



Vatnik Suppen auf Deutsch @vatniksoup_de

May 19, 2025 · 35 tweets · [vatniksoup_de/status/1924440674658611603](https://twitter.com/vatniksoup_de/status/1924440674658611603)

Diese Vatnik-Suppe zum 9. Mai bespricht die zweideutige Beziehung des Kremls zum Nationalsozialismus. Wie können so viele Vatenks echte Nazis sein oder sie fördern & entschuldigen, während sie gleichzeitig hysterisch über angebliche „Nazis in der Ukraine“ schreien?

1/23



Klar bedient sich die Kreml-Propaganda des Feuers der Lügen & hat oft keine konsistente Ideologie außer der Verbreitung von Chaos & dem Streben nach Macht. Widersprüche sind normal, aber punkto Nazis zeigt sich eine zynische Konsequenz.

2/23 vatniksoup.com/de/suppen/169/

The Firehose of Falsehood: the Russian style of propaganda for an age of information abundance.

- High volume and multi-channel approach
- Shameless in its willingness to broadcast lies
- No commitment to, or requirement for consistency
- Rapid, continuous and repetitive messaging
- Point is not to persuade but to confuse and overwhelm
- Assumes a low trust environment *and lowers it further*
- Number of arguments matters more than their quality
- Drown out competing messages through sheer volume



Um das moderne Russland zu verstehen, müssen wir 100 Jahre zurückgehen zu den Anfängen Sowjetrusslands/Sowjetunion - einem völkermörderischen Terrorregime unter den Diktatoren Lenin & Stalin, dessen totalitäres & imperialistisches Erbe Putins Russland voll & ganz übernimmt.

Russia builds ‘Stalin centres’ to restore reputation of dictator

Putin welcomes renewed praise of Stalin as the man who defeated Nazism to boost support for his war in Ukraine



Stalin centres such as this one in Barnaul, Altai, aim to inspire visitors with photos, speeches, busts and other trinkets Credit: TWITTER

James Kilner
01 January 2024 6:29pm GMT

“Stalin centres” are popping up across Russia as [Vladimir Putin](#) tries to rehabilitate the reputation of the Soviet dictator.

The centres are being built in Russia’s biggest cities to reposition [Joseph Stalin](#) as “a great man of history” and boost support for Putin’s [war in Ukraine](#).

In mid-December, at the opening of Russia’s second Stalin Centre in the city of Barnaul in Altai, Sergei Matasov, the regional Communist Party leader, credited Stalin with modernising the world during his 1924-53 rule over the Soviet Union.

“Stalin’s economy, Stalin’s politics, Stalin’s culture gave the whole world an impetus forward. Such a sharp, qualitative leap,” he said.



Russia 🇷🇺 @Russia · Dec 30, 2022

Russia government organization

#OTD in 1922 - 100 years ago - #SovietUnion aka the #USSR was established. Many great accomplishments of humanity were achieved under its Red banner:

- ✓ major human rights & labour freedoms milestones
- ✓ Victory in #WWII
- ✓ decolonization assistance
- ✓ first human in space



Russia Beyond and 2 others



MFA Russia 🇷🇺 @mfa_russia · Nov 30, 2022

Russia government organization

#Zakharova: Several Western countries are whipping up the issue of the so-called Holodomor in Ukraine.

! In doing this, they grossly distort facts, claiming that the “man-made famine” was allegedly aimed at the “political suppression” of Ukrainian people’s national identity.

The tragedy of the Holodomor in the 1930s affected **not only Ukraine and Ukrainians** but many other regions and peoples of the Soviet Union. The main cause of the famine was an extremely bad harvest.

Maria Zakharova
Russian MFA Spokeswoman



MFA Russia  
@mfa_russia



 On September 17, 1939, the Red Army launched a military operation in Poland's eastern regions, preventing the genocide of the population of Western Belarus and Western Ukraine.

<https://t.me/MFARussia/21918>



Readers added context they thought people might want to know

The Soviet operation in Poland had nothing to do with "preventing genocide". The Soviets invaded Poland alongside the Nazis as part of the secret Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, during which the Nazis and Soviets established spheres of influence and agreed to share Poland

annefrank.org/en/timeline/60...
nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/i...
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_in...
britannica.com/event/Invasion...

Im Gegensatz zu , das eine Entnazifizierung durchlief & das Erbe seines Diktators ab den Nürnberger Prozessen ablehnte, wurde Russland nie mit seiner historischen Schuld konfrontiert. Die meisten Russen halten weiterhin an ihrer blutigen sowjetischen Vergangenheit fest.

4/23



New Stalin Monument Unveiled in Russia's Vologda Region

Dec. 23, 2024



t.me/filimonov_official

Authorities in northwestern Russia's Vologda region [unveiled](#) a statue of Joseph Stalin over the weekend, the latest monument to the Soviet dictator to have sprung up in the country in recent years.

At an unveiling ceremony, Vologda region Governor Georgiy Filimonov described the Stalin monument as "a step toward a sober, balanced view" of Russia's past. Just hours before, Filimonov [laid flowers](#) at a local memorial dedicated to victims of political repression.

"It's difficult to overestimate Joseph Stalin's role in shaping our country's history," the governor said. "Of course, there were tragic lows [during his rule], but there were also highs."

Filimonov added that Stalin's memory should be "cherished" and "passed on to future generations" to keep Russia "powerful."

The monument, created by sculptor Konstantin Kubyshkin, was installed near the Vologda Exile House Museum in the regional capital, where Stalin lived between December 1911 and February 1912.

Earlier this year, Filimonov, whose office [features](#) multiple portraits of Communist leaders, also [pledged](#) to unveil a monument to Tsar Ivan the Terrible.

Stalin's image has seen a gradual restoration in Russia in recent years despite the widespread atrocities committed during his rule. [Nearly 100 Stalin monuments have been erected since President Vladimir Putin took office in 2000, with the largest concentrations found in the republics of North Ossetia, Dagestan and republic Sakha \(Yakutia\).](#)

On Saturday, a Stalin bust was also [unveiled](#) in the North Ossetian village of Nart, while a [gold-painted bust](#) was installed in the Far East port city of Nakhodka last month.

Not all memorials have been received positively. Earlier this year, a Stalin monument in the Moscow-region city of Zvenigorod was [beheaded](#) with a sledgehammer by a local man.



Sergey Radchenko 
@DrRadchenko



Yikes. A Levada poll asked Russians about their view of the most important people of all times. The first five: Stalin, Lenin, Pushkin, Peter I, Putin.

Pushkin: "Get me outta here!!!"

Stalin of course has long headed the list, which unfortunately tells you a lot about Russia.



Левада-Центр @levada_ru · Jun 21, 2021

В мае 2021 года среди самых выдающихся личностей, по мнению россиян, оказались: И. Сталин (39%), В. Ленин (30%), А. Пушкин (23%), Пётр I (19%) и В. Путин (15%). Доля тех, кто называл В. Путина сократилась в два раза по сравнению с 2017 годом.

...

Назовите, пожалуйста, десять самых выдающихся людей всех времен и народов.

ТОП-20, ранжировано по маю 2021 года, в %% опрошенных

	1994	1999	2003	2008	2012	2017	2021
И. Сталин	20	35	40	36	42	38	39
В. Ленин	34	42	43	34	37	32	30
А. Пушкин	23	42	39	47	29	34	23
Петр I	41	45	43	37	37	29	19
В. Путин			21	32	22	34	15
Ю. Гагарин	8	26	33	25	20	20	13
Г. Жуков	14	20	22	23	15	12	12
Л. Брежнев	6	8	12	9	12	8	10
А. Эйнштейн	5	6	7	7	7	7	9
Д. Менделеев	6	12	13	13	12	10	8
М. Ломоносов	13	18	17	17	15	10	8
А. Сахаров	17	8	9	6	6	2	7
Л. Толстой	8	12	12	14	24	12	7
А. Суворов	18	18	16	16	12	10	7
Екатерина II	10	10	11	8	11	11	6
М. Лермонтов	5	9	10	9	8	11	6
М. Кутузов	11	11	10	11	12	7	5
Наполеон I	19	19	13	9	13	9	5
С. Королев	6	9	11	10	4	5	5
А. Гитлер	9	7		6	10	5	5

Левада-Центр, @levada_center, принудительно признан иноагентом
Создано с помощью Datawrapper

Nach der Niederlage der Mittelmächte im 1. Weltkrieg sollte der Vertrag von Versailles (1919) einen 2. Weltkrieg verhindern, indem er Deutschland entmilitarisierte: keine Wehrpflicht, keine Luftwaffe, etc. Aber Sowjetrussland unter Lenin hatte bereits einen separaten,...

SOWING THE WIND: THE FIRST SOVIET-GERMAN MILITARY PACT AND THE ORIGINS OF WORLD WAR II

IAN JOHNSON
JUNE 7, 2016
COMMENTARY



Before dawn on June 22, 1941, [German bombers began to rain destruction](#) down on a swath of Soviet cities from Leningrad to Sevastopol. It was the beginning of *Operation Barbarossa*, the largest military operation in the history of the world. By the end of the day, three million German soldiers and their allies crossed the Soviet border, inaugurating the bloodiest phase of World War II. The invasion also brought to a bloody conclusion 20 years of secret cooperation between Germany and the Soviet Union.

While Soviet-German military cooperation between 1922 and 1933 is often forgotten, it had a decisive impact on the origins and outbreak of World War II. Germany rebuilt its shattered military at four secret bases hidden in Russia. In exchange, the Reichswehr sent men to teach and train the young Soviet officer corps. However, the most important aspect of Soviet-German cooperation was its technological component. Together, the two states built a network of laboratories, workshops, and testing grounds in which they developed what became the major weapons systems of World War II. Without the technical results of this cooperation, Hitler would have been unable to launch his wars of conquest.

