

Stanislav Krapivnik: EU-Russia War — Poland as the Frontline?

Stanislav Krapivnik is a former U.S. Army officer from Donbas, who moved from the US to Russia 15 years ago. Follow Prof. Glenn Diesen: Substack: <https://glennndiesen.substack.com/> X/Twitter: https://x.com/Glenn_Diesen Patreon: <https://www.patreon.com/glenndiesen> Support the research by Prof. Glenn Diesen: PayPal: <https://www.paypal.com/paypalme/glenndiesen> Buy me a Coffee: buymeacoffee.com/gdieseng Go Fund Me: <https://gofund.me/09ea012f> Buy Diesen merchandise: <https://diesen-shop.fourthwall.com/en-nok> Books by Prof. Glenn Diesen: <https://www.amazon.com/stores/author/B09FPQ4MDL>

#Glenn

Welcome back. We are joined today by Stanislav Krapivnik, a former U.S. Army officer, originally from Donbass, and returned quite a few years ago. So thank you for coming back on the program. We see that war rhetoric is on the rise in Europe, seemingly preparing the public for the possibility of war with Russia. So this is apparently now coming ahead of the capabilities to go through with such a war. But this rhetoric is especially intense now in places like the United Kingdom, but you can also see it in other states in Europe.

But on that topic, we see also the prime minister of Slovakia, Robert Fico. He warns that European leaders could actually provoke a war with Russia because, well, to distract from problems at home. And then you have the foreign minister of Poland, Radosław Sikorski, who says that he's ready for war with Poland—sorry, he's ready for war with Russia—and that the Polish military would overwhelm Russia. Again, maybe putting some of Sikorski's comments aside, what do you make of this development? Why is this happening?

#Stanislav Krapivnik

Before we start, I want to do a small cultural moment. As a Russian, I have to do a small cultural moment. This type of shirt is called a kosovorotka, so, crooked collar. So it comes up like this. The shirt was actually designed originally for working people because when they're in the field and you're bent forward, your cross, it doesn't fall out because it falls in the middle and the cut is actually off to the side. So, a little historical treat. And I like—this is Russian style. This is very Russian style. And you can get a lot of very interesting shirts now that there's a lot of local manufacturing that's gone up, pushing Russian Slavic styles of dress over the standard Western type, which is, by the way, it really kicked off.

It was already building up, and it's something that kicked off particularly over the last six, seven years. And it's gaining a lot of speed. So that's one of those import substitutions. So it's economics. There you go. Russia is not collapsing. They're actually making shirts now, amongst other things. As for our... you'd want to call them Keystone Cops, these idiots that run the EU. And as we were discussing before we started recording, it'd be funny. It's ironic. I mean, I really feel for the writers of The Onion and The Bee trying to write irony and satire, because that's impossible. You just read the news and there's nothing left for topics. But the problem is we're dealing with war. We're dealing with extinction-level events.

At least for some nations, it would be extinction-level events. And you're right, we're dealing with absolutely idiotic people. But let's break this down a little bit. First of all, as the saying goes, when all else fails, they take you to war. All else is failing. I'm not even going to go into the U.S., which, by the way, I saw a picture that was sent to me of diesel at now \$10 a gallon. \$9.99.9. That's \$10 a gallon, which is still cheaper than the diesel in Germany, which is now hitting an equivalent of 12 euros, so about \$13 a gallon, if we translate it into gallons out of liters. So the message came in, you know, the crop for potatoes, that came in earlier late last week. In fact, I did a video on that, one of my dog walk talks, talking about the situation with potatoes in Europe.

The European harvest in potatoes has dropped almost 30%, actually about 30%, 28%, somewhere around there, just by volume, from 27 million tons to 20 million tons. And the quality of them is way below par. Your grade A is basically gone. You're at grade B and grade C, stuff that normally restaurants won't take. And they're already saying that they're making deals that restaurants are going to be taking whatever they can get because they're just not there. And the prediction is, at least for the northern European countries, non-Russian—which, by the way, Russia and Belarus had bumper crops, and the second harvest is coming in—for the non-Russian Belarus-Europe, we're looking at, by early spring, you're not going to have any vegetables and not going to have any potatoes anymore.

