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Jun 1, 2025 · 30 tweets · [vatniksoup_cs/status/1929152238292783494](https://twitter.com/vatniksoup_cs/status/1929152238292783494)

Dnes zahajujeme novou sérii: „Dekadentní Rusko“. Odhalíme propagandu a ukážeme skutečnou tvář Ruska – autoritářský stát, který se naprosto nestará o svůj lid a zoufale lpí na své imperialistické minulosti.

1/27



V tomto prvním vývaru zkoumáme potlačování náboženství v Rusku a okupovaných částech Ukrajiny, jak NKVD/KGB/FSB zneužívá duchovenstvo jako nástroj špionáže a propagandy a jak Putin ničí ukrajinskou kulturu bombardováním ukrajinských kostelů.

2/27

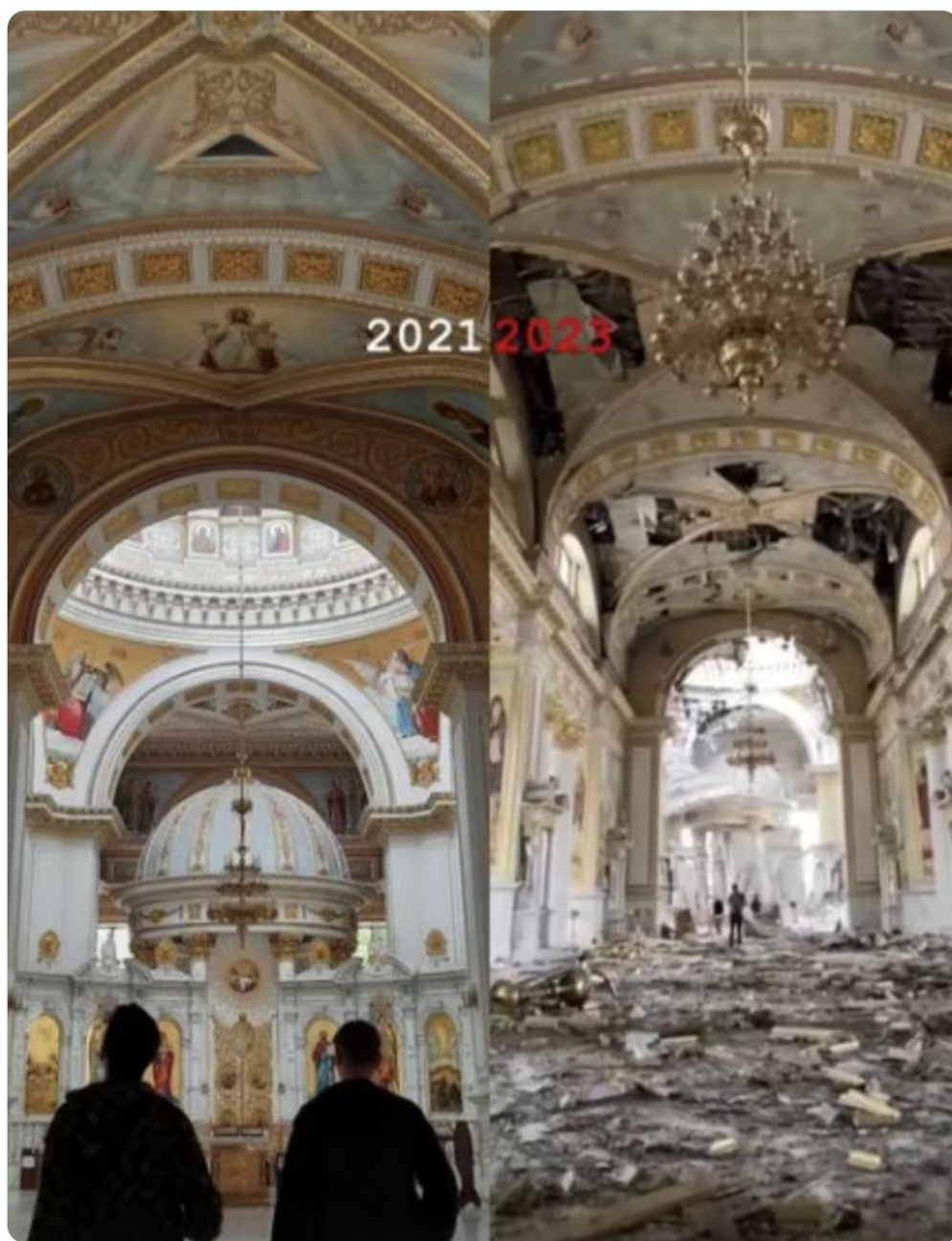
UKRAINE STORIES #Religion OPINION

Published on July 25, 2022 19:22. / Updated on August 09, 2022 09:23.

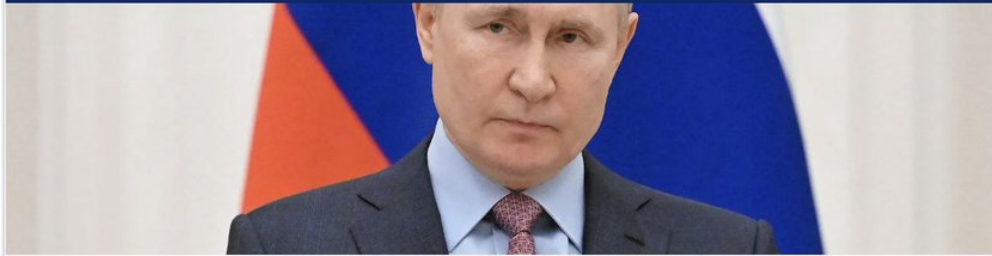
‘Kremlin's agents in robes’ – or the role of Russian Church in the Ukraine war

By [Oleksii Platonov](#)





Rusko se vydává za obránce křesťanské tradice, ale jeho historie svědčí o pravém opaku: pronásledování náboženských skupin, mučení a vraždy duchovních, bombardování kostelů a zneužívání pravoslavné církve státem.



OPINION

The Myth of the “Crusader Putin”

Conservative Catholics tempted to see Putin's Russia as a Christian alternative to an atheistic West need to look more deeply at the reality underneath.



Cole Kinder

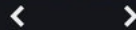
In recent years, American Catholics have found our country violently at odds with many of our firmly-held beliefs—from traditional marriage to defense of the family to defense of the unborn. In response, many of us have looked to the outside world for a Christian country that would emit a glimmer of hope.

Some conservative Catholics have found Russia as a potential ally. However, given the Russian invasion of Ukraine, perhaps we need to look a bit more closely.

Russia Tortures Christians

The story the news media is not telling you about Ukraine is that Russians are torturing and murdering Ukrainian Christians in occupied territories for their faith.

More Information



Russians are weaponizing religion.



Ačkoli se Rusko vydává za křesťanskou zemi, křesťanství potlačovalo vždy, když nesloužilo zájmům státu. Za Sovětského svazu – zejména za Stalina – byly kostely bourány, kněží popravováni a věřící posíláni do lágrů.



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.

Why Stalin Tried to Stamp Out Religion in the Soviet Union

Joseph Stalin led a uniquely brutal campaign against religion and religious leaders.

BY: NATASHA FROST

UPDATED: AUGUST 4, 2023 | ORIGINAL: APRIL 23, 2021

[copy page link](#)

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At the Kremlin in 1943

Stalin presented Orthodox leaders with a proposal: the Soviet state that had destroyed their Church would bring it back



Ruská pravoslavná církev byla Stalinem zničena a znovu obnovena jako špionážní aparát pod dozorem NKVD, později KGB. Kněží byli mnohdy agenti, například Kirill. A i dnes slouží Kremlu, ne víře – a Putin je kolega z KGB.



Pekka Kallioniemi ✓
@P_Kallioniemi · Follow



In today's #vatnik soup I'll introduce a KGB agent and a billionaire who disguises himself as a holy man. His name is Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev, but he's better known as Patriarch Kirill. Gundyayev is a close ally of Putin and he has called Putin's rule a "miracle of god" 1/8



8:05 AM · Nov 22, 2022



4.3K



Reply

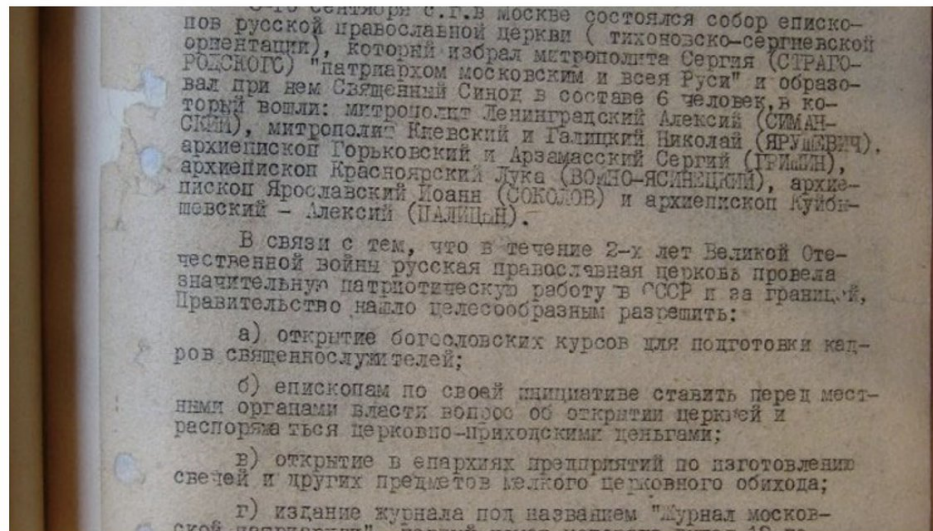


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Moscow Patriarchate created by NKVD agents, according to SBU documents

12.12.2017, 10:51



The Local Council of the Russian Orthodox Church, in which Moscow's Patriarch was elected in 1945, was held under the control of the People's Commissariat of State Security (NKVD), which was the Soviet KGB predecessor.