After World War I, the victors dismantled the vaunted German army, reducing it to only 100,000 men. The [Treaty of Versailles](#) further forbade Germany from producing or purchasing aircraft, armored vehicles, and submarines. These provisions highlighted the Entente's hope that removing German access to modern technologies of war would force Germany to abandon its militarist past. To the contrary, those particular provisions further convinced the remnants of the German High Command that technological rearmament was essential to restoring Germany's position. Few works since the opening of the Russian Archives have explored the Soviet-German military pact in its totality. None have focused on its technological aspects. In this article, I offer new conclusions on the subject, drawing from archives in Russia, Germany, the United Kingdom, Poland, and the United States. Of particular importance for this piece are the Russian State Military Archive (RGVA), the archives of the German corporations Krupp, M.A.N. and Daimler-Benz, the U.S. National Archive's Collection of Foreign Records Seized, and Yale University's Russian Archive Project.

General Hans von Seeckt, in command of the Reichswehr from 1920 to 1926, [was eager to work with Soviet Russia](#), the only other European state equally hostile to the status quo. In 1919, Seeckt dispatched to Russia Enver Pasha, the former Turkish minister of defense then in hiding for his part in mass atrocities against Armenians in eastern Anatolia. Seeckt's goal was to establish communications with the Soviet government to discuss [the possibility of military cooperation](#). He was particularly eager to work against the newly revived state of Poland. German military leaders saw it as the "pillar of Versailles" — a French puppet designed to encircle Germany from the east. Its absorption of former German territory that included [hundreds of thousands of ethnic Germans](#) further inflamed Berlin's hostility.

...großzügigen Friedensvertrag (Brest-Litowsk 1918) erhalten. Es folgte der Vertrag von Rapallo (1922), der es den Sowjets erlaubte,  heimlich beim Wiederaufbau der Armee zu helfen, zB mit Jagdfliegerschulen für  Piloten (Lipezk) & Panzerschulen (Kama) in der Sowjetunion.

6/23

Opinion

RED CENTURY

Was Lenin a German Agent?

By Sean Mcmeekin

June 18, 2017



Figures of Vladimir Lenin on display at the House of History in Bonn, Germany. Ulrich Baumgarten/Getty Images

On April 16, 1917, Vladimir Ulyanov, the Russian exile better known by his revolutionary alias, Lenin, arrived at St. Petersburg's Finland Station following a roundabout journey from Switzerland, after spending nearly two decades abroad. Lenin made an immediate splash with a fiery speech and a radical political program known as the "[April Theses](#)." Russian, and world, politics would never be the same.

Because he returned home by way of Germany — and with the obvious cooperation of the German High Command — which was then at war against Russia and her Entente allies (France, Britain and, from April 6, the United States), allegations that Lenin was a German agent were immediately hurled by his opponents, a charge that remains controversial to this day. If it is ever proved that Lenin was acting on behalf of the German Imperial Government in 1917, the implications for our understanding of the October Revolution, and the Soviet Communist regime born of it, which lasted until 1991, would be profound. This would amount to the

So explosive were the implications of Lenin's program, known as "revolutionary defeatism," that the German Foreign Office intervened to *prevent* this program from being distributed to front-line soldiers, lest it lead the czarist government to arrest Bolshevik Party members for treason. For similar reasons, Berlin concocted a public relations ruse around Lenin's journey across German soil, the notorious sealed train — a [convenient myth for Lenin](#), also, to distance himself from German sponsorship. In reality, the train was not sealed: Lenin got off on several occasions, and stayed overnight in a German hotel at Sassnitz. According to witnesses, Lenin even gave political speeches on German soil at Russian prisoner-of-war camps.

Nor did Lenin conceal his antiwar views after returning to Russia. The "April Theses" advocated toppling the provisional government that had come to power after the February Revolution. During the April Days putsch, which occurred two weeks after Lenin's return, Bolshevik activists held up antiwar placards that openly urged fraternization with the enemy ("the Germans are our brothers").

After a second attempted putsch, known as the July Days, Lenin and 10 other Bolsheviks were charged with "treason and organized armed rebellion." Scores of witnesses came forward to testify about wire transfers from Stockholm, money-laundering via a German import business, the German financing of the Bolshevik newspaper Pravda (including editions aimed at front-line troops), the going rates for holding up Bolshevik placards in street protests (10 rubles) or for fighting in the Red Guards (40 rubles per day). While Lenin fled to Finland, most of his comrades were arrested. The stage was set for a spectacular show trial.

 Panzer & ihre in der UdSSR ausgebildeten Fahrer spielten eine wichtige Rolle bei den Blitzkriegserfolgen der Nazis. Waffenverkäufe, technischer Austausch & Rohstofflieferungen zwischen  & der UdSSR wurden nach Hitlers Machtübernahme 1933 von den Nazis verringert...

PANZERWAFFE WAS BORN IN SOVIET UNION



PANZER
SCHULE
KAMA
(1929-1933)

...aber nicht eingestellt. Die Zusammenarbeit erreichte 1939 mit dem Molotow-Ribbentrop-Pakt, seinem Geheimprotokoll & dem parallelen Einmarsch der Nazis & der Sowjets in Polen, der den 2. Weltkrieg auslöste, einen neuen Höhepunkt. Man hielt sogar gemeinsame Siegesparaden ab.

8/23

EXTRA!
THE RACINE JOURNAL-TIMES
VOL. 192 No. 214 RACINE, WIS., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1939. Tel. Jackson 400 PRICE 3 CENTS

RUSSIA ENTERS WAR; INVADES POLAND

Soviet Formally Joins Forces With Nazis

COMMUNIST ARMY BEGINS DRIVE INTO POLISH AREA
Truce With Japan Alarms Diplomats
RUSSIANS CROSS FRONTIER KEEPING PLEDGE TO HITLER

Joining forces with Nazi German on the eastern front, soviet Russia today served notice that its vast military machine has begun invasion of Poland.

Five eastern provinces are to be seized and occupied by the communist armies.

Thus Stalin has fulfilled his pledge to Hitler in the accord reached when the two dictators signed the German-Russian non-aggression pact—a treaty which today led Russia into a new World war but this time against the allies with whom she was associated in 1914.

France and England are already at war with Poland, whom they have sworn to protect, thus Russia is entering the conflict in opposition to the two powers with whom she allied in the last great war.

In serving notice of her intention to invade Poland, Russia declared that military action was made necessary because of Polish aerial activity over Russian territory. The Poles, however, declared that the planes against which the Russians protested were Nazi aircraft which used Polish airplanes to create a pretext for war.

Fierce Battle Rages in West
Warsaw Defies German Threat
Russia Blasts Hopes of Allies

Washington, Sept. 17.—Russian participation in the two-world war was announced today 24 hours after the signing of a truce with Japan, which may have far-reaching international consequences and implications.

Japan and Russia yesterday declared a truce in the Manchukuo-Korea Mongolia frontier, where fierce fighting has been taking place since last May.

In Washington Senator Thomas C. Clark announced the news that the Soviet-Japanese agreement might be a retaliatory movement against the United States for renunciation of the 1911 commercial treaty with Japan.

Some diplomats looked upon the Russo-Japanese truce as the possible forerunner of a non-aggression pact between the two nations.

Senator Thomas said "It is useless to suddenly jump the danger would be closer to our shores."

Thomas said a Russian-Japanese agreement would make it possible for Japan to withdraw troops from Manchuria and "fight all the harder" in China.

Some diplomats also pointed to the fact that the truce was signed at the very moment when the Soviet government was serving notice of its intention to invade Poland.

London, Sept. 17.—Movement of Russian troops into eastern Poland is in conformity with an agreement with Hitler to take military action after the German army had completed suppression of Polish resistance, it was pointed out here today.

Racine today announced that she has completed her task; that Polish resistance has been crushed. Russia immediately followed this announcement with a declaration of her intention to invade five provinces of eastern Poland, occupied, to a large extent, by white Russians.

TROOPS CROSS FRONTIER

Poland has collapsed and it is the duty of Russia "to extend the hand of brotherly assistance to white, Russian and Ukrainian peoples," Premier and former Commissar V. M. Molotov told the Russian people by radio. His address was picked up here.

"The soviet government wishes to bring the Polish people out of the misery into which they have been plunged by their unsuccessful leaders," Molotov said.

[A few hours before Molotov took to the radio an official German spokesman had confirmed reports that Russian troops had crossed the frontier into Poland. The soviet troops did so, the spokesman said, with the full knowledge and approval of the German government.]

Some results, he explained, had been obtained in the first 24 hours of the invasion. The Polish army had been broken up and the Polish government had fled. The Polish people were being urged to continue their struggle for freedom.

Poland had been divided into two parts. The western part was under German control and the eastern part was under Russian control.

The Polish government had fled to the west and was now in London.

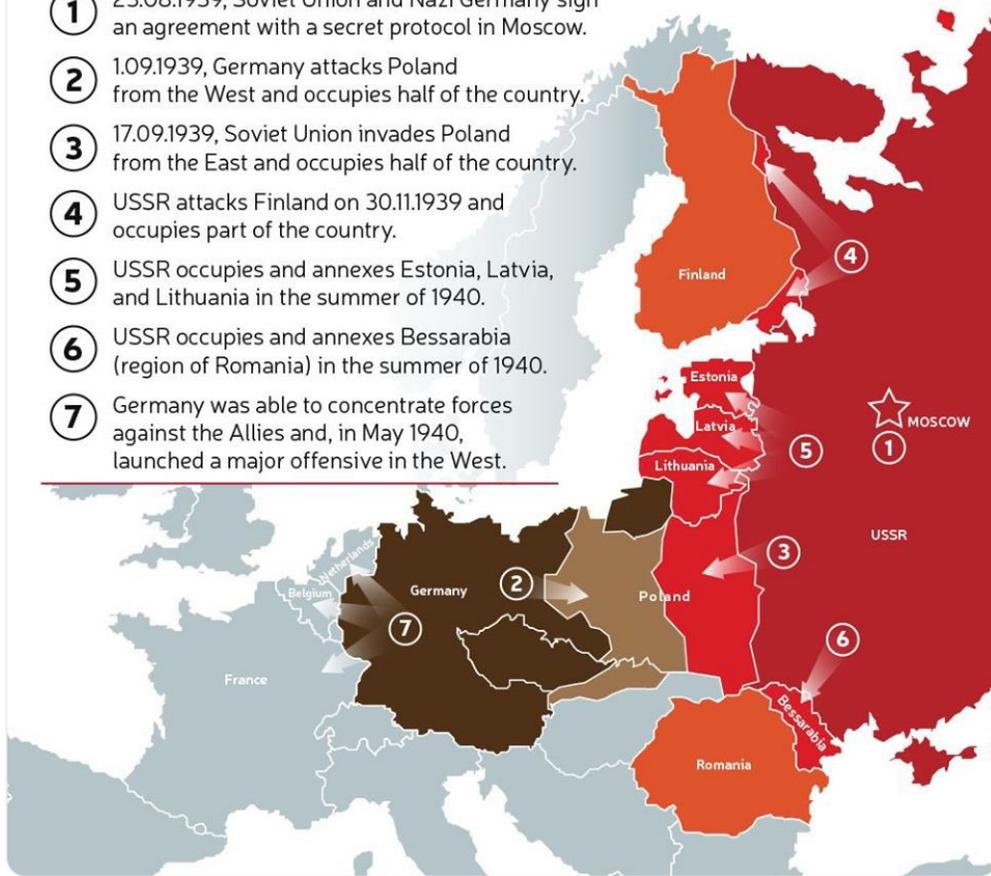
The Polish people were urged to continue their struggle for freedom.