Potatoes are eating up right now what's left of last year's crop, and this year's crop will be gone by—unless there's a big die-off—it will be gone by sometime around April, so well before the new crop comes in. And that's just potatoes, and projected for vegetables. So you're looking at starvation. You're looking at skyrocketing prices. And they already said on the futures market, potatoes have gone up basically 80% in cost within a week when the report came in. I mean, the prices shot up. And that's just going to get passed on, of course, to the average EU tax peasant at this point. It's hard to call people citizens because the EU is ruled by an unelected government. That's a commission, an appointed commission.

At this point, they've screwed things up to a point where there will be starvation. Diesel is a catastrophe for the EU. I'm sure that at least part of the diesel is being siphoned off from the market to prepare for war. These people are quite literally preparing for war, and that should alarm people across the board. And at the end of the day, when it comes to importing diesel, the U.S. can outpay

anybody in the EU and the U.K. and anybody else west of the Russian line of contact or the Belarus border. And the U.S. imports 2.5 to 3 million barrels of diesel per day—per day—and the U.S. is out of diesel. They're having shortages. So believe you me, as prices go up, the U.S. can outbid anybody when it comes to the West.

And they will. So it's going to be even harder for the Europeans. So we're now looking at starvation for the lower classes, particularly in northern Europe. The good thing about southern Europe, even though it's poor, you can survive to a certain degree in the wild. As an example of that, we went to Crete about 10 years ago. We were in Crete on vacation, and it was November, so most of the tourists were gone, but glorious weather. It's like plus 23 and sunny. For Russians, that's a pretty warm summer day. Not so for the Greeks, but we're already in fur coats at this point. We're the barbarians walking around sweating in shorts and T-shirts. But we hired a guide, and he drove us around, showed everything to us.

And he had his own vineyard. He had his own olive trees. And we're talking about, you know, how do the poor people survive? They don't have anything. But look, let's walk into this field. Look, you know, there's snails. We eat snails, just like the French. And there's carob trees. Carob trees, if you don't know what a carob tree is, it's a big tree that has these seed growths that kind of look like beans, like a bean stalk, just a long one, and it's absolutely edible. The seeds are edible. The stalk itself is edible. I hate it. I took some with us, and he's like, that's it. You know, you're not going to eat well, but you won't starve. And there's no snow. Now, you go up north of Italy, north of the Alps, and you're in an absolutely different environment.

You don't have food laid away. You're looking at starvation. On top of that, you're probably looking at a large amount of Ukrainians who are going to be trying to push their way across the border because they're going to be very hungry come winter. They're out of food because the West started this economic bombing campaign against Russia, and Russia responded by wiping out most of Ukraine's storage facilities. So the food distribution centers are gone. They're just burnt to the basement. And you're looking at probably several million more refugees heading westward with the winter into territories that are going to be suffering from bad harvests to begin with. And you've got issues with diesel.

So collecting the harvests, which are being collected right now, is getting much more expensive, unless you can get the people in the fields just doing it manually. And so far, that hasn't happened. And you're looking at problems in delivering grain and everything else as a problem because the Ukrainian ports are destroyed. Over 500 locomotives have been destroyed, both by the Russian military and by partisans working within Ukraine. These are from the local population, Russian population. Most of Ukraine is Russian at the end of the day. And a lot of people who may be afraid to say that in public because the SBU is all over the place, quite a few of them go into partisans. And they sabotage and destroy infrastructure for the Zelensky regime.

