



Pekka Kallioniemi @P_Kallioniemi

May 9, 2025 · 24 tweets · [P_Kallioniemi/status/1920850621638246494](#)

In today's May 9th Vatrik 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



Of course, Kremlin propaganda employs the Firehose of Falsehood and often lacks any consistent ideology other than spreading chaos and seeking power, so such contradictions can be commonplace. However in this case there is a certain cynical consistency there.

2/23

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



To understand modern Russia, we need to go back a hundred years to the beginnings of Soviet Russia/Soviet Union — a genocidal terror regime under dictators Lenin and Stalin, whose totalitarian and imperialist legacy Putin's Russia fully embraces.

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...

Unlike Germany, which went through denazification and rejected its dictator's legacy starting with the Nuremberg Trials, Russia never faced a similar historical reckoning. Instead, most Russians continue to embrace their bloody and barbaric Soviet past.



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
Пётр 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

After the Central Powers' defeat in World War I, the Treaty of Versailles (1919) was intended precisely to avoid a Second World War by demilitarizing Germany: no conscription, no air force, and so on. But Soviet Russia under Lenin had already signed a...

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.

...separate peace treaty (Brest-Litovsk, 1918), which allowed the Soviets to help Germany secretly circumvent Versailles and rebuild their army, for instance with fighter pilot schools for German pilots (Lipetsk) and tank schools (Kama) located in the Soviet Union.

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.

Superior German tanks & their operators trained in the USSR would play an essential role in the Nazi Blitzkrieg victories. Arms sales, technical exchanges, and resource supplies between Germany and the USSR were somewhat scaled back after Hitler's rise to power in 1933...

PANZERWAFFE WAS BORN IN SOVIET UNION



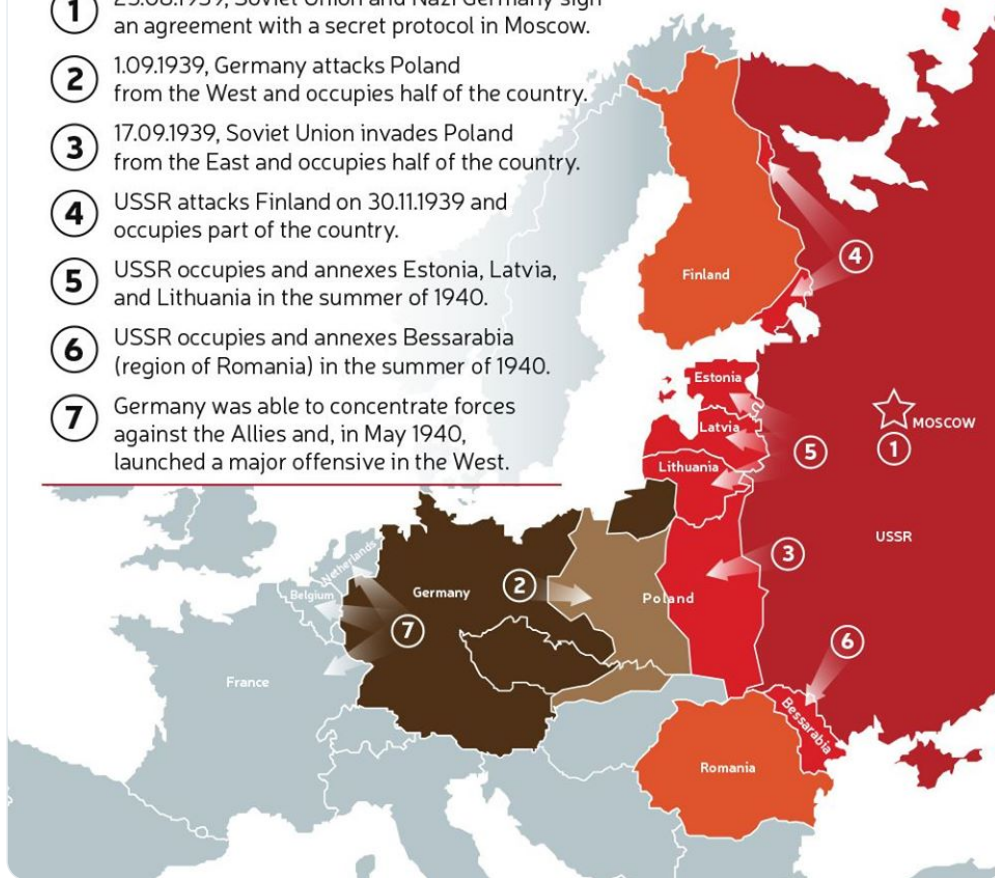
... but not completely halted. The collaboration peaked again in 1939 with the infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, its secret protocol, and the joint Nazi-Soviet genocidal invasion of Poland that launched World War II. The two countries even held joint victory parades.

