply chain russia does depend very highly on imported goods and services it relies on high technology equipment from abroad in order to do everything from manufacture cars to manufacturing military equipment to dig out hydrocarbon .

sector are sort of on the clock in this respect it's difficult for them to recapitalize to buy more equipment to to retool to expand and adapt if they have no access to foreign capital and no access to foreign equipment my question is does putin care because all these threats here these are threats to the living standards of ordinary russians they're not a threat to the ability of the russian military-industrial complex to carry on the war for now so the question basically is does the russian executive .

Emotion 16: {'Happy': 0.17, 'Angry': 0.17, 'Surprise': 0.17, 'Sad': 0.17, 'Fear': 0.33}

**Myths & Claims of the Russia-Ukraine War - Claims, Feints, and Bioweapons**

into nations and provides economic and intellectual support for countries in order to reduce the risk of outbreaks of really dangerous diseases now i don't know if anyone's noticed a recent global outbreak of disease that caused some problems but the basic concept here is that an outbreak beginning in one country may provide a threat to other countries and so it makes sense to provide assistance to actors around the world in a similar .

anthrax samples carried by migratory birds is probably a batshit idea it's harder for me to confirm the individual exploits of an individual tank fighting in eastern ukraine and now speaking of cnn and the media that leads into the question of coverage i was asked a number of questions around the quality of media coverage as i saw it on the ukraine conflict and one particular issue stuck out which was that everyone wanted .

which is operating on a very large scale systems can be helpful but asking an individual rocket system especially when they're introduced in small numbers like for example four in the case of the the high mars rocket system is a really big ask on an individual system but of course it gets worse because often this idea of game .

to do in crimea to an extent they sent in light forces elite operators so special forces maybe some better bad guys move in avoid combat with the main ukrainian .

Emotion 17: {'Happy': 0.11, 'Angry': 0.11, 'Surprise': 0.22, 'Sad': 0.0, 'Fear': 0.56}

**Germany, rearmament, and Ukraine - "Why 100 billion Euro may not fix the German military"**

a relatively humble funding position continues to punch well above its weight in terms of capabilities and efficiency unfortunately today's video isn't about france today we're going to talk about germany i'm going to talk about the military of a rich european nation which somehow .

it isn't necessarily underfunded so much as inefficient and comparing the german military to the french military kind of brings the point home here in 2020 german military expenditure was about 6 billion us dollars higher than france this is based on the nato funding .

could possibly cost 135 million euros to repair and was worth his desperate investment at a time when the bundeswehr lacked radios tents underwear spare parts combat units what could .

the reduction in dependence on russian hydrocarbons this is important this is something that will cost germany it won't destroy germany but it will cost germany and germany's willingness to hold the line and continue supporting kiev diplomatically and economically even as russia turns the economic screws on german industry that's going to be important going forward okay so where does that leave us ultimately what i've argued today is the german military has suffered .

Emotion 18: {'Happy': 0.14, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.14, 'Sad': 0.14, 'Fear': 0.57}

**"Outgunned" - Artillery & The War in Ukraine - Developments, lessons, & logistics**

So now in Ukraine what we see is slow, methodical, Russian advances that are supported by massive barrages of concentrated artillery forces (including multiple launch rocket systems like the Grad, as well as a large number of tubed artillery systems as well), that [systematically] reduce positions until they can finally be occupied.

America and allied nations invest really large resources in very large air forces that are designed to crack open enemy air defences, range out over enemy targets, establish air dominance, and then start pounding everything into submission.

They lacked the capability in some places to push through prepared Ukrainian defences with determined infantry and good shoulder fired anti-tank guided missile weapon systems.

Ukrainian resupply with additional Western systems, and Russia's ability to supply additional spotting drones, additional precision guided munitions.