So you've got that going on. And that means that a lot of that grain isn't coming to Europe, so there's going to be starvation. The calculus on moving that grain and sunflower oil—you've got to have oil to cook for a lot of things—is going to come down to 6%. That's all you can move with that, and that's not counting ore or anything else. And that's if you have the diesel for the semis at the end of the day. So you're looking at a very, very bad, critical situation throughout Europe, particularly northern Europe, more so than southern Europe. What do you do? When all else fails, they take you to war. These people are more than happy to allow their own population to get destroyed for several reasons. Look, who has a monopoly on violence in any society?

#Stanislav Krapivnik

You're silent.

#Glenn

Oh, sorry, I was saying the state.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

No, no, not the state. The monopoly on violence is young males. They can overcome all the revolutions; everything that happens is young people. And particularly, you may have older people running it, but the foot soldier is the young male. When he has no future, you disenfranchise the young male at your own risk, or start a war to get rid of him. And more than one society has done that. They'll start a war. They got too many males. They're young. They are full of energy, and you can't give them a future. You can't give them a decent future. They don't have to be millionaires. They have to be able to know that they'll be able to have a job that pays well enough to live normally, to have a chance to have a wife, kids, etc.

Regular life. And when society can't provide that, it has to find something to do with those young males who are full of energy and now full of anger. And usually, societies like these, like what you have in the EU, they turn to war. That's the best way to get rid of those extra young males. And now that they've also imported lots and lots of young males of different nationalities, well, you've got somebody to replace them in the gene pool at the end of the day. So send them off to war. And we saw that with the NATO, the new NATO enlistment campaign. It was a very interesting NATO campaign because anything you see in the EU, it's usually multinationality.

#Glenn

You know, it doesn't matter if you're an Arab or a Thai or whatever.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

You're all Europeans now. Okay, people immigrate, they assimilate. You kind of expect that of them. But when it comes to war, what do we see? We started with a Danish girl because, you know, sending young women to war, that's what civilization does if it wants to die. Then you've got some Swedish guy going, "Slava Ukraini." I wonder if he's going to do that when the bullets are flying in his face and there's a rifle barrel, assault rifle barrel, in his face from a Russian soldier. Probably not. He'll start singing the Russian anthem like a lot of these guys do, try to save their lives. Then you've got—you had various other Europeans, and then you had an American at the end. And what was in common—have you seen that commercial? No. Well, guess what was in common about all of those people? I don't know. They're all white. That's right.

When it comes to dying for the EU values and NATO values, whatever the hell NATO values are—they keep talking about them. The NATO values are friendship? I'm not quite sure what NATO values are. Aggressive action and mass murder in Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Somalia, and other places. I guess those are NATO values. They're all white people, including in America. They're all white people. You don't see any people of any other color or nationality. Only white people need to go die. That's the message that you get. And that's the leadership of the West.

#Glenn

But let me ask you about—because before, when I mentioned Sikorski, I thought Poland has a central role here, it seems, in this escalation against Russia. You heard now Trump refer to—well, he wants to open this military base in Poland. You can argue it makes sense that he would like to reward the Poles for spending more on military. They're more obedient than the Germans. You can say they're closer to the Belarusian and the Russian border—Kaliningrad. I mean, how do you see the role here of Poland? Because if we will stumble into World War III, well, accidentally or intentionally... my bet would likely be on it starting around Kaliningrad, because all this talk about pressuring Kaliningrad, surrounding it, trying to make this the instrument of escalation dominance against Russia, that's something that concerns me profoundly.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

I don't think it'll start around Kaliningrad, but it'll very quickly go to that. It's going to start in one of several possible locations. The Europeans try—the EUers or the NATOers—they try to close the airspace over Ukraine, which means attacking Russian aviation, either drones, missiles, or fighter bombers, which is an act of war, and that would be replied to equally by taking out NATO aircraft or NATO anti-aircraft batteries, which would be done pretty quickly with hypersonic missiles, no matter where they hide. Or it's going to be a conflict that sparks on the seas, in this case more than likely the Gulf of Finland, in that area. I think sooner may be renamed the Gulf of Russia, because, you know, we don't have anything named after us, but we own all of these areas.

