

# Stanislav Krapivnik: Kiev Attacked, Frontlines Fall & Belarus Enters War?

Stanislav Krapivnik is a former US Army officer from Donbas, who has since returned. Krapivnik discusses the growing anger in Moscow at NATO gets more involved in the war, the massive attacks on Kiev, and the possibility of Belarus entering the war. Follow Prof. Glenn Diesen: Substack: <https://glennDiesen.substack.com/> X/Twitter: [https://x.com/Glenn\\_Diesen](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](http://buymeacoffee.com/gdieseng) Go Fund Me: <https://gofund.me/09ea012f> Books by Prof. Glenn Diesen: <https://www.amazon.com/stores/author/B09FPQ4MDL>

## #Glenn

Welcome back. Today is June 2nd, 2026, and we have the great privilege of being joined by Stanislav Krapivnik, a former U.S. Army officer who has since returned to his native Donbass. So thank you for coming back on the program.

## #Stanislav Krapivnik

Thank you, and it's always a pleasure to be on. Well, I've returned to Donbass a bunch of times, but I'm living up in Moscow now, yes. So, yeah, we travel quite a bit. I just had a couple of friends — they're former military, so they're a little more stable in these situations than civilians. They did a run down to Zaporozhye, and on their way back, up and down the highway that the Ukrainians are trying to turn into a highway of death, they're saying that they're hitting. This is the Rostov-Taganrog-Mariupol highway that then branches off, goes on to Kherson, which hasn't quite been liberated yet — or Kherson Oblast — and then branches off into Crimea.

And the Ukrainians are talking about how they're using drones to hit fuel trucks. Well, really what they're doing is — and they have hit a few fuel trucks, military ones — but the majority of what they're hitting is civilian trucking, killing civilians. What they started doing is using drones to drop mines in the middle of the night and leave. And as they were coming back, a civilian car ahead of them drove over one of those mines and blew up. So this is the situation. It's basically just more terror bombing — dropping mines all over the roads — and the vast, vast, vast majority of traffic is civilian traffic. Sort of out to kill more civilians. Nothing new.

## #Glenn

Yeah, I wanted to get to that later on as well — the front lines — because, you know, different developments on different parts of the fronts. But yeah, I want to first ask, though, about how you see Russia going up this escalation ladder now. Because when I woke up this morning, we saw again another massive strike on Kiev. And in the past, we knew that, well, there were limited strikes at least on Kiev. And, you know, you had Western leaders being essentially free to catch their train in and out as they pleased. But something appears to have changed in Moscow in terms of the decision-making. Now we see that Kiev, I guess, is no longer off-limits. It's being hit much harder now. And also the rhetoric against, well, especially the European countries, is also intensifying. What is your sense of what has shifted in mood in Moscow?

## **#Stanislav Krapivnik**

Well, the mood in Moscow — I guess it's better to say the mood in the Kremlin. The mood in Moscow is: Kiev should be a crater, Estonia should be a crater, and maybe a few European cities — non-Russian, non-Ukrainian European cities — should be a crater. The mood in Moscow is extremely militant, and the vast majority of Russia. As I was saying, you have civilians being killed — this is nothing new. The Ukrainians are murdering between five to ten civilians every single day. Have we talked about the gamification of drone warfare? No? Okay, I haven't talked to you about that. Okay, so, gamification of drone warfare — why are Ukrainians, as a last resort, killing civilians?

Okay, so these guys — and by the way, this is also a reason why drone operators, Ukrainian drone operators, don't ever seem to make it to becoming POWs, if you get my point. The Ukrainians have an incentive program. So if they blow up military equipment, they get a certain amount of points. If they take out military personnel, they get a certain other amount of points. If that's not part of the target area or targets in the area, they'll go after civilian engineering equipment or telecommunication equipment. If that's not in the area, they go after civilian trucking. If that's not in the area, they go after civilian cars.

If that's not in the area, they'll go after a grandma walking a baby in a pram. They have to kill something to get some amount of points. And the points go down as you go down the target categories. So they will always, if their batteries are starting to run out, as they're waiting or trying to find something to kill—oh, look, there's a kid in a playground. Well, target, it's still a kid in a playground. Got to kill Russians. So they will go after that. The unit, be it a section, a platoon, a company, they collect these points at the end of the month, and they use them to buy equipment. They get better equipment, they get better pay, better provisions, swag, you know, what have you.

So this is the gamification of warfare. Another NATO creation handed over to the Ukrainian lapdog. So, yeah, that takes the incentive. The KPI there is to kill something. So that takes whatever little humanity is left in these bastards and deletes it permanently. So they have to kill something. Otherwise, if they just lose the drones, they don't do anything, they get penalized. And when you consider the vast majority of drones don't kill anything—I mean, all the kills you're seeing with the

drones are only about 15%, 20% of the drones. The rest of the drones are stopped, shot down, caught in trees, and so on and so on. So this is the reality of it.

So, yeah, sure, they'll mine a road, a highway. They'll hit a gas station with civilians fueling up. They'll go after individual cars. And when they need to, they'll go after some grandmother in her garden because it's still something. This is the reality that we're dealing with. And they will definitely go after a school, kill 21. And when the West is now, "Oh, there was just a missile that went off course." What missile? There were 16 drones, and they were reconning that school in Starobirsk for half a day with recon drones. So, no, this is very, very specific targeting of civilians as, you know, the backup plan for not finding something military.

## **#Glenn**

Well, I was also wondering what is changing the calculus in Moscow, because on one hand, one heard a lot about, of course, NATO allowing its territory to be used to strike Russia. We heard about the Europeans obviously making a big noise in terms of not just expressing their intention to develop more capabilities—that is, the long-range missiles—but also the intent that this should be used to strike deep inside Russia. So we have this going up the escalation ladder. But of course, the dormitory that appears to have been struck in Lugansk also appears to have made it very difficult to have any more restraint.

And I agree with how it was being covered, because once this was covered, the dormitory across BBC and other European media, especially the headlines, the only coverage was "Putin accuses Ukraine of targeting this." And then you have some stories that it could have been used by drone operators, even though you have some of these Ukrainian websites setting up these death lists, putting essentially the teachers and the staff on this list, so they didn't pretend as if they were drone operators. Anyway, it's quite a dramatic development, but do you see the dormitory having more of an emotional value, or do you see all of these issues coming together to explain