8/23



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.





Nazi Germany's Blitzkrieg in Western Europe during May and June 1940 was powered in part by Soviet exports of energy and food. In those two months alone, the USSR delivered 163,000 tons of petroleum and 243,000 tons of Ukrainian wheat to Germany.

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

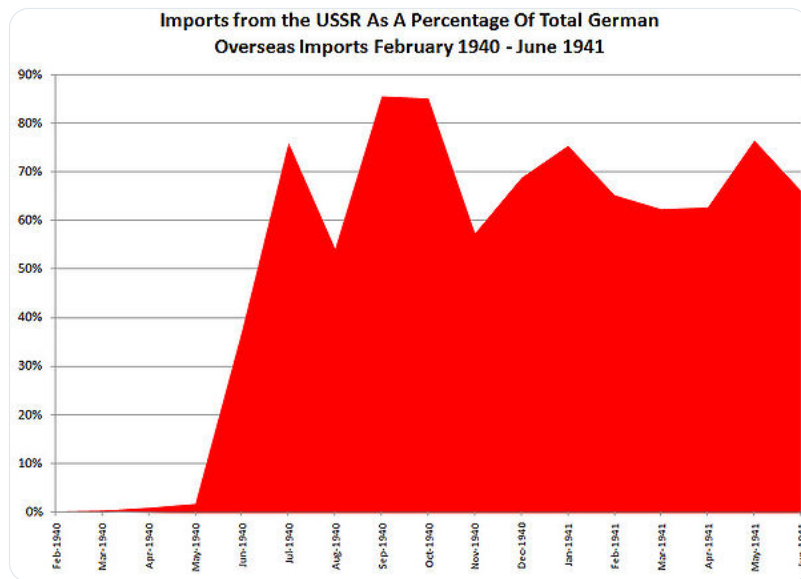


Franz-Stefan Gady ✓

@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.



During the Nazi–Soviet pact, the Pravda stopped criticizing fascism, and Soviet authorities even handed German comrades over to the Nazis, with some ending up in death camps. In occupied Poland, the NKVD and Gestapo cooperated to crush resistance and share intelligence.

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

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< 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

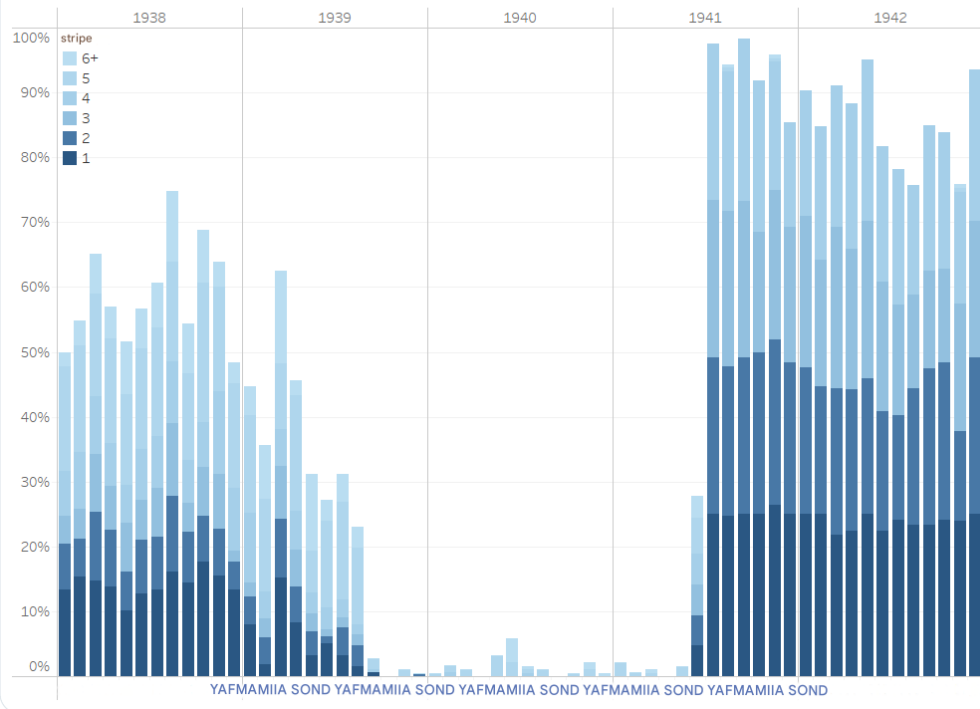
Theme Security police talks

Cause [Invasion of Poland](#) (1939)