So I think we take the American approach. By the way, the new base is going to be called Camp Trump or Fort Trump. I know you're shocked. You're absolutely shocked. I can tell from your face.

How dare he? It's Trump land everywhere. Trump, Trump, Trump land, Poland, Trump, whatever. It's all coming. Well, it's going to either start there, or because they're going to try to do a blockade on Russia in the Bay of Finland, which Russia will push right through, absolutely push right through. Or they're going to try to cut off Kaliningrad by rail and land, which is against the negotiated agreement, and Russia will just open that up right through the gap. And that'll probably be where the conflict begins.

It will expand to Kaliningrad very quickly. Now, first of all, Sikorski, just a little bit about him. The man's an idiot. We'll just begin there. A, he's an idiot. B, he's Ursula's animal. C, he's married to one of the worst neocon people—philosophers, if you can call her that—neocon brains, if they actually have brains, can think a little past the edge of their nose, Anne Applebaum. So he's called just Mr. Applebaum. And by the way, his son is in the military, the American military. I know, conflict of interest, who cares, for the foreign minister of Poland with an American citizenship. Guess who's not going to be sitting around Warsaw when Warsaw is getting bombed? That's right.

He'll find something to do in America real quick with his wife, somewhere as far away from the battlefield as possible. The Polish military is about 250,000 men. They do have combat experience. They've buried 10,000-plus Poles, and there's I don't know how many thousands of Polish invalids. And I've been to the front where the guys on your side were Poles. They weren't—they were mercenaries. You know, when an entire battalion of infantry quits, resigns, and then becomes mercenaries. And then after six months spent, they all come back to re-sign a contract with the Polish army. It's called rotation, combat rotation, to get combat experience. And they buried over 10,000 Poles. And I think when Nawrocki came into power, he got the shock of his life when he found out about that.

That's why he's been backing off. But the problem is the Polish people, many of whom were under some kind of delusions about helping Ukraine, but they've been flooded with Ukrainians. They've been flooded with Nazi Ukrainians. There's a lot of Banderites. We've seen that in various acts of violence against Poles. We've seen that in people putting up flags, Bandera red-and-black flags up. And we've seen, by the way, the Azov Corps. It's now a corps. The Nazi Azov Corps, they published their new flag that had the Greater Ukraine on their map, which includes all of southern Poland. About a third of Poland is now claimed as part of Ukraine. And the Polish people see that. So the amount of violence between Ukrainians and Poles in Poland has gone up, skyrocketed up.

And you have these Nazi commanders in Ukraine who are all saying, you know, "You Poles better get on your knees fast or we're going to start mass murdering you," which is about the worst thing they could say, considering the people that remember quite well how many of their grandparents and great-uncles were mass murdered by the grandparents of these guys. So all of this is spurring a lot of movement in the wrong direction for what the globalists want. And Sikorsky is an animal of the globalists. So he is trying his best to get Poland back on the line to be meat, the next line of meat, and the Romanians and the Baltics and Finland too. And while we're at it, possibly Sweden and Norway, but definitely Finland.

And that's another possible place that is going to be a spark. So this is what we're looking at. Now, Kaliningrad—the problem for Kaliningrad is that Russian missiles in Kaliningrad can paralyze all logistic functions and all aviation functions inside of Poland and Germany. Just remember that the S-400 can see targets up to 500 kilometers away. That's in the middle of Germany, and engage targets at 360 kilometers. So you're talking about a powerful weapon system, and that's the S-400. The S-300s are a little less. They engage about 320 kilometers instead of 360 kilometers. But still, that's still a pretty far distance from yourself when you're sitting behind lines. And Kaliningrad is built like a fortress. So, yes, they will have to take it.