Russian Patriarch Kirill Spied in Switzerland for KGB in 70s – Media

By [AFP](#)
Feb. 6, 2023



Russian Orthodox Patriarch Kirill.

Kirill Zykov / Moskva News Agency

The Russian Orthodox Patriarch Kirill, a strong supporter of President Vladimir Putin, worked for Soviet intelligence while living in Switzerland in the 1970s, Swiss newspapers reported, citing declassified archives.

According to the *Sonntagszeitung* and *Le Matin Dimanche* weeklies, the Swiss police file on the man who today serves as the spiritual head of the Russian Orthodox Church "confirms that 'Monsignor Kirill,' as he is referred to in this document, worked for the KGB."

The two papers said they had gained access to the file in the Swiss national archives.

Kirill, who today is a fervent supporter of Putin's war in Ukraine, lived in Geneva in the early 1970s, officially as a representative of the Russian Orthodox Church at the World Council of Churches (WCC).

Under the code name "Mikhailov," Kirill's mission was to influence the council, already infiltrated by the KGB, the papers said.



TRADE CRAFT, GEOPOLITICS

Russian Orthodox Church: Spycraft and Statecraft Overlay Faith

Elrini Kongkiri · February 18, 2025

Tuesday, March 18, 2025
10:54 am (Paris)

Le Monde

News World Europe France Videos Opinion M Magazine

WORLD · RUSSIA

Orthodox Patriarch Kirill blesses crosses engraved with Putin's initials for Ukraine war 'heroes'

Since the start of Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the Russian leader has turned to religion and closed ranks with the head of the Orthodox Church to call out what he sees as the decline of Western morality.

By Benjamin Quénelle
Published on January 8, 2025, at 11:15 pm (Paris), updated on January 9, 2025, at 7:54 am · 2 min read · [Lire en français](#)

Ruská pravoslavná církev není nezávislá – je nástrojem Kremlu. Její patriarcha Kirill funguje spíš jako vládní mluvčí, šířící kremelskou propagandu do světa, žehnající...



Pekka Kallioniemi ✓
@P_Kallioniemi · Follow



In today's [#vatniksoup](#), I'll talk about the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP) and how pro-Kremlin propagandists, oligarchs and lawyers are using its "persecution" as a tool to reduce support for Ukraine and its government.

1/20

UOC-MP Metropolitan called Ukrainian authorities the "beast" at war with the saints

24.10.2023, 13:05 STATE



In his address, Metropolitan Yevlogy of the UOC-MP stated that the Ukrainian authorities are the "beast" engaged in a war against the saints and must conquer them.

4:01 PM · Mar 6, 2024



♥ 4.5K 💬 Reply 🔗 Copy link

[Read 77 replies](#)





...válečným zločinům a vyzývající Rusy ke „svaté válce“ proti Evropě. Kněží, kteří kritizují válku nebo režim, čelí pronásledování či exkomunikaci.



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OPINION

Putin and Russian Orthodox Church forge an unholy alliance to take over Ukraine

Putin's Russia isn't just at war with Ukraine, it's at war with Christianity



OPINION By David Curry · Fox News

Published July 16, 2023 8:00am EDT



Earlier this summer, an adviser to the mayor of Mariupol, Ukraine, posted that Russian soldiers had seized the city's [Ukrainian Christian Evangelical Church](#) of the Holy Trinity. After ruthlessly expelling the clergy, the staffer noted that as many as 30 troops remained in the building, at least in part because it provided a "human shield" for troops. The church is located just feet from occupied residential buildings.

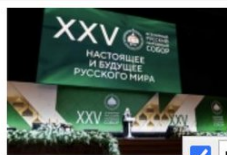
[The takeover of a Christian church](#) might seem strange at first. What threat could a church filled with worshipping men, women and children pose to a modern army? But [according to the Institute for the Study of War](#) (ISW), this incident is "part of a wider religious persecution campaign in occupied Ukraine."

While it has been grossly underreported in the U.S. press, [Russia has been waging a brutal campaign](#) against Christians and religious minorities in Ukraine.

[RUSSIAN AIRSTRIKE HITS SCHOOL, KILLS 4 DURING AID DISTRIBUTION, UKRAINE SAYS](#)

According to the Institute for Religious Freedom, nearly 500 religious buildings, theological institutions and sacred places in Ukraine were destroyed, damaged or looted by the Russian military since the war began. Russia has murdered at least 26 religious leaders while imprisoning and torturing many others. More are missing or unaccounted for.

 [Версия для печати](#)



В ходе соборного съезда, который состоялся 27 марта 2024 года в Зале церковных соборов Храма Христа Спасителя в Москве под председательством главы ВРНС Святейшего Патриарха Московского и всея Руси Кирилла, был утвержден Наказ XXV Всемирного русского народного собора «Настоящие и будущее Русского мира» (Москва, 27-28 ноября 2023 года).

Всемирного Русского Нар
России.

Специальная военная операция
преступного киевского режима
СВО русский народ
национальную и культурную

национальную и культурную идентичности, а также право жить в безопасной семье в традициях своего Российского государства. С духовно-нравственной точки зрения специальная военная операция является Священной войной, в которой Россия и ее народ, защищая единое духовное пространство Святой Руси, выполняют миссию «Удерживающего», защищающего мир от натиска глобализма и победы впавшего в сатанизм Запада.

После завершения СВО вся территория современной Украины должна войти в зону исключительного влияния России. Возможность существования на данной территории русофобского, враждебного России и ее народу политического режима, а равно политического режима, управляемого из враждебной России внешнего центра, должна быть полностью исключена.

2. Русский мир

Россия является создателем, опорой и защитником Русского мира. Границы Русского мира как духовного и культурно-цивилизационного феномена существенно шире государственных границ как нынешней Российской Федерации, так и большой исторической России. Наряду с рассеянными по всему миру представителями русской ойкумены, Русский мир включает в себя всех, для кого русская традиция, святыни русской цивилизации и великая русская культура являются высшей ценностью и смыслом жизни.

Высший смысл существования России и созданного ею Русского мира — их духовная миссия — заключается в том, чтобы быть всемирным «Удерживающим», защищающим мир от зла. Историческая миссия заключается в том, чтобы раз за разом обрушивать попытки установления в мире универсальной гегемонии — попытки подчинить человечество единому злову началу.

Построение тысячелетней российской государственности является высшей формой политического творчества русских как нации. Разделение и ослабление русского народа, лишение его духовных и жизненных сил всегда приводило к ослаблению и кризису Российского государства. Поэтому восстановление единства русского народа, а также его духовного и жизненного потенциала являются ключевыми условиями выживания и успешного развития России и Русского мира в XXI веке.

Семья — это основа русской национальной жизни и внутренний оплот традиции Русского мира. Это самый устойчивый, консервативный институт общества, отвечающий за передачу от поколения к поколению базовых представлений о мире и о человеке, за привитие важнейших социальных навыков и ролей (мужчины и женщины, отца и матери, гражданина и т.д.), за сохранение и передачу цивилизационного мировоззрения, национальной идеи, а также традиционных духовно-нравственных ценностей. Будучи самой главной школой воспитания личности, семья не только помогает человеку познавать окружающий мир, но и научает его любви, доброте и состраданию, дает важнейшие нравственные представления и ориентиры.

RELIGION

Russian Orthodox priests face persecution from state and church for supporting peace in Ukraine



1 of 18 | Last September, when President Vladimir Putin ordered a partial mobilization of reservists, Moscow Patriarch Kirill required his clergymen to pray for victory. Standing in front of the altar and dozens of his parishioners in one of Moscow's churches, Koval decided to put the peace. [Read More](#)

BY KOSTYA MANENKOV

Updated 9:26 AM GMT+2, August 12, 2023

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International

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RUSSIAN WAR IN UKRAINE > ANALYSIS ⓘ

***Russian Orthodox
priests persecuted for
opposing war***

Archpriest Andrei Kordochkin, suspended from service in Madrid for his pacifist positions, officiated at a ceremony for the deceased opponent Alexei Navalny in Germany, from where he urges Russians to 'study all forms of non-violent resistance'



Andrei Kordochkin, former priest of the Orthodox cathedral of Madrid, in an image provided by himself.
ALEXANDRA VOYENKO

**PILAR BONET**

MAR 14, 2024 · 12:53 GMT-2



V pravoslavné církvi v Sovětském svazu měli k vyšším pozicím přístup jen ti kněží, kteří byli zároveň agenty KGB. V této tradici Ruská pravoslavná církev dnes nejen pokračuje, ale disidenty ve vlastních řadách pronásleduje ještě nemilosrdněji než tehdy. 8/27

<https://osmstatecnych.cz/jeden-buh-jeden-lid-jeden-fuhrer-jak-a-proc-ruska-pravoslavna-cirkev-kopiruje-represivni-statni-aparat/>

Všechny ostatní křesťanské organizace jsou potlačovány. Katolíci a protestanti jsou označováni za „západní agenty“, bohoslužby jsou rušeny a duchovní čelí pokutám, násilí nebo vězení.