Mentions of fascism in the newspaper "Pravda"

The proportion of bands that contain the root "fascist-"

Source: Pravda Digital Archive, East
View, search results



Ukrainian wheat was the target of both empires. Stalin's Holodomor and Hitler's Hungerplan aimed to seize it and starve Ukrainians. Today, Putin follows the same pattern — using grain as a weapon in war, echoing past genocidal strategies.

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.

By June 1940, the Soviets and the Nazis were together invading Europe and committing mass atrocities in the countries they conquered. The Nazis had invaded Poland, Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, while the Soviets...



MFA Russia  
@mfa_russia

...

... [#Zakharova](#): As many as 465 monuments to our heroic soldiers have been dismantled in Poland.

✗ 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.



Readers added context they thought people might want to know

The Soviet Union invaded Poland in 1939.

enrs.eu/news/soviet-in...

Soviet troops were also responsible for a number of war crimes, notably including the Katyn Massacre. Russia admitted guilt for this in 2010, in an official statement.

warsawinstitute.review/issue-2020/the...

amp.theguardian.com/world/2010/nov...

The monuments are from the Communist-era.

notesfrompoland.com/2022/09/28/20-...



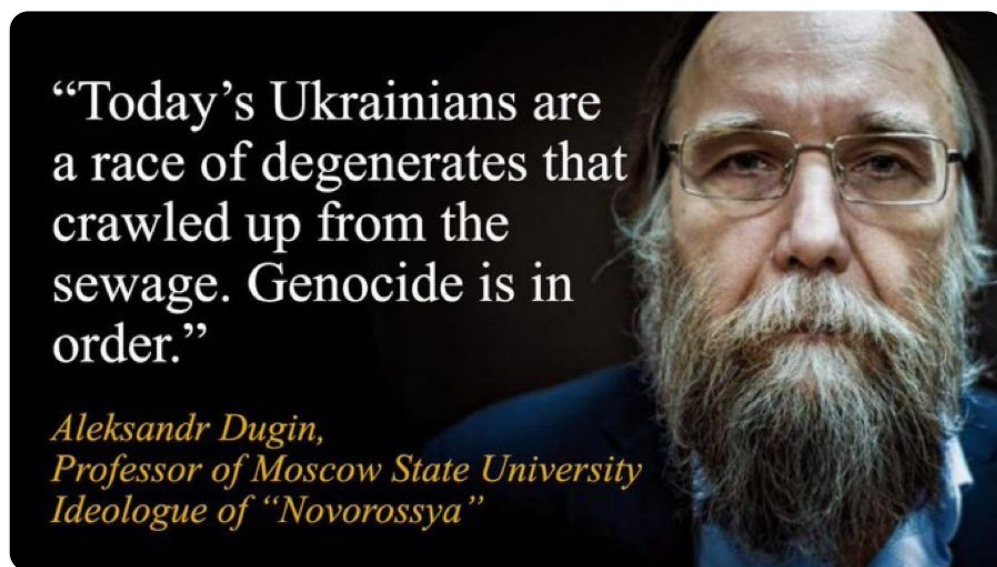
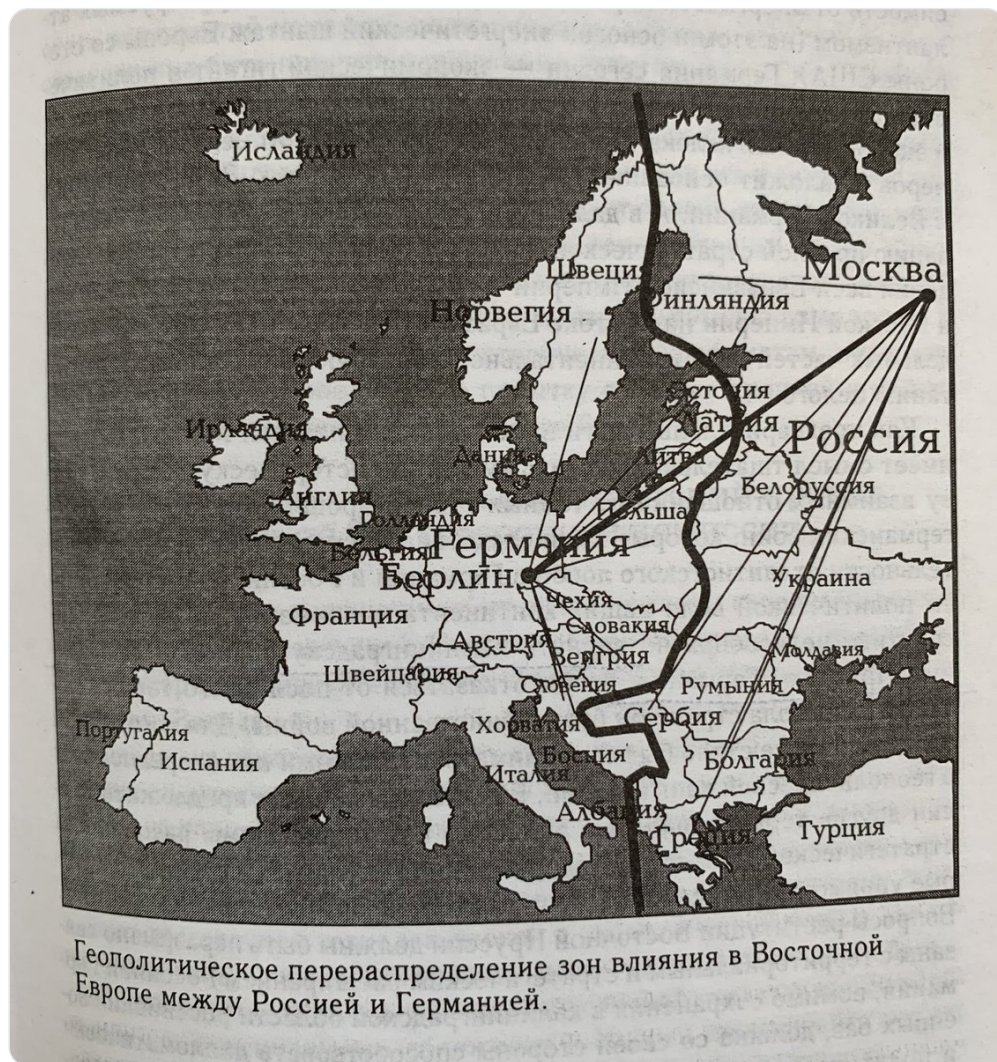
It Can Always Get Worse

In March 1939, the German conquest of Czechoslovakia was completed, with the Slovak zone split off and administered by a puppet regime under a Roman Catholic priest, Father Jozef Tiso. Within a fortnight, a Franco-British guarantee was extended to Poland: they had finally understood what they were dealing with, but their appeasement delusions had wasted all the time needed to be in a position to do anything about it. Unexpectedly, Hitler, who had risen to power