Emotion 19: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.0, 'Fear': 1.0}

**Putin's closest ally - Could Belarus successfully invade Ukraine (probably not)**

which confirms that belarus from then on has a more russian character so when a lithuanian mp jokingly puts out a tweet claiming that smolensk is rightfully lithuanian or when polls and ukrainians claim belarusians as their brothers or when russia claims that belarus is historically russian while lithuania claims that it's historically lithuanian and the belarusians claim that belarus .

over how much they could possibly equip maintain and motivate troops for combat service and maintain high readiness rates because readiness rates are important if you're maintaining equipment if you're exercising your troops and you're doing the necessary amount of training you're making sure your pilots have their flying hours that eats up cash incredibly quickly anecdotally combat training for most units seems to be pretty limited the number of rounds fired in training seems .

deciding to directly enter the war at lukashenko's direction people are quick to jump to the idea that nato could use a kinetic response either they could actually bomb or invade belarus and try and overthrow lukashenko you could recognize an opposition leader as interim .

to belarus while existing half measures like posturing in order to draw ukrainian forces or supplying equipment to russia in order to sustain its effort allow belarus to achieve a positive impact on russia's chances without the risks associated with direct intervention and thus i view them as more likely any involvement if it does happen however even if it threatens the stability of lukashenko's regime or whatnot would still represent a major tragedy which would likely mean additional suffering and death for members of both the ukrainian armed forces .

Emotion 20: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.11, 'Surprise': 0.11, 'Sad': 0.0, 'Fear': 0.78}

**End of the Helicopter? (no) - MANPADS and helicopter losses in Ukraine**

I just struggle to see how that's efficient in the context of rocket artillery systems and gun artillery systems that can get pretty good at placing shells or rockets in similar CEPs at much longer ranges using much cheaper systems.

By switching to this sort of indirect airborne artillery role in a lot of cases, instead of flying deep behind enemy territory and doing helicopter raids or airborne insertions, they are already limiting the risk posed by these sort of man-portable systems, and a lot of the threats that were posing a significant risk to the helicopters early on.

Most helicopters in Iraq and Afghanistan were lost to accidents, they weren't lost to insurgents managing to sneak within range of air bases then firing a bunch of mortars or unguided rockets at them.

And you need fire support options that allow you to, again, travel very quickly over long distances against an enemy that is mobile and hard to detect (so you need good reconnaissance assets), but probably isn't packing a whole bunch of Pantsirs and advanced anti-aircraft systems.

Emotion 21: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.44, 'Fear': 0.56}

**Defence economics, and the US production advantage**

sam gets 600 million back right off the top then uncle sam starts looking at the cost side of the equation lockheed martin spends 26 billion making the fighters before it hands them over well a lot of that goes into salaries salaries means income .

a lot of the very difficult components or subsystems they'll ship them to you and all that you will do in your country is final assembly plus maybe add some components that you're manufacturing domestically this can help industry gain experience with systems if you haven't built tanks before then convincing someone else to give you like the parts kit .

japan because for most nations the obvious way to make military production profitable is to sell your product abroad it means you get more scale in your production so you can bring costs down you can spread the risk potentially over foreign buyers and you can get a situation where all those domestic economic benefits i talked about jobs and tax revenues and the spurring of technological growth all of those things happen it's just the original dollar doesn't come from your government it comes from a foreign buyer it's great for the trade balance it's a superb idea all round and so many pitches .

states exploited its position to make sure that where japan was developing technologies for the project some of those flowed right back to the united states in exchange for the support that u.s companies were providing and because the united states then puts restrictions on certain technology exports well that means companies have a choice they can operate in the united states and access its markets and not engage with their technology outside the us .

Emotion 22: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.22, 'Sad': 0.44, 'Fear': 0.33}

**Cruise & ballistic missiles in Ukraine - effectiveness, lessons (and are the Russians running out?)**

And so when the Russian invasion did begin in February, many Western observers expected it to begin with a barrage of hundreds of precision weapons knocking out air defence systems, command and control, and critical infrastructure all across Ukraine.

Or at least to take the edge off the power of the United States Navy's carrier force, and also the abilities of the United States Air Force and Strategic Air Command to attack targets in Soviet territory, or on the territories of the Warsaw Pact.

And the idea there is pretty simple, take a long-range heavy missile capable of sinking a carrier, and launch dozens and dozens of the things from very long range (preferably beyond the range of the carrier's air groups), and destroy American carriers that way.