Ukrainian Catholics experiencing 'total persecution' in Crimea



Fr. Mykola Kvych, naval chaplain in Sevastopol, blesses Easter baskets in 2013. | UGCC Information Department.



By [Sonya Bilocerkowycz](#), [Sofia Kochmar](#)

Kyiv, Ukraine, Mar 18, 2014 / 15:10 pm

As the Russian president signed a bill to annex Crimea Tuesday, the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in the peninsula has been experiencing what a Church official calls "total persecution."

"At this moment all Ukrainian Greek Catholic life in Crimea is paralyzed," Fr. Volodymyr Zhdan, chancellor of the Stryi eparchy in western Ukraine, told CNA March 18.

Greek Catholic Priest abducted By pro-Russian armed forces in Crimea

Saturday, 15 March 2014, 18:52

Post

Подобається

The abduction occurred on Saturday March 15, between 10:00-11:00 AM, in Sevastopol on the Crimean peninsula in Ukraine. Pro-Russian armed forces abducted Fr. Mykola Kvych, a Ukrainian Greek Catholic priest, directly from the Ukrainian Greek Catholic parish of the Dormition of the Mother of God, located on Silska Street 5 (near kilometer 5 of the Balaklava highway).



Disappeared Ukrainian priests may be in Russian labor camp, says human rights researcher

GINA CHRISTIAN  Jun 5, 2024 National/World



Father Bohdan Geleta, left, and Father Ivan Levitsky are seen in this undated screen grab. The two Ukrainian Greek Catholic priests seized by Russian forces from their church in Berdyansk in November 2022 are possibly in a Russian-operated labor camp in occupied Ukraine, according to a human rights information service. (OSV News screen grab/courtesy of Ukrainian Catholic Church)

(OSV News) -- Two disappeared Ukrainian Greek Catholic priests seized by Russian forces from their church in Berdyansk in November 2022 are possibly in a Russian-operated labor camp in occupied Ukraine, according to a human rights information service.

Protestant pastors in Donetsk have been abducted and tortured.

Posted on [August 10, 2014](#) by [chervonaruta](#)

By Sirgis Inform

08.09.2014 22:50

Translated and edited by Voices of Ukraine

Serhiy Kosyak, Pastor of the “Assembly of God” Protestant Church reports about the kidnapping of two Protestant pastors, **Valery Yakubenko** and **Oleksandr Khomchenko**, by terrorists of the DNR [Donetsk People’s Republic]. Yakubenko was released 24 hours later, but Khomchenko continues to be held by terrorists and tortured.

“Sasha Khomchenko is still in captivity. I recall yesterday after evening prayers in Donetsk, representatives of the DNR took Valery together with Roksolana. According to available information, all three [of them] were interrogated and then Roksolana was released, and Oleksandr and Valery were taken in the car trunk to one of the bases in Makiivka. The charges that they trumped up against Oleksandr—are that he is the pastor of a Protestant Church, and for the DNR, Protestants are enemies and spies. Valery was accused of not working for the benefit of the DNR and supporting “enemy” sects. Valery was recently released, but Sasha Khomchenko was severely beaten and given 5 days of forced labor,” –he wrote.

Od léta 2016 platí zákon, který pod likvidačními pokutami zakazuje hlásat jakoukoli víru mimo státem uznané modlitebny. Zákon tedy zakazuje malé, „bytové“ křesťanské komunity. Zároveň je zakázáno šíření víry, což dopadá na většinu křesťanů.

10/27

Dan Drápal: Konec náboženské svobody v Rusku | FORUM 24

V dobách komunismu byli křesťané v Rusku pronásledováni nesrovnatelně krutěji než v Československu. Být křesťanem u nás znamenalo – zejména na venkově...

<https://www.forum24.cz/dan-drapal-konec-nabozenske-svobody-v-rusku>

Baptisté a evangelikálové čelí zvlášť tvrdé diskriminaci. Svědkové Jehovovi byli v roce 2017 zakázáni a jejich členové jsou pravidelně zatýkáni a vězněni.

11/27

⌚ This article was published more than 1 year ago

War in Ukraine Kursk Incursion Cease-Fire Efforts U.S. Election Russian Airstrikes



Opinion

Jim Geraghty

The evangelical case for U.S. military aid to Ukraine

November 28, 2023

🔊 4 min 🔖 📌 🗨 481



Ukraine National Guard soldiers fire a recoilless cannon during combat training in the north of Ukraine on Nov. 3. (Efrem Lukatsky/AP)

How many American evangelicals know their faith is being targeted by Russian military forces in Ukraine?

In November last year, a Ukrainian evangelical church leader, Anatoliy Prokopchuk, and his 19-year-old son Oleksandr were abducted by Russian soldiers. Four days later, their bodies were discovered in a forest, with evidence the pair had been tortured and executed. Russian occupying forces closed down the three largest evangelical Protestant churches in Melitopol and shut down churches in Mariupol. In August, Ukrainian Baptist Theological Seminary President Yaroslav Pyzh estimated that about 400 Ukrainian Baptist congregations had been lost in the war in Ukraine, in part from evacuations and displaced communities, and in part from casualties and destroyed churches.

NEWS

Russia Keeps Punishing Evangelicals in Crimea

KATE SHELLNUTT AND FORUM 18

Last year, there was an uptick in fines to Protestants and fellow religious minorities in the region annexed from Ukraine.

In the largest city in Crimea, Sevastopol, several evangelicals faced penalties last year under Russia's anti-evangelism law.

CHRISTIANITY TODAY
FEBRUARY 23, 2022

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Vladimir Zapletin / iStock / Getty Images

Since Russia annexed the Crimean Peninsula from Ukraine in 2014—one of the central points of conflict in the current clash between the two countries—Protestant Christians in the territory have faced greater government penalties for practicing their faith.

Like elsewhere in Russia, meeting together to sing and read Scripture or letting others know about a church gathering puts believers at risk under a strict [2016 anti-evangelism law](#). Last year, authorities prosecuted 23 cases of such activity in Crimea, up from 13 the year before, according to [Forum 18](#), which tracks religious freedom violations in the region.

Evangelical Protestants in Crimea received the most penalties. At least nine people from Pentecostal, Baptist, and other Protestant churches were fined for “missionary activity.”

Russia's War Against Evangelicals

8 MINUTE READ



A view of a destroyed Orthodox cross in the Our Lady of the Joy of All Who Sorrow Church in Bohorodychne, Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine on April 5, 2024. The village of Bohorodychne, in the Donetsk region of eastern Ukraine, was one of the frontlines where some of the hardest battles were fought in June 2022. Wojciech Grzedzinski-Anadolu/Getty Images

BY **PETER POMERANTSEV** APRIL 20, 2024 6:00 AM EDT

IDEAS

Pomerantsev's new book is *How to Win an Information War: The Propagandist Who Outwitted Hitler*. He is also the author of *This is Not Propaganda: Adventures in the War Against Reality*. He is a Senior Fellow at SNF Agora Institute, Johns Hopkins University.



Relentless Religious Persecution in Russia

September 1, 2021

By Dani Wassell

Last June, a Russian court sentenced Jehovah's Witness, Andrew Stupnikov, to six years in prison. He previously spent nearly eight months in detention and four months under house arrest. The same day of Stupnikov's sentencing, another Russian court sentenced four other Jehovah's Witnesses to 3-5 years in prison. These cases have been prosecuted under counter-terrorism laws.

What could the Jehovah's Witnesses, a tiny religious community in Russia, have done to earn such ire from Moscow? Why is it that the Russian government has formally labeled each of these individuals as "extremists" and therefore a threat to the state? Russia has designated the Jehovah's Witnesses as an extremist cult and therefore a menace to Russian families and the Russian state. This is a bad omen for all religious minorities in Russia.

Od invaze a okupace Krymu v 2014 Rusko útočí na Tatary - muslimskou menšinu. Uzavírá mešity a školy, vězní jejich vůdce, unáší věřící a označuje je za „teroristy“ jen kvůli jejich víře.

12/27

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

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Crimea: Persecution of Crimean Tatars Intensifies

Arbitrary Detentions; Separatism, Terrorism Charges



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Krymští Tataři čelí policejním razíím, sledování a nucenému odvodu do ruské armády. Jejich kulturní a náboženská identita je pod neustálou hrozbou. Putin znovu ukazuje, že věrně následuje svého obdivovaného soudruha Stalina.

13/27

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ODR: OPINION

Crimean Tatars face ongoing persecution under Russian occupation

Today, simply existing as a Crimean Tatar can result in imprisonment for years on end

[Elmaz Asan](#)

12 May 2023, 1.37pm





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Over 1200 religious organizations closed or driven out of Russian-occupied Crimea

24.01.2025

Halya Coynash

While Russia began its systematic attack on independent religious communities in Crimea in 2014, all of the same methods of repression and terror have now been extended to all parts of Ukraine under occupation



Documenting war crimes in Ukraine

The Tribunal for Putin (T4P) global initiative was set up in response to the all-out war launched by Russia against Ukraine in February 2022.