fighting Communists in the streets, and Stalin, whose intelligence apparatus used the Soviet “anti-fascist” status as a recruitment tool in the inter-war years,² then signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact on 23 August 1939, ostensibly a “non-aggression” accord, but with a Secret Protocol providing for a carve-up of Europe through aggressive war.³

In September 1939, the Nazis and Soviets began their war by abolishing Poland, though curiously the Franco-British war declaration in response only applied to Germany.⁴ In early 1940, during the Soviet attempt to conquer Finland, there was a brief moment when Britain and France considered providing support the Finns and directly attacking the Soviet oil facilities in the Caucasus: Soviet energy was literally fuelling the Nazi war machine these states were at nominal war with, so these were seen as much as anti-Nazi as anti-Soviet measures, but the moment passed.⁵ By June 1940, the Nazis had invaded Poland, Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, while the Soviets had invaded **Manchuria** (Japanese-occupied China), Poland, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Romania (Bessarabia)—seven countries a piece.⁶

In the summer of 1940, Britain was thrown off the Continent at Dunkirk and the terror-bombing of the blitz began; much of Europe lay under totalitarian rule; and most of the remaining nominally independent countries were in one camp or other. The only major state that was properly neutral was, perhaps fittingly, Spain,⁷ where the **Soviet takeover in the mid-1930s** had been thwarted, partly with assistance from Germany and Italy. Hitler had **one of the most unpleasant meetings** of his life trying to use this debt to sway General Franco, but the *Caudillo* wanted no part of Hitler’s war: his country was exhausted. Spain’s refusal to join the Axis proved crucial in scotching the planned invasion of Britain.

