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May 16, 2025 · 27 tweets · [vatniksoup.fr/status/1923373281232437610](https://vatniksoup.fr/status/1923373281232437610)

Dans la Soupe Vatnik du jour, nous expliquons la relation ambiguë du Kremlin avec le nazisme, et pourquoi tant de vatniks sont des nazis qui admirent, défendent ou excusent Hitler et ses invasions, alors qu'ils prétendent en même temps combattre les « nazis en Ukraine ».

1/24



La propagande du Kremlin repose souvent sur le « déluge de mensonges » et ne suit aucune idéologie cohérente, si ce n'est la promotion du chaos et la recherche du pouvoir. Les contradictions sont donc fréquentes, mais une cohérence cynique existe ici.

2/24



Pekka Kallioniemi ✅  
@P\_Kallioniemi · [Follow](#)



In today's [#vatniksoup](#), I'll be talking about the Russian style of online propaganda and disinformation, "Firehose of Falsehood". It's a commonly used Kremlin strategy for Russian information operations, which often prioritizes quantity over quality.

1/23

### 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

9:52 AM · May 4, 2023



2.7K

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DÉBATS • RUSSIE

# Le mythe russe de la Grande Guerre patriotique et ses manipulations

Par Florent Georgesco

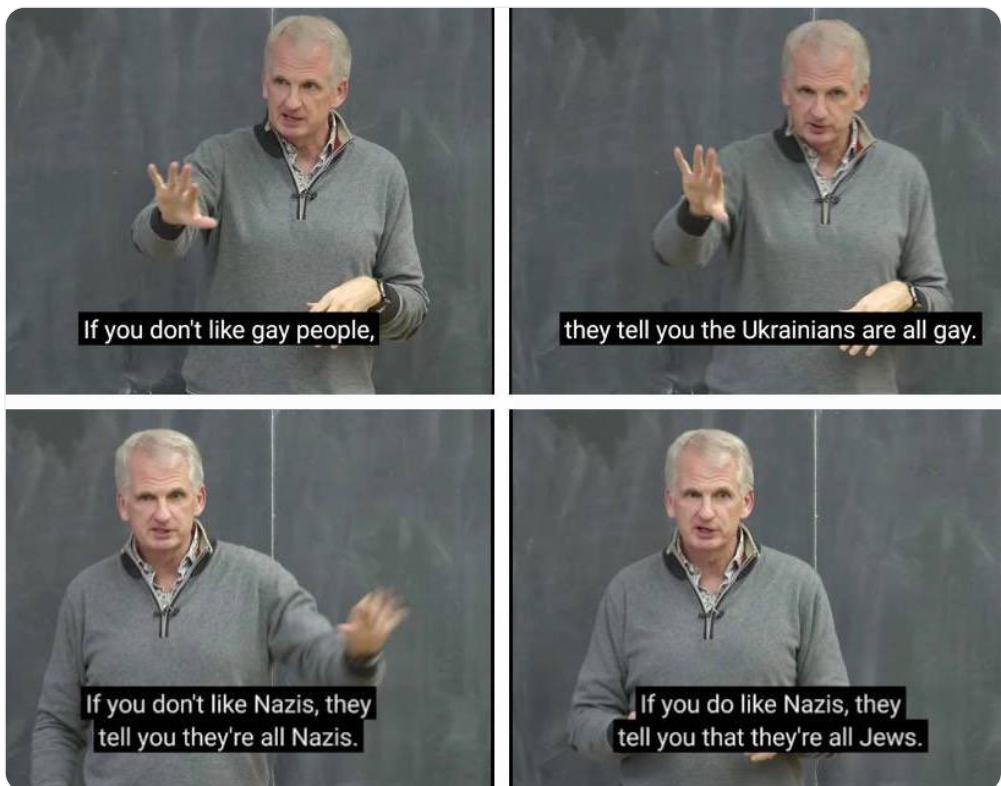
Publié le 29 avril 2022 à 06h00, modifié le 30 avril 2022 à 05h22

**ENQUÊTE | Inscrite depuis 2020 dans la Constitution russe, la glorification du rôle de l'URSS pendant la seconde guerre mondiale est utilisée par Vladimir Poutine pour justifier l'invasion de l'Ukraine. Une propagande directement héritée de l'époque soviétique.**

L'un des mystères qui entourent l'invasion de l'Ukraine tient à l'absurdité apparente de la propagande russe. «*Dénazification*», lutte contre un gouvernement «*pronazi*»... L'agression, quels que soient ses buts réels, est invariablement mise en scène comme la guerre de libération d'un peuple ukrainien uni aux Russes «*par des liens du sang*» – selon les mots du président Vladimir Poutine prononcés le 21 février –, un peuple qui aurait «*fait face à la montée de l'extrême droite nationaliste (...) rapidement développée en une russophobie agressive et en néonazisme*».

Le fait que de telles affirmations n'entretiennent aucun rapport avec la réalité, alors que le poids de l'extrême droite ukrainienne est aujourd'hui marginal, relève à ce point de l'évidence qu'on peut être tenté de les passer par pertes et profits. Quelle guerre n'entraîne pas son flot de mensonges ?





Pour la comprendre, remontons cent ans en arrière, aux débuts de la Russie soviétique/URSS – un régime de terreur génocidaire sous le joug des dictateurs Lénine et Staline, dont l'héritage mortifère est pleinement assumé par la Russie de Poutine.

# 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



Kyle Orton

@KyleWOrton

...