SIMILAR ARTICLES

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- [Ukraine moves to defend persecuted Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Russian-occupied Crimea](#)

Před 81 lety (18.–20. května 1944) bylo za Stalina násilně deportováno téměř 200 000 krymských Tatarů během pouhých tří dnů. Desítky tisíc zemřely hladu, na nemoci nebo vyčerpáním během brutální deportace v dobytčích vagónech.



Volodymyr Tretyak  
@VolodyaTretyak · [Follow](#)



THREAD

81 years ago today, Moscow began the deportation of the Crimean Tatars. In just 3 days, the Soviet government exiled an entire nation. One of the USSR's most brutal crimes—yet the world still knows little about it.

please amplify



11:33 AM · May 18, 2025



1K



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Time to recognise the Crimean Tatar genocide

JON RICHARDSON

Acknowledging the crimes in the 1940s would underline the attachment to Ukraine and rebuff changing borders by force.



Crimean Tatars demonstrate in 1994, 50 years after their deportation in the 1940s. They still wait for justice, now 80 years on (Antoine Gyori/Sygma via Getty Images)

Published 17 May 2024 Russia Ukraine Human rights

Russia repeats genocide on Crimean Tatars

The 80 years since the genocidal deportation of the Crimean Tatar people are not just a tragedy for the Crimean Tatars, but a systemic diagnosis and a historical warning of what Russian imperialism is. MEP Anna Fotyga, former foreign minister...

Disclaimer - All opinions in this column reflect the views of the author(s), not Euractiv Media.



Státní antisemitismus má v Rusku také hluboké kořeny. „Protokoly sionských mudrců“, podvržený antisemitský text, šířilo carské Rusko a později převzal sovětský režim.



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



In today's [#vatniksoup](#), I'll discuss a specific propaganda/disinformation that the Kremlin likes to use – antisemitism. I also talk about how the Russian society itself has become riddled with antisemitism & how this has led to a decrease in Jewish population in the country.
1/19



12:07 PM · Jun 12, 2024



3.9K

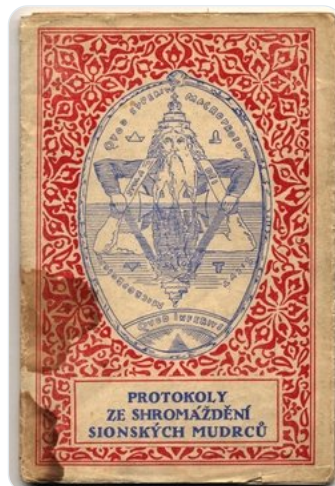


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Former Soviet Spy Sees the Long Arm of the KGB in Today's Muslim Anti-Semitism

A new book by Lt. Gen. Ion Pacepa describes a Cold War effort to promote the 'Protocols of the Elders of Zion' in the Arab world

BY KENNETH R. TIMMERMAN

AUGUST 06, 2013



A retouched picture released by the Soviet official news agency in November 1982 of Yuri Andropov, who led the KGB starting in 1967 until he became general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party (after Brezhnev's death in 1982) and president of the USSR (1983-1984). (AFP/Getty Images)

On a reporting trip to Gaza, Amman, and Damascus in 1994, I made a habit of asking Hamas and Muslim Brotherhood leaders whom I met with the following question: Did they think the Jews had a plan to dominate the world? I'll never forget the enthusiastic answer of a pediatrician named Abdelaziz Rantissi, a Hamas leader, whom I met in his doctor's office in Gaza. "Yes, indeed," he said. "I have a copy right here." And he pulled down from a shelf an Arabic-language copy of the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion*. It was a response I heard again and again.

Putinův režim se tváří jako „antinacistický“, ale i dnes ruská státní média a představitelé šíří antisemitské konspirační teorie.



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



In today's May 9th Vatnik Soup, we discuss the ambiguous relationship of the Kremlin with Nazism and explain why so many vatniks can be outright Nazis, and promote or excuse them while at the same time being so hysterical about alleged "Nazis in Ukraine".

1/23



2:37 PM · May 9, 2025



5K



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U.S. DEPARTMENT of STATE
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GEC SPECIAL REPORT

MORE THAN A CENTURY OF ANTISEMITISM:

HOW SUCCESSIVE OCCUPANTS OF THE
KREMLIN HAVE USED ANTISEMITISM TO SPREAD
DISINFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA



JANUARY 2024



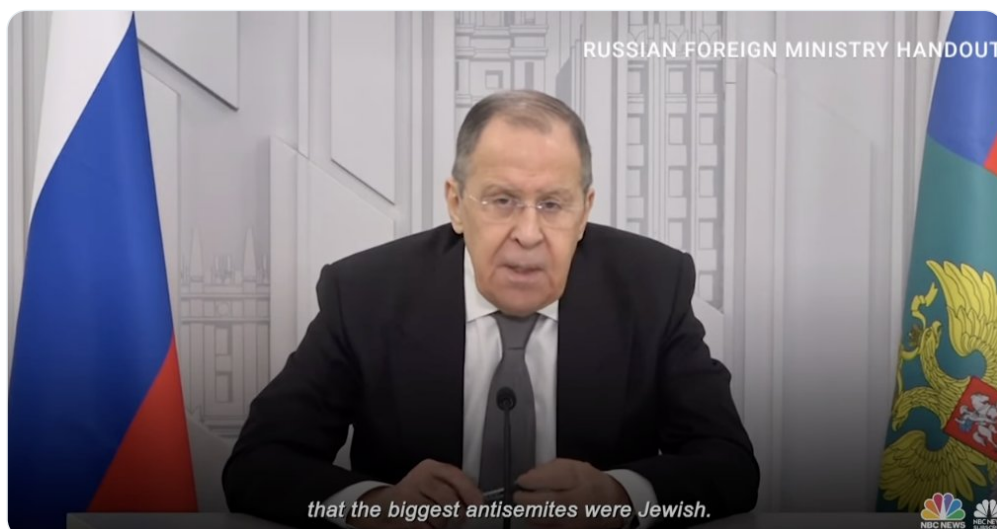
Reviving antisemitic trope, Putin says Jews are tearing apart Russian Orthodox Church

Comments made during press conference echo Soviet-era antisemitism under Stalin, when the Kremlin persecuted Jews and accused them of being 'rootless cosmopolitans'

By **ZEV STUB** [FOLLOW](#)

and **JTA**

20 December 2024, 8:42 am





Kreml využívá církev k šíření nacionalistické propagandy a podpory války. Kněží verbují vojáky na masomlejnek, legitimizují válečné zločiny a tvrdí, že „hříchy padlých ruských vojáků budou odpuštěny“.

17/27



Moscow patriarch: Russian war dead have their sins forgiven



FILE - In this photo released by Russian Orthodox Church Press Service, Russian Orthodox Church Patriarch Kirill, left, conducts the Easter service accompanied by President Vladimir Putin, background right, at the Christ the Savior Cathedral in Moscow, Russia, early Sunday, April 24, 2022. Russian soldiers who die in the line of duty in Ukraine have all of their sins forgiven, the patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church proclaimed in a sermon on Sunday, Sept. 25, 2022, comparing their sacrificial death to that of Jesus. (Oleg Varov/Russian Orthodox Church Press Service via AP)

V okupovaných územích Rusko zabavuje kostely a předává je Moskevskému patriarchátu. Ruský stát si dělá nároky i na chrámy ve Francii (samozřejmě s pomocí tajných služeb). Místní nezávislí kněží jsou nahrazováni proruskými, kteří jak víme mnohdy slouží Kremlu jako špioni.

Is the Russian Orthodox Church Spying in Europe? Molfar Research. Part One



21.11.2024

What has long been evident to the Ukrainian public regarding the essence of the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) is gradually becoming clear to the European establishment. The ROC is used not only as a tool of soft power but also as a genuine espionage network.

The OSINT agency Molfar conducted open-source research analyzing 11 European countries. In the first part, we cover five of them: Sweden, Norway, Finland, the Netherlands, and the Czech Republic.

The Church as a Spy Network in Västerås, Sweden

In the Swedish city of **Västerås**, a Russian church built suspiciously close to numerous strategic sites has raised questions since its construction began in 2013. Father Pavel Makarenko, the parish priest, serves at the Church of the Kazan Icon of the Mother of God in Västerås. Although he was reassigned to Sweden in 2010 and hasn't traveled back to Russia since, this hasn't prevented him from "serving" Russia from afar.

The church, located on the [outskirts of Västerås](#), was built between 2013 and 2019 and was consecrated on November 4, 2023. Among those attending the consecration was Vladimir Lyapin, Counselor-Envoy of the Russian Embassy in Sweden. Lyapin is one of 20 diplomats suspected by [Danish and Swedish](#) authorities of conducting [espionage activities](#) for the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR) or the Federal Security Service (FSB).

Locals, tourists, and parishioners have left reviews about the church on Google Maps. Some users have [questioned](#) the presence of an opaque fence and perimeter surveillance cameras. Perhaps we can offer some answers.

In 2013, the plot of land for the Västerås church was purchased by Rosatom, the Russian state-owned nuclear corporation. [Lars Kallseby](#), the former chairman of the Swedish Building Party, granted the construction permit. The land was acquired just a year after the church project was first proposed — a swift timeline by Swedish standards, as noted by local journalists. Father Pavel Makarenko commented, "The parish bought the land, and the location was chosen for practical reasons" (1,2).

