



SLAVAUUA2022 - SALO ANTIDOTE @SLAVAUUA2022NAFO

Jul 16, 2024 · 25 tweets · [SLAVAUUA2022NAFO/status/1813219257838182447](https://twitter.com/SLAVAUUA2022NAFO/status/1813219257838182447)

1/25 In deze soep gaan we het hebben over Ewald Engelen, hij is een hoogleraar in financiële geografie aan de UvA. Als voormalig politicus, columnist en twitteraar duikt hij regelmatig op in het publieke debat. Engelen promoot daarbij geregeld Russische propagandastandpunten.



2/25 Met de start van de invasie vindt ook een belangrijk schisma plaats, de PvdD breekt met boegbeeld Engelen. Ze vindt het onverenigbaar dat hij Oekraïne de schuld van de oorlog geeft. Vlak voor de invasie kapittelt Engelen de NAVO en EU als agressors.



Esther Ouwehand
@estherouwehand

Ewald Engelen spreekt op geen enkele manier namens de PvdD en de standpunten die hij inneemt zijn niet de onze

[Translate post](#)

12:05 PM · Feb 25, 2022

Ouwehand reageert daarmee op een omstreden [tweet](#) waarin Engelen stelt dat Oekraïne zelf schuld draagt aan de Russische invasie omdat het land samenwerking zocht met de Europese Unie. Dat standpunt komt een op een overeen met de positie van Moskou. Volgens de gedachtegang van Engelen is het aan Rusland te bepalen waar zijn buurlanden wel of geen lid van worden.



3/25 Het is voor Engelen het begin van een kruistocht tegen gematigd links dat ‘geen ruggengraat en ideologie meer heeft’ en ‘uit reflex tegenovergestelde standpunten inneemt t.o.v. extreem rechts.’ Het zijn zijn de ‘haviken’ van D’66 die pleiten voor meer wapens.





Volgens Engelen bij de videopodcast van Stichting JAS reageert links louter dialectisch op rechts en heeft het geen ideologische ruggengraat meer over. Het is heulen met het neoliberalisme van links, waarbij het dus louter haar standpunten inneemt als spiegel van wat uiterst rechts inneemt.

4/25 Volgens Engelen mist de Nederlandse politiek een type Sahra Wagenknecht (Die Linke). De politica is een visionair die het de 'oorlogshisters' en 'de VS lakken' wel even uitlegt. Dat ze in eigen land toe boek staat als Putinvester zegt hij er uiteraard niet bij....



Op een uitzondering na. De Nederlandse politieke arena ontbeert een Sahra Wagenknecht – en dat valt, zeg ik er meteen maar bij, zodat u weet waar ik sta, zeer te betreuren. Dit unieke politieke fenomeen geeft sinds jaren mede leiding aan de socialistische partij Die Linke, die bij de laatste Bondsdagverkiezingen 9,2 procent van de stemmen wist te bemachtigen en daarmee 69 van de 709 zetels wist te veroveren. In de Duitse context is Die Linke dan ook een kleine partij en moet zij normaal gesproken in de strijd om de publiciteit het onderspit delven tegen de veel grotere, soepeler draaiende partijmachines van de SPD, de CDU en zelfs van De Groenen. Toch weet Wagenknecht nu al maanden de Duitse media te domineren.

Taal

De korte taalkundige geschiedenis van Poetinversteher en Poetinfluisteraars

14 april 2022

Behalve door Ruslandkenners en Kremlinwatchers wordt onze woordenschat sinds enige tijd bevolkt door Poetinversteher en Poetinfluisteraars. Onder een Poetinversteher wordt verstaan: westerling die begrip kan opbrengen voor Poetins vijandigheid jegens het Westen en met name zijn motieven voor de annexatie van de Krim in 2014 en de huidige oorlog tegen Oekraïne.

Het woord wordt sinds 2014 aangetroffen en is ontleend aan *Putinversteher* in het Duits. Dat woord is gevormd naar analogie van *Frauenversteher*: iemand voor wie de vraag ‘*was will das Weib?*’ geen raadsel is en die dan ook prat gaat op zijn beminnelijke omgang met vrouwen. *Frauenversteher* wordt echter vaak ironisch gebruikt, onder meer omdat de bedoelde persoon zichzelf dan wel een ware casanova mag vinden, maar in werkelijkheid geen hartenkenner is die de liefdeskunst tot in de puntjes beheerst. Anders dan *Frauenversteher* wordt *Poetinversteher* trouwens nooit ironisch gebruikt, maar uitsluitend smalend of minachtend.

Sahra Wagenknecht (born **Sarah Wagenknecht**; German: [ˈzaːʁa ˈvaːɡ̊ˌknɛçt]; 16 July 1969) is a German politician, economist, author, and publicist.^[1] Since 2009 she has been a member of the **Bundestag**, where until 2023 she represented **The Left**. From 2015 to 2019, she served as that party's parliamentary co-chair. With a small team of allies, she left the party on 23 October 2023 to found her own party in 2024, **Bündnis Sahra Wagenknecht**, to contest elections onwards.^[2]

Wagenknecht became a prominent member of the **Party of Democratic Socialism** (PDS) from the early 1990s. After the foundation of The Left, she became a leading member of one of the party's most left-wing factions as leader of the **Communist Platform**. She has been a controversial figure throughout her career due to her hardline and **populist** stances, statements about **East Germany**, immigration and refugees (which moved away from traditional antiracism), and her political movement **Aufstehen**.^{[3][4][5]} From 2020 onward Wagenknecht was less active in parliament, but often interviewed by German media. She is not a member of any parliamentary committee.^[6]

Since 2021 she had openly considered forming her own party, due to growing and enduring conflicts within the Left Party and at the end of September 2023 she formed the **Sahra Wagenknecht Alliance** political party, better known as BSW (*Bündnis Sahra Wagenknecht*), in the start of 2024.

5/25 Die Linke zendt in 2014 waarnemers naar het illegale Krim referendum. Volgens fractieleider Sahra “mag de uitkomst niet betwist worden.” De partij is dan al een Pro Russisch bolwerk met Hunko (MH17 is een complot) en adviseur Kirichuk (Oekraïne is een nazistaat).