Truce Enables Soviet to Act

London, Sept. 17.—(UP)—Official Polish sources said today that fighting between Russian and Polish troops had started. Heavy casualties were reported.

MOLOTOV-RIBBENTROP PACT

- ① 23.08.1939, Soviet Union and Nazi Germany sign an agreement with a secret protocol in Moscow.
- ② 1.09.1939, Germany attacks Poland from the West and occupies half of the country.
- ③ 17.09.1939, Soviet Union invades Poland from the East and occupies half of the country.
- ④ USSR attacks Finland on 30.11.1939 and occupies part of the country.
- ⑤ USSR occupies and annexes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in the summer of 1940.
- ⑥ USSR occupies and annexes Bessarabia (region of Romania) in the summer of 1940.
- ⑦ Germany was able to concentrate forces against the Allies and, in May 1940, launched a major offensive in the West.





Der Blitzkrieg Nazi-Deutschlands in Westeuropa im Mai & Juni 1940 wurde zum Teil durch sowjetische Energie- & Lebensmittelexporte ermöglicht. Allein in diesen 2 Monaten lieferte die UdSSR 163 000 Tonnen Erdöl und 243 000 Tonnen ukrainischen Weizen nach 🇩🇪.

9/23

Stories of MOLOTOV RIBBENTROP Pact



Cooperation Between Two Totalitarian Regimes

WW2 WAS STARTED BY NAZIS AND SOVIETS TOGETHER



Following the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, Nazis and Soviets invaded Poland and started WW2.

SOVIETS HAD A JOINT PARADE WITH NAZIS



After defeating Poland, Soviets and Nazis had a joint military parade on 22 September, 1939, in Brest.

SOVIETS SUPPORTED NAZIS IN EXCHANGE FOR TECHNOLOGY



1 million tons of cereal



0.5 million tons of wheat



900,000 tons of oil



500,000 tons of various metal ores



500,000 tons of phosphates



Considerable amounts of other vital raw materials

This helped the Nazis survive the blockade imposed by the British.

SOVIETS STOOD BY NAZIS



Soviets congratulated the Nazis on victory against France in 1940.

SOVIETS PROVIDED SHELTER FOR NAZIS



USSR hid Nazi submarines in Soviet ports during blockade.

SOVIETS WANTED MORE SECRET PACTS

In November, 1940, Soviets suggested to Nazis further division of Central and Eastern Europe.





Franz-Stefan Gady  @HoansSolo · Oct 2, 2022



Nazi Germany's 'Blitzkrieg' in the West in May & June 1940 was fueled by Soviet energy & food exports.

In May, June 1940, the Soviet Union supplied Germany with 163,000 tons of petroleum & 243,000 tons of Ukrainian wheat.



 178

 1.9K

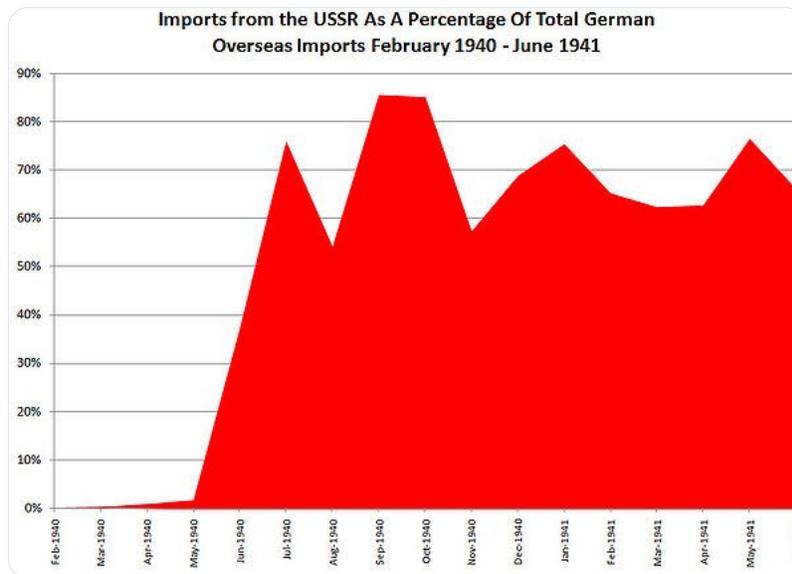
 6.1K



Franz-Stefan Gady  @HoansSolo



In late May, June following the Wehrmacht's breakthrough through the Ardennes, the Soviets supplied nearly 4,000 tons of oil per day to fuel the Germans advance across France.



Während des nazi-sowjetischen Pakts hörte die Prawda auf, den Faschismus zu kritisieren. Die sowjetischen Behörden lieferten Genossen an die Nazis aus, von denen einige in KZs landeten. Im besetzten Polen arbeiteten NKWD & Gestapo zusammen, um den Widerstand zu brechen.

10/23

BUNDESSTIFTUNG
AUFARBEITUNG

The expulsion or extradition of Germans, especially German communists, from the Soviet Union after the conclusion of the Hitler-Stalin pact

[Translate full page](#)

ENGLISH KONTAKT PRESSE SHOP

STIFTUNG FÖRDERUNG VERANSTALTUNGEN RECHERCHE VERMITTELN VERNETZEN ERINNERN

< DEUTSCHE EMIGRANTEN IM SOWJETISCHEN EXIL

Auslieferung Deutscher aus der UdSSR an Nazi-Deutschland 1939-1941

Die Ausweisung bzw. Auslieferung Deutscher, vor allem deutscher Kommunisten aus der Sowjetunion nach Abschluss des Hitler-Stalin-Pakts im August 1939 bis zum Überfall deutscher Truppen auf die UdSSR im Juni 1941 ist wissenschaftlich vielfältig behandelt worden. Initiiert und belebt hatte die Forschungen vor allem der österreichische Historiker Dr. Hans Schafranek mit seinem 1990 erschienenen Buch „Zwischen NKWD und Gestapo“.

Anhören

„Im völkerrechtlichen Sinn wird der Terminus ‚Auslieferung‘ als Übergabe eines Ausländers an seinen Heimatstaat oder an einen dritten Staat definiert“, betont Hans Schafranek: „Bei dem im November 1939 ausgehandelten Verfahren handelte es sich demnach zweifellos um Auslieferungen, unabhängig davon, ob die Betroffenen ‚freiwillig‘ nach Deutschland zurückkehrten oder – zum Teil mit physischer Gewalt – dazu gezwungen werden mussten.“ (Vgl. Schafranek, Zwischen NKWD und Gestapo, S. 58)

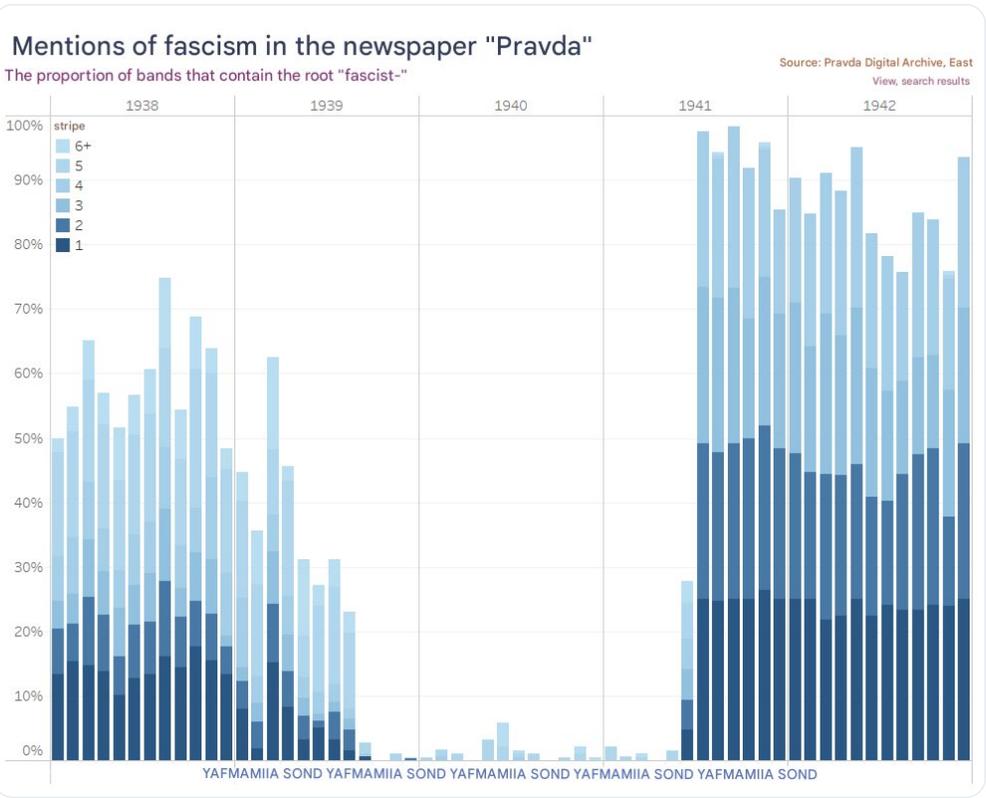
The **Gestapo–NKVD conferences** were a series of security police meetings organised in late 1939 and early 1940 by **Germany** and the Soviet Union, following the **invasion of Poland** in accordance with the **Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact**.^[1] The meetings enabled both parties to pursue specific goals and aims as outlined independently by Hitler and Stalin, with regard to the acquired, formerly Polish territories.^[3] The conferences were held by the **Gestapo** and the **NKVD** officials in several Polish cities. In spite of their differences on other issues, both **Heinrich Himmler** and **Lavrentiy Beria** had similar objectives as far as the fate of **pre-war Poland** was concerned.^{[2][3]} The objectives were agreed upon during signing of the **German–Soviet Boundary and Friendship Treaty** on 28 September 1939.