...had invaded Manchuria (Japanese-occupied China), Poland, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Romania (Bessarabia) — seven countries a piece. Russian fascist Aleksandr Dugin still dreams of something similar.



By October 1940, the Soviets sought to formally join the Axis alongside Nazi Germany. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov (who'd just replaced jewish Litvinov) was warmly welcomed in

Berlin, where he discussed dividing global spheres of influence with Hitler and Ribbentrop.

14/23





Then came the shock of Hitler's betrayal — Operation Barbarossa. Stalin was devastated, retreating into silence for days. His daughter later recalled him often lamenting: "Ech, together with the Germans we would have been invincible!"

16/23



“We’ll show them how to gut people!” he would say malevolently of the Germans—those same Germans with whom he had wanted so to be in a long, solid alliance. He had not guessed or foreseen that the pact of 1939, which he had considered the outcome of his own great cunning, would be broken by an enemy more cunning than himself. This was the real reason for his deep depression at the start of the war. It was his immense political miscalculation. Even after the war was over he was in the habit of repeating, “Ech, together with the Germans we would have been invincible!”

What did Russia do after this betrayal? Re-wrote history, of course! Just a day after Germany invaded the USSR, World War II had been rebranded as the “Great Patriotic War,” and this has been the official line since then.

17/23





Russia also suffers from collective amnesia when they're reminded about how they were losing to the Nazis until the "evil Anglo-Saxons" came to the rescue with massive aid. They even systematically claim famous photos of American victories as their own for May 9th.



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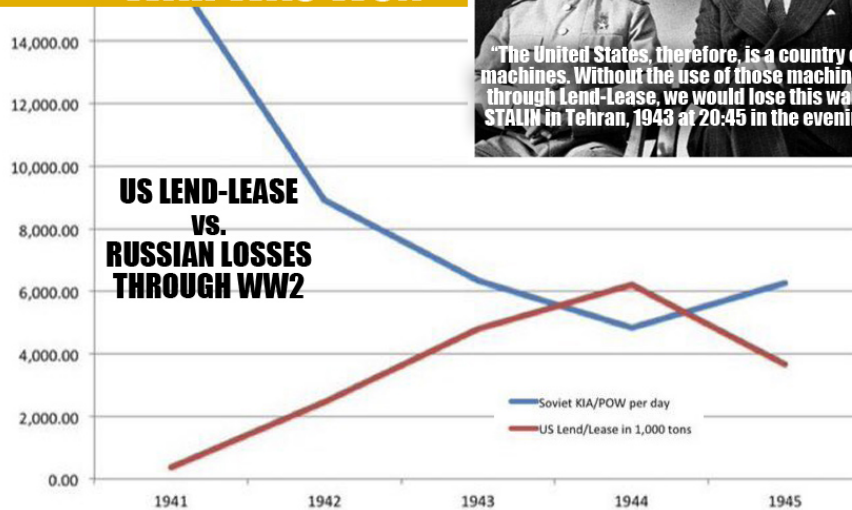
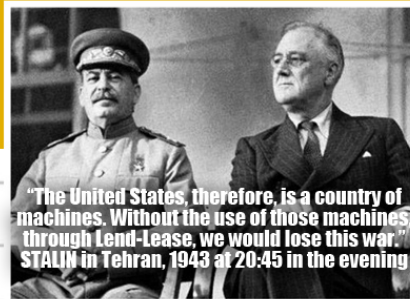
World War II Allies: U.S. Lend-Lease to the Soviet Union, 1941-1945

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Even before the United States entered World War II in December 1941, America sent arms and equipment to the Soviet Union to help it defeat the Nazi invasion. Totalling \$11.3 billion, or **\$180 billion in today's currency**, the Lend-Lease Act of the United States supplied needed goods to the Soviet Union from 1941 to 1945 in support of what Stalin described to Roosevelt as the “enormous and difficult fight against the common enemy — bloodthirsty Hitlerism.”