And when it comes to fixed targets like known government command centres, power plants, cell phone towers, and critical utilities, exchanges, train lines, and train stations, warehouses.

Emotion 23: {'Happy': 0.15, 'Angry': 0.15, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.31, 'Fear': 0.38}

**"All manpower, no metal" - Ukrainian mobilisation, equipment shortages, and training**

One redeeming factor that they point to is the fact that the Ukrainians often can't concentrate their infantry or launch large-scale operations, because if they attempt to concentrate the ... greater number of Russian artillery guns, missile launchers, cruise missiles and aviation assets makes that concentration very difficult to carry out.

And obviously a number of those casualties are in fact people who have been recently called up, volunteers for the TDF, volunteers for standalone units, National Guard Ukraine units, mobilised units of things like the counter-intelligence forces, or the police forces, or the border guards, etc.

When adequately supported by the Ukrainian artillery, and that's the asterisk, when adequately supported by the Ukrainian artillery, Russian observers note that these newly mobilised Ukrainian infantry forces with those weapons are capable of providing a serious defensive barrier to everything except the most concentrated Russian offensives spearheaded by the best assault troops.

In order to convert that army into one that is capable of taking large offensive actions and pushing Russia towards a possible peace deal, well that depends on a constant and expanded supply of munitions and training assistance from Ukraine's allies.

Emotion 24: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.33, 'Sad': 0.22, 'Fear': 0.44}

**China's Military Modernisation Speedrun - Budgets, Industry, and Purchasing Power Parity**

about russia or china or the united states commentators will give wildly different figures on what a nation spends on defence different nations answer questions differently in terms of what is and isn't included are coast guards in or out of a defense budget for example what do you do with nuclear weapon related expenditure that isn't spent by the military so for example when russia spends money subsidizing rosatom to support its nuclear weapons .

uses assault rifles and armored vehicles but swat doesn't report directly to the department of defense swat doesn't have military duties in times of war and swat doesn't maintain mechanized .

in the odometer you might be interested if you see two million kilometers in the odometer all you see in your future is suffering and pain through constant breakdowns and repairs aircraft ships weapon systems electronics all of this is the same these things have a service lifespan and the longer you extend their service life the more expensive they become to keep in service the united states operates several times as many aircraft as the people's liberation army air force and navies the united states navy operates far more carriers and expensive hulls many of which date the late cold war or the 90s .

down they're massively expensive because half the bloody components aren't being produced anymore china's in the opposite position the production lines are roaring modernization is playing out which means the cost of maintaining the systems they launch all else being equal is relatively lower and when you're talking about china you're talking about very real production rates the first type .

Emotion 25: {'Happy': 0.17, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.17, 'Fear': 0.67}

**Russian Arms Exports - Will the Ukraine invasion tank their market share?**

The Soviet armament sector had been sustained both by extremely large and generous government demand for its weapons, and also a close industrial integration between factories and production in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and the other Soviet republics.

But every meme, every news story, every video that questions the effectiveness of these Russian air defence systems poses a real, if small, but genuine threat to future export options for Russian air defence equipment.

But what I will say from a marketing perspective, from a political perspective, is that the long lines of Russian destroyed vehicles and the turret tosses are likely to make it more difficult for politicians and militaries to publicly justify the purchase of Russian and Soviet-style armoured vehicles when a Western or a Republic of Korea competitor can turn around, point to their vehicle and say, "But mine has blow-out panels and an active protection system, and as a result is much less likely to kill the crew."

And yet, despite having a fraction of the money and the resources backing the Western European and North American defence firms, despite often limited state defence budgets and crushing, crushing corruption that undermined research and development, production and procurement across the board.

Emotion 26: {'Happy': 0.14, 'Angry': 0.14, 'Surprise': 0.14, 'Sad': 0.0, 'Fear': 0.57}

**6 Months of War in Ukraine - Economics, Endurance & the Energy War**

Because when the Russian government starts withholding foreign trade data, export and import data, oil and gas monthly output data, capital inflow/outflow data, financial statements for major companies, etc.