Gestapo–NKVD conferences



Location of the 3rd Gestapo–NKVD conference inside the German torture house in the Polish mountains, the 'Palace' villa in **Zakopane** today

Time	27 September 1939 in Brześć ^[1] October 1939 in Lwów ^[2] November 1939 in Przemyśl ^[1] 6–7 December 1939 in Kraków ^[3] 8–9 December 1939 in Zakopane ^[3] 20 February 1940 in Zakopane ^[1] March 1940 in Kraków ^[4]
Duration	1939–1940
Type	German–Soviet bilateral planning for population exchange and the persecution of Polish nationals in occupied territories
Theme	Security police talks
Cause	Invasion of Poland (1939)



Der ukrainische Weizen war das Ziel beider Reiche. Stalins Holodomor und Hitlers Hungerplan zielten darauf ab, ihn zu beschlagnahmen & die Ukrainer auszuhungern. Heute folgt Putin demselben Plan. Auch er setzt Getreide als Kriegswaffe ein mit demselben genoziden Ziel.

Opinion | 90 years after the Holodomor, Russia is once again wielding food as a weapon against Ukraine

Nov. 20, 2022 | 2 min read



Melaniya Kovalenko, born during the Holodomor, hugs a toy for her grandchildren outside her home in Bucha, Ukraine. Kremlin leaders are again seizing Ukrainian grain as a means of crushing resistance, Marta Baziuk writes.

Emilio Morenatti / AP file photo

By Marta Baziuk Contributor

In its [brutal war on Ukraine](#), among Russia's lethal weapons are control of Ukrainian grain and manipulation of food security. Russian forces have stolen some 200,000 metric tons of grain from Ukraine, trucking it across the border into Russia, and Russia maintains a chokehold on Ukraine's exports, threatening to pull out of an agreement that ensured the flow of grain from Ukraine's Black Sea ports.

The perceived grain surpluses of [Ukraine](#) figured particularly prominently in the vision of a "self-sufficient" Germany. Hitler himself had stated in August 1939 that Germany needed "the Ukraine, in order that no one is able to starve us again as in the [last war](#)".^[11] Ukraine did not produce enough grain for export to solve Germany's problems.^[12] Scooping off the [agricultural](#) surplus in Ukraine for the purpose of feeding the Reich called for:

1. annihilation of what the German regime perceived as a superfluous population (Jews, and the population of Ukrainian large cities such as [Kiev](#), which received no supplies at all);^[13]
2. extreme reduction of rations for Ukrainians in the remaining cities; and
3. reduction in foodstuffs consumed by the farming population.^[1]
4. creation of a northern grain deficit zone and southern grain surplus zone in the USSR. The southern surplus zone, where Ukraine was, would produce surpluses of grain that would be sent to the Reich. The northern zone, where the cities and industrial centers were, would starve.^[14]

The Causes of Ukrainian Famine Mortality, 1932–33

[Get access >](#)

Andrei Markevich, Natalya Naumenko ✉, Nancy Qian

The Review of Economic Studies, rdae091,<https://doi.org/10.1093/restud/rdae091>**Published:** 11 September 2024 **Article history** ▼“ Cite  Permissions  Share ▼

Abstract

We construct a novel panel dataset for interwar Soviet Union to study the causes of Ukrainian famine mortality (*Holodomor*) during 1932–3 and document several facts: (1) Ukraine produced enough food in 1932 to avoid famine in Ukraine; (2) 1933 mortality in the Soviet Union was increasing in the pre-famine ethnic Ukrainian population share and (3) was unrelated to food productivity across regions; (4) this pattern exists even outside of Ukraine; (5) migration restrictions exacerbated mortality; (6) actual and planned grain procurement were increasing and actual and planned grain retention (production minus procurement) were decreasing in the ethnic Ukrainian population share across regions. The results imply that anti-Ukrainian bias in Soviet policy contributed to high Ukrainian famine mortality, and that this bias systematically targeted ethnic Ukrainians across the Soviet Union.

Im Juni 1940 fielen die Sowjets & Nazis gemeinsam in Europa ein und verübten in den von ihnen eroberten Ländern massenhafte Gräueltaten. Die Nazis marschierten in Polen, Dänemark, Norwegen, Luxemburg, den Niederlanden, Belgien & Frankreich ein, während die Sowjets...

12/23



MFA Russia 🇷🇺
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✗ It has set a shameful anti-record for erasing the memory of WWII and of the 600,000 Soviet soldiers who sacrificed their lives to save the Polish nation.



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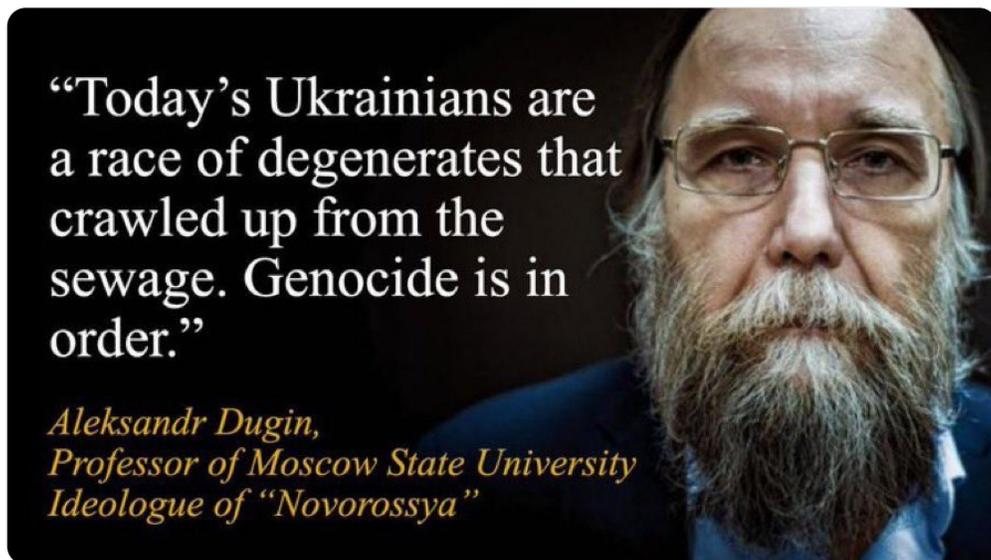
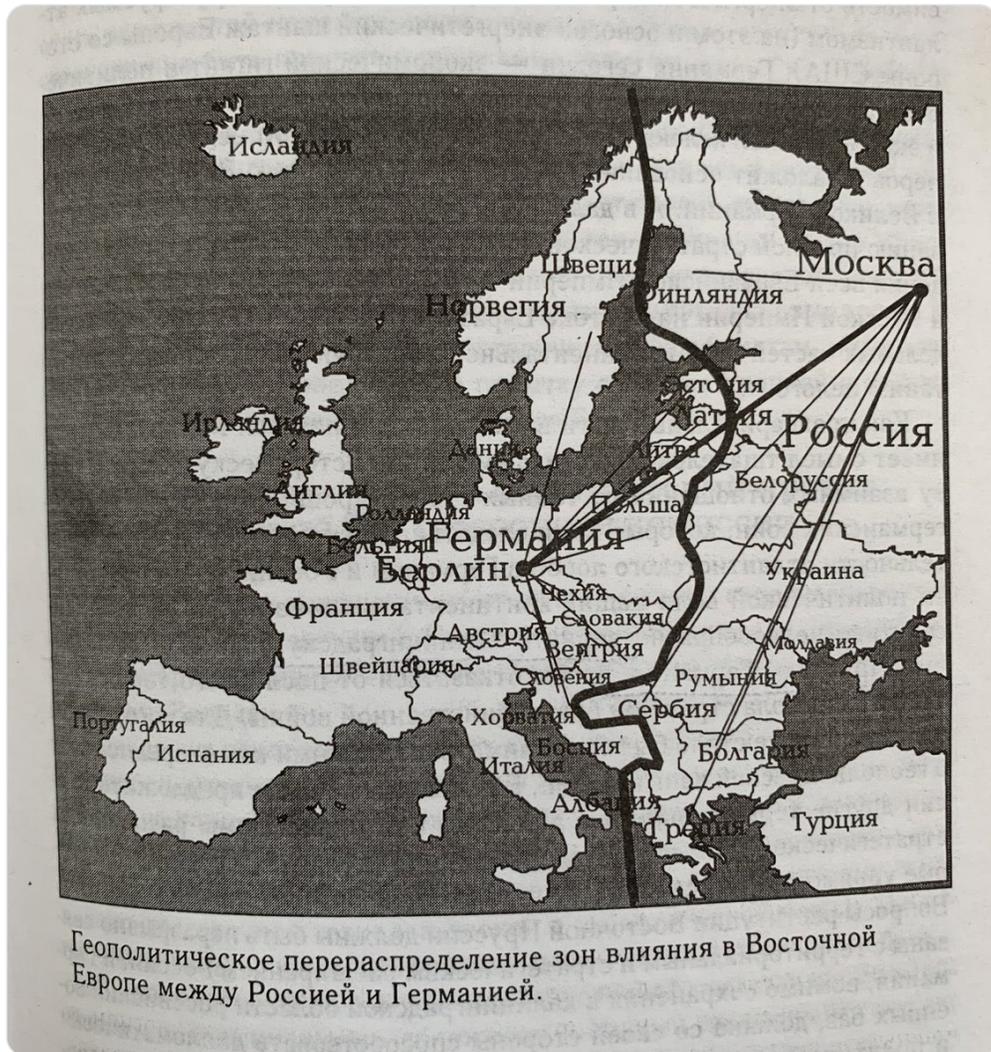
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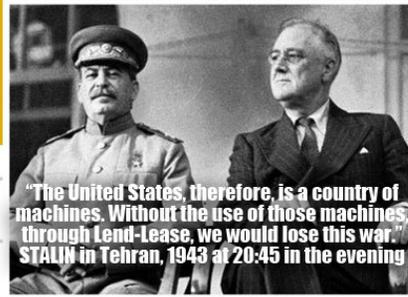
World War II Allies: U.S. Lend-Lease to the Soviet Union, 1941-1945