- 400,000 jeeps & trucks
- 14,000 airplanes
- 8,000 tractors
- 13,000 tanks
- 1.5 million blankets
- 15 million pairs of army boots
- 107,000 tons of cotton
- 2.7 million tons of petrol products
- 4.5 million tons of food

HOW THE SECOND WORLD WAR WAS WON



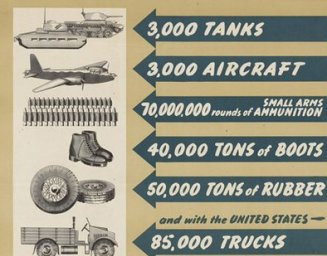
"If the United States had not helped us, we would not have won the war, one-on-one against Hitler's Germany, we would not have withstood its onslaught and would have lost the war. No one talks about this officially, and Stalin never, I think, left any written traces of his opinion, but I can say that he expressed this view several times in conversations with me."
-Nikita Khrushchev in his memoirs

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 
11,400 AIRCRAFT 	53% OF US AMMO PRODUCTION 
2,328 AMBULANCES 	57.8% OF SOVIET AVIATION FUEL 
35,170 MOTORCYCLES 	SEVERAL FACTORIES 

BRITAIN has sent to RUSSIA



831,000 TONS OF  STEEL, BRASS, ZINC, COPPER, LEAD, NICKEL, MACHINE TOOLS, SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION

OUR PRODUCTS FIGHT ON RUSSIAN FRONTS!

"My grandfather who was fighting (conscripted at gunpoint by Soviets) on Eastern front. Told that if it wasn't for American food cans of meats they would starve to death."
TWITTER: A2D2 / @Arthur27024404



The Nazi betrayal did not change the USSR's imperialist goals: they ended up occupying the territories they had planned to take with the Nazis—just without them—while gaining even more land, and at the cost of more Russian lives (not that Stalin or Putin ever cared).

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]

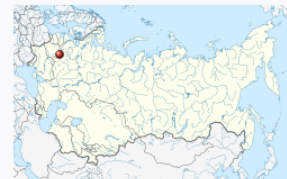
The order to execute captive members of the Polish **officer corps** was secretly issued by the **Soviet Politburo** led by **Joseph Stalin**.^[7] Of the total killed, about 8,000 were **officers imprisoned** during the 1939 **Soviet invasion of Poland**, another 6,000 were police officers, and the remaining 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)

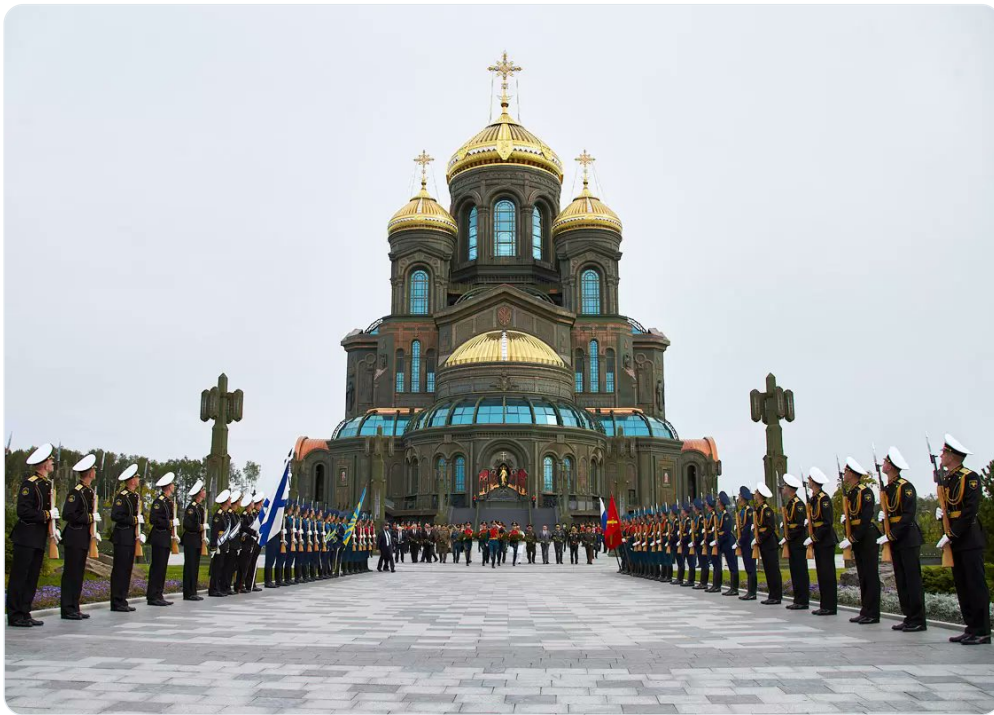


By Gordon F. Sander

“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 ...’”