A statue of Felix Dzerzhinsky, the founder of the #Soviet Cheka (secret police), has been unveiled in Moscow at the headquarters of the Foreign Intelligence Service (#SVR). It is a slightly smaller version of the statue that stood on Lubyanka Square from 1958 to 1991.

[Traduire le post](#)



Contrairement à l'Allemagne, soumise à juste titre à une dénazification en bonne et due forme dès le procès de Nuremberg, la Russie n'a jamais eu à affronter les crimes du stalinisme. La Russie continue de se revendiquer de son passé soviétique génocidaire et impérialiste.

4/24



Sergey Radchenko

@DrRadchenko



...

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

Pushkin: "Get me outta here!!!"

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



Левада-Центр @levada\_ru · Jun 21, 2021

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

...

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

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

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

Левада-Центр, @levada\_center, принуждительно признан иноагентом

Создано с помощью Datawrapper



Today's event with flags in St. Petersburg, which took place against the backdrop of the ongoing St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, attracted special attention. We are talking about raising three flags on the coast of the Gulf of Finland, which at different times had the character of state flags in our country, one of them is the current state tricolor.

The other two are the flag of the Russian Empire and the flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Moreover, the flag of the USSR took the central place in this trio.

The ceremony of raising the three flags was also attended by Russian President Vladimir Putin, as reported by the Kremlin press service. The President was on board the Okhta yacht when the flags were raised.



Après la défaite des empires centraux en 1918, le traité de Versailles (1919) visait précisément à éviter une seconde guerre mondiale en démilitarisant l'Allemagne. Mais la Russie soviétique de Lénine avait déjà signé un traité de paix séparé...

## 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.

... très accommodant (Brest-Litovsk, 1918). Suivit le traité de Rapallo (1922), qui permit à l'URSS d'aider secrètement l'Allemagne à contourner le traité de Versailles, par exemple via des écoles de pilotes (Lipetsk) ou de chars (Kama) en territoire soviétique.

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.

Les chars allemands supérieurs et leurs équipages entraînés en URSS joueront un rôle clé dans les premières victoires nazies. Après l'arrivée au pouvoir d'Hitler en 1933, les ventes d'armes, échanges technologiques et approvisionnement ont été réduits, mais ont continué...

# PANZERWAFFE WAS BORN IN SOVIET UNION



# PANZER SCHULE KAMA (1929-1933)

...atteignant un nouveau pic avec le pacte Molotov-Ribbentrop de 1939, son protocole secret et l'invasion génocidaire conjointe de la Pologne, début de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Les deux dictatures ont même célébré leurs victoires ensemble.

8/24

## 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.





La guerre-éclair nazie de mai-juin 1940 fut soutenue par les exportations soviétiques. Rien qu'en deux mois, l'URSS fournit 163 000 tonnes de pétrole et 243 000 tonnes de blé ukrainien à l'Allemagne.

9/24

# 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

🔗 ...

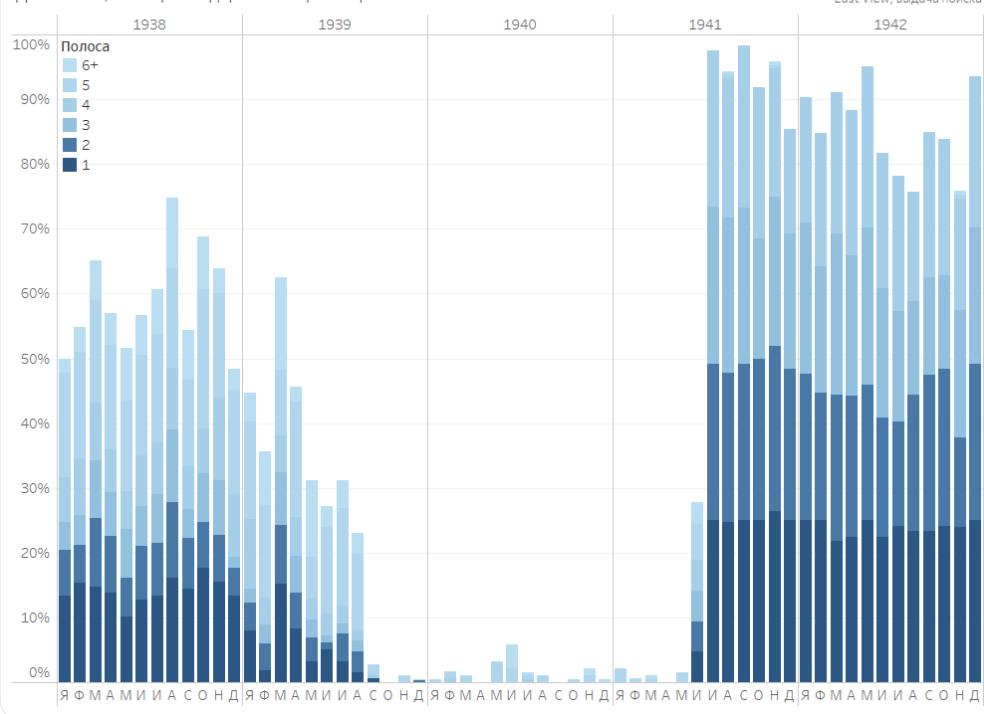
In late May, June following the Wehrmacht's breakthrough through the Ardennes, the Soviets supplied nearly 4,000 tons of oil per day to fuel the Germans advance across France.

Pendant le pacte nazi-soviétique, la Pravda cessa toute critique du fascisme. Les Soviétiques livrèrent même des camarades allemands aux camps nazis. En Pologne occupée, le NKVD et la Gestapo coopérèrent activement contre toute résistance. Après l'occupation de Varsovie...