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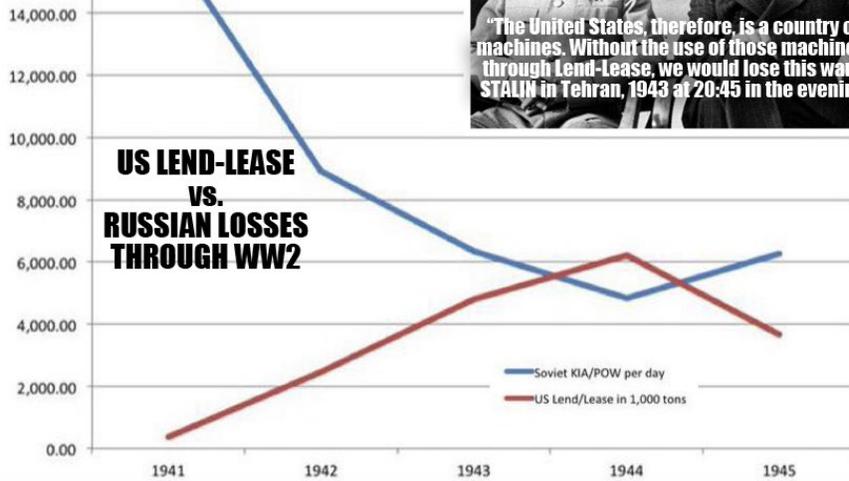
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HOW THE SECOND WORLD WAR WAS WON



"The United States, therefore, is a country of machines. Without the use of those machines through Lend-Lease, we would lose this war."
STALIN in Tehran, 1943 at 20:45 in the evening



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STALIN QUOTE SOURCE: <https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1943CairoTehran/d353>

THE MOUNTAINS OF LEND-LEASE SUPPLIES



LEND-LEASE PROGRAM



SUPPLIES THE USA SENT TO THE USSR

427,284 TRUCKS		1,977 LOCOMOTIVES	
6,303 COMBAT VEHICLES		11,075 SPECIALIZED CARS	
7,000 TANKS		4,478,116 T FOOD	
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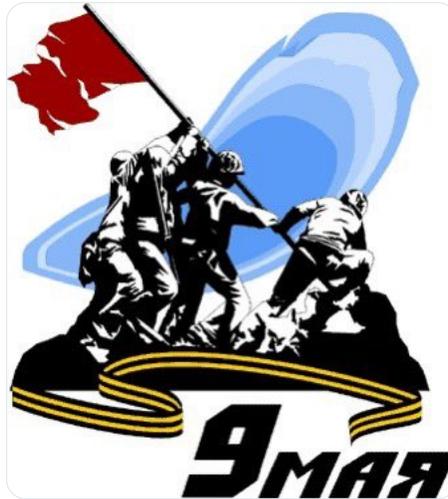
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OUR PRODUCTS FIGHT ON RUSSIAN FRONTS!

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TWITTER: A2D2 / @Arthur27024404



Während des nazi-sowjetischen Pakts hörte die Prawda auf, den Faschismus zu kritisieren. Die sowjetischen Behörden lieferten  Genossen an die Nazis aus, von denen einige in KZs landeten. Im besetzten Polen arbeiteten NKWD & Gestapo zusammen, um den Widerstand zu brechen.

10/23

BUNDESSTIFTUNG AUFARBEITUNG 

The expulsion or extradition of Germans, especially German communists, from the Soviet Union after the conclusion of the Hitler-Stalin pact

[Translate full page](#) ENGLISH KONTAKT PRESSE SHOP 

STIFTUNG FÖRDERUNG VERANSTALTUNGEN RECHERCHE VERMITTELN VERNETZEN ERINNERN

< DEUTSCHE EMIGRANTEN IM SOWJETISCHEN EXIL

Auslieferung Deutscher aus der UdSSR an Nazi-Deutschland 1939-1941

Die Ausweisung bzw. Auslieferung Deutscher, vor allem deutscher Kommunisten aus der Sowjetunion nach Abschluss des Hitler-Stalin-Pakts im August 1939 bis zum Überfall deutscher Truppen auf die UdSSR im Juni 1941 ist wissenschaftlich vielfältig behandelt worden. Initiiert und belebt hatte die Forschungen vor allem der österreichische Historiker Dr. Hans Schafranek mit seinem 1990 erschienenen Buch „Zwischen NKWD und Gestapo“.

 Anhören 

„Im völkerrechtlichen Sinn wird der Terminus ‚Auslieferung‘ als Übergabe eines Ausländers an seinen Heimatstaat oder an einen dritten Staat definiert“, betont Hans Schafranek: „Bei dem im November 1939 ausgehandelten Verfahren handelte es sich demnach zweifellos um Auslieferungen, unabhängig davon, ob die Betroffenen ‚freiwillig‘ nach Deutschland zurückkehrten oder – zum Teil mit physischer Gewalt – dazu gezwungen werden mussten.“ (Vgl. Schafranek, Zwischen NKWD und Gestapo, S. 58)

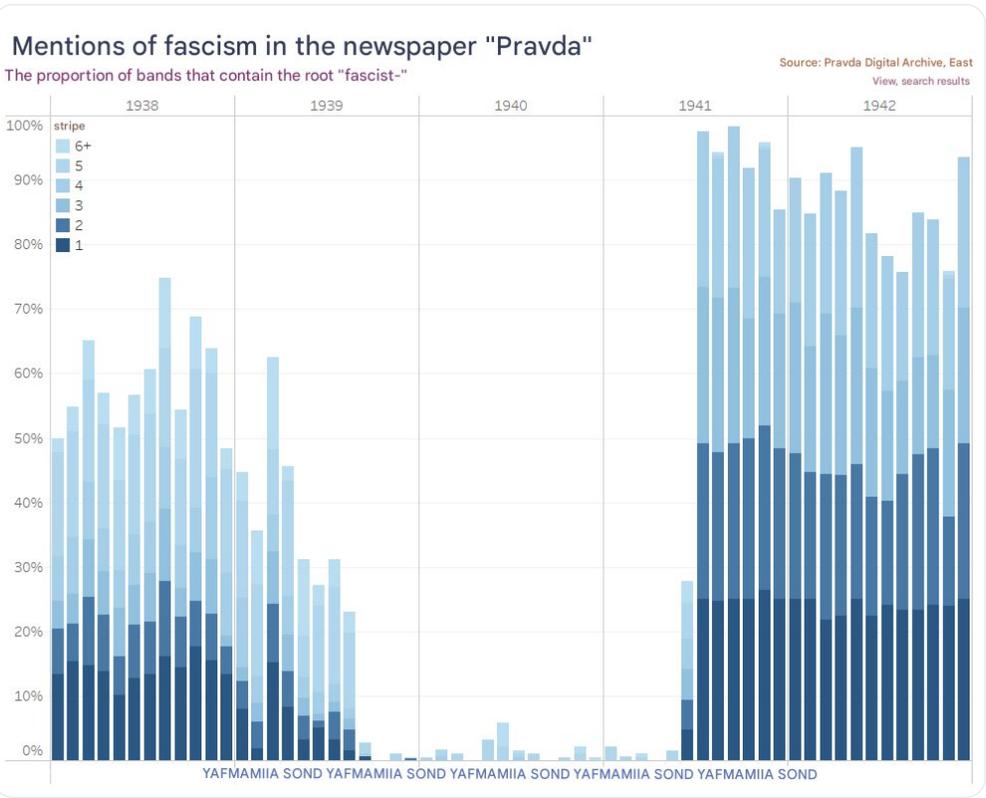
The **Gestapo–NKVD conferences** were a series of security police meetings organised in late 1939 and early 1940 by **Germany** and the Soviet Union, following the **invasion of Poland** in accordance with the **Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact**.^[1] The meetings enabled both parties to pursue specific goals and aims as outlined independently by Hitler and Stalin, with regard to the acquired, formerly Polish territories.^[3] The conferences were held by the **Gestapo** and the **NKVD** officials in several Polish cities. In spite of their differences on other issues, both **Heinrich Himmler** and **Lavrentiy Beria** had similar objectives as far as the fate of **pre-war Poland** was concerned.^{[2][3]} The objectives were agreed upon during signing of the **German–Soviet Boundary and Friendship Treaty** on 28 September 1939.

Gestapo–NKVD conferences



Location of the 3rd Gestapo–NKVD conference inside the German torture house in the Polish mountains, the 'Palace' villa in **Zakopane** today

Time	27 September 1939 in Brześć ^[1] October 1939 in Lwów ^[2] November 1939 in Przemyśl ^[1] 6–7 December 1939 in Kraków ^[3] 8–9 December 1939 in Zakopane ^[3] 20 February 1940 in Zakopane ^[1] March 1940 in Kraków ^[4]
Duration	1939–1940
Type	German–Soviet bilateral planning for population exchange and the persecution of Polish nationals in occupied territories
Theme	Security police talks
Cause	Invasion of Poland (1939)



Der ukrainische Weizen war das Ziel beider Reiche. Stalins Holodomor und Hitlers Hungerplan zielten darauf ab, ihn zu beschlagnahmen & die Ukrainer auszuhungern. Heute folgt Putin demselben Plan. Auch er setzt Getreide als Kriegswaffe ein mit demselben genoziden Ziel.

Opinion | 90 years after the Holodomor, Russia is once again wielding food as a weapon against Ukraine

Nov. 20, 2022 | 2 min read



Melaniya Kovalenko, born during the Holodomor, hugs a toy for her grandchildren outside her home in Bucha, Ukraine. Kremlin leaders are again seizing Ukrainian grain as a means of crushing resistance, Marta Baziuk writes.