Kiritschuk and Hunko appeared at multiple meetings together, one of them even interviewed the other, reinforcing the many Kremlin talking points against Ukraine (how the country was in the hands of fascists, and had become a pawn in NATO's geopolitical games, etc.). The German party would even send Kiritschuk to international conferences, where his stories would cause a pan-European group of MPs to express concern about the rise of nationalism in Ukraine.

Left-wing leader calls for Crimea poll acceptance



AFP/DPA/The Local · news@thelocal.de
Published: 12 Mar 2014 CET · Updated: Wed 12 Mar 2014 15:08 CET



Sahra Wagenknecht. Photo: DPA

The deputy leader of Germany's left-wing Die Linke party has called on Western powers to accept the results of an "illegal" referendum due to take place in Crimea on Sunday.



Ewald Engelen @ewaldeng · Feb 29

Dit gaan we doen! Een massale demonstratie voor vrede en tegen escalatie! Ik ga proberen ook @SWagenknecht mee te krijgen. Een paneuropese blijk van afschuw over de oorlogshitserij van #macron en anderen. Vrede nu! Tot 31 maart!



George van Houts @georgevanhouts · Feb 29

Mijn voorstel: een enorme vredesdemonstratie maar zonder partij- of landenvlaggen of symbolen.
Niemand mag er politiek mee aan de haal.
Gewoon 500.000 mensen die liever vrede willen en samenwerking dan oorlog en bewapeningsrace....

[Show more](#)

6/25 Engelen gaat nog een stapje verder, zo deelt hij een artikel dat de NAVO schuld heeft aan de escalatie. Lees je het stuk dan blijkt dat Poetin de NAVO een dictaat oplegde waarbij het nooit meer mocht uitbreiden. Dat het daarmee niet akkoord kon gaan is logisch.



In testimony to the [European Union Parliament](#), Stoltenberg made clear that it was America's relentless push to enlarge NATO to Ukraine that was the real cause of the war and why it continues today. Here are Stoltenberg's revealing words:

"The background was that President Putin declared in the autumn of 2021, and actually sent a draft treaty that they wanted NATO to sign, to promise no more NATO enlargement. That was what he sent us. And was a pre-condition for not invade Ukraine. Of course, we didn't sign that.

The opposite happened. He wanted us to sign that promise, never to enlarge NATO. He wanted us to remove our military infrastructure in all Allies that have joined NATO since 1997, meaning half of NATO, all the Central and Eastern Europe, we should remove NATO from that part of our Alliance, introducing some kind of B, or second-class membership. We rejected that.

7/25 Hij promoot ook een artikel van James Carven die de NAVO de koude oorlog verwijt en stelt dat na de val van de muur de NAVO 'agressief' uitbreidde. Hij 'vergeet' dat Rusland de CIS oprichtte en al zich al meteen agressief gedroeg in Moldavië, Abchazië en de Krim.

The American Conservative

In the absence of the competing alliance systems, the Cold War might have come to a denouement decades earlier. Certainly Turkey's incorporation into the alliance in 1952 and the subsequent decision to place nuclear-armed Jupiter missiles there did little to further peace and stability between East and West. Indeed, it did help set the stage for the nuclear [missile crisis of October 1962](#).

Nevertheless, the decision to carry on and indeed expand the alliance was made [within a mere 24 months](#) of the dissolution of the Soviet Union. For Clinton, the impetus to expand came from domestic politics rather than the requirements of US national security.

War in Abkhazia (1992–1993)

[Article](#) [Talk](#)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the war in 1998, see [War in Abkhazia \(1998\)](#).

The **War in Abkhazia** was fought between [Georgian](#) government forces for the most part and [Abkhaz](#) separatist forces, [Russian](#) government armed forces and [North Caucasian](#) militants between 1992 and 1993. Ethnic [Georgians](#) who lived in [Abkhazia](#) fought largely on the side of Georgian government forces. Ethnic [Armenians](#) ([Bagramyan Battalion](#)) and [Russians](#)^[28] within Abkhazia's population largely supported the Abkhazians^{[29][30][31]} and many fought on their side. The separatists received support from thousands of [North Caucasus](#) and [Cossack](#) militants and from the [Russian Federation](#) forces stationed in and near [Abkhazia](#).^{[32][33]}

Transnistria War

Article [Talk](#)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Transnistrian War** (**Romanian**: *Războiul din Transnistria*; **Russian**: Война в Приднестровье, *romanized*: *Voyna v Pridnestrovye*) was an armed conflict that broke out on 2 November 1990 in **Dubăsari** (**Russian**: Дубоссары, *romanized*: *Dubossary*) between pro-**Transnistria** (Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic, PMR) forces, including the Transnistrian Republican Guard, militia and neo-**Cossack** units, which were supported by elements of the Russian **14th Army**, and pro-**Moldovan** forces, including Moldovan troops and police.

Fighting intensified on 1 March 1992 and, alternating with *ad hoc* ceasefires, lasted throughout the spring and early summer of 1992 until a ceasefire was declared on 21 July 1992, which has held. The conflict is sometimes known as the **Moldo-Russian war** (**Romanian**: *Războiul moldo-rus*) in Moldova and Romania.^[28]



Ewald Engelen @ewaldeng · Apr 5

Must read! On the history of NATO and how in the early 1990s scores of Washington insiders have warned against the Eastern expansion of NATO! [#NATO](#) [#NAVO](#)



James W. Carden - At 75, Has NATO Outlived Its Use? - Brave New Europe

From braveneweuropa.com

8/25 Was de NAVO vijandig? In '97 sloot het een verdrag met Rusland ter stimulans van vrede in Europa. Tevens nam het Rusland op 'Partnership for Peace Program' om de relatie vorm te geven. Rusland en NATO hadden geregeld gezamenlijke militaire oefeningen zoals in 2007.