## Упоминаемость фашизма в газете "Правда"

Доля полос, в которых содержится корень "фашист-"

Источник: Pravda Digital Archive,  
EastView, выдача поиска



# **The biggest Nazi collaborator of them all**



@DecolonialFella

&lt; 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“.



„Im völkerrechtlichen Sinn wird der Terminus ‚Auslieferung‘ als Übergabe eines Ausländer 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)

**Curzon Line.** At the meeting, the German and Soviet officials reached a mutual agreement about the fate of Polish infantry soldiers captured by the Red Army. On 28 September 1939, the [German–Soviet Boundary and Friendship Treaty](#) was signed with a Secret Supplementary Protocol #2 where parties agreed upon suppression of [Polish resistance](#):

Both parties will tolerate in their territories no Polish agitation which affects the territories of the other party. They will suppress in their territories all beginnings of such agitation and inform each other concerning suitable measures for this purpose.

— Secret Supplementary Protocol (2), German-Soviet Boundary and Friendship Treaty 28 September 1939

Between 24 October and 23 November 1939, a total of 42,492 Polish prisoners of war were transferred from [Kozelsk](#) and [Putyvl](#) camps across the [Nazi–Soviet demarcation line](#) and handed over to the Germans.<sup>[10]</sup> Both Gestapo and NKVD expected the emergence of Polish resistance and discussed ways of dealing with the clandestine activities of the Poles. In the immediate aftermath of the meeting, the Soviet NKVD began the collection of data leading to the [Katyn massacre](#) committed in the spring of 1940.<sup>[1]</sup>

...et de Paris, Molotov félicita l'ambassadeur allemand. En France, le PCF obéissait aux ordres de Moscou : aider les nazis. Même aujourd'hui, les vatniks comme Darryl Cooper prétendent que les nazis à Paris, ce n'était pas bien grave.

11/24

 **Pekka Kallioniemi**   
@P\_Kallioniemi · [Follow](#)

X

In today's [#vatniksoup](#), I'll introduce an American podcaster, Darryl Cooper ([@martyrmade](#)). He's best-known for "Martyr Made", a history podcast that provides a strongly revisionist and biased analysis on historical events such as the Revolution of Dignity and World War II.

1/22



A photograph of Darryl Cooper, a man with short brown hair and glasses, wearing a blue and red plaid shirt. He is sitting at a desk with a microphone in front of him, looking slightly to his left. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be a studio or office environment. In the bottom right corner of the image frame, there is a small diamond-shaped logo for "TUCKER CARLSON" with "STUDIO" underneath it.

12:28 PM · Oct 18, 2024

 2.3K  Reply  Copy link

[Read 29 replies](#)



mondiale, suscitant l'indignation de Ian Brossat. Entretien avec Jean Sévillia, auteur de *Historiquement correct* (2003) et *Historiquement incorrect* (2011).

**Quelle a été l'attitude du Parti Communiste Français entre septembre 1939 et juin 1941 ?**

Il y a plusieurs niveaux de réaction. Tout d'abord, le PCF est interdit par la III<sup>e</sup> République le 26 septembre 1939. Durant la « drôle de guerre », le PCF a suivi les instructions de Moscou qui avait signé le pacte Molotov-Ribbentrop (23 août 1939). Face à ce pacte, beaucoup de militants sont choqués et quittent le parti par milliers. Néanmoins, la grande majorité des militants et petits cadres sont habitués à obéir à tout ordre donné par Moscou, quel qu'il soit. La plupart des hauts cadres suivent donc aveuglément ces directives. Sous l'impulsion de Jacques Duclos, des négociations sont engagées avec l'occupant allemand dès la fin juin 1940 dans le but de faire reparaître *L'Humanité*. Ces négociations avortent finalement mais la propagande communiste pacifiste bat néanmoins son plein. Le secrétaire général du PCF, Maurice Thorez, déserte de son poste au 3<sup>e</sup> régiment du Génie en octobre 1939 et arrive à Moscou en novembre 1939 où il y restera durant toute la durée de la guerre.

**Lire aussi : *Bourdarel, profession tortionnaire***

**Confirmez-vous que les militants du PCF ont pu procéder à des actes de sabotage durant la période 1939-1940 ? Peut-on considérer cela comme de la trahison ?**

Absolument. Cette période n'a duré qu'une année mais durant l'hiver 1940 notamment, on a des preuves de sabotages d'usines d'armement françaises. Objectivement, tenter d'affaiblir l'effort de guerre de son pays avant même que les combats soient engagés, cela s'appelle trahir la France.





**Martyr Made**  
@martyrmade

Follow ...

This may be putting it too crudely for some, but the picture on the left was infinitely preferable in virtually every way than the one on the right.



**Cernovich** ✅ @Cernovich · 13h

After the Paris opening ceremony, which I put on for my daughters, I don't care what happens to France. Can't get any worse than the few minutes we saw. Insulting to Christians and secular people alike. Go to Hell, Paris.

Le blé ukrainien fut convoité par les deux empires génocidaires : le Holodomor de Staline et le Hungerplan de Hitler visaient tous deux à l'accaparer et affamer des millions d'Ukrainiens. Aujourd'hui, Poutine, grand admirateur de Staline, suit la même logique.

12/24

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

Nov. 20, 2022 | 0 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

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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 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.