And yes, there's going to be a lot less Poles and Germans and others left alive after it's taken, because it's going to be fought tooth and nail. It's been prepared for quite a long time as a fortress. And there are airborne troops there. They're going to fight like crazy, never mind the rest of the Russian population there. So that's—they tried to bribe it to get it to leave Russia, offering them passports all over Europe. You'll become part of the EU and blah, blah, blah. That didn't work. There were some fifth-column groups that showed up, but they were never anything more than very minor nuisances. I don't think any of them are going to put their head up right now and probably get taken off their shoulders if they start trying to do that again.

And that was in the '90s and the 2000s, and I saw it a little in the 2010s. But it's all gone underground, however small that is. So, yeah, Kaliningrad, the region, is going to have to be taken if NATO wants its war. Of course, Russia has a tank army that's going to be pushing up to relieve that blockade. So, if you're in the Baltic states, let's not forget, too, in the Baltic states, in Latvia and Estonia, about 40% of the Estonian population is ethnically Russian, on lands that have been Russian since the 8th, 9th century, up and around Narva. Narva was a fortress built by King Vladimir of Denmark back in the 1200s, but that area was already Russian land well before that.

He just conquered it, built this fortress, and it got reconquered by Russian armies relatively soon afterwards. And Lithuania—I mean, Latvia—has the same problem, is that about 30% of the population is Russian, and a very large chunk, even though they try to say it's been all forced on them by the communists, well, actually, a lot of those areas were Russian long, long before the communists started drawing new border lines for these internal republics—areas that never belonged to these states because, let's be realistic, until the Russian Revolution, there had never been an Estonian state. There had never been a Latvian state. There was a Lithuanian principality that eventually got absorbed in union with Poland. But those two states never existed.

There's no historical states there. There were pagan tribes that lived there. There were Teutonic Orders that were there, but they were never actual separate entities, governmental entities. And Russia, by the way, bought that land from Sweden after Peter the Great trounced Charles the Not-So-Great several times over. And then in the peace treaty, just to—so no hard feelings—we took all of this from you, which originally, a long time ago, was Russian land too, Peter the Great paid him out a sum for the land and its resources. So that's the area that more likely it's all going to happen. And

yes, Kaliningrad will play a major role, but it won't play the original role unless it's a surprise attack. That's the only option.

And it's very hard to do a surprise attack today because you've got satellites watching everything you do. Every move you make, I'll be watching you. Right out of the song. They didn't realize they were singing about the 2000s. So yeah, there you go. That's the reality of it. And it's going to be bloody. And it's going to be hard. And the Poles aren't, I think, very thrilled with that idea—the average Poles. We'll see. The parties like Grzegorz Braun, his movements have been gaining a lot of traction. They're the AfD of Poland. Out of NATO, out of the EU, friends with everybody, not enemies, not going to fight a war. Those are the movements that are gaining. And they're gaining a lot of support because people are starting to get very scared of what's coming around the corner.

#Glenn

Well, I actually have a last question on what's called current events. That is this new pressure now to make a deal with Russia and Ukraine. We see that Trump, according to the news, is putting pressure on Zelensky not to attack Russian refineries because of the oil prices, especially diesel. But again, I was going with the assumption that these massive attacks can't really be launched without the assistance of the United States. And even if that wasn't the case, which seemingly it is, the U.S. is keeping Ukraine afloat. So where is the negotiation here? I mean, how are you interpreting this—well, let's call it the so-called pressure?

#Stanislav Krapivnik

An absolute three-ring circus. And I'm not quite sure who the circus leader is in this case. Look, Zelensky, during the election day on Sunday—there's a three-day election, but Sunday was the main day—they did hit the Gazprom Neft refinery again. And again, mostly it was hits on storage facilities, but apparently they did hit the refinery itself. It's going to be down for a couple of weeks before it goes back up. And just for reference, the Yaroslavl refinery has been down 16 times since the beginning of this conflict. It goes down from hits, it takes a week to two weeks, and they're back up and running. Refineries are gigantic areas. For people who've never been in a refinery, don't have no idea what they are, they need to look it up on the internet to see how big a refinery is and how hard it is to do any real damage to it.

