

Chapter 1 : Putin's Master Plan () - Douglas E. Schoen

Putin's Master Plan is the first comprehensive attempt to systematically explain Putin's global strategy that could inevitably and inexorably lead to the breakup of the NATO alliance and potentially to war with the West. The West has no strategy, no plan, and no tactics to confront Putin's master plan other than limited economic sanctions.

Dec 05, Melinda Flaughter rated it liked it The book would have to be rewritten with Trump as President. Some of the ideas have changed with a new Presidency. Feb 20, Joel Harris rated it it was amazing The area of national security and defense continues to gain more relevance and urgency with the passing of time, especially in our world today teeming with authoritarian personalities, ultra nationalists and right-wing populists amid a liberal democratic retreat. Much doubt, along with social discontent, political disillusionment abound and uncertainty assumes the order of the day. This book, written by two political strategists Douglas E. Schoen and his partner Evan Roth Smith though not a pana The area of national security and defense continues to gain more relevance and urgency with the passing of time, especially in our world today teeming with authoritarian personalities, ultra nationalists and right-wing populists amid a liberal democratic retreat. Under the autocratic leadership of Vladimir Putin, a former officer of the KGB, Russia resolutely seeks to regain global hegemony and to re-establish the Soviet empire by employing coercion, subterfuge, strong-arm military tactics, nuclear saber rattling, disinformation, propaganda and oil as a geostrategic weapons. In short, Putin masterfully utilizes an array of conventional and non-conventional war methods to engage America along with its allies in the European Union and NATO. Douglas Schoen and Evan Smith see these aggressive engagements as proof positive that Vladimir Putin poses a formidable, existential threat not only to its neighbors, but to Europe, NATO, the United States and ultimately the globe as a whole, even more so than the over-inflated threat of so-called "Islamic terrorism" or a rising China. It boldly decries the ineptitude, ineffectiveness, and unassertive leadership characteristic of many Western politicians, policymakers and security personnel in coordinating forceful countermeasures to stop Russia in its track, much less to mount a meaningful deterrent. The authors hold no punches in painting former president Barack Obama as politically naive, even a weakling with respect to his foreign policy record in the Middle East and Europe. Against the likes of Putin in a Iran-Syria-China nexus, Obama stands a novice unwilling on many occasions to pay heed to his military commanders, tepid in his response to crises in Syria and Ukraine where Russia has gained the upper-hand and too concerned about his presidential legacy as a winner of the Nobel peace prize. Thus, his shortcomings in foreign policy ought not to take anyone by surprise. Such a lack of strategic thinking and planning come to bear elsewhere as in the fatal miscalculations and misadventures in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria and Libya. Russia in contrast has concentrated its political, military and diplomatic tools specifically in Europe, while gaining influence and allies in the Middle East and East Asia with rogue regimes. Many countries in Europe, including the leading economies like Germany and France are beholden to Russia for their critical gas imports that power industries, ports, and provide much needed heating during the frigid, winter months. Consequently, countries, politicians and political parties that are trading partners with Russia or pro-Kremlin in political orientation are either unable or unwilling to openly defy Russia and advocate for further sanctions. Russia unfortunately in a worst case scenario can resort to "black gold bullying," essentially using dependency on hydrocarbons as a weapon to cower adversaries or critics into submission. Since the European Union constitutes an enormous share of the global economy, the very threat of gas shutoffs can send the global economy in a tailspin. An act like this, if it should ever be enacted upon would amount to economic terrorism. Latin America and the Caribbean. In recent years, Russia has made public its intentions to open "military facilities in Cuba, Venezuela, and Nicaragua" Schoen, This is to say that Russia is not merely a problem over there on the continent, but has become an urgent matter of national security for the Inter-American community, and the Caribbean as well. Should the current cold war standoff between Russia and the West morph into a regional conflict, or perhaps a European conflict, what law is there to prevent the conflict from assuming form in the western hemisphere via political proxies? Additionally, Russian-Caribbean relations bear some relevance, though it hardly gets prime-time news coverage. Surprisingly, Russia accounts

for 6. It is not far-fetched to think Russia in the future can use its influence and economic footprint in the region to coerce support or to exert pressure on countries that call for sanctions against Russia. Even if that were not the case, political leaders in Trinidad and Tobago must earnestly inquire amongst themselves why is it they are so dependent on Russian imports and readily doing business with a country that shows no deference much less dedication to the Westminster model, to which we are heirs? Russia, insofar as its leadership is concerned, is assertively anti-liberal and anti-democratic. What does that say about our own commitments to western liberal democracy? Schoen and Evan Smith do not stop short of simply writing a polemical disquisition. To the contrary, they do toward the end of their book offer some reasonable, logical prescriptions all of which I am not totally in agreement with. I am of this conviction because the ideas that are laid out spell out an imminent Third World War. Schoen makes a firm case that the United States should "[deploy] additional bomber-borne nuclear weapons in NATO countries that agree to host them. Since the Russians have already violated the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, we should scrap it and deploy land-based nuclear missiles" Not only would that incentivize Russia to deploy its nuclear arsenal along the Russian borders as it is currently doing, such an act is openly a provocation of war itself! Did it ever occur to the authors that nuclear war based on contemporary technological capabilities will certainly lead to absolute annihilation and the end of not only western civilization, but human civilization itself? There is warmongering on both sides and it certainly does not help when the West makes a publicized declaration of nuclear counter-strikes official military strategy. It is a no-win situation, hands down. Incidentally, the Caribbean has an important role to play in being within a transit corridor and a bridge to the South American continent. It goes without say that much is at stake when Russia is brazenly taking steps to upset the balance of power in the hemisphere. With that said, a highly recommended read.