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".<sup>[11]</sup> Ukraine did not produce enough grain for export to solve Germany's problems.<sup>[12]</sup> 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);<sup>[13]</sup>
2. extreme reduction of rations for Ukrainians in the remaining cities; and
3. reduction in foodstuffs consumed by the farming population.<sup>[1]</sup>
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.<sup>[14]</sup>



En juin 1940, les Soviétiques et les nazis envahissaient ensemble l'Europe et commettaient des atrocités de masse dans les pays conquis. Les nazis avaient envahi la Pologne, le Danemark, la Norvège, le Luxembourg, les Pays-Bas, la Belgique et la France...

13/24



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.



0:02 / 0:07 🔍 ⚙️ ↻ ↺

👤 Readers added context they thought people might want to know

The Soviet Union invaded Poland in 1939.

[enrs.eu/news/soviet-in...](https://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...](https://warsawinstitute.review/issue-2020/the...)

[amp.theguardian.com/world/2010/nov...](https://amp.theguardian.com/world/2010/nov...)

The monuments are from the Communist-era.

[notesfrompoland.com/2022/09/28/20-...](https://notesfrompoland.com/2022/09/28/20-...)



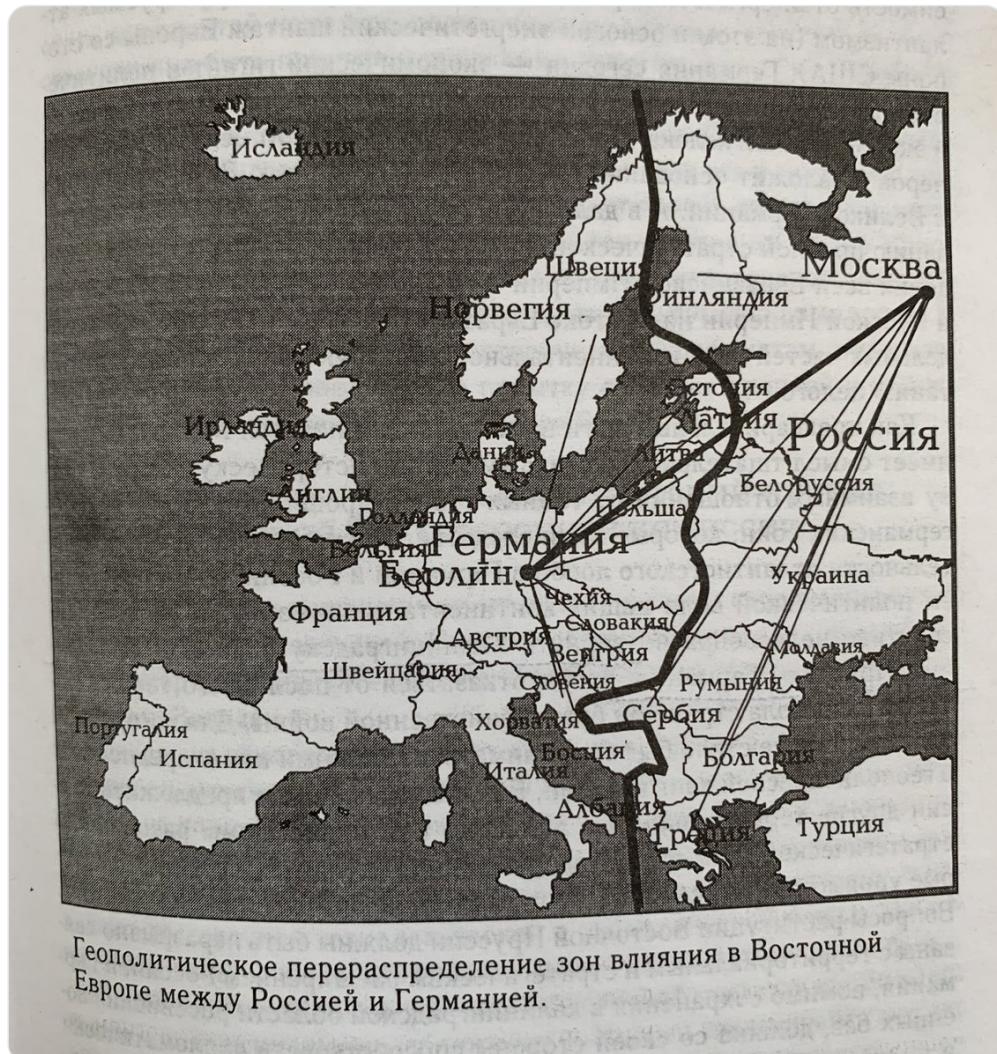
## It Can Always Get Worse

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,<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup> In early 1940, during the Soviet attempt to conquer Finland, there was a brief moment when Britain and France considered providing support to 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>

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,<sup>7</sup> 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.

...les Soviétiques de leur côté la Mandchourie, la Pologne également, la Finlande, la Lituanie, la Lettonie, l'Estonie et la Roumanie (Bessarabie) — sept pays chacun. Le fasciste russe Alexandre Douguine rêve encore d'un partage similaire.



“Today’s Ukrainians are a race of degenerates that crawled up from the sewage. Genocide is in order.”

*Aleksandr Dugin,  
Professor of Moscow State University  
Ideologue of “Novorossiya”*

En octobre 1940, l'URSS chercha à rejoindre officiellement l'Axe. Molotov (qui venait tout juste de remplacer Litvinov, qui était juif) fut chaleureusement accueilli à Berlin, discutant

du partage du monde avec Hitler et Ribbentrop. Cette collaboration et ces similarités...

15/24







kremlin.ru



▶ 0:00 Dictator Putin: This part of the territory was  
previously given to Poland. ⏪ ⏴ ⏵



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>



On September 17, 1939, the Red Army launched a military operation in Poland's eastern regions.