Now a full list is available in the Sonnenfeld paper, but just as a glance, you've seen the Russian government offering subsidised loans and loan payments to companies, writing off debt, transferring payments to affected industries from the rainy day fund, subsidising mortgages, increasing pensions, increasing welfare payments, subsidising protection from bankruptcy and foreclosure, and directly intervening in the defence industry and a number of other sectors, among other things.

And through a combination of all of these measures, reactivating old infrastructure, cutting demand, agreeing rationing, pulling out the pocketbook, finding new export partners and expanding infrastructure, Europe hit its target of 80% gas storage capacity filled 2 months ahead of schedule.

There's also talk of prohibiting Russian oil getting things like maritime insurance, imposing price caps on Russian oil carried by European controlled or European flagged ships, pressure on other production sources in order to adopt a price cap on Russian oil.

Emotion 27: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.25, 'Sad': 0.0, 'Fear': 0.75}

**Naval Arms Exports - How Europe & Asia overtook the US & Russia**

I've mostly talked about major military Powers I've talked about Chinese military modernization or the U.S defense production advantage and Russia's history in the arms export market and one thing .

values NATO allies the Netherlands and Spain booked individually twice as many orders as the United States did for arms exports in terms of ships and submarines non-nato Ally the Republic of Korea managed more than three times and given that the United States China .

a 1904 incident where a Russian Fleet sailing in the North Sea mistooka Fleet of British trawlers for Japanese torpedo boats yes Japanese torpedo boats in the North Sea the Russians fired on the British trawlers killing some British fishermen almost starting a war with Great Britain and also succeeding in causing casualties in the Russian Fleet out of Friendly .

its last battleships for example the gangut class had British design yards involved but were primarily built in Russian imperial yards during World War II the Soviet navy again had significant shipbuilding capability behind it but was mostly limited to small ship and submarine actions .

Emotion 28: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.2, 'Surprise': 0.4, 'Sad': 0.0, 'Fear': 0.4}

**Ukraine's counter-offensives - "Seven months from Kyiv to Kharkiv"**

Russian missile strikes in the early days had failed to accurately locate and destroy the Ukrainian Air Force or the Ukrainian air defence system, that pointed to an intelligence failure.

These could target Russian ammunition depots, command posts, coordination points and other critical targets, and weaken the Russian advantage in fire.

The offensive broke through a relatively weak part of the Russian line, exploited ruthlessly, defeated the Russian counter-attacking reserves, caused a panic, and forced the Russians to retreat to the east bank of the Oskil River.

And it helps confirm what many observers already basically knew, elements of 1st Guard Tank Army, specifically parts of 4th Guards Tank Division version were at Izium.

Emotion 29: {'Happy': 0.06, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.38, 'Sad': 0.12, 'Fear': 0.44}

**Captured Russian Equipment in Ukraine - (Featuring @TheChieftainsHatch )**

So while they may sometimes complain when the Ukrainian Army or Territorial Defence Forces take their captured Russian armoured vehicles away from them, civilian personnel in Ukraine are clearly making a difference.

With the idea being that whole different classes of vehicles that are damaged in Ukraine, or captured from the Russians, can be brought to one multinational location where technical experts and capital equipment are available to help put that equipment back into action as fast as possible.

I'll also add one addendum to this slide at time of recording that has only occurred after I've written these slides, a number of Russian sources commenting on the Kharkiv counter-offensive are saying that Ukrainian units at the front line are deploying a lot of the equipment that was left behind by the Russians, specifically T-72s, in order to both fend off Russian counter-attacks, and make further gains as part of the offensive.

It's a highly advanced electronic warfare and jamming system, capable of targeting drones, radar systems, and allegedly reaching out and touching targets as distant as low earth orbit.

Emotion 30: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.12, 'Sad': 0.25, 'Fear': 0.62}

**Russian Mobilisation - what does it mean for the war in Ukraine?**

Why, after 7 months of trying everything else, including recruiting prisoners, and offering exorbitant sums of money to ethnic minorities in order to fight in Ukraine, did Putin finally turn and hit the mobilisation button?