Emilio Morenatti / AP file photo

By Marta Baziuk Contributor

In its [brutal war on Ukraine](#), among Russia's lethal weapons are control of Ukrainian grain and manipulation of food security. Russian forces have stolen some 200,000 metric tons of grain from Ukraine, trucking it across the border into Russia, and Russia maintains a chokehold on Ukraine's exports, threatening to pull out of an agreement that ensured the flow of grain from Ukraine's Black Sea ports.

The perceived grain surpluses of [Ukraine](#) figured particularly prominently in the vision of a "self-sufficient" Germany. Hitler himself had stated in August 1939 that Germany needed "the Ukraine, in order that no one is able to starve us again as in the [last war](#)".^[11] Ukraine did not produce enough grain for export to solve Germany's problems.^[12] Scooping off the [agricultural](#) surplus in Ukraine for the purpose of feeding the Reich called for:

1. annihilation of what the German regime perceived as a superfluous population (Jews, and the population of Ukrainian large cities such as [Kiev](#), which received no supplies at all);^[13]
2. extreme reduction of rations for Ukrainians in the remaining cities; and
3. reduction in foodstuffs consumed by the farming population.^[1]
4. creation of a northern grain deficit zone and southern grain surplus zone in the USSR. The southern surplus zone, where Ukraine was, would produce surpluses of grain that would be sent to the Reich. The northern zone, where the cities and industrial centers were, would starve.^[14]

The Causes of Ukrainian Famine Mortality, 1932–33

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Andrei Markevich, Natalya Naumenko ✉, Nancy Qian

The Review of Economic Studies, rdae091,<https://doi.org/10.1093/restud/rdae091>**Published:** 11 September 2024 **Article history** ▼“ Cite  Permissions  Share ▼

Abstract

We construct a novel panel dataset for interwar Soviet Union to study the causes of Ukrainian famine mortality (*Holodomor*) during 1932–3 and document several facts: (1) Ukraine produced enough food in 1932 to avoid famine in Ukraine; (2) 1933 mortality in the Soviet Union was increasing in the pre-famine ethnic Ukrainian population share and (3) was unrelated to food productivity across regions; (4) this pattern exists even outside of Ukraine; (5) migration restrictions exacerbated mortality; (6) actual and planned grain procurement were increasing and actual and planned grain retention (production minus procurement) were decreasing in the ethnic Ukrainian population share across regions. The results imply that anti-Ukrainian bias in Soviet policy contributed to high Ukrainian famine mortality, and that this bias systematically targeted ethnic Ukrainians across the Soviet Union.

Im Juni 1940 fielen die Sowjets & Nazis gemeinsam in Europa ein und verübten in den von ihnen eroberten Ländern massenhafte Gräueltaten. Die Nazis marschierten in Polen, Dänemark, Norwegen, Luxemburg, den Niederlanden, Belgien & Frankreich ein, während die Sowjets...

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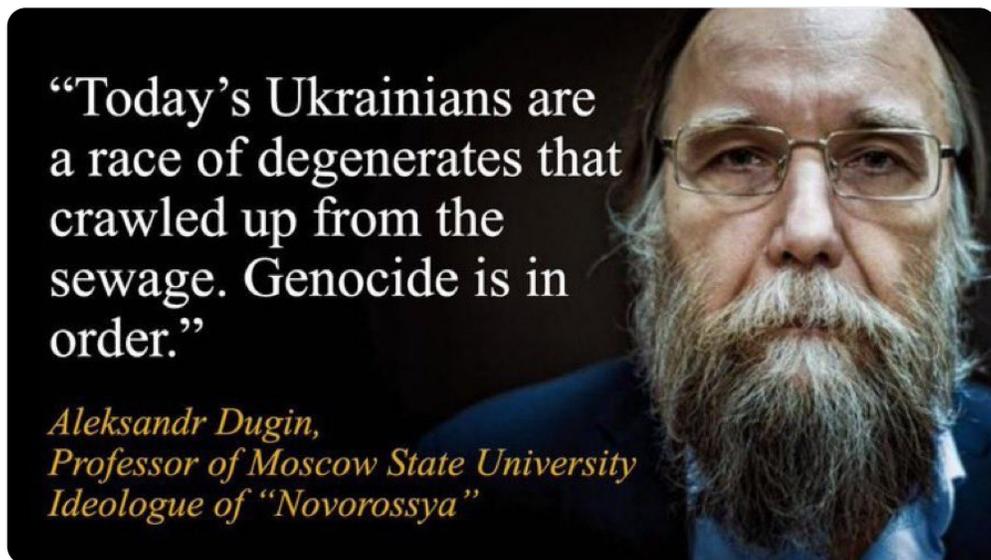
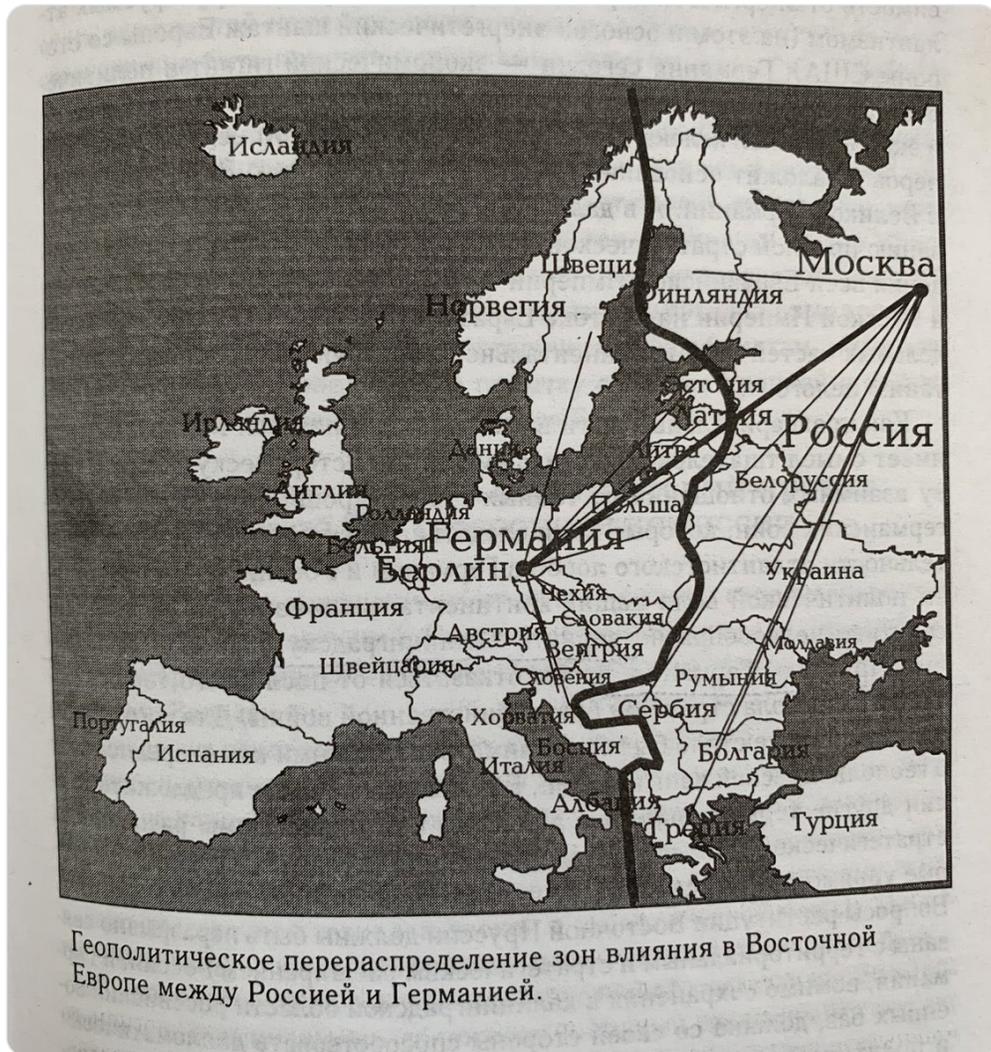
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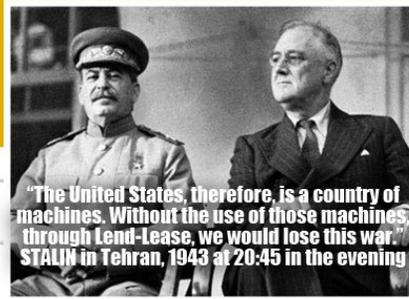
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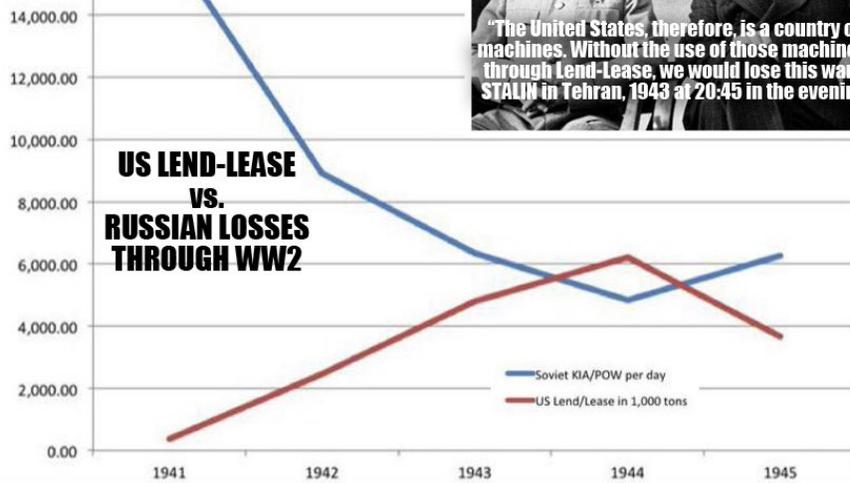
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HOW THE SECOND WORLD WAR WAS WON



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THE MOUNTAINS OF LEND-LEASE SUPPLIES



LEND-LEASE PROGRAM



SUPPLIES THE USA SENT TO THE USSR

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|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
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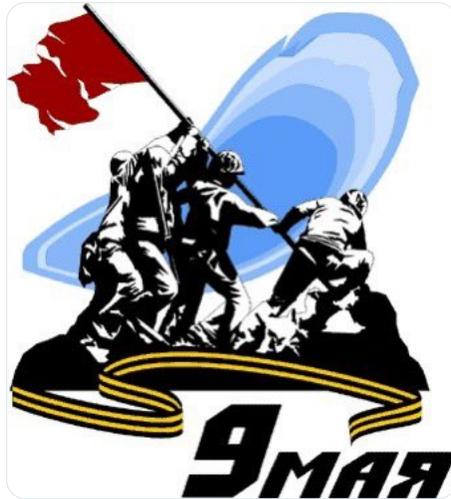
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Der Verrat der Nazis änderte nichts an den imperialistischen Zielen der UdSSR: Sie besetzten die Gebiete, die sie mit den Nazis erobern wollten ohne sie & gewannen dabei noch mehr Land; auf Kosten von mehr 🇷🇺 Menschenleben (nicht dass das Stalin oder Putin interessierte).