[Rosatom](#) also financed the church's construction, as [confirmed](#) by Metropolitan [Anthony](#) in his acknowledgment of support from the [Fund for Supporting Christian Culture and Population](#). However, Russian sources [attempted](#) to obscure Rosatom's involvement, claiming the funding came from the above foundation and voluntary donations.

It seems the choice of this site for the church was no coincidence. [The Westinghouse Electric](#) factory, which produces nuclear fuel assemblies, is just a few kilometers away — [only 4.22 kilometers](#) from the church. Additionally, [Västerås Airport](#) is located just [500 meters](#) from the site. Within [6 kilometers](#) is the headquarters and combined heat and power plant of [Mälarenergi AB](#), a major energy supplier. Finally, [ABB Metallurgy](#),

Le « putsch » de Biarritz

Avec l'aide du Kremlin (et sur son ordre ?), l'Eglise russe tente en effet, depuis l'élection de Poutine, de mettre la main sur un immense patrimoine : les multiples lieux de culte orthodoxe construits par l'aristocratie tsariste avant la révolution de 1917 et gérés, depuis, par l'émigration russe et ses descendants. Le but est triple : accroître le patrimoine étranger de l'Eglise, empêcher que la nouvelle émigration russe ne quitte le giron spirituel de Moscou, et reprendre le contrôle de l'ancienne.

Dans les années 1920, les Russes qui avaient fui l'URSS avaient décidé de ne plus dépendre du patriarcat de Moscou, devenu, par la force des choses, complice du pouvoir communiste. Ils ont rejoint l'autre phare de l'orthodoxie : Constantinople. Quarante-vingt ans plus tard, leurs descendants ne veulent pas, dans leur grande majorité, revenir en arrière, en tout cas pas encore... Ils entendent pratiquer une orthodoxie plus «libérale», moins nationaliste que celle en vogue dans la Russie d'aujourd'hui. Or, d'après la loi française, ces fidèles sont les seuls à pouvoir décider d'un changement d'obédience. Pour cela, il faut un vote des conseils paroissiaux, où ils sont majoritaires. Face à un tel barrage, le patriarcat et le Kremlin ont d'abord cherché des compromis, puis ont tenté par tout de passer en force.

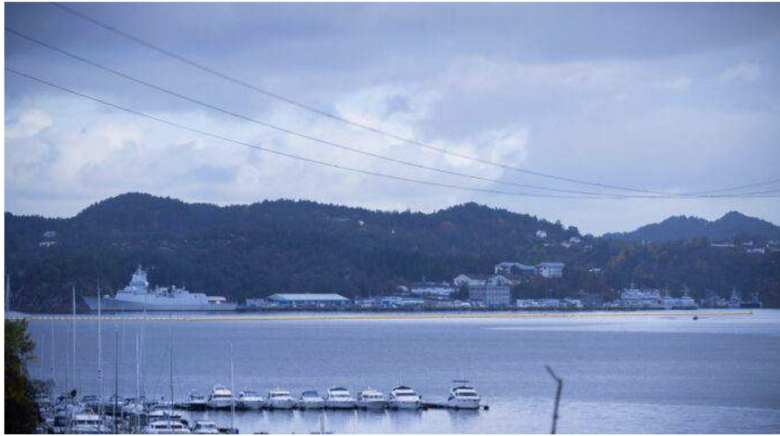
En décembre 2004, à Biarritz, ils ont organisé un « putsch » contre le conseil paroissial local. Ils ont fait venir (avec l'aide des services secrets russes ?) des « fidèles » de l'Espagne voisine. Ils ont monté un conseil parallèle, qui s'est empressé de voter le rattachement à Moscou. Mais l'autre conseil, le vrai, a porté plainte et a gagné.

En 2005, à Nice, ils ont envoyé des officiers du SVR le service d'espionnage extérieur, pour essayer de reprendre par la voie judiciaire la cathédrale Saint-Nicolas (le Kremlin l'emportera finalement en janvier 2010 en première instance). A Paris, enfin, le patriarcat a créé une association qui milite - de façon parfois très agressive - pour le rattachement de la célèbre cathédrale de la rue Daru, Saint-Alexandre-Nevski, rattachement auquel le conseil paroissial est, dans sa majorité, très hostile.

Pour toutes ces raisons, le Quai-d'Orsay considère, à la fin de l'été 2007, qu'Alexis II n'est pas le bienvenu à l'Elysée. Mais le patriarche ne se décourage pas. Afin de décrocher un rendez-vous avec le président de la République, il fait appel à son vieil ami français au Vatican : le cardinal Etchegaray, l'homme des missions secrètes de Jean-Paul II . Le prélat accepte d'autant plus volontiers d'intervenir qu'il a une idée en tête : organiser un jour la première rencontre entre un pape et un patriarche russe. Où ? En terrain neutre, et si possible à Paris.

Sollicité directement par l'émissaire du pape, Nicolas Sarkozy se dit qu'un jour il pourrait jouer un rôle historique d'intermédiaire entre les deux chrétientés. Malgré les réticences des diplomates, il accepte donc de recevoir Alexis II le 3 octobre 2007. L'« opération cathédrale » est lancée.

The Russian Orthodox Church is buying buildings overlooking military bases in Norway



19 October 2022, 17:13



The Norwegian media drew attention to the fact that the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) is buying buildings in Norway overlooking military bases.

In recent years, RUE has acquired several properties in Norway. One of them offers a full view of the country's most important naval base, Haakonsvern.

In addition, a former priest of a local Russian church in Stavanger owns real estate next to the NATO Joint Military Center in Jotto. The settlement is located 1 km away from an important military facility.

Accueil > Société



Réservé aux abonnés

À Nice, des paroissiens sous le choc après que Poutine a mis la main sur leur église

Par **Vincent-Xavier Morvan**

Le 28 avril 2025

[Nice](#) [église orthodoxe](#) [Vladimir Poutine](#) [Russie](#)

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Dans l'église Saint-Nicolas et Sainte-Alexandra, ce dimanche, lors de la liturgie. Au centre, à côté du prêtre, Alexis Obolensky, président de l'association culturelle qui l'administrait jusqu'alors. *Vincent-Xavier Morvan*

La justice française a reconnu, en appel, la propriété de la Fédération de Russie sur l'église russe de Nice, au grand désespoir de la communauté orthodoxe locale qui l'administrait depuis 1923.

Ukrajínští duchovní, kteří kladou odpor, jsou vražděni, zatýkáni nebo beze stopy mizí – jen proto, že odmítli poslušnost Moskvě a Putinovy.

RELEASE INTERNATIONAL



Europe

**Christian leaders
killed, tortured,
disappeared in
occupied Ukraine**

 **Posted:** 21st March 2024

Protestants are targeted disproportionately. American missionaries have been coming to Ukraine for decades. As a result, Protestants make up about 4% of the Ukrainian population. However, they comprise more than a **third of the documented incidents of Russian persecution**. **At least 26 Christian leaders have been killed for their faith**. Among Protestants, Baptists are particularly hard hit. The Ukrainian Baptist Theological Seminary reports the **loss of some 400 Baptist congregations** since the beginning of the full scale Russian invasion. Why are Protestants being persecuted? To fully understand Russia's war on Protestants in Ukraine, one must understand that the Russian Orthodox Church is not a church like most Americans understand it, but a working arm of the Kremlin.

Russians often associate Protestants, especially evangelicals, with the United States, leading Russian soldiers to view them as agents of the American government. As a result, they imprison, torture, and, in some cases, kill Protestant believers. One evangelical pastor recounts a **Russian Orthodox priest participating in his torture**. A Baptist minister recounts how **Russian soldiers hunted Protestants** who fled occupied Mariupol. The youth pastor of a **megachurch that was converted to the Russian Ministry of Culture** in occupied Melitopol says "This war is not only about trying to capture Ukrainian territories, land and resources. This is a war against our faith and against our God."

Communist and post-Communist oppression Russia | 07 September 2023

Russia: Baptist leader detained

As reported by Radio Free Europe (RFE/RL) on 9 August 2023, police in the western Russian city of Kaluga detained Albert Ratkin, a [bishop of the New Word Baptist church](#), "as a witness in a probe against the chairman of the Russian Union of Evangelical Christians-Baptists, Yuri Sipko". Sipko is under investigation for sharing comments on social media about Russian armed forces fighting in Ukraine.

World Watch Research analyst Rolf Zeegers comments: "Pressure exerted by the government on Christians in Russia is growing. Although according to unconfirmed reports Sipko has now left Russia, his case remains an indication of how careful Christians in Russia need to be in what they say and do. Making critical statements or questioning the 'special campaign' (i.e. the war in Ukraine) can lead to severe consequences. And if the state agents cannot arrest the suspect himself, they will detain someone else who was in contact with the suspect, carry out a house-search and confiscate computers and other personal belongings."

News

Zelensky: Russia killed about 50 Ukrainian priests during the invasion

 Oleksandra Opanasenko · 18:55, 11 december 2024

Russian troops killed about 50 Ukrainian priests and destroyed 700 Ukrainian churches.

This was stated by the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky in an interview with the SBN TV channel.

According to Zelensky, priests were killed for refusing to serve Russian Patriarch Kirill and the Russian Church — they were shot, and some were tortured. Priests were also taken prisoner.