But the reality was that at the big picture, in terms of the big strategic inputs into a nation's fighting power, manpower, materiel, method, morale, intelligence, ideas that I've talked about before, manpower was rapidly becoming Russia's Achilles heel in Ukraine.

In terms of manpower numbers it's fairly predictable, it prevents that cliff that Russia was facing with troops finishing their 6 month volunteer deals, or contracts mustering out of their contract service.

We've got images for example, of a training base that Sergei Shoigu visited and a number of other places where we've got evidence that Russia is using instructors from its higher military academies in order to oversee the training of recently inducted mobilised personnel.

Emotion 31: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.2, 'Fear': 0.8}

**Ukrainian mobilisation & force generation - Featuring General Ben Hodges (Ret.)**

The underlying current of the argument seems to be that Ukraine needs a military force capable of inflicting battlefield defeats on Russia, reclaiming territory, and then to possess enough conventional military power to dissuade Russia from continuing the war with fresh attempts.

Because while the United States has been able to provide the largest aid packages in terms of dollar value, a lot of the heavy materiel that Ukraine is capable of using right out the gate, things like old Warsaw Pact-era tanks and artillery pieces, well, those have come from former Warsaw Pact or former Soviet states.

Previously when I talked about captured equipment with The Chieftain, we noted the fact that Ukrainian infrastructure for servicing, maintaining, repairing armoured vehicles is increasingly dependent on foreign support.

And so we've previously talked about the role that countries in Europe (so Poland, the Czechs, the Bulgarians) play in providing capital level repair to a lot of the Soviet era, the Warsaw Pact era, equipment that's being damaged or recovered in Ukraine.

Emotion 32: {'Happy': 0.17, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.17, 'Fear': 0.67}

**"Deadly Skies" Air Defence In Ukraine - Drones, SAMs, and Attrition**

And once these systems began being introduced Russian air defence losses, but also Russian air defences shutting off their radars to avoid HARM attacks, became a significant factor.

And those very high casualty rates are characteristic of a high operational tempo, demanding mission types (that is launching attack missions at very low altitudes), all coupled with a high threat environment.

In terms of losses to Russian aircraft and air defence capabilities, we have visual evidence of 76 Russian SAM systems, 20 self-propelled anti-aircraft guns, and 15 pieces of AAA artillery being destroyed or captured.

Just because air defences in Ukraine have been able to effectively counter manned jets and helicopters relatively effectively, doesn't mean those sort of high performance threats aren't going to be out there in the future, and that all that one needs to worry about are things like loitering munitions and cruise missiles.

Emotion 33: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.12, 'Sad': 0.25, 'Fear': 0.62}

**The Naval War in Ukraine - The Moskva, Missiles & Lessons**

If Moskva had been sunk by poor ammunition handling and damage control standards and by a freak storm, the expected result would have been something like immediate crushing drills across the Black Sea Fleet and inspections to make sure that whatever caused the first ammunition explosion didn't repeat itself.

NATO countries have powerful air forces, powerful naval air forces, and powerful submarine groups.

Just because a ship can float, sail from point A to point B and generally looks OK from the outside at the point of inspection, doesn't mean the crew is sharp, doesn't mean the crew is motivated, doesn't mean the systems are reliable, heck, doesn't mean the systems even work.

Exercising and practicing proper ammunition storage, and proper damage control training and firefighting training and exercises, these are things that can tire and wear down crews.

Emotion 34: {'Happy': 0.18, 'Angry': 0.09, 'Surprise': 0.27, 'Sad': 0.18, 'Fear': 0.27}

**European Defence & The Russian Challenge - Third Superpower or paper tiger?**

But the key point holds true, many European countries are in a position where they either have to increase spending on defence procurement in order to procure new hardware, or accept shrinking fleets of aircraft, tanks and vehicles, or increasingly low serviceability rates.

The Russian Air Force has failed to secure air superiority against its Ukrainian opponent using primarily Soviet-era air defence systems and a relatively small air force made up of, again, Soviet-era aircraft and even older air-to-air munitions.