The Partnership for Peace (PfP; French: *Partenariat pour la paix*) is a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) program aimed at creating trust and cooperation between the member states of NATO and other states mostly in Europe, including post-Soviet states; 18 states are members.^[1] The program contains 6 areas of cooperation, which aims to build relationships with partners through military-to-military cooperation on training, exercises, disaster planning and response, science and environmental issues, professionalization, policy planning, and relations with civilian government.^{[2][3]} During policy negotiations in the 1990s, a primary controversy regarding PfP was its ability to be interpreted as a program that is a stepping stone for joining NATO with full Article 5 guarantees.

Amidst the security concerns in Eastern Europe after the Cold War and dissolution of the Soviet Union, and also due to the failure of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC), the program was launched during the summit in Brussels, Belgium between January 10 and 11, 1994.^[4] In the process, neutral countries also faced a situation in which they had to reconsider maintaining military neutrality; therefore, countries such as Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the Partnership for Peace field activities in 1997.^[5]

In 2002, it began the Individual Partnership Action Plan to provide members an opportunity to be granted further assistance from NATO without having to commit to becoming full members of NATO.^[6] The program has additionally started an initiative for education, specifically military education. Over the course of its creation, the program has struggled with funding due to its ever-changing formation of members.^[6]

Fact Sheet on NATO-Russia Military Cooperation

Military-to-military cooperation 2006 - 2007

- Over the past 18 months the NATO-Russia Council at Military Representative level (MilReps of the 26 allies and RUS) has met monthly to progress NATO/Russia military-to-military cooperation, including three sessions involving the NATO chiefs of defence. There are regular staff meetings with Russian participation of mutual experts on issues of common interest, such as defence reform, proliferation, nuclear matters, arms control, airspace and peacekeeping.

These annual work plans cover all areas of military-to-military cooperation including:

- exercises and training
- theatre missile defence
- naval cooperation
- search and rescue at sea
- logistics cooperation
- academic contacts and exchanges

70 of 82 planned activities in the 2006 work plan were achieved. Some of the field training goals set out in the NATO-Russia interoperability framework programme have been postponed to a later date. Approximately a 17 of the 83 planned activities scheduled for 2007 have already been conducted successfully.

- **Theatre Missile Defence**

A third Command Post Exercise took place in Moscow in Oct 06. About 60 personnel took part from 11 NATO nations, hosted by Russia, laying the foundations for a live exercise in this field in the future.

- **Search and Rescue at Sea**

Russia continued to participate effectively in naval technical groups throughout 2006, including the NATO Industrial Advisory Group, the Maritime Capability Group on ship design & mobility, and the Helicopter Operations Working Group. The latter proved to be very useful for preparation training for participation in Operation Active Endeavour.

- **Academic exchange**

Several workshops have been hosted by NATO, with the participation of leading Russian professors and high ranking military staff at the NATO Defence College in Rome. The College also hosted a programme of lectures by Russian officers in November 2006 and plans are under consideration for a Fellowship Programme.

- **Logistics**

Pending the ratification of the status of forces agreement, the development of transit/host nation support agreements is stalled. The emphasis has now shifted to developing the legal framework for support arrangements to facilitate forces deploying on joint operations and exercises.

24 May 2007

Founding Act

on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between NATO and the Russian Federation signed in Paris, France

27 May. 1997 - | Last updated: 12 Oct. 2009 17:48

English | German | French | Russian | Ukrainian

f

X

in

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its member States, on the one hand, and the Russian Federation, on the other hand, hereinafter referred to as NATO and Russia, based on an enduring political commitment undertaken at the highest political level, will build together a lasting and inclusive peace in the Euro-Atlantic area on the principles of democracy and cooperative security.

NATO and Russia do not consider each other as adversaries. They share the goal of overcoming the vestiges of earlier confrontation and competition and of strengthening mutual trust and cooperation. The present Act reaffirms the determination of NATO and Russia to give concrete substance to their shared commitment to build a stable, peaceful and undivided Europe, whole and free, to the benefit of all its peoples. Making this commitment at the highest political level marks the beginning of a fundamentally new relationship between NATO and Russia. They intend to develop, on the basis of common interest, reciprocity and transparency a strong, stable and enduring partnership.

9/25 Engelen haalt graag de mythe van de geen uitbreidingsbelofte aan van de NAVO die nooit op papier kwam. Oekraïne zette in 2010 wel een wet op papier die het onmogelijk maakt om lid te worden van de NAVO. Er was dus geen concrete 'uitbreidingsdreiging'.

On 3 June 2010 the Ukrainian parliament passed a bill proposed by the President that excluded the goal of "integration into Euro-Atlantic security and NATO membership" from the country's national security strategy.^[78] The law precluded Ukraine's membership of any military bloc, but allowed for co-operation with

The idea of NATO enlargement beyond a united Germany was not on the agenda in 1989, particularly as the Warsaw Pact still existed until 1991. Mikhail Gorbachev said in [an interview](#) in 2014: "The topic of 'NATO expansion' was not discussed at all, and it wasn't brought up in those years. I say this with full responsibility. Not a single Eastern European country raised the issue, not even after the Warsaw Pact ceased to exist in 1991. Western leaders didn't bring it up either."

Individual Allies cannot make agreements on NATO's behalf. [President Clinton](#) consistently refused Boris Yeltsin's offer to commit that no former Soviet Republics would join NATO: "I can't make commitments on behalf of NATO, and I'm not going to be in the position myself of vetoing NATO expansion with respect to any country, much less letting you or anyone else do so... NATO operates by consensus," he said.

The wording "NATO expansion" is already part of the myth. NATO did not hunt for new members or want to "expand eastward." NATO respects every nation's right to choose its own path. NATO membership is a decision for NATO Allies and those countries who wish to join alone.



10/25 Ook Chomsky wordt aangehaald. In het verleden ontkende hij o.a. genocides in Cambodja en Srebrenica. De maidan was 'een coup van de VS', dat er nu alleen op uit zou zijn 'Rusland te verzwakken ten koste van Oekraïens bloed'. Engelen deelt zijn anti-Amerikanisme.



Ewald Engelen @ewaldeng · Jun 22

...