The 1939–41 period, when Nazis and Soviets invaded and murdered together, is denied and illegal to discuss in Russia — while the “Great Patriotic War” has become a fanatical cult, “Pobedobesie”, celebrated with militaristic fervor every May 9th.

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



And Russia has exported the “pobedobesie” abroad, too — the Kremlin spread the so called “Immortal Regiment” rallies worldwide, and recently these events were organized in many countries, including Sweden and the US. They’re usually organized by Russians living abroad.

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".



Another Kremlin propaganda abroad is architecture, and especially statues. One of the most well known example was the Estonia's relocation of the Bronze Soldier statue in Tallinn in 2007, which resulted in a massive cyberattack from Russia.

22/23

**Pekka Kallioniemi** 
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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

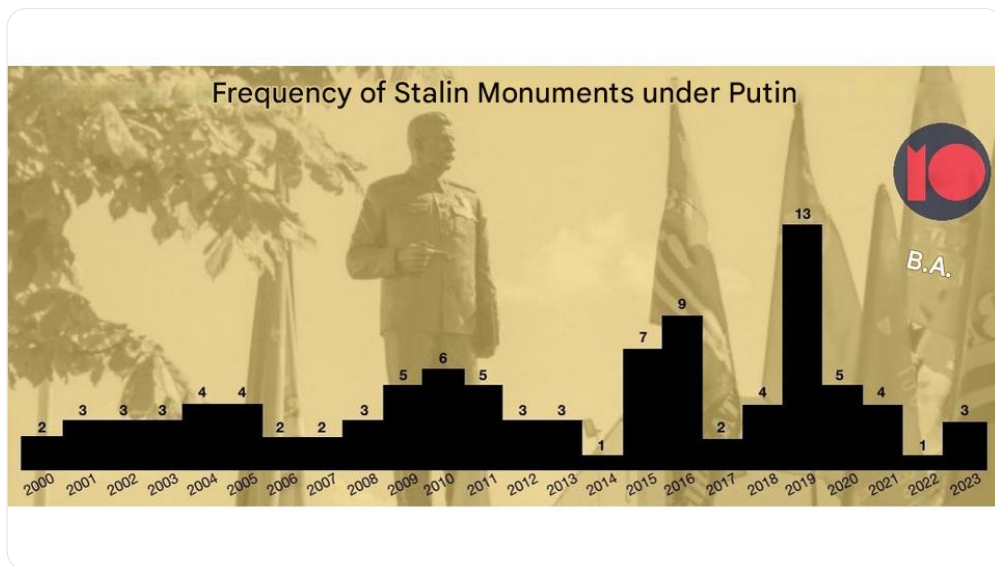
Luke Harding in Kyiv

Sat 23 Apr 2022 17:01 BST

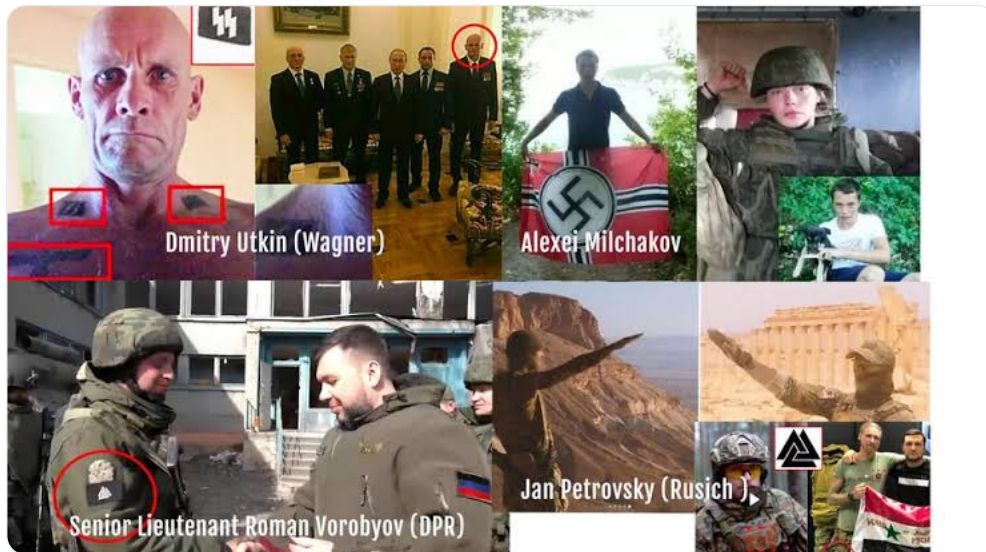