Because the reason the United States budget is as large as it is but active duty numbers are lower, is in large part due to the fact that the United States spends heavily on expensive capabilities that are important if you intend to project influence and military power around the world, but which aren't necessary if you're building for example, a Finnish-style territorial defence force.

But given the current state of Russian conventional military power, the overwhelming advantage the Europeans have in terms of manpower, investment, technology, capability and sheer platform counts to me makes any talk of credible Russian conventional military threat to the continent absolutely fanciful.

Emotion 35: {'Happy': 0.08, 'Angry': 0.08, 'Surprise': 0.08, 'Sad': 0.38, 'Fear': 0.38}

**Russia's Allies - How will Iran, Syria & North Korea impact the war in Ukraine?**

While it's no doubt had a very significant impact on how the global economy has handled the war in Ukraine, I don't believe the People's Republic of China belongs in a video discussing countries that have offered to send things like weapons or volunteers to support the Russian war effort.

Although it's worth noting at this point that some of the Russian units that help make up this Collective Rapid Reaction Force, including 98th Guards Airborne and 31st Guards Air Assault Brigade, have been very active in Ukraine and taken some pretty significant losses.

According to Military Balance 2021, North Korea had something north of 3,500 active tanks, 2,500 APCs, 14,000 gun and missile artillery systems, 11,000 anti-aircraft guns, a small arsenal of nuclear warheads and ballistic missiles, and 71 submarines.

The US by contrast is suggesting that Russia is attempting to buy potentially millions of rounds of artillery ammunition, shells and rockets, from the North Koreans in order to make up for their rapidly diminishing stockpiles.

Emotion 36: {'Happy': 0.1, 'Angry': 0.1, 'Surprise': 0.1, 'Sad': 0.1, 'Fear': 0.6}

**How lies destroy armies - Lies, coverups, and Russian failures in Ukraine**

But at the same time if he said that Kherson, as Russian territory, should be held and the Ministry of Defence did the wrong thing, then he's breached Article 280 part 3 of the Criminal Code which prohibits public actions and statements aimed at discrediting the Russian armed forces.

But if that mathematical approach helps explain why liars can lead to bad tactical decision making, or bad orders being issued, the tactic of echelonment, attacking in waves by the Russian military, helps explain why it repeats and doubles down its errors.

But in a system where high command's word is law, then feeding high command bad information results in the lower units essentially having to kamikaze themselves.

Airborne landings outside the capital, Special Forces teams in Kyiv, massively divided forces along multiple fronts, limited use of fires during the opening stages, limited destruction of civilian property, positioning of light units, and doing thunder runs around centres of resistance.

Emotion 37: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.08, 'Surprise': 0.23, 'Sad': 0.0, 'Fear': 0.69}

**Ukraine's Kherson Campaign - Lessons & Implications of the Southern counterattack**

But while the Russian Donbas offensive ran into a brick wall and the assault on Kyiv rapidly developed serious logistical issues, in the south troops of the Russian 58th Combined Arms Army made rapid progress.

From an open source intelligence gathering perspective, the Antonovsky Bridge campaign also gave us some interesting footage showing Russian short-range air defences attempting to engage incoming HIMARS rockets and the GMLRS still impacting the Antonovsky Bridge regardless.

As early as September, Russian troops and pro-Russian commentators were claiming that some Russian troops fighting in Kherson were suffering from critical supply difficulties which was making resistance difficult.

Armoured fighting vehicles and infantry working together to scout enemy positions, suppress them with artillery fire, to give the infantry an opportunity to close in, assault and clear positions.

Emotion 38: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.11, 'Surprise': 0.11, 'Sad': 0.22, 'Fear': 0.56}

**Winter & the War in Ukraine - Who is better prepared for winter conditions?**

If you don't keep your stuff dry, if you don't conceal yourself properly, if you don't look out for your troops, if you don't keep alcohol consumption down and calorific consumption up, that's a great way to diminish the combat effectiveness of a unit.

Because at this level, we're no longer talking about protecting the lives of individuals soldiers, or keeping individual units effective, we're talking about the ability to logistically supply, sustain, launch and succeed in offensive operations.