0:05 / 2:08



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...](http://annefrank.org/en/timeline/60...)

[nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/i...](http://nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/i...)

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet\\_in...](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_in...)

[britannica.com/event/Invasion...](http://britannica.com/event/Invasion...)



Puis vint la trahison, le coup de poignard dans le dos : l'opération Barbarossa. Staline fut anéanti, se terrant dans sa dacha durant des jours.

Sa fille racontera plus tard qu'il soupirait souvent : « Ah, avec les Allemands, nous aurions été invincibles ! »

“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!”

Et que fit la Russie ensuite ? Elle réécrivit l'histoire, bien sûr. Dès le lendemain de l'invasion, la Seconde Guerre mondiale fut rebaptisée « Grande Guerre patriotique », la version officielle en Russie jusqu'à aujourd'hui : « 1941-1945 » et non « 1939-1945 ».

18/24









La Russie souffre aussi d'amnésie collective face au fait qu'elle perdait contre les Allemands avant que les « infâmes Anglo-Saxons » ne viennent à la rescoufse.

Elle reprend même à son compte les photos de victoires américaines pour le 9 mai, notamment Iwo Jima.



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**NEWS** Russia's war on Ukraine's grain: debunking five main Kremlin myths...

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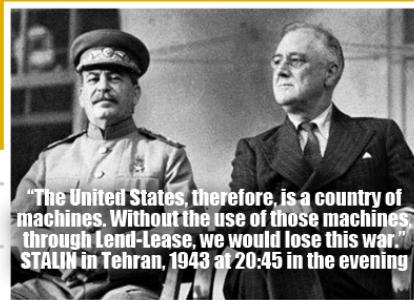
### World War II Allies: U.S. Lend-Lease to the Soviet Union, 1941-1945

[Home](#) | [News & Events](#) | World War II Allies: U.S. Lend-Lease to the Soviet Union, 1941-1945

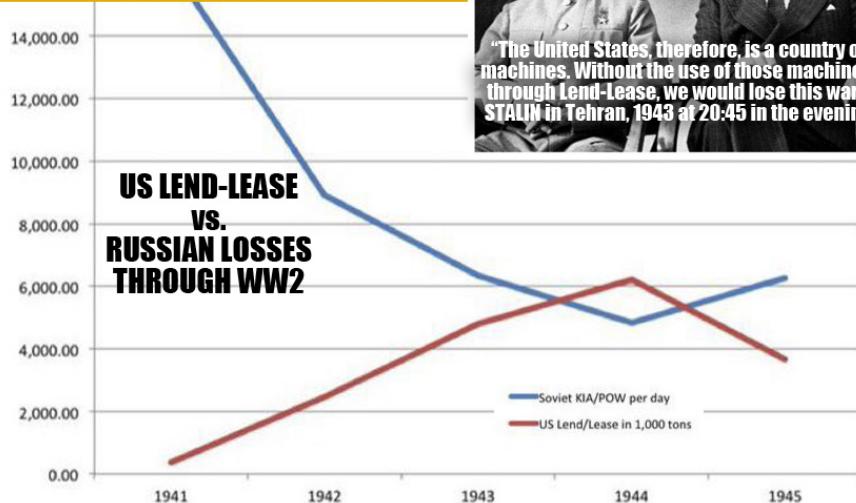
Even before the United States entered World War II in December 1941, America sent arms and equipment to the Soviet Union to help it defeat the Nazi invasion. Totaling \$11.3 billion, or **\$180 billion in today's currency**, the Lend-Lease Act of the United States supplied needed goods to the Soviet 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



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



"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/trus1943CairoTehran/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

3,000 TANKS
3,000 AIRCRAFT
70,000,000 rounds of AMMUNITION
40,000 TONS of BOOTS
50,000 TONS of RUBBER
and with the UNITED STATES — 85,000 TRUCKS
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



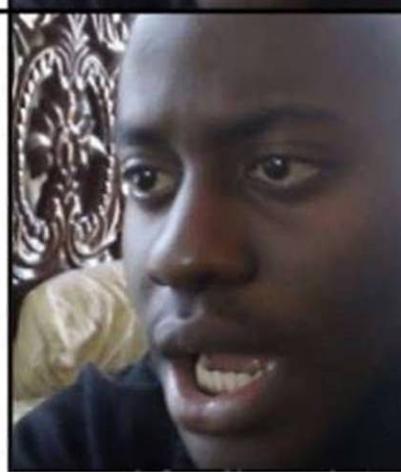
La trahison de Hitler n'a changé en rien les ambitions impérialistes de l'URSS : elle a bien fini par occuper les territoires attaqués dès 1939, et même davantage. Au prix de millions de vies ukrainiennes et russes, oui, mais ça Staline et Poutine s'en moquent.

20/24

**BEING  
LIBERATED  
FROM NAZI  
GERMANY**



**BY THE  
SOVIET  
UNION**



⌚ This article was published more than **3 years ago**

**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 **Katyn massacre**<sup>[a]</sup> 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.<sup>[2]</sup>

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

The order to execute captive members of the Polish officer corps was secretly issued by the Soviet Politburo led by Joseph Stalin.<sup>[7]</sup> 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".<sup>[8]</sup> 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.<sup>[9]</sup>

### 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*),<sup>[15]</sup> 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.<sup>[16]</sup> 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.<sup>[17]</sup>

La période 1939–1941, où nazis et Soviétiques massacraient main dans la main, est niée et même illégale à évoquer en Russie. La « Grande Guerre patriotique », en revanche, est devenue un culte militariste délirant (« pobedobesie »), célébré chaque 9 mai en grande pompe.