Now, Iran has done a lot of real damage to the refineries in the Middle East because they're shooting ballistic missiles with one-ton warheads. Most of these drones have a 50 to 100 kilogram warhead on them, an explosive charge. That's a very big difference. And then, not one hit, but Iran's shooting quite a few ballistic missiles into these refineries. They're doing a lot of damage. You're absolutely right. These drones would not be able to fly where they're flying without live data and data centers, which, by the way, is why Russia destroyed one of the big data centers in Ukraine. I'll get to that in a second. To get the hits they got—so they got a couple hits on the refinery, and they hit some apartment buildings. Their standard is to try to murder civilians, and a couple single-

residence homes. To get about a dozen hits, they shot 1,900 drones at Moscow. So somewhere around 1,888 drones didn't make it.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

I mean, you're looking at a hit rate of... And most of those hits were on civilian housing. You're looking at a hit rate of less than one-tenth of a percent. That's pretty subpar if you're a military planner, if that's all you can do. Anybody who was more than fighting a PR war at this point would be going, "What else can we do with our resources besides this?" Because this is obviously a losing proposition. So by all means, keep shoving. And they shoved another 1,500 or so drones into the rest of Russia the same day. Now, that's a lot of drones they've been building up for Election Day. I haven't said that. What the data centers do, what they do with these Palantir technologies, is when the drones are flying, the cameras are obviously videotaping the entire path.

That's sending information back to the data center. The data center is crunching the information, A, to see what new targets that they weren't aware of before. Somebody moved a military truck somewhere, or something new happened, and that gets processed through. And two, they're looking at where they can get through or how far they got through in some direction. So you start building that path. Where is there a path we can get through? Sometimes you've got big, big, big circles. And all that information from all these drones is being processed and crunched by the AI in these data centers, which is why Russia took out the data centers, the Palantir data centers. So, I mean, that's part of that war. And, you know, the heads of Palantir admitted themselves this war would have been over much sooner if we weren't involved.

And since more often than not, targeting civilians, they're terrorists. And they should be persecuted and prosecuted as terrorists, no matter where they hide. And their buildings should not be something that can save them. Sooner or later, they have to leave the U.S. And sooner or later, they should face arrest and justice in a criminal court, or something worse. But that's not for me to decide. So that's that reality right there. The drone strikes are ongoing. But if you look at the other direction, Russia is launching about two to three hundred drones a day, and they don't have to launch any more. Because they launch 200 drones, and about 150, 160 of them are going to find their targets. As a matter of fact, they got to a point where Russian aviation is now flying and striking Odessa directly.

Something they couldn't have done even six months ago without facing anti-aircraft missiles. And as bad as the Patriot is at trying to take out ballistics, with a hit rate of about 6%, and forget about—just have to forget about hypersonics—but it is pretty decent at taking out airplanes and helicopters. So that says a lot right there, that Russian aviation is now absolutely not afraid to get in close to Odessa and separate it out and hit the bridges and things like that, hit the rail lines going in and out. So yeah, this is all going in a very bad direction for Ukraine. It's gone in a very bad direction for

Ukraine. So how long they can keep this going... At this point, I think the winner is going to be a very bad catastrophe. So when they're saying negotiations, first of all, who wants negotiations? Russia's not asking for negotiations.

They're dumb. As Lavrov came out, Lavrov had dinner with Larry Johnson, who I'm friends with, and the judge and a couple other people, and he flat out told them, "There's nobody in Europe we trust." Well, I mean, I'm sure they probably trust Fico and Babiš, but these are two minor players, Czechia and Slovakia. Unfortunately, they're minor players. Orbán was a decent player, but he's gone. So there's nobody in Europe to trust. There's nobody in the West really to trust, particularly Europe. And yes, Russia hears the war drums every single day. It's hard not to hear them. And Russia is preparing for war with Europe. That's something that needs to be understood. Russia is taking it very seriously. They don't want war, but they're getting ready for a big war. And Europe is not in any position to do much about it.