But that doesn't matter, that all-weather capability, the ability to fly and navigate all-weather doesn't matter, if the attack plan still involves visually acquiring a target and launching an attack using an unguided bomb or unguided rockets.

So you will see Ukrainian troops wearing British issue equipment, Scandinavian issue equipment, Canadian issue equipment, all sorts of different European hodgepodge equipment, plus Ukrainian army issue, and stuff that they clearly just bought in a hiking store.

Emotion 39: {'Happy': 0.4, 'Angry': 0.2, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.2, 'Fear': 0.2}

**Russia's attacks on Ukrainian infrastructure - does strategic bombing ever work?**

In the opening stages of their invasion Russian missile systems hit a variety of Ukrainian target types, air bases, ground-based air defence installations, training bases, command and control facilities for the military, reserve and concentration bases, the list went on.

Ground-based air defence locations, command and control facilities, ammunition dumps, storages for vehicles, training bases, concentrations of Ukrainian troops, some industrial targets, and yes, some civilian targets too.

"The Kyiv regime, in order to disable Russian long-range aircraft, made attempts to strike with Soviet-made unmanned jet aerial vehicles at the military airfields at blah blah blah blah blah", and they called this a terrorist act, a "terrorist action designed to disable our bombers".

Attacks on Ukrainian industry make life inconvenient for the Ukrainians by slowing domestic production, but ultimately speaking, if the Russians wanted to disable the war economy supporting Ukraine, they'd need to be hitting targets in the United States and Europe in order to shut down supply entirely.

Emotion 40: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.11, 'Surprise': 0.11, 'Sad': 0.33, 'Fear': 0.44}

**Bakhmut & The Ukraine Trench War - fortifications, attrition, and lessons**

Pro-Russian sources, particularly those aligned with the Donbas proxys, described the early attacks in February and March as extremely expensive holding actions that racked up massive casualties for Russia's proxy forces and for the Russian troops themselves, and were intended to buy time for the attack on Kyiv.

Russian units facing Kyiv for example, faced incredibly intense Ukrainian artillery fire, as well as having supply lines that stretched all the way back to Belarus and which weren't properly protected.

Wagner is a lot of the combat potential around Bakhmut, but you have regular Russian Army units and Spetsnaz units there as well, providing artillery support, providing logistics support, and indeed providing some of the infantry power.

And the Russians have, well, mobilised personnel, Wagner prisoners, more regular Wagner troops, regular Russian troops, and some Spetsnaz units as well.

Emotion 41: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.29, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.14, 'Fear': 0.57}

**Ammunition shortages in Ukraine - production, supply, & are Russia or the West running dry?**

And at the high end estimate from Estonian Intelligence of 3.4 million rounds per year, that would mean Russian artillery expenditure dropping from a peak of 60,000 rounds per day to a little over 9,000.

To overcome Ukraine's ammunition shortages, the West introduced NATO standard 155mm guns into Ukraine, and started supplying ammo primarily out of the United States war reserve stockpiles.

And in terms of slack capacity, this is a country that is still rumoured to have pretty good war emergency planning to rapidly convert industry to support the military in time of war.

But a lot of shooting in Ukraine, according to both the Russians and the Ukrainians, is engaging point targets: individual fighting positions, individual tanks and armoured vehicles, that aren't worth peppering the entire area with hundreds of rounds, you want precision.

Emotion 42: {'Happy': 0.17, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.33, 'Fear': 0.5}

**Why War Economies don't collapse (until they do) - why Russia and Ukraine won't collapse tomorrow**

And they don't just build new factories, although they certainly do that too, production of civilian vehicles, like civilian cars for the American civil population, declines dramatically during the war years as labour and productive resources are converted to producing things that are useful for fighting the war.

Instead hypothetically the economy starts producing more goods and services that improve our qualities of life, air conditioning and heating, more advanced health care, access to the internet and telecommunications, vehicles for transport.

I'll do an update video on the Russian economy at some point, but the core point is that Russian central bankers and economic institutions responded pretty quickly and pretty decisively to stabilise the economy in the wake of sanctions.