Slovenský řeckokatolický kněz Peter Krenický měl štěstí, z Melitopolu byl po mučení „jen“ deportován do svobodné části Ukrajiny.

20/27



<https://www.youtube.com/embed/-7OEyYfWQU>

Rusko na Ukrajině vybombardovalo přes 600 kostelů a náboženských staveb. V roce 2022 zasáhli historický klášter ve Svjatohirsku – zemřeli mniši a další civilisté. Cílem je smazat ukrajinské pravoslavné dědictví.

21/27

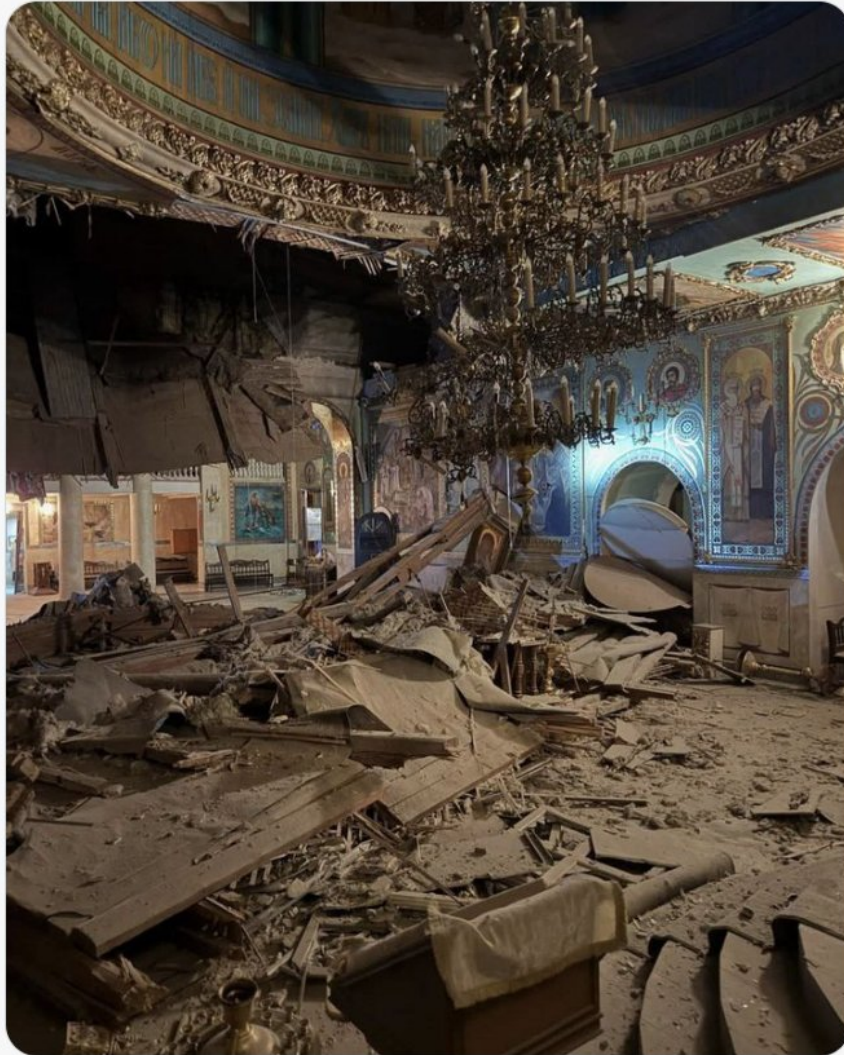






Kate from Kharkiv  @BohuslavskaKate · 8h

Russian famous "Christian values" is to bomb churches





Ruská pravoslavná církev je také spolupachatelem vyhlazování Ukrajiny. Podílí se na únosech a nucené rusifikaci ukrajinských dětí, kvůli kterým vydal Mezinárodní trestní soud zatykač na Putina.

22/27



Pekka Kallioniemi
@P_Kallioniemi · [Follow](#)



In this thread I'll be discussing genocide in Ukraine. I'll focus on the child abductions & will be providing evidence that has planned this for a long time and that their intent has been announced in the state-owned media at least since the beginning of April, 2022.

1/10



6:55 AM · Nov 7, 2022



3.4K



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Olena Halushka ✓
@OlenaHalushka

...

Genocide means *any* of the below-mentioned acts.
Russia does *all* of them to Ukrainians

[Traduire le post](#)



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UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Understanding Russia's Actions in Ukraine as the Crime of Genocide

Denys Azarov, Dmytro Koval, Gaiane Nuridzhanian , Volodymyr Venher

Journal of International Criminal Justice, Volume 21, Issue 2, May 2023, Pages 233–264,

<https://doi.org/10.1093/jicj/mqad018>

Published: 13 June 2023



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Abstract

The new wave of Russia's aggression against Ukraine that began on 24 February 2022, and the intensification of the armed conflict accompanied by grave breaches of international humanitarian law, has received significant scholarly attention. Many academic interventions have examined the developments in Ukraine through the frameworks of *jus ad bellum* and *jus in bello*. Some, however, have applied a genocide lens to make sense of reported numerous and widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. This article contributes to the latter stream of scholarship by contextualizing the arguments for the existence of genocidal intent behind the seemingly unrelated crimes committed by the armed forces of the Russian Federation all over Ukraine. The authors pay particular attention to the language and pseudo-historical references used by Russia's leaders as a justification for the invasion of Ukraine and argue that these statements and expressions indicate the existence of genocidal intent. This article also reflects on the issue of the systematic destruction of cultural heritage of Ukraine as further evidence of the intent to destroy the Ukrainian nation understood as a protected national group under the Genocide Convention, at least in part. Finally, the authors analyse the genocidal acts that have apparently been committed, including killings; the causing of serious bodily or mental harm; the forcible transfer of Ukrainian children to Russia, and the deliberate infliction of conditions of life aimed at the physical destruction of the Ukrainian nation. It is stressed that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the destruction of the Ukrainian nation by Russia has been pursued through commission of these prohibited acts. Their nature and large-scale character serve as further evidence of genocidal intent to destroy the Ukrainian nation.

The Role of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Forcible Deportation of Ukrainian Children

Vladyslav Havrylov, Research fellow, Georgetown University Collaborative on Global Children's Issues

Since the beginning of a full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022, the Russian Federation has been continuously committing war crimes, including the forced deportation of Ukrainians to the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus. Such actions, especially the deportation of children, should be qualified exclusively as a crime against humanity and may qualify as [genocide](#).

One of the leading roles in this process belongs to the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC), which, [in close cooperation](#) with the Russian government, is [involved in the forced deportation](#) of Ukrainian children to the territory of the Russian Federation, placing them in church charitable homes, monasteries, and recreational camps.

Number of Victims

It is worth noting that the deportation process was prepared by the Russian leadership in advance. This practice of the Russian occupiers is not new but continues the course of mass repression against the peoples that Russians have been trying to conquer since the days of the Russian Empire, and these criminal repressive practices were fully developed [during the Soviet era](#).

According to the [UN Refugee Agency \(UNHCR\)](#), more than 2.8 million Ukrainian citizens have crossed the border into the Russian Federation and another 16,705 Ukrainian citizens in the Republic of Belarus. It should be understood that these numbers are not final because the war continues, and the occupiers are constantly carrying out forced deportations of Ukrainian citizens.

If we try to find out the exact number of deported children, the data varies greatly, but the scale is impressive. The [Children of War website](#) indicates that 744,000 children have been deported based on open sources announced by the Russian Federation (probably including those deported since 2014). The platform identified 19,546 children who were deported from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine between February 2022 and July 2023. Officially, the number of children abducted by Russia who have been identified was mentioned by the president of Ukraine as [about 20,000](#).

Putin tvrdí, že „zachraňuje“ Rusko a Ukrajinu před „bezbožným Západem“. Ve skutečnosti jsou Ukrajinci zbožnější než Rusové – častěji chodí do kostela a mají hodnoty založené na víře, zatímco Rusko pravou náboženskou svobodu potlačuje.

Ukrainian is more believing than 20 years ago, survey says

10-02-2022 [Eastern Europe](#) [CNE.news](#)

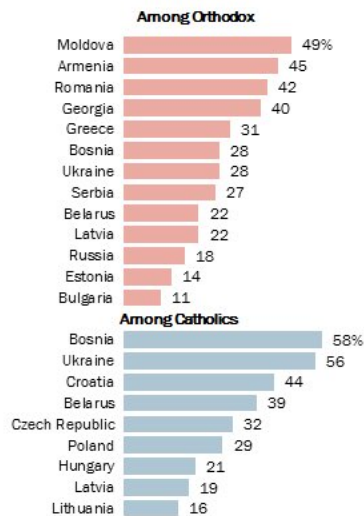


Priests and believers of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church attend a prayer service held at the St. Vladimir's Hill in downtown Kyiv on 28 July 2021. Orthodox believers marked the 1033rd anniversary of Kievan Rus Christianization. Photo EPA, Sergey Dolzhenko

Two-thirds of Ukrainians call themselves believers. In the past 20 years, religiosity has grown by just under 10 per cent. The country experienced a 'religious peak' in 2014.

Catholics and Orthodox Christians about equally likely to say they pray daily

% who say they pray daily



Source: Survey conducted June 2015-July 2016 in 18 countries. See Methodology for details.