Because the European industry is a joke right now. European arms manufacturing is a generation behind Russia, China, and even the U.S., as bad as the U.S. weapons have aged out. The European weapons... You know, right now, Europe would be hard-pressed to put two armored divisions of Panther and Tiger tanks, let alone maybe even Mark IIIs or Mark IVs, into the field. Let's be realistic. You know, try building 400 for one tank division, 400 Mark IV Kampfwagen Panzers. You know, Europe can't do it. They cannot build World War II-era technology right now. That's how incapable they really are, industry-wide. And they want to build modern technology? The only thing Europe can do is buy up American equipment, old American equipment, en masse. As I've been saying, they will be doing it.

They have no choice at this point. And the Americans will happily go neutral and slow and make a lot of money, and then rebuild Europe when it's been wiped off the face of the earth and make more money off of it. The end result. So that's... And I find it hard to believe that they really can't control Zelensky. Zelensky's coming out, "Yeah, I told Trump you need to get Xi on there because the Russians are listening to Xi." You know, I was told that I'm just not going to do this or that. I find that very highly improbable, all things considered. But, you know, Russia's not asking to negotiate. It's the other side that's begging. They can't say they're begging, but they're begging. But I don't think there's any interest on the Russian side. The door's closed, the train left, and the station's been blown up.

#Glenn

Well, on that depressing note, thank you for taking the time. I can't believe how far this war has gone. Yeah, well, this is the problem. The longer this war goes on, the more each side digs into their position, the more even massive strikes, things which were unthinkable, have become normalized as everyday occurrences. Just talking about war with Russia, which was, you know, like an end-of-the-world thought if it would have been done during the Cold War. All of these things are becoming normalized. It's... yeah, it's difficult to walk this one back, I think.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

I just want anybody that's listening to understand, because there's still time to stop this. Let's not forget, and I'm going to be blunt when I say this, revolutions are caused by less than 10% of the population. That's just one. You don't need to wait for the whole people to go. They'll go with whoever is in power. For the Norwegians, for the Scandinavians in general, for the Baltics, this is going to be an extinction-level event. There's going to be no gloves held off. It doesn't have to go nuclear. You destroy—I mean, look at Finland. Russia takes out the Finnish waterworks, electricity, gas. Winter is going to kill off half the Finnish population. Finland cannot physically maintain 6 million people, 5.4 million people, in its environment.

It's way overpopulated, just like the Arab states. It does not produce nearly enough food. It produces very little food, realistically speaking. You're not exactly having grain fields in Finland, fishing, berries, meat from hunting. You're not talking about an agrarian society to feed almost 6 million people. Cold kicks in. Finland's cold. What are you going to do? You're going to put a wood-burning stove in your fifth-floor, tenth-floor apartment building? It's not going to happen. Let's be realistic about it. The cities are going to— a large chunk of those cities that aren't prepared for anything but gas deliveries or electric heating or something of the sort are going to become uninhabitable.

You're going to have a lot of hungry, cold, and dying people trying to find their way out of the frozen hell that they just discovered that they're living in. The same thing is going to happen to Stockholm. The same thing is going to happen in Norway. Yeah, the people in the smaller villages are going to be more fit to survive, but the people in the big cities are going to be in a horrible position. That's going to be the realistic cost of the war, and that's going to happen instantly because today's modern technology is going to overwhelm. Russia is using a lot less missiles than it's producing, and it's producing well over 20 aeroballistics a month. So let's just be realistic about that. So I quite hope people wake up and stop the insane asylum that's running their nations into extinction.