19/23



The **Katyn massacre**^[a] was a series of **mass executions** of nearly 22,000 **Polish military** and **police officers**, **border guards**, and **intelligentsia prisoners of war** carried out by the **Soviet Union**, specifically the **NKVD** (the Soviet secret police), at **Stalin's** order in April and May 1940. Though the killings also occurred in the **Kalinin** and **Kharkiv** NKVD prisons and elsewhere, the massacre is named after the **Katyn forest**, where some of the **mass graves** were first discovered by German Nazi forces in 1943.^[2]

The massacre is qualified as a **crime against humanity**,^[3] **crime against peace**,^[3] **war crime**^{[3][4]} and **Communist crime**^[5] and according to a resolution of the Polish parliament or **Sejm**, it bears the hallmarks of a **genocide**.^[6]

The order to execute captive members of the Polish **officer corps** was secretly issued by the **Soviet Politburo** led by **Joseph Stalin**.^[7] Of the total killed, about 8,000 were **officers imprisoned** during the 1939 **Soviet invasion of Poland**, another 6,000 were police officers, and the remaining 8,000 were **Polish intelligentsia** the Soviets deemed to be "intelligence agents and **gendarmes**, spies and saboteurs, former landowners, factory owners and officials".^[8] The Polish Army officer class was representative of the multi-ethnic Polish state; the murdered included ethnic Poles, **Ukrainians**, **Belarusians**, and 700–900 **Polish Jews**.^[9]

Katyn massacre

Part of the aftermath of the **Soviet invasion of Poland** (during **World War II**) and **Soviet repressions of Poles**



Mass grave of Polish officers in Katyn Forest, exhumed by Germany in 1943



Location **Katyn Forest**, **Kalinin** and **Kharkiv** prisons in Soviet Union

Coordinates

Date **April–May 1940**

The **Warsaw Uprising** (**Polish**: *powstanie warszawskie*; **German**: *Warschauer Aufstand*), shortly after the war also known as the **August Uprising** (**Polish**: *powstanie sierpniowe*),^[15] was a major **World War II** operation by the **Polish underground resistance** to liberate **Warsaw** from German occupation. It occurred in the summer of 1944, and it was led by the Polish resistance **Home Army** (**Polish**: *Armia Krajowa*). The uprising was timed to coincide with the retreat of the German forces from Poland ahead of the Soviet advance.^[16] While approaching the eastern suburbs of the city, the **Red Army** halted combat operations, enabling the Germans to regroup and defeat the Polish resistance and to **destroy the city in retaliation**. The Uprising was fought for 63 days with little outside support. It was the single largest military effort taken by any European **resistance movement during World War II**.^[17]

Retropolis

Long before Ukrainian deportations, Soviets abducted Baltic citizens

April 2, 2022

🕒 7 min 📌 📄 234



Two-axle deportation wagon No. 45 behind the Urals in April 1949. The train was carrying deportees from Võru, Valga, Tartu and Pärnu, who had been deported from Estonia on March 25, 1949. These types of wagons were referred to as "animal wagons." (Vabamu Museum of Occupations and Freedom)



By Gordon F. Sander

“It was a foggy morning, March 25. I could see a line of soldiers in long coats. And then they came and said, ‘Get ready to go ...’”

Die Zeit von 1939—41, als Nazis & Sowjets gemeinsam einmarschierten & mordeten, wird in 🇷🇺 geleugnet & darf nicht diskutiert werden. Während der „Große Vaterländische Krieg“ zum fanatischen Kult, „Pobedobesie“, geworden ist, der jeden 9. Mai mit Inbrunst gefeiert wird.

20/23

16. Between 2015 and 2019, enforcement of Article 354.1 of the Criminal Code has resulted in 25 convictions and only one acquittal, not including an unknown number of criminal cases that did not reach (or have not yet reached) trial.²⁰ Ironically, the only acquittal under this article was a Holocaust-denial case. Roman Yushkov, a resident of Perm, wrote on social media that “the so-called Holocaust [was] a shameless swindle intended for non-Jews, Germans, Russians, and everyone else.” He also questioned the Holocaust death toll, saying the estimate of six million Jews was a “great fraud.”²¹ Instead, the majority of other proceedings under Article 354.1, to the extent they are publicly available, concern those who spoke about the Soviet Union’s international crimes committed between 1939 and 1945, questioned the official narrative of the Soviet Union’s role in the Second World War, or invoked history in their critique of the current regime.
17. The first person convicted under Article 354.1 was Vladimir Luzgin, an auto mechanic from Perm. In 2014, he had shared a link on social media to an online article about the history of the Ukrainian Rebel Army. The article’s author had argued, among other things, that “the Communists [...] actively collaborated with Germany in dividing Europe according to the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact,” and that “Communists and Germany jointly attacked Poland and started the Second World War on 1 September 1939!” In 2016, Russia’s Supreme Court ruled that those historical statements contained knowingly false information about the activities of the USSR during the Second World War, and were contrary to the Nuremberg Tribunal judgment, despite the fact that the latter never adjudicated the Soviet Red Army’s invasion of Poland in September 1939.²² Luzgin was fined 200,000 rubles (about EUR 2,200). Since 2017, his case has been pending at the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR).²³
18. In 2015, Yevgeniy Dzhugashvili, Joseph Stalin’s grandson, requested that the authorities launch criminal proceedings under Article 354.1 against historian David Feldman, who had spoken on Russian television about the mass execution in 1940 of Polish prisoners of war by the Soviet authorities (the Katyń massacre).²⁴ This case was apparently dismissed.





Pepel Klaasa ✓
@pepel_klaasa



Just some background on what you are looking at here

This is a giant Reichstag built in Russia (Patriot park, Moscow region) for a giant WWII cosplay event

Yep, these guys have a WWII theme park



Russland exportiert die „Pobedobesie“ auch ins Ausland. Der Kreml verbreitete die sog. „Unsterbliches Regiment“-Demos weltweit. Vor kurzem gab es Veranstaltungen in vielen Ländern, darunter auch in Deutschland. Sie werden oft von im Ausland lebenden Russen organisiert.

Demos zum Gedenken an den 9. Mai

Putins Schatten reicht bis nach Berlin

Von Volker Petersen, Berlin
09.05.2022, 18:07 Uhr



Begleitet von einem Großaufgebot der Polizei zogen rund 1000 Leute vom Brandenburger Tor zum Sowjetischen Ehrenmal an der Straße des 17. Juni.
(Foto: Volker Petersen / ntv.de)

[Artikel teilen](#)

Folgen auf:  

Der 9. Mai ist ein Feiertag in Russland - an jenem Tag feiert das Land den Sieg über Nazi-Deutschland, nach immensen Opfern. Nun führt Putin Krieg gegen die ehemalige Sowjetrepublik Ukraine. Das führt auch in Berlin zu einer Zerreißprobe.

Sweden threatens Russians: car rally until May 9 may cost residence permit

Kyiv • UNN • May 4 2025, 02:54 AM • 5247 views

The Minister of Migration of Sweden expressed outrage over the pro-Russian car rally in Stockholm. Participants have connections with the Kremlin organization "Immortal Regiment".



Eine weitere Kreml-Propaganda im Ausland betrifft Architektur & Statuen. Eines der bekanntesten Beispiele war die Versetzung der Statue des Bronzesoldaten in Tallinn durch

Estland 2007, was zu einem massiven Cyberangriff aus Russland führte.

22/23

 **Pekka Kallioniemi** 
@P_Kallioniemi · [Follow](#) 

In today's #vatnik soup I'll be discussing the "propaganda through architecture and rebuilding" model. Its a very common information operation technique used by the USSR and Russia in the last century or so.

1/14



12:20 PM · Jan 30, 2023 

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Back in the USSR: Lenin statues and Soviet flags reappear in Russian-controlled cities

Colonisation appears to have superseded 'denazification' in Putin's military goals for eastern Ukraine

● [Russia-Ukraine war: latest developments](#)



📷 People from Mariupol and nearby towns arrive in Zaporizhzhia. Photograph: Felipe Dana/AP