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Last week a familiar figure returned to the main square of the seaside town of Henichesk. Dressed in a three-piece suit, and sporting his familiar goatee and moustache, Vladimir Lenin was back on his pedestal. A statue of the Bolshevik leader had been 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.

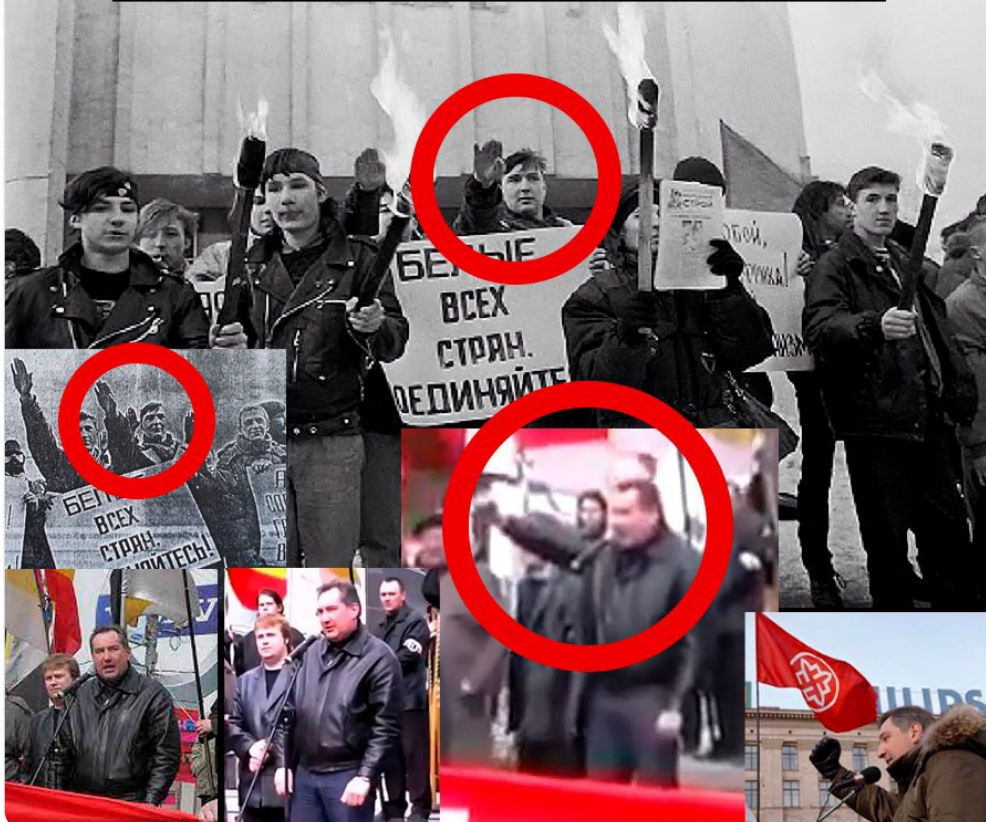
Henichesk, however, is not in Russia. It is - or was, until Vladimir Putin's invasion - a sleepy settlement in southern [Ukraine](#). The town of 20,000 people has a house of culture, a long strip of beach and a Vegas-themed hotel. It also has new imperial masters: Russians. They arrived from Crimea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



To conclude, Russian anti-Nazism is narrowly focused on the Nazi betrayal. Otherwise, they seem perfectly fine with Nazism. Nazis are great when they serve to help or justify Russia's own genocidal invasions, and they only become villains when they turn on Russia.



**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**







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