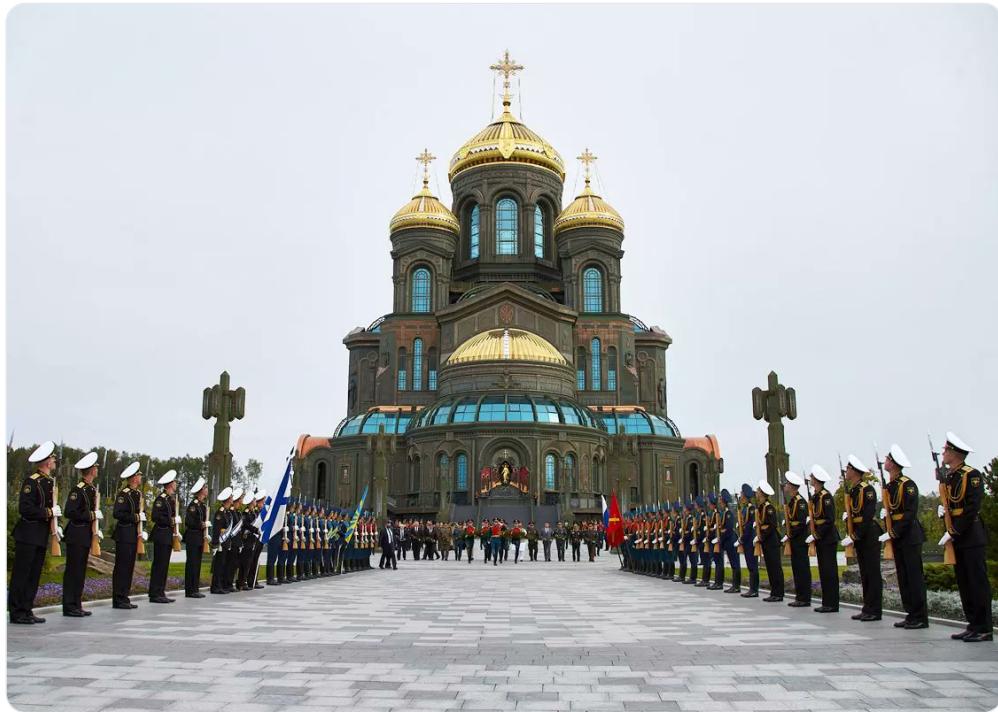
## 1. Criminalisation de la parole

11. La Russie est l'un des pays les plus prolifiques dès lors qu'il s'agit de produire des lois qui abolissent la liberté d'expression sur les questions historiques. Nous faisons notamment référence ici à la loi contre « la réhabilitation du nazisme », aux lois qui visent le discours symbolique et aux lois contre l'extrémisme et le terrorisme. Au cours des dernières années, on constate une recrudescence des affaires pénales, de nouvelles propositions législatives répressives et la mise en place d'institutions dont le but est de renforcer l'application de la loi.

### 1.1. « Réhabilitation du nazisme »

12. La « loi mémorielle » la plus notable de Russie<sup>13</sup> est l'article 354.1 du code pénal de la Fédération de Russie, qui criminalise « la réhabilitation du nazisme ». Le titre de la loi est trompeur, car elle couvre en réalité un éventail beaucoup plus large d'expressions, non seulement sur les crimes nazis, mais aussi sur le rôle de l'Union soviétique dans la Seconde guerre mondiale et sur l'histoire militaire de la Russie en général.
13. Le parcours législatif de cette loi mérite d'être retracé. Le projet de loi initial a été soumis au Parlement russe par un groupe de députés de la Douma en mai 2009. Dans sa version originale, le projet de loi criminalisait (i) « la représentation inexacte des sentences prononcées par le Tribunal de Nuremberg ou des sentences prononcées par les cours ou tribunaux nationaux et fondées sur les sentences du Tribunal de Nuremberg », (ii) « le fait de déclarer criminelles les actions des États membres de la coalition formée contre Hitler », et (iii) « l'approbation ou la négation des crimes nazis contre la paix et la sécurité de l'humanité ».<sup>14</sup> Reprenant la rédaction très vague du projet de loi, ses auteurs déclaraient qu'ils cherchaient à criminaliser « les atteintes à la mémoire historique des événements de la Seconde guerre mondiale ».<sup>15</sup> Le projet de loi a été largement rejeté, y compris par le cabinet des ministres. Il est resté en sommeil pendant plusieurs années jusqu'à ce qu'il soit relancé, révisé et adopté rapidement en mai 2014, en pleine crise ukrainienne qui a abouti au départ forcé du président allié de Moscou et que les médias officiels russes ont qualifié de coup d'État mené par une « junte fasciste ».<sup>16</sup>
14. Dans sa version actuelle, la loi établit quatre crimes distincts : (i) « la négation des faits établis par le jugement du Tribunal militaire international [de Nuremberg] » ; (ii) « l'approbation des crimes établis par ledit jugement » ; (iii) « la diffusion d'informations sciemment fausses sur les activités de l'URSS pendant la Seconde guerre mondiale » ; et (iv) « la diffusion d'informations manifestement irrespectueuses sur les dates de la gloire militaire et les dates mémorables de la Russie relatives à la défense de la Patrie ainsi que la profanation des symboles de la gloire militaire de la Russie ». La loi prévoit des peines allant jusqu'à cinq ans d'emprisonnement. Une peine plus élevée est prévue pour ces crimes s'ils sont commis « par des personnes ayant recours