"Religious Belief and National Belonging in Central and Eastern Europe"

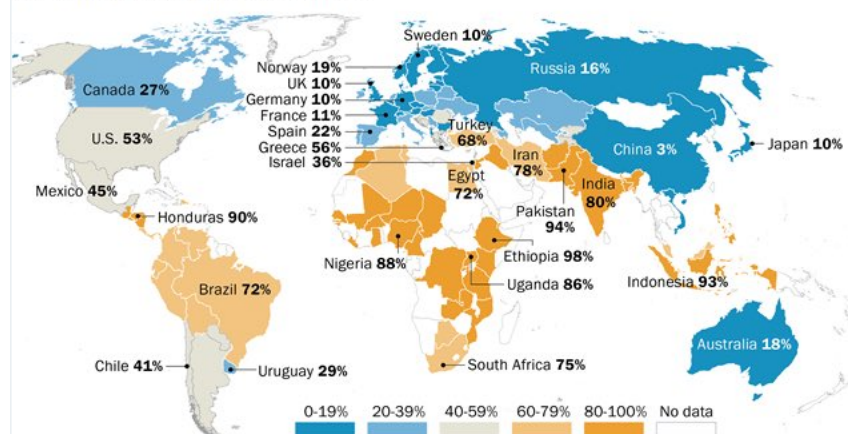
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

The polls vary slightly, but anything up to 80% of Ukraine's 44 million people believe in God. Roughly speaking, 75% of the population are Christian: 65% are Orthodox; 8% are Greek Catholics (or "Uniates"), that is following Eastern rites but accepting the authority of the Roman Pope; and 2% are Protestant. Half of Ukrainians attend church, one-third regularly. Interestingly, there is no support for a state church: the belief that democracy requires separation of church and state is widespread, an unusual perspective in the Orthodox world. About 1% of Ukrainians are Muslim and there is a secure community of 200,000 Jews (0.5%).² The remaining 20% or so includes people who are uncertain on the question of belief and decided non-believers.

Some of the most visible senior Ukrainian officials are serious believers. Kyrylo Budanov, the chief of the Main Directorate of Intelligence (GUR) within the Ministry of Defence, is an Orthodox Christian, as is the Commander-in-Chief, General Valeriy Zaluzhnyi, and his friend Oleksiy Arestovych, an adviser on strategic communications to the Office of President Volodymyr Zelensky.

People in Europe and East Asia say religion is not very important to them

% who say religion is very important in their lives



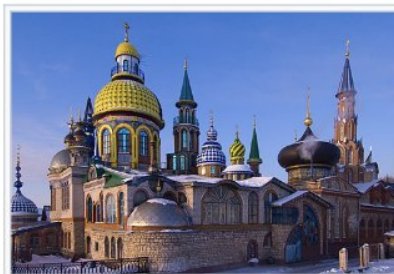
Source: Pew Research Center surveys, 2008 to 2017.
"The Age Gap in Religion Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Rusko patří k nejméně náboženským zemím světa. Účast na bohoslužbách je nízká, mnoho lidí se sice označuje za pravoslavné, ale víru nepraktikují. Pravoslaví je spíš nacionalistický nástroj než opravdová duchovní obroda.

Study approaches

In the study of religions in Russia, the "ethnic principle" is based on the assumption that the entire number of people belonging to a given ethnic group are adherents of that group's traditional religion. This principle is often used to estimate the magnitude of very small groups, for instance Finnish [Lutheranism](#) at 63,000, assuming that all the 34,000 Finns and 28,000 Estonians of Russia are believers in their historical religion; or German Lutheranism at 400,000, assuming that all Germans in Russia believe in their historical religion. However, whether for small or larger groups, this approach may lead to gross mistakes.^[34]



Syncretic Temple of All Religions in Kazan.

The ethnic principle is sometimes misused to deliberately inflate the prevalence of certain religions, especially the larger ones, for political aims. For instance, Islamic and Orthodox leaders routinely claim that their religions have respectively 20 million and 120 million adherents in Russia, by counting all the individuals belonging to the ethnic groups which historically belonged to these religions.^[34] By applying the ethnic principle, people who are indifferent to religion or are outspoken [atheists](#), those who have converted to a different faith to that assigned by nationality, and people who participate in religions which historically have not been associated to specific ethnic groups in Russia—namely [Old Believers](#), new Russian converts to [Protestantism](#), [Catholicism](#) and [Eastern religions](#), and others—are automatically excluded from the calculations.^[34]

Another criterion to count religious populations in Russia is that of "religious observance". Based on this principle, very few Russians would be religious. It has been found that between 0.5% and 2% of people in big cities attend [Easter](#) services, and overall just between 2% and 10% of the total population (3 to 15 million people) are actively practising Orthodox Christians. The proportion of practising Muslims among ethnic groups which are historically Islamic is larger, 40% to 90% depending on the group, and yet smaller than any assumption based on the ethnic principle.^[35]



Кобзар 🇺🇦🇨🇦🇷🇺
@CanadianKobzar

x1 ...

To all of the American Christians that support Russia because they allegedly defend “traditional values” – here is a dose of reality.

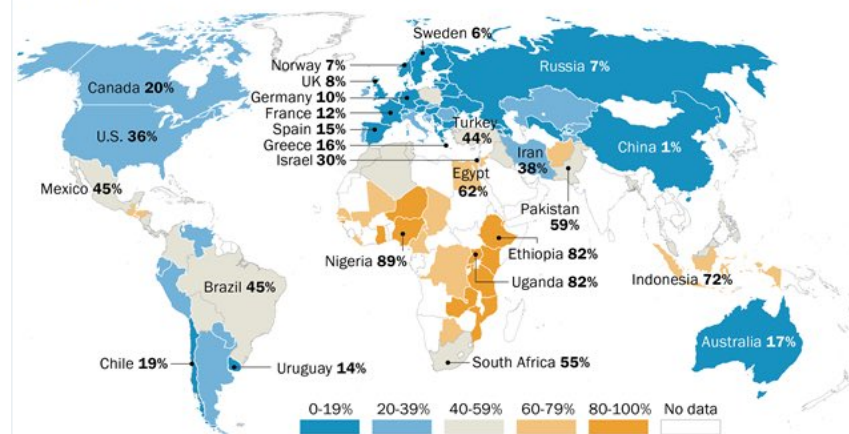


Russian authorities seize and repurpose sacred places in occupied territories. Here's a photo of an Evangelical church in Melitopol converted into a culture ministry promoting pro-Moscow propaganda.

Photo: Mykhailo Brytsyn

Weekly worship attendance highest in sub-Saharan Africa

% who say they attend worship services at least weekly



Source: Pew Research Center surveys, 2008 to 2017.
"The Age Gap in Religion Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Navzdory kremelské rétorice o „tradičních hodnotách“ chodí pravidelně do kostela jen malá část Rusů. Pro mnohé je pravoslaví jen národní identita, ne skutečná víra – Potěmkinova víra pro Potěmkinův stát.

Ukrajina je...

Père Ioann: «Ce que l'État russe voudrait promouvoir n'est pas la foi chrétienne mais une façade d'orthodoxie»

Par **Alain Barluet**

Le 7 décembre 2022

🔔 SUIVRE

[Russie](#) [Ukraine](#) [Guerre en Ukraine](#) [Eglise orthodoxe](#)

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«Pour ma part, je ne parle que de l'Évangile et je pense que c'est ce que tout prêtre devrait faire», souligne le père Ioann.
Alyona Malkowskaya

ENTRETIEN - Hiéromoine de l'église des Saints-Côme-et-Damien, à Moscou, Ioann Guaita refuse d'être le «porte-drapeau de l'idée nationale».

Originaire de Sardaigne, arrivé en Russie en 1985, Ioann Guaita, 60 ans, est hiéromoine (moine ordonné prêtre dans les Églises orthodoxes) de l'église des Saints-Côme-et-Damien, dans le centre de Moscou.

When only 14% of your citizens go to church on a regular basis, 73 out of 100 marriages end in divorce, you've got 500 000 abandoned children, you're the European leader of children raised by single parents and abortions per capita, but you still managed to convince the leaders of the European alt-right that you're the true bastion of conservative values because of anti-LGBT laws and high levels of domestic violence.



...naproti tomu věřící. Nebýt miliardové kremelské propagandy, každý zastávce tradičních hodnot by podporoval Ukrajinu – ne Rusko. Jde však například trumpistům skutečně o konzervativní a křesťanské hodnoty, nebo jen o jejich politicky užitečné zdání?



Republicans against Trump ✓
@RpsAgainstTrump · Follow



Nothing to see here—just Alina Habba, Donald Trump’s attorney and counselor to the president, openly expressing support for Andrew Tate, a man accused of rape and human trafficking, and claiming to be a ‘big fan.’

Absolutely disgusting!

The media could not be played.