Compulsory war bond purchases, increased inflation, what sort of pain is the average member of the Russian public willing to endure in order to allow the Ukraine War to continue?

Emotion 43: {'Happy': 0.09, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.18, 'Sad': 0.0, 'Fear': 0.73}

**Infantry Fighting Vehicles in Ukraine - losses, lessons & will Western IFVs matter?**

While the invention of the tank as a major innovation in warfare, people figured out pretty quickly that tanks were reasonably useless without close supporting infantry.

Just as in so many other areas of the Russian Armed Forces, the old adage holds true: "The Russian army is a large modern army, but the large part ain't modern, and the modern part ain't large.

If you look at the numbers of soldiers, tanks, armoured vehicles and artillery systems the trend holds true, Russia in every category except for manpower has fewer systems at its disposal than it did at the start of the war.

So videos by people like Colonel Reisner, work by the Royal United Services Institute which I'll link in the description, the Oryx loss data, and commentary from people who are on the ground in Ukraine.

Emotion 44: {'Happy': 0.12, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.12, 'Sad': 0.12, 'Fear': 0.62}

**How Politics Destroys Armies: Politics, Factionalism & Russia's war in Ukraine**

An SS Panzer division and an army Panzer division have essentially the same battlefield role, but they had different organisation, different recruitment processes, different headquarters, different uniforms, different equipment priorities, different logistics, the list goes on.

On one hand you have the regular military, and specifically the regular army, most commonly represented by the Minister of Defence, Sergei Shoigu, and the Chief of the General Staff, Valery Gerasimov.

They continuously inflicted strikes on the positions of the armed forces of Ukraine preventing the transfer of reserves, blah blah blah blah blah.

If Putin was to consolidate the command of all of Russia's various armed forces under one individual selected for competence rather than loyalty, well then Putin has to deal with someone who controls all of Russia's armed forces who is competent and may build up the popularity, the influence, or the capacity to threaten his position.

Emotion 45: {'Happy': 0.11, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.11, 'Sad': 0.22, 'Fear': 0.56}

**Russian Strengths & Capabilities in Ukraine - Why Russia is still a threat in 2023**

It is a large force with deep reserves of equipment, areas of distinct capability and technological advantage over its Ukrainian opponent, a number of determined and capable units, and a capacity to learn and adapt.

If Sergeant Bicepsky and Private Conscriptovic run not into a rabbit in a bush, but a Ukrainian tank column, then the process of getting artillery put on that target now involves calling up several levels of command until eventually that information makes its way all the way to division.

And while some commentators are quick to laugh at the Russian Army for rolling older equipment out of reserve and into the field, it's important to remember the Ukrainian Army is not equipped entirely with Western main battle tanks and HIMARS as its artillery system.

The new Russian tactics consist largely of flying on their side of the border, spotting Ukrainian aircraft flying at low level at very long range using their radar, and then yeeting long-range air-to-air missiles in Beyond Visual Range engagements.

Emotion 46: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.2, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.0, 'Fear': 0.8}

**Resupplying Ukraine: Arms, Aid & Escalation - What, Who, & What might be next?**

Ordinary people who may never have seen an armoured vehicle in their life suddenly became experts in main battle tanks, self-propelled guns, artillery pieces, and long-range missiles as countries debated what logistical challenges could be overcome and what systems were worth sending.

Similarly if a country provides Foreign Military Purchase funding to Ukraine to buy weapon systems from their industry, the way countries like Germany or the United States have, well, that too isn't really a one-to-one cost.

And financial aid announcements from the United States and European Union mean that Ukraine's projected government budget deficit for 2023, essentially the cost of running the war, has essentially already been accounted for.

If Russia believes Western resolve may fail, that deliveries may drop off or be insufficient, then it is encouraged to escalate, to apply more conventional military force, in the hope that that will eventually break Ukraine and achieve their war objectives.

Emotion 47: {'Happy': 0.0, 'Angry': 0.0, 'Surprise': 0.0, 'Sad': 0.14, 'Fear': 0.86}