Chapter 2 : Schoen and Smith on Putin's Master Plan | Pakistan Today

Vladimir Putin has a master plan to destroy Europe, divide NATO, reclaim Russian influence in the world, and most of all to marginalize the United States and the West in order to achieve regional hegemony and global power.

Toggle display of website navigation Argument: March 18, , 4: Russia will also maintain a naval base in Tartus and the Hmeymim air base, along with hundreds of troops to protect them. Plus, Putin will keep the Russian S air-defense systems to deter Turkey from shooting down another Russian airplane. Given the military equation on the ground and the geopolitical realities – notably the reluctance of the United States to engage in military action in Syria – Moscow is confident that another threat to regime survival will not materialize anytime soon. The troubled relationship between Moscow and Assad is not a recent development. Over the past five years, Assad ignored numerous requests and recommendations made by Putin to adopt confidence-building measures toward the opposition, including the release of political prisoners. During the first four years of the Syrian conflict, Moscow did not invite Assad to the Kremlin – despite numerous requests from Damascus. Assad wanted the symbolism of a handshake with the Russian president at a time when he was persona non grata in international and regional capitals except in Tehran. For the Russian president, this was an opportunity to reaffirm to his domestic audience that his military intervention came at the request of the Syrian regime and to press his case to Assad in a face-to-face meeting that the only solution in Syria is a diplomatic settlement with the participation of all political forces and groups, including armed opposition groups. After Assad issued a Feb. But none of their squabbling should suggest that Putin is preparing to dump Assad. Despite his troubled relationship with Damascus, Putin did not hesitate to send in his air force when its military fortunes were failing. So far, Russian diplomacy on Syria has re-established it as a key regional player. It also facilitated humanitarian access to some besieged areas, even though recent reports indicate that the Syrian government has again stalled on granting permission for aid deliveries to besieged areas. Mutual concessions made by Russia and the United States paved the way for this collaboration. At the request of Russia and China, no references were made to Assad in U. Security Council resolution , which offered a roadmap for a cease-fire and a peace process to end the conflict in Syria. Moscow believes that the Islamic State is more of a threat to U. First, he must reach an accommodation with the United States. Then, he must convince his allies in Damascus and Tehran to abandon their maximalist positions about the outcome of a political solution to the conflict. Moscow and Washington do seem to have made progress in resolving their disagreements about decentralization in post-Assad Syria. Having abandoned its early concerns that decentralization could result in the dissolution of the country, Russia is now open to the idea that a federal model could apply to a future Syria, if the Syrians agreed to it. Both Tehran and Moscow will not spare any effort to keep Assad in power in the absence of a political agreement. Where they still differ is whether a power-sharing arrangement that guarantees their respective interests in Syria is possible without Assad playing a role in it – though not necessarily leading it. A power-sharing arrangement that includes regime elements but not Assad might be acceptable to Moscow, but not to Tehran. Russia has an old network of formal and informal relations throughout Syrian regime structures and Syrian society. Since his assumption of power in , Assad invested more time and effort in strengthening his relationship with Tehran and Hezbollah than with any other country or party – an investment that, in his opinion, has now been vindicated. It will also make Tehran, not Moscow, the indispensable signatory to any political agreement in Syria.

Chapter 3 : Putin's Master Plan : Douglas E. Schoen :

Vladimir Putin's master plan reaches from the United Kingdom to the United Arab Emirates, and from Korea to Kyrgyzstan, with consequences for every country, especially America.

Chapter 4 : Vladimir Putin's master plan: A Russian century - Washington Times

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With three consequential European elections occurring in , the former K.G.B. officer has more potential to undermine free societies than he could have ever fathomed during his Cold War days.

Chapter 5 : Analysis: Putin's master plan - blog.quintoapp.com

"All the world is a stage." Trump is the biggest thing on it. I find it a welcome change. A little disruption is good for the soul.

Chapter 6 : BOOK REVIEW: 'Putin's Master Plan' - Washington Times

Putin's Master Plan: To Destroy Europe, Divide NATO, and Restore Russian Power and Global Influence, by Douglas E. Schoen with Evan Roth Smith (Encounter, pp., \$) Rarely has a book been.

Chapter 7 : Putin's Master Plan for Syria " Foreign Policy

Putin's Master Plan is the first comprehensive attempt to systematically explain Putin's global strategy, which could inevitably and inexorably lead to the breakup of the NATO alliance, and potentially to war with the West. Currently, the West has no strategy, no plan, and no tactics to confront Putin's master plan other than imposing.

Chapter 8 : Putin: New World Order Are In Final Stages Of Their European Masterplan

Putin's Master Plan: To Destroy Europe, Divide NATO, and Restore Russian Power and Global Influence - Kindle edition by Douglas E. Schoen, Evan Roth Smith. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.

Chapter 9 : Vladimir Putin's new plan for world domination | The Spectator

Argument Putin's Master Plan for Syria The Kremlin isn't withdrawing from the war-torn country, it's hoping to translate its recent gains into a diplomatic victory.