Reload

11:30 PM · Jan 10, 2025



12K



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The Christian officials in Ukraine “are not ‘progressive’, anti-Western, Christians of the kind one finds especially in Latin America with ‘liberation theology’, but traditional European Christians, strongly influenced by the Pope John Paul II and the thought of Thomas Aquinas”, says Kozlowski. At large in the Ukrainian population, the Uniate Church in particular, in the west of the country, “enjoys great influence” and prestige, because of its heroic resistance to Communist repression⁶—a radical difference with the Russian Orthodox Church, which collaborated with the Bolsheviks and was publicly revealed as having done so at the end of the Soviet period.⁷ The pro-Russian tilt of so many Catholic intellectuals, and of **the Church hierarchy**, is especially tragic, since the Russian Orthodoxy hates Roman Catholicism with a venomous passion, while Ukrainian Orthodoxy—because of Ukraine’s separate history under Polish influence—is neither as theologically nor institutionally hostile to the Roman Church. Where the Russian Orthodox Church “now appeals mostly to the superstitious and the extreme nationalists (these two groups have a large intersection)”, Kozlowski sums up, Ukraine “represents probably the best hope [in Europe] for the revival of a Christianity that is both highly moral and ‘muscular’—able to defend itself.”



The White House  @WhiteHouse · 23h



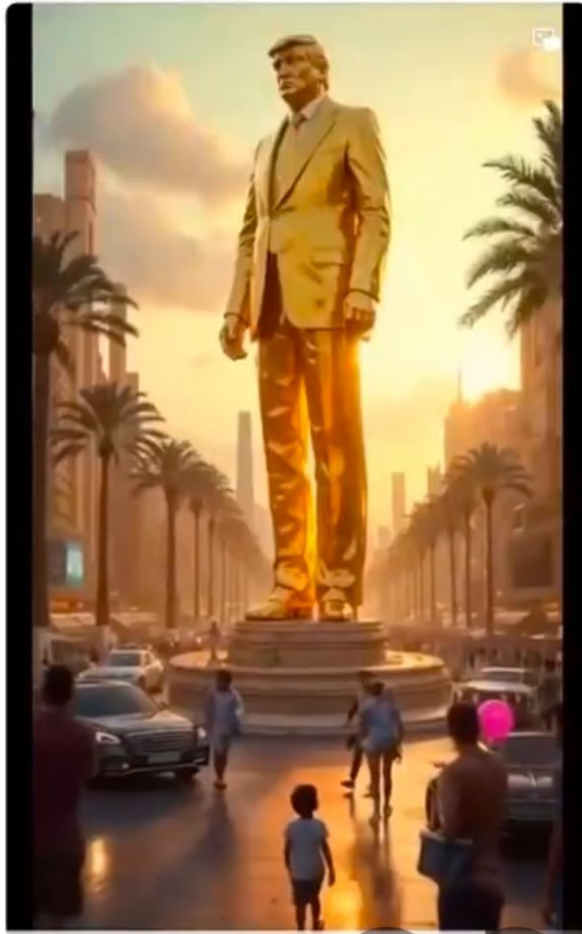
Donald J. Trump 

@realDonaldTrump





Donald J. Trump 
@realDonaldTrump





And they pulled me out of the taxi and that was it. And they pulled me out of the taxi and that was it.

THE PURE EVIL. Stories of Ukrainian women raped by russian soldiers

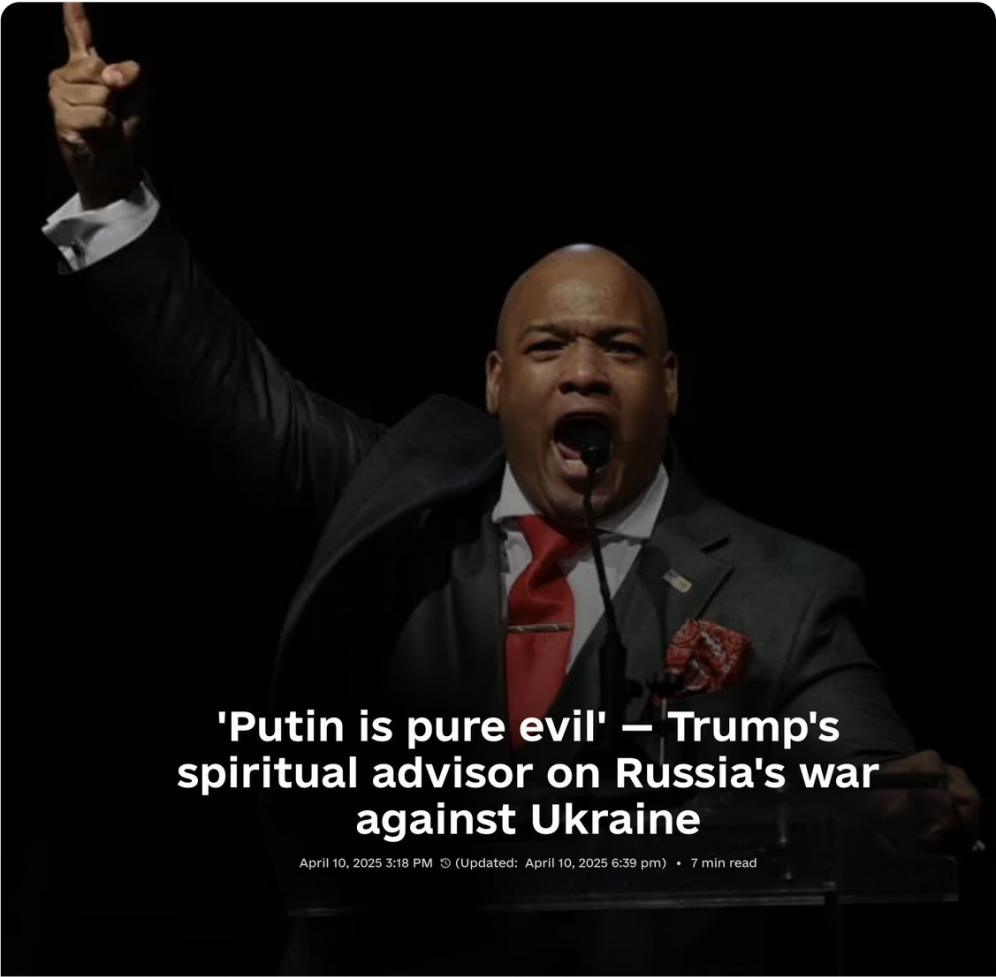
 **Yanina Sokolova** 
1.33M subscribers

Join **Subscribe** 37K  Share  ...

925,687 views Premiered Dec 3, 2022

Our film "Pure Evil" is about two raped women. They were raped by the Russian military during the occupation of Donbass and Kyiv region. This testimony will become an appendix to the court in The Hague. There are thousands of women like Alice and Victoria. The world should see how the genocide of the Ukrainian people is taking place right now in the center of Europe.

Těch několik poctivých mezi nimi přestává podporovat genocidu až po návštěvě Ukrajiny (spirituální poradce Trumpa se konečně probral) – jako by tři roky zdokumentovaných ruských zločinů a hanebných krutostí již nestačily k rozlišení mezi Dobrem a Zlem.



'Putin is pure evil' – Trump's spiritual advisor on Russia's war against Ukraine

April 10, 2025 3:18 PM ⓘ (Updated: April 10, 2025 6:39 pm) • 7 min read

Televangelist Pastor Mark Burns speaks to Trump supporters in Washington, D.C., U.S. on Jan. 5, 2021. (Tayfun Coskun / Anadolu Agency via Getty Images)

[TRUMP & UKRAINE](#)



Pavel Afisov, who was taken prisoner in the first months of the war and released in October, witnessed the patterns of abuse in Russian prisons. SERHII KOROVAYNY FOR WSJ

EXCLUSIVE

‘Be Cruel’: Inside Russia’s Torture System for Ukrainian POWs

In the early weeks of the war, prison authorities told top guards there would be no restrictions against violence

WAR IN UKRAINE

Journalist was tortured and had her organs removed in Russian captivity, report says

Viktoriia Roshchyna, 27, was captured after she traveled to the Russian-occupied region of Zaporizhzhia in eastern Ukraine, the joint media report said.



A ceremony to commemorate the Ukrainian journalist Viktoriia Roshchyna in Kyiv.

Sergey Dolzhenko / EPA-EFE via Shutterstock file

14/12/2022

Torture of children

Children's torture chamber found in Kherson after de-occupation



One of the torture chambers in the Kherson region. Photo: Press service of the Security Service of Ukraine

After the city and part of the Kherson region were liberated from the Russian occupation, 10 torture chambers were discovered there. One of them had a room, that was used for detaining and torturing children, Dmytro Lubinets, the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, reported.

"According to the testimony of the people who were held there, Ukrainian children were in this room. The occupiers themselves called it a "children's cell," said Lubinets.

The children were given little water and almost no food. Dmytro Lubinets also reported that they were subjected to psychological abuse. For instance, children were told that parents had abandoned them.

According to Lubinets, a 14-year-old boy was held captive and tortured there for taking photos of destroyed Russian military equipment.

"We recorded the torture of children for the first time. I thought that the bottom could not be broken after Bucha, Irpin," said the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights. "No. We really reached the bottom in Kherson."

Více k tématu:



Náboženství | Vatikán Soup

#vatniksoup is a Twitter thread series (and a hashtag!) where I'll introduce pro-Russian actors and propagandists from around the world, be they so-called "independent journalists", politicians, mili...

<https://vatniksoup.com/cs/topics/nabozenstvi/>

Kniha „Vaťácký vývar: Průvodce ruskou dezinformační scénou“ vychází v září. Více informací najdete na:



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Všechny naše vývary v češtině:



Vývary | Vaťácký vývar

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<https://vatniksoup.com/cs/vyvary/>