#Glenn

Yeah, I keep making that point. The way the Russians are now mass-producing Oreshniks, they're being stockpiled in preparation for something big. If a war does break out, I... Yeah, this is why I often ask when people say, "Well, maybe it's time to go to war with Russia. That's the only language the Russians understand." I'm like, "How do you think this war will play out?" There's usually not an answer to this, but...

#Stanislav Krapivnik

Yeah, they're all thinking Saving Private Ryan or something of that sort. It may get to something on the level of Saving Private Ryan with conventional forces, but well before that, probably within the

first, oh, let's see, 10 minutes, I think, is what it takes to launch from Belarus to hit London. Ten minutes for a hypersonic vehicle that's traveling quite literally three kilometers per second. Yeah, and coming in with the force of the rods of God. There was a weapon system the Americans, or Thor's Hammer, a weapon system the Americans wanted to do back since the 1960s, putting stainless steel rods in space and using them to strike any targets. This is the same thing, except it's not in space.

Well, it's coming from space, but it's not permanently stationed in space. So this is what we're looking at. I mean, this is the reality, and I hope it should scare the crap out of people. Because when those Oreshniks come in, just in case anybody's forgotten, when an Oreshnik comes in, there are six glide vehicles. Each glide vehicle releases six tungsten steel rods. Those rods are traveling at over three kilometers per second. They're heating the air to a point where the air becomes plasma. The temperature on the surface of the sun is 6,000 degrees. The temperature of the plasma coming down is 4,000 degrees. They don't burn. They don't melt. They disintegrate. The energy that's coming off the plasma will break up the ion bonds between atoms.

The atoms just float away into space—or the atmosphere. Basically, anything they hit directly, it just disintegrates. It's gone. There's zero survival chance. And then you get the burn effect as you're walking a little further away, and the melting and the burning at the 4,000-degree heat. And then you get the kinetic energy dump. This is a kinetic energy weapon. It'll go six, seven stories through reinforced concrete, melt, disintegrate, melt, and burn its way through, and it dumps that kinetic energy in gigajoules. Those are gigajoules. Thirty-six rods of God from one Oreshnik coming down, and when they hit Yuzmash, it was reported as a 4.1 earthquake at the edges of Dnepropetrovsk. At the center, it's probably a good 5, 5.5 on the Richter scale. Pipes burst.

Everything bursts. So you do secondary damage throughout the infrastructure of the city. So, sure, you'll survive if you're a kilometer away or you're half a kilometer away. You'll probably survive the strike. But your infrastructure is going to go to hell. And there's a good chance some of your buildings will collapse on top of that. That's a strike from an Oreshnik. It's a non-nuclear strike. And that's one Oreshnik, 36 rods of God. Imagine if you got 10 to 15, 20 of these coming down on one country. And they will arrive in about 10 minutes. All your key infrastructure, your gas storage facilities underground, your nuclear power plants, everything is going to get a visit.

And each of those six glide vehicles can go to different targets and release another six of those rods of God on top of that. That's an extinction level, at least for the infrastructure, that's for sure. And then what winter does—well, we know what winter can do in starvation. So, again, I would hope people would wake the hell up and realize what they're facing. Get their noses out of the television sets and look around and say, "Do I want my kids dying from starvation?" This is non-nuclear. This is non-nuclear. If we go to nuclear, then it's just over. Europe is gone.

Everything west of Russia becomes a nuclear desert. And it's not something—you don't have to carpet bomb Europe. Everything's in the non-Russian 54 percent of Europe. Everything is so

compact. Any strike just on the storage facilities with American nuclear weapons is going to put the fallout over every single city in Europe, just about. I mean, that's the reality of it. And the Europeans better wake the hell up, because we are seconds from midnight at this point. We're there. We're just about there. And anything can spark this at this point. Not to sound alarmist, but, you know, kind of got to be. On that note.

#Glenn

Thank you for turning it even darker there.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

It's a special talent of mine. Well done. Okay.

#Glenn

Well, thanks again. And, yeah, hope to see you soon.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

Same, same. Always a pleasure.