16. Entre 2015 et 2019, l'application de l'article 354.1 du Code pénal a donné lieu à 25 condamnations et à un seul acquittement, sans compter un nombre inconnu d'affaires pénales qui n'ont pas – ou pas encore – été jugées.<sup>20</sup> Ironiquement, le seul acquittement prononcé en vertu de cet article concernait une affaire de négationnisme. Roman Ioushkov, habitant de Perm, avait écrit sur les réseaux sociaux que « le préteur Holocauste [était] une escroquerie éhontée visant les non-Juifs, les Allemands, les Russes et tous les autres ». Il remettait également en question le nombre de victimes de l'Holocauste, affirmant que l'estimation de 6 millions de victimes juives était une « énorme fraude ».<sup>21</sup> En revanche, la majorité des autres condamnations prononcées en vertu de l'article 354.1, dans la mesure où elles sont accessibles au public, concernent ceux qui ont parlé des crimes commis par l'Union soviétique entre 1939 et 1945, qui ont remis en question le récit officiel du rôle de l'Union soviétique dans la Seconde guerre mondiale ou qui ont invoqué l'histoire dans leur critique du régime actuel.
17. La première personne condamnée en vertu de l'article 354.1 était Vladimir Luzgin, un mécanicien automobile de Perm. En 2014, il avait partagé sur les réseaux sociaux un lien vers un article en ligne sur l'histoire de l'Armée rebelle ukrainienne. L'auteur de l'article avait notamment soutenu que « les communistes <...> ont activement collaboré avec l'Allemagne pour diviser l'Europe, conformément au pacte Molotov-Ribbentrop », et que « les communistes et l'Allemagne ont conjointement attaqué la Pologne et déclenché la Seconde guerre mondiale le 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1939 ! ». En 2016, la Cour suprême de Russie a jugé que ces déclarations historiques contenaient des informations manifestement fausses sur les activités de l'URSS pendant la Seconde guerre mondiale et étaient contraires au jugement du tribunal de Nuremberg, bien que ce dernier ne se soit jamais prononcé sur l'invasion de la Pologne par l'Armée rouge soviétique en 1939.<sup>22</sup> Luzgin a été condamné à une amende de 200 000 roubles (environ 2 200 euros). Depuis 2017, son affaire est en attente de jugement devant la Cour européenne des droits de l'homme (CEDH).<sup>23</sup>
18. En 2015, Evgueni Djougachvili, petit-fils de Joseph Staline, a demandé aux autorités d'engager des poursuites pénales en vertu de l'article 354.1 contre l'historien David Feldman qui avait parlé à la télévision russe de l'exécution de masse de prisonniers de guerre polonais par les autorités soviétiques (le massacre de Katyn) en 1940.<sup>24</sup> Cette affaire a apparemment été classée sans suite.
19. Feldman n'est pas le seul historien visé par des poursuites au titre de l'article 354.1. L'une des personnes interrogées par la FIDH, Alexandre Gourianov, responsable du programme polonais de Memorial International, une importante ONG russe spécialisée dans l'histoire et les droits humains qui documente la terreur d'État à l'époque soviétique, fait régulièrement l'objet de menaces de





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



La pobedobesie est aussi exportée : les marches du « régiment immortel », récupérées dès 2015 par Poutine et organisées partout dans le monde, avec le soutien de la diaspora russe et des vatniks locaux, y compris en France.

22/24



Le Débunk Café  
@debunkcafe · Follow



Le **#RégimentImmortel**, pilier du soft power russe ?  
Plongez dans l'enquête percutante de  
**@SONARROW\_OSINT** pour le DébunkCafé sur  
l'instrumentalisation de la mémoire de la 2nd Guerre  
mondiale par le Kremlin pour asseoir ses ambitions  
impérialistes.  
À lire ➔ [debunkcafe.fr/soft-power-rus...](https://debunkcafe.fr/soft-power-rus...)



4:01 PM · May 9, 2025



37    Reply    Copy link

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Une autre propagande exportée : l'architecture, notamment des statues à la gloire des dictateurs Lénine et Staline. Tandis que l'Ukraine les démonte, la Russie les reconstruit dans les villes conquises.

23/24

Pekka Kallioniemi [@P\\_Kallioniemi](#) · [Follow](#)

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

1/14



12:20 PM · Jan 30, 2023

1.1K    Reply    Copy link

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## 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 Kubyshev, 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.

# Moscow reinstates Lenin statue in Ukraine's Melitopol years after Kyiv took it down

As part of a 'de-communization drive,' Ukraine dismantled Lenin statues nationwide after its 2014 revolution overthrew a Moscow-backed regime

By AFP  
5 November 2022, 5:57 pm

SHARE

1



Moscow's occupying authorities reinstate a statue of Lenin that was taken down by Ukraine years ago in the city of Melitopol, November 5, 2022. (Twitter: used in accordance with Clause 27a of the Copyright Law)

MOSCOW — Moscow's occupying authorities in the southern Ukrainian city of Melitopol said Saturday they had brought back a statue of Lenin, seven years after it was taken down following Kyiv's pro-EU revolution.