Sunak and Starmer condemn Farage for saying west provoked Ukraine invasion

What Farage is saying here is backed by Chomsky, Keenan, Kissinger, Mearsheimer and many others: the West is at least partially to blame for this mess...



From theguardian.com

Guardian pulls Chomsky interview



What the readers' editor said

The Guardian has withdrawn an interview with academic Noam Chomsky from its website after he complained to the readers' editor over comments attributed to him about the [Srebrenica massacre](#).

The US academic and activist had complained that the October 31 interview, published in the newspaper and on Guardian Unlimited, falsely portrayed him as denying that massacres were committed there during the Bosnian war.

Professor Chomsky complained in particular about the headline for the interview which read: "Q: Do you regret supporting those who say the Srebrenica massacre was exaggerated? A: My only regret is that I didn't do it strongly enough."

The Guardian's readers' editor, Ian Mayes, said today in a corrections and clarifications column printed in the paper, that no question in that form had been put by interviewer Emma Brockes to Prof Chomsky and that "the headline was wrong and unjustified by the text".

Part of the interview related to the academic's support for Diana Johnstone, whose book about the reporting of casualty figures in the war had been withdrawn from publication after controversy.

After the interview appeared, he told the Guardian that he supported Ms Johnstone's rights to freedom of speech and that he had never denied the fact of the Srebrenica massacre.

"Ms Brockes misrepresentation of Prof Chomsky's views on Srebrenica stemmed from her misunderstanding of his support for Ms Johnstone," the readers' editor wrote.

In her interview Brockes also stated that Prof Chomsky had placed the word "massacre" in quotation marks.

He denied ever having done so. The Guardian retracted the statement and apologised.

In an open letter dated November 13 on his official website [Chomsky.info](#), Prof Chomsky attacked the Guardian interview as a "scurrilous piece of journalism" where the reporter had a definite agenda.

Yet Chomsky's world-view does not leave space for Ukrainian agency. It is the "US and Britain" who have "refused" peace negotiations in Ukraine, Chomsky tells me, in order to further their own national interests, even as the country is being "battered, devastated". That negotiations with Russia would mean de facto abandoning millions of Ukrainians to the whims of an aggressor that has shown itself capable of extraordinary brutality, such as in Bucha and Izyum, is dismissed. "Ukraine is not a free actor; they're dependent on what the US determines," he says, adding that the US is supplying Kyiv with weapons simply to weaken Russia. "For the US, this is a bargain. For a fraction of the colossal military budget, the US is able to severely degrade the military forces of its only real military adversary."

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The Weekend Interview | 29 April 2023

Noam Chomsky: Russia is fighting more humanely than the US did in Iraq

The US linguist on the war in Ukraine, how the West is provoking China and why the UK is "not an independent country anymore".

By Ido Vock



Ido Vock
@idvck

Ido Vock is Europe correspondent at the *New Statesman*. His work includes analysis of political issues from various countries, including the war in Ukraine and the EU's energy crisis.

11/25 Kissingers argument dat we 'rekening moeten houden' met Ruslands "speciale relatie" met Oekraïne wordt gekopieerd door Engelen. Het probleem ervan is dat die assumpties gemaakt worden op basis van bewust valse Russische culturele en religieuze appropriaties.

SPIEGEL: What you're saying is that the West has at least a kind of responsibility for the escalation?

Kissinger: Yes, I am saying that. Europe and America did not understand the impact of these events, starting with the negotiations about Ukraine's economic relations with the European Union and culminating in the demonstrations in Kiev. All these, and their impact, should have been the subject of a dialogue with Russia. This does not mean the Russian response was appropriate.

SPIEGEL: It seems you have a lot of understanding for Putin. But isn't he doing exactly what you are warning of -- creating chaos in eastern Ukraine and threatening sovereignty?

Kissinger: Certainly. **But Ukraine has always had a special significance for Russia. It was a mistake not to realize that.**

The many different puzzle pieces that make up Putin's official version of the deeply troubled historical relationship between Russia and Ukraine simply don't add up. His claims of a common past and shared identity conveniently ignore centuries of oppressive policies and forced russification imposed on Ukrainians by the Russian imperial authorities throughout the Tsarist and Soviet eras.

Nevertheless, Putin has deployed his distorted vision to argue that the two countries are one nation and that, in essence, there is a civil conflict currently underway among the people of Ukraine. This is a people that voted 92 percent in favor of independence in 1991, with majorities in every single region of the country. It is also a people that staged two revolutions since becoming independent in order to remain both free and democratic.

Recent polls consistently indicate that Ukrainians do not want to surrender a single inch of occupied land to Russia in exchange for an end to what Putin euphemistically calls his "special military operation." Ukrainians and global audiences overwhelmingly recognize this "operation" as a war of aggression that has cost hundreds of thousands of lives over the past twenty-one months, in addition to the thousands killed during the previous eight years of hostilities following Russia's 2014 invasion of Crimea and eastern Ukraine's Donbas region.

Despite Putin's insistence that Ukrainians are actually Russians ("one people"), the differences between the two countries are now more immediately apparent than ever. Today's Ukraine is a democracy, though at times a messy one. In stark contrast, Putin's Russia is a dictatorship, a top-to-bottom power vertical led by one man.

12/25 Engelen haalt aan dat Oekraïne sinds 1790 bij Rusland hoorde en het daarom automatisch invloedsfeer kan claimen. Onjuist: de provincies Ternopil, Zakarpatia, Ivano Frankivsk en Lviv kwamen pas in 1939 bij Rusland. Het impliceert bovendien een beloning voor de onderdrukker.



Ewald Engelen @ewaldeng · Jan 23, 2022

Ukraine is sinds 1790 onderdeel van het Russische rijk en met korte onderbreking na WO1 van de Sovjet Unie; ingewikkelde relatie, vergelijkbaar met Schotland en Engeland...

12

33

173



Ewald Engelen @ewaldeng · Jan 23, 2022

Als je dat weet, snap je dat avances van EU en NATO richting Ukraine problematisch zijn voor Rusland. Is alsof Schotland gevraagd wordt deel te nemen aan Verenigde Arabische Emiraten.