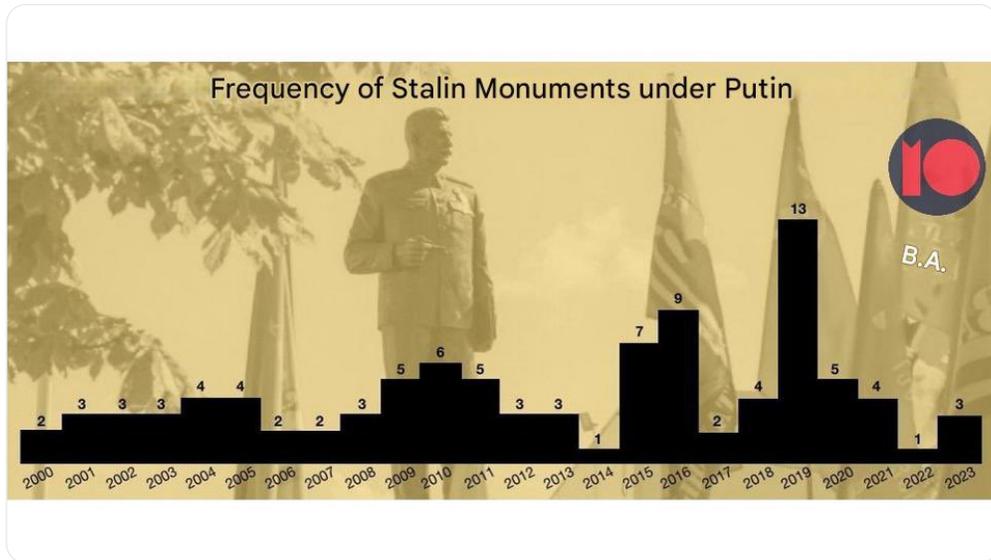
Luke Harding in Kyiv

Sat 23 Apr 2022 17:01 BST

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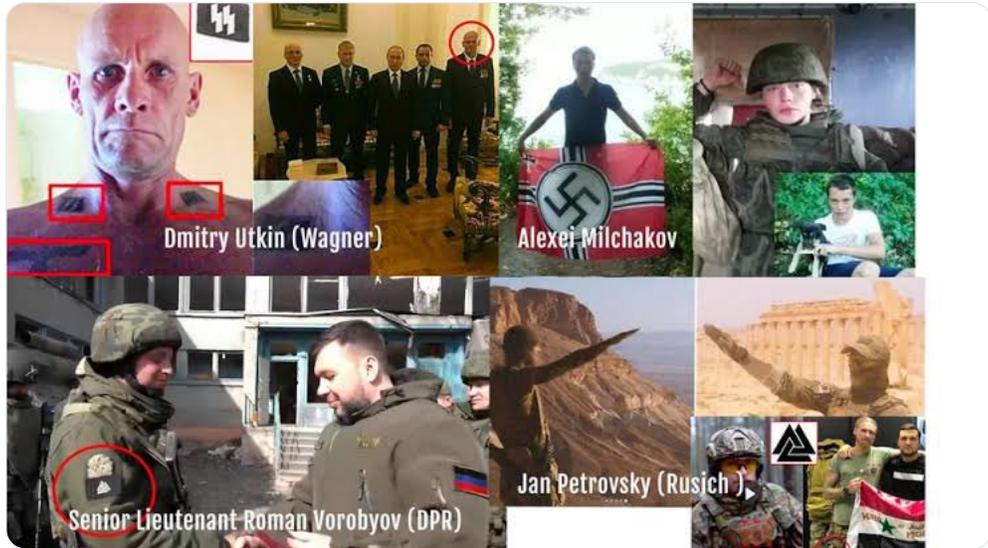
Last week a familiar figure returned to the main square of the seaside town of Henichesk. Dressed in a three-piece suit, and sporting his familiar goatee and moustache, Vladimir Lenin was back on his pedestal. A statue of the Bolshevik leader had been erected outside the town's main council building. Flying from the roof were the Russian and Soviet flags. All in time for Lenin's 152nd birthday on Friday.

Henichesk, however, is not in Russia. It is - or was, until Vladimir Putin's invasion - a sleepy settlement in southern [Ukraine](#). The town of 20,000 people has a house of culture, a long strip of beach and a Vegas-themed hotel. It also has new imperial masters: Russians. They arrived from Crimea on 24 February in armoured vehicles, rolling past a shimmering landscape of lagoons and dunes.



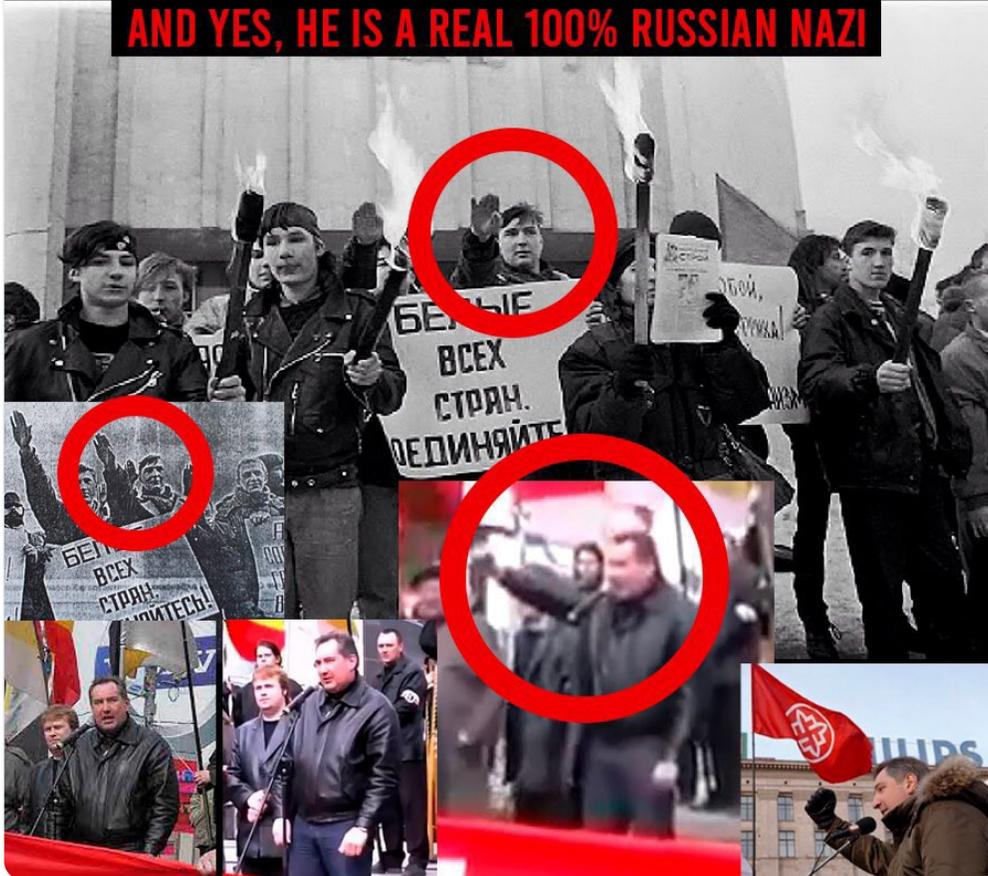
Fazit: Der 🇷🇺 Antinazismus beschränkt sich auf den 1941 Verrat der Nazis. Sonst scheint 🇷🇺 mit dem Nazismus einverstanden zu sein. Nazis sind nützlich, wenn sie 🇷🇺 eigene genozide Invasionen unterstützen/rechtfertigen. Sie werden erst zu Schurken, wenn sie 🇷🇺 angreifen.

23/23



**THIS IS RUSSIAN DMITRY ROGOZIN
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ROSCOSMOS SINCE 2018
PREVIOUSLY HE WAS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF RUSSIA**

AND YES, HE IS A REAL 100% RUSSIAN NAZI







Zuletzt noch ein Quiz:

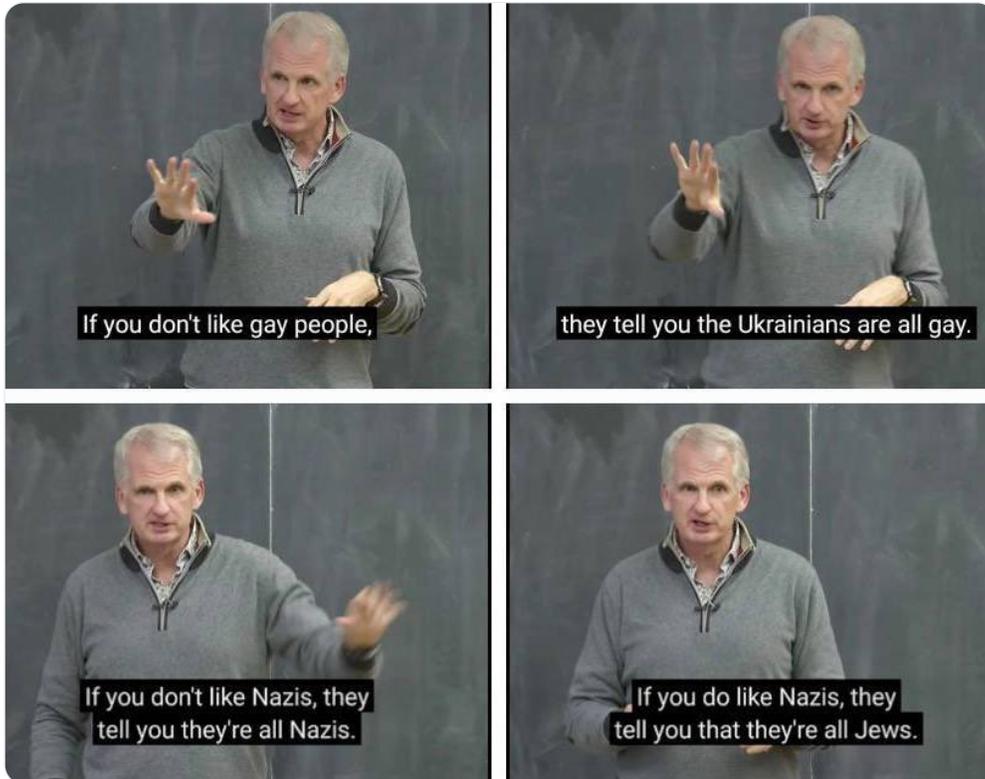
Welches Land hat die meisten Neonazis?

Ach ja, schon wieder die!

<https://www.tagesspiegel.de/politik/menschenrechtler-die-halfte-aller-neonazis-lebt-in-russland-1212865.html>

Politik Menschenrechtler: Die Hälfte aller Neonazis lebt in Russland

Dem russischen Präsidenten Wladimir Putin dürfte der Bericht des Moskauer Büros für Menschenrechte nicht gefallen: Nach Erkenntnissen der Autoren sind weltweit gegenwärtig gut 120000 Neonazis aktiv. Die Hälfte davon lebt in Russland – zwischen 50000 und 60000, Tendenz steigend, Experten rechnen bald schon mit 80000.



Die 2. Auflage von „Vatnik Soup - The Ultimate Guide to Russian Disinformation“ ist offiziell erschienen! Das Buch ist in englischer Sprache.

Sie können Ihr Exemplar hier bestellen:

Vatnik Soup — Kle•art

Do your friends believe Ukraine is full of neo-Nazis and secret biolabs? Do you feel overwhelmed by propaganda and lies every time you go online? Does your mom think Tucker Carlson sounds reasonable?...

<https://www.kleart.eu/webshop/p/vatnik-soup>

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• • •