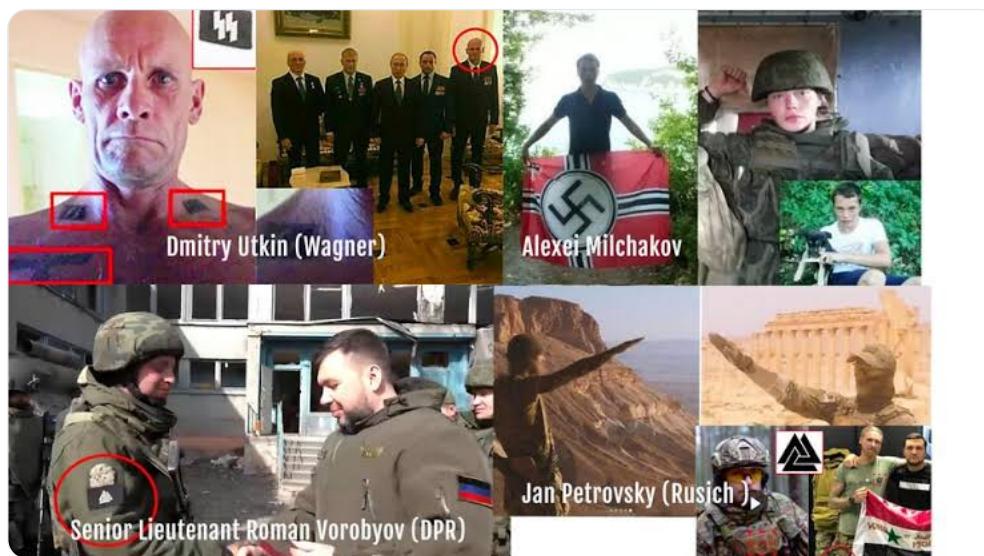
The Moscow-installed head of the Zaporizhzhia region, Vladimir Rogov, posted a photograph of workers in the city reinstating the tribute to the Bolshevik leader.

"After seven years the statue of Vladimir Lenin has returned to its place in Melitopol," he said, adding that city authorities had taken it down in 2015.

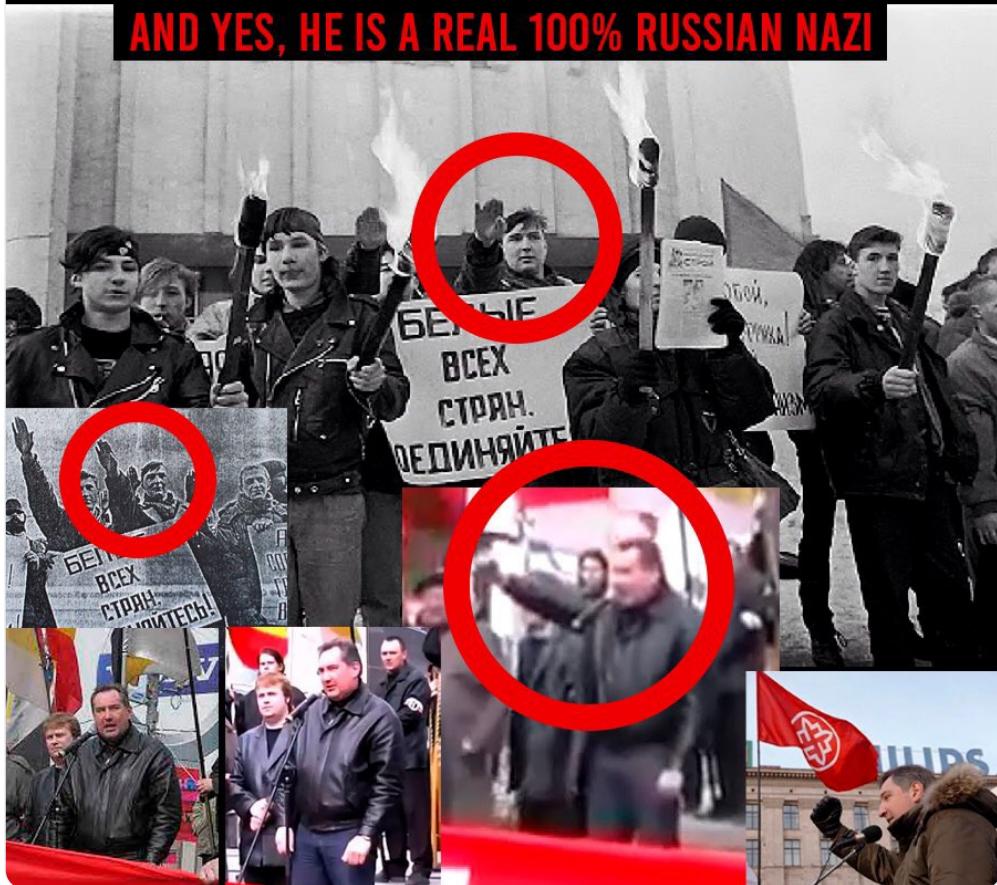
Ukraine dismantled Lenin statues across the country after its 2014 revolution overthrew a Moscow-backed regime as part of its "de-communization drive."

It was seen as an effort to break away from Russian and Soviet influence.

L'anti-nazisme russe se limite donc strictement à la trahison de 1941. Les autres aspects, crimes et symboles du nazisme, antisémitisme et génocides compris, sont parfaitement acceptables pour le Kremlin, surtout s'ils sont utiles à leurs propres ambitions génocidaires.



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





La 2<sup>e</sup> édition de « Vatnik Soup — Le guide ultime de la désinformation russe » est officiellement disponible !

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#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/en/books/>

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#### Vatnik Soupe

#vatniksoup est une série de fils Twitter (et un hashtag !) où nous présentons des acteurs et propagandistes pro-russes du monde entier, qu'ils soient soi-disant « journalistes indépendants », politi...

<https://vatniksoup.com/fr/>

Cette soupe en anglais :



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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