22

23

157





13/25 In de moderne wereld worden invloedsferen bereikt door softpower en niet door kolonialisme en veroveringsoorlogen. De softpowerstrategie (2004-2021) van Rusland t.o.v. Oekraïne en andere buren heeft keihard gefaald. Het is onjuist om dat falen op het Westen af te schuiven.

region.

“Russia has lost its soft power,” said Kakachia. “They don’t know how to use it any more with their neighbours. They just use this brutal force.”

Russia’s actions have backfired in many ways. It has seen Ukraine receive unprecedented military aid from a US-led coalition; Finland and Sweden apply for Nato membership; and the west has shown unexpected fortitude in imposing sanctions on Moscow and resisting the use of Russian energy.

Among Moscow’s near neighbours, years of work to cultivate political elites, develop a reliance on Russian security guarantees and instil local nostalgia for the Soviet Union have also been shaken by Russia’s gamble in Ukraine.

▲▲ How do you live next to this kind of state that is toxic? ... It’s difficult because the vulnerabilities are big
Nargis Kassenova,
Davis Center, Harvard

“How do you live next to this kind of state that is toxic?” said Nargis Kassenova, director of the programme on central Asia at the Davis centre for Russian and Eurasian Studies at Harvard University, speaking about Kazakhstan. “It’s difficult because the vulnerabilities are big and they are across the board. We can’t move out of the region, and we need to live next to Russia for ever. So we need to find some *modus vivendi*. It’s not easy, but maybe it’s a good chance to build up some sovereignty and decouple partially from Russia.”

14/25 Anna, een vriendin van me, is een goed voorbeeld. Ze spreekt Russisch en groeide op in Kherson. Ze las de boeken van Tanya Grotter en droomde van een studie in Moskou. Familie maakte op de Krim vervolging mee en nu wil ze niets meer met Rusland te maken hebben.

Relentless campaign of repression

Persecution of Crimean Tatars began soon after the Russian invasion of Crimea. Activists and protesters were routinely detained, intimidated, and in some cases even kidnapped in broad daylight.

On 15 March 2014, the mutilated body of Reshat Ametov, a Crimean Tatar who was abducted while peacefully demonstrating against the Russian occupation, was found outside Simferopol.

He was buried on 18 March, the day Putin triumphantly announced the annexation of Crimea, promising to protect all ethnic groups on the peninsula.

Zarema says Ametov’s murder sent shockwaves through the Crimean Tatar community.

“This is when we became really scared,” she recalls. “We felt scared and completely unprotected.”

Over the next year, more than a dozen Crimean Tatars went missing. At least six of them, including Ametov, have since turned up dead. Others remain unaccounted for.

At the same time, Crimea’s new Moscow-backed government was quick to crack down on Crimean Tatars’ distinctive culture and sense of identity.



03.04.2003

Russische 'Tanja Grotter' maakt inbreuk op auteurs- en merkenrecht van Britse 'Harry Potter'

De rechtbank Amsterdam heeft in kort geding uitspraak gedaan in een auteurs- en merkenrechtelijk geschil tussen de uitgevers van de boeken 'Harry Potter' versus 'Tanja Grotter'. De uitspraak verbiedt de door de Britse uitgever gedaagde Russische uitgever een boek met als hoofdpersoon 'Tanja Grotter' in het Nederlands uit te brengen.

De rechter oordeelt dat de lotgevallen van Tanja Grotter zo zeer lijken op die van Harry Potter dat het boek als een ontoelaatbare bewerking van Harry Potter moet worden beschouwd.

Voor wat betreft de merkenrechten wordt overwogen dat met de naam Tanja Grotter onrechtmatig voordeel wordt getrokken uit de reputatie van Harry Potter.

- [Tekst uitspraak in de zaak Potter/Grotter](#) (Rechtspraak.nl)

Tanya Grotter (Russian: Таня Гроттер) is a [Russian](#) series of books with numerous similarities to the [Harry Potter book series](#), written by Dmitri Yemets. The series has been targeted with numerous lawsuits by [J. K. Rowling](#) and her publicists for violations of copyright. Although unable to prevent its publication in Russia, Rowling has had some success in blocking the *Grotter* series from being translated or published internationally.^{[1][2][3]}

External links

- [Tanya Grotter](#) on [Wikipedia](#)
- [Harry Potter parodies](#) on [Wikipedia](#)

Notes and references



Cover of "Tanya Grotter and the Magical Double Bass"

15/25 Engelen: “We moeten de Russen dankbaar zijn anders spraken we nu Duits” Het Rode Leger omvatte overigens legio nationaliteiten. Ook moeten we kanttekeningen plaatsen bij de heldenrol zoals de collaboratie met de nazi's, slachting van Katyn en deportaties op de Krim.



Bij het **Bloedbad van Katyn** zijn in april-mei 1940 ruim 4.400^[1] Poolse officieren vermoord door de NKVD, de geheime dienst van de Sovjet-Unie. De Sovjetaanval op Polen die leidde tot het bloedbad van Katyn was voor de Russen onderdeel van een poging om de grenzen van het tsaristische Rusland uit de 19de eeuw te herstellen (zie Molotov-Ribbentropact).

Toedracht, onderzoek, verdoezeling tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog [bewerken | brontekst bewerken]

Executies [bewerken | brontekst bewerken]

Direct na de Sovjetaanval op het oosten van Polen in september 1939 waren tienduizenden Polen opgepakt en afgevoerd naar kampen in Rusland, samen met vijftienduizend krijgsgevangenen. Met de arrestatie van de intellectuele bovenlaag van de Poolse bevolking hoopte Stalin eventueel verzet tegen het communisme in de kiem te smoren.

7 MILLION UKRAINIANS SERVED IN THE RED ARMY

A common misconception in Western historiography of WWII is that the Red Army was Russian. The term "Russians" was interchangeable with "Soviet" during the existence of the USSR. In actual fact, Russians made up only 55-60 percent of the population of the USSR. This meant that 40-45 percent were non-Russian. These demographic figures were reflected in the ethnic makeup of the Red Army. While it is true that Russians were given preponderance in the officer corps, to call the Red Army "Russian" is simply to miss the point.

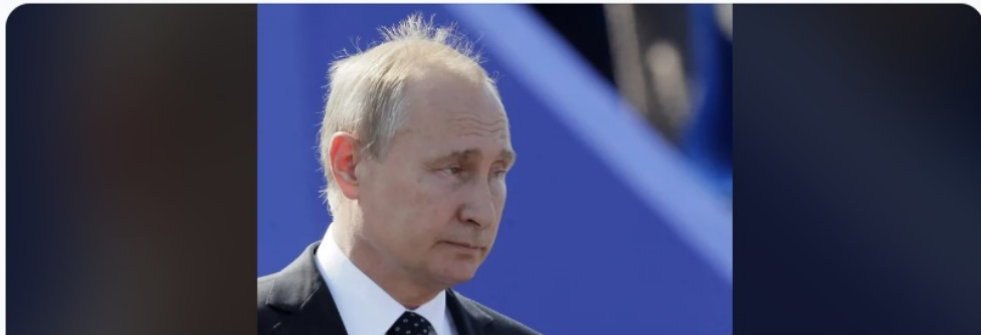
In actual fact, non-Russian nationalities served in the Red Army in great numbers. Seven million Ukrainians served in the Red Army, and made important contributions not only in battles in Ukraine but also in Russia – the surrender of General Paulus' 6th Army at Stalingrad was accepted by a Ukrainian general. All told, some 7 million Ukrainians served in the Red Army, including over 350 Marshals and Generals.

The bitter irony of the Ukrainian predicament was that Ukrainians fought on all sides of the conflict between Germany and the USSR. Often, members of the same family found themselves on opposite sides of the battlefield. Ukrainians also fought their countrymen in the struggle between the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and Soviet forces. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to view the Eastern front of WWII as, in a sense, a civil war that pitted Ukrainians against Ukrainians.

Stalin escalated tensions in Europe by providing a combination of economic and military support to [Weimar Germany](#), and later to [Nazi Germany](#) (see [Germany–Soviet Union relations before 1941](#)). After World War I, the [Entente](#) attempted to impose severe restrictions on Weimar Germany to prevent it from rearming and again becoming a significant military competitor. During "the early 1920s until 1933, the Soviet Union was engaged in secret collaboration with the German military to enable it to circumvent the provisions of the Versailles Treaty", which limited Germany's military production.^[14] Moscow allowed the Germans to produce and test their weapons on Soviet territory, while some Red Army officers attended general-staff courses in Germany.^[14] The basis for this collaboration was the [Treaty of Rapallo](#), signed between the two nations in 1922, and subsequent diplomatic interactions. This collaboration ended when the anti-communist Nazis took power in 1933. But, according to Suvorov, in the years 1932–1933, "Stalin helped Hitler come to power by forbidding [German Communists](#) to make common cause with the [Social Democrats](#) against the Nazis in parliamentary elections".^[14] Suvorov claims that Stalin's plan and vision was that Hitler's predictability and his violent reactionary ideas made him a candidate for the role of "icebreaker" for the Communist revolution. By starting wars with European countries, Hitler would validate the USSR's entry into World War II by attacking Nazi Germany and "liberating" and Sovietising all of Europe. When concluding the [Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact](#) in 1939, Stalin "clearly counted on the repetition of the 1914–1918 war of attrition, which would leave the "capitalist" countries so exhausted that the USSR could sweep into Europe virtually unopposed"^[14] (see also [Stalin's speech of 19 August 1939](#)).

16/25 Als Engelen die taalvrijheid zo belangrijk vindt waarom horen we hem dan over de huidige bezette gebieden? Daar wordt je vervolgd als je Oekraïens spreekt en verplicht een Russisch paspoort te nemen (of gedeporteerd). In zijn vredesconcepten is het nooit een thema.

Putin has issued a decree on the deportation from the occupied territories of those who have refused to take Russian citizenship



zatuschok.com

Open

Behind the front lines of the war, Russian forces are trying to ensure that the territory they have captured can never be integrated into Ukraine again, according to European intelligence officials.

In more than a year since the invasion, Moscow has entrenched its control of large parts of southern and eastern Ukraine by engineering cultural and demographic shifts through violence, economic coercion and the replacement of local populations, the officials said, asking not to be named discussing confidential material.

The goal of those alleged war crimes appears to be to eliminate the Ukrainian identity in the areas Russia has occupied, the European officials said. As a result of those abuses, Kyiv will need more than just success on the battlefield to re-establish control, they said. The Russian actions, they added, suggest little interest in negotiating over the occupied areas on the part of President Vladimir Putin, who **vowed to secure victory** at a military parade in Moscow on Tuesday.

Cases of Russian occupiers burning large numbers of Ukrainian books have been recorded in the city of Rovenky, Luhansk Oblast.

Source: [National Resistance Center](#)

Quote: "The Russians are seizing Ukrainian books in the temporarily occupied territories and burning them in boiler rooms. Books are seized from public book collections and school libraries. Cases of burning of large numbers of Ukrainian books in local boiler rooms have been recorded in Rovenky, Luhansk Oblast."

Details: The National Resistance Center has reported that the Russians are using the pretext of removing "Nazi literature" to explain their actions, while the list of such literature includes all books in Ukrainian. In doing so, the occupiers are repeating the practice typical of Nazi Germany.

Russians seize and burn Ukrainian books

UKRAINSKA PRAVDA — MONDAY, 6 FEBRUARY 2023, 01:37



© 23976



17/25 Ook voert Engelen John Mearsheimer. Zo zou Rusland volgens hem nooit uit zijn op heel Oekraïne. Mearsheimer staat bekend om zijn 'appeasement' voor het Kremlin. Dat Engelen het na alle uitlatingen van de Russen aanhaalt is des te vreemder...



Ewald Engelen
@ewaldeng

...

John J. Mearsheimer: "Dat Poetin heel Oekraïne wou veroveren is een mythe" dewereldmorgen.be/artikel/2023/1...

[Translate post](#)

7:41 AM · Mar 26, 2024 · 26.7K Views



113



122



344



15



John Mearsheimer

In today's #vatniksoup, I'll introduce an American political scientist, John Mearsheimer. He's be for his theory of offensive realism, for his pandering to authoritarian regimes, and for ignoring sovereignty of independent countries.

1/22



18/25 Hier imperialistische realiteit; Dimitry Medevsev stelt voor om na vrede heel Oekraïne in te nemen, Polen 'tijdelijk bezet', de Baltische Staten 'afvallige provincies' Volgens Poetin heeft Armenië zich illegaal afgescheiden van de USSR net zoals Kazachstan.



Jürgen Nauditt 🇩🇪🇺🇵🇸 @jorgen_nauditt · Jul 10

russia should prepare to seize the entire territory of Ukraine after Moscow and Kyiv sign a peace treaty, — Medvedev

The deputy head of the Security Council of the Russian Federation described what "peace" with Russia might look like....

[Show more](#)



Putin is convinced that "the power in Armenia was established by the United States."

Yevgeny Fedorov, a member of the Russian State Duma from Putin's United Russia party, threatened **Armenia** with aggression. He stated that this "state illegally seceded from the USSR."

Russian propagandists write about this.

Fedorov said that the current government in Armenia was "established by the United States", and without Russia, this state allegedly "will not survive". Putin's deputy is also convinced that Armenia "illegally seceded from the USSR and this must be resolved by law."



Bakhti Nishanov ✓
@b_nishanov · Follow



Russian media now accusing Kazakhstan of "russophobia" and "ukrainization", whatever that is supposed to mean. Not suggesting Russia will attack Kazakhstan but worth pointing out this is exactly how they built up their narrative about "Nazi Ukraine"
regnum.ru/news/3519872.h...

1:47 AM · Mar 2, 2022



❤️ 2.2K 💬 Reply ↗️ Share

[Read 69 replies](#)

Putin is not known for his tact when speaking of Russia's western neighbor, which declared independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. In April 2008, a source told Russia's *Kommersant* newspaper how Putin described Ukraine to George Bush at a NATO meeting in Bucharest: "You don't understand, George, that Ukraine is not even a state. What is Ukraine? Part of its territories is Eastern Europe, but the greater part is a gift from us."

Such rhetoric led to fears that after its army's foray into South Ossetia in August, Russia would turn its attention to Ukraine's Crimean peninsula, which has a predominantly ethnic Russian population and is home to Russia's Black Sea Fleet. In an article in Ukraine's *Den* newspaper on Thursday, Yuriy Shcherbak, Ukraine's former ambassador to the U.S., wrote that political analysts close to the Russian leadership were keen to portray Ukraine, which has huge economic woes and a political élite riven by infighting, as a "failed state."

19/25 Bij de podcast van Bokestijn&DeWijk opperen Martijntje Smits en Ewald Engelen dat er meer dan twee perspectieven moeten kunnen bestaan over de oorlog. Verbazingwekkend is het dogma wat volgt “Oekraïne kan de oorlog niet winnen en heeft al verloren.”

Stop de oorlog

[Bokestijn en De Wijk](#) • 23 mrt • 44 minuten

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Over de aflevering

Eindeloze oorlog, verlies aan mensenlevens en escalatie tussen Rusland en het Westen: Kan het ook anders? In discussie met Ewald Engelen en Martijntje Smits.

STICHTING JAS PODCAST:

Engelen “Het aantal smaken in het buitenland is een stuk groter, in Nederland zijn er enlijk maar twee smaken “Of je bent voor democratie en vrijheid en dus voor de Oekrainers of je bent een Putinverstehder en er is eigenlijk geen derde of vierde smaak daarnaast. Het is een soort potsierlijke situatie die heel veel zegt over de kwaliteit van het Nederlandse publieke debat. Het steekt in kwaliteit schril af met het Duitse publieke debat.”

20/25 In podcast geeft Rob De Wijk terecht aan dat Rusland de Oekraïense identiteit ontkent, toch vinden Smits en Engelen wel dat het een perspectief is wat je serieus moet nemen. En hier ontstaat direct een probleem want leugenachtige verhalen agency geven is gevaarlijk.

The first line of the Ukrainian national anthem is perhaps best translated as "Ukraine's glory has not yet perished." Written in the middle of the nineteenth century at a time when the Russian imperial authorities were attempting to suppress all expressions of Ukrainian national identity, the anthem remains highly relevant and perfectly captures the determination of today's Ukrainians as they resist a new Russian attempt to subjugate their country.

Ukraine's sense of national identity has only strengthened since the onset of Russia's current full-scale invasion. This was demonstrated recently when the Ukrainian government [replaced](#) the Soviet crest featured on the shield of Kyiv's Motherland statue with the Ukrainian trident. Similar efforts to remove the symbols of Soviet and Russian imperialism [are underway](#) across the country.

The strengthening of Ukraine's national identity and the consolidation of Ukrainian independence since 1991 is regarded by Vladimir Putin and many within the Russian establishment as an existential threat to Russia itself. Rather than acknowledge the existence of an independent and sovereign Ukraine, Putin remains in denial, and continues to insist that Ukrainians are really Russians ("one people"). Nor is Putin alone; many Russian leaders routinely question the legitimacy of Ukrainian statehood. Former Russian President Dmitry Medvedev is a particularly prominent Ukraine denier, [proclaiming](#) recently that the Ukrainian nation was established "by accident in the twentieth century."

This refusal to recognize Ukraine as an independent nation is a longstanding Russian tradition stretching back hundreds of years. From the eighteenth century onward, successive Russian rulers have viewed any expression of a separate Ukrainian identity as direct challenge to Russia's imperial identity and a potential catalyst for the breakup of the Russian state. In the modern era, independent Ukraine's gradual embrace of European democratic values has added an ideological dimension to this Russian opposition, with Kremlin leaders fearful that Ukrainian democracy could prove contagious and spell doom for their own authoritarian regime.

21/25 We moeten het pas over perspectieven hebben als we eerst naar de feiten gaan. In de Veiligheidsraad hield Rusland bv een rede over Oekraïense getrainde muggen. Ferit Hoxha fileerde het betoog, het zou ook dom zijn strategische empathie toe te passen op een onzinverhaal.



Colleagues,

Documents presented by Russia do not present any tangible evidence to demonstrate any violation of the BWC in Ukraine.

The scientific research and projects mentioned therein are within the prerogatives of Article X, one of the pillars of the Convention, devoted to international biological cooperation for peaceful purposes.

Therefore, the allegations made and the conclusions drawn are neither convincing nor credible and, in our view, do not constitute any breach by the United States and Ukraine of their obligations under the BWC.

We heard again today a lot of accusations including about different pathogens and deadly mosquitos. I wonder how those mosquitos would be able to distinguish between Russians and Ukrainians.

22/25 Zoals vele pro Rusland figuren ziet Ewald overall escalaties maar dan wel alleen aan de kant van het Westen. Bij de slachtingen in Bucha of de aanslag op het Okhmadyt ziekenhuis blijft het stil. Engelen beklagt zich wel over het lot van de gewone Rus na de sancties....





23/25 Cynisch is hij over de financiële steun aan Oekraïne zoals in een tweet over de NS. Ook is 'het militair industrieel complex uit op uw belastinggeld'.



24/25 Bij Stichting JAS haalt Engelen uit naar het Anglo-Amerikaanse Imperium dat de oorlog gebruikt voor financieel gewin ten koste van Europa. Europa en Nederland die volgens hem het conflict voeden. Dat Engelen voor vijanden liever in westelijke richting kijkt

is duidelijk.

https://www.stichting-jas.nl/2023/06/stop-war-met-prof-ewald-engelen-over.html?utm_source=dlvr.it&utm_medium=social
Datum: vrijdag 2 juni 2023 in Categorie: NAVO, Oekraïne, VS

Peace in Ukraine: TIME TO TALK!

2-5-2023



Peace in Ukraine: Time to Talk!

STICHTING JAS PODCAST

Engelen "Met een cynische blik moet je constateren dat de Amerikanen een conflict hebben weten te organiseren die allerlei doelen tegelijkertijd dient. Er leefde bij de VS al langere tijd onvrede bijvoorbeeld over Russisch geld wat via de zuidas en The City [Londen] liep... De Amerikanen hebben eigenlijk het liefste dat Europa zich uitlevert aan het Anglo Amerikaanse imperium."

STICHTING JAS PODCAST

Het conflict heeft een hele lange voorgeschiedenis, waarbij je toch moet constateren dat NAVO zich getoond heeft als instrument wat name door de VS gebruikt wordt om hun imperiale belangen veilig te stellen. Het gaat om de Amerikaanse belangen.

25/25 Dat Engelen de zaak voornamelijk vanuit extreem linkse bril bekijkt is evident. De klassieke vinger naar de VS en het 'grootkapitaal' zijn nooit ver weg. Opvallender is hoe Engelen Trump omarmt en aansluiting vindt bij Wierd Duk, het is de hoefijzertheorie in optima forma.



PG Kroeger @PGKroeger · Jun 3, 2023

'Repelsteeltje' bijvallen. Daarmee is Engelen geheel het konijnenhol van extreemrechts in gedoken. Het hoefijzer van uiterst links met uiterst rechts, ook rond **Oekraïne** inmiddels.



Ewald Engelen @ewaldeng · Jun 3, 2023

Helemaal eens met @Repelsteeltje21

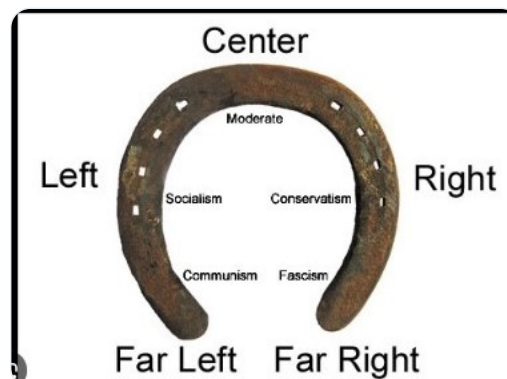
Wierd is een van de weinige journalisten in NL die niet in de bubbel van de weldenken gevangen zit en zijn oor wel te luisteren legt bij gewone burgers... opinieez.com/2023/06/02/de-...

Hoogleraar financiële geografie en prominent lid van de Dierenpartij Ewald Engelen is erg begaan met de gewone man. Maar hij haat Obama, die zich volgens hem alleen druk maakte om genderneutrale wc's en is idolaat van Trump, in wie hij een kampioen van de gewone man ziet. De gewone *witte* man, die **het ergst van iedereen wordt onderdrukt**. En hij is idolaat van iedereen die óók idolaat is van Trump.

Enthousiast **linkt** hij naar een stuk van de Franse schrijver Michel Houellebecq, die zegt dat Trump een goede president is. '*President Trump was elected to safeguard the interests of American workers; he's safeguarding the interests of American workers*', aldus Houellebecq. Engelen **bejubelt** het stuk. Alles wat Houellebecq, een kinderachtige provocateur, uitkraamt, valt bij Engelen in goede aarde. Houellebecq stemt niet, behalve bij referenda; Engelen **valt in katzwijn**. Houellebecq jammert over de onderwerping van de witte man; Engelen **houdt het niet meer**.

Trumpiaanse lessen

Zelf heeft hij ook weer een nieuw stuk, waarin hij min of meer hetzelfde betoogt als Houellebecq. Er staan **volgens Engelen zelf** 'Trumpiaanse lessen voor Europese progressieven' in (trionfantelijk retweet hij elke domrechtse en domlinkse troll die het stuk aanprijst). Het komt erop neer dat Trump eenzijdig verdragen opzegt en zich terugtrekt uit Syrië. Zo haalt Trump volgens Engelen 'de sloopkogel' door de 'multilaterale rechtsorde' en maakt hij een einde aan het neoliberalisme. Hoera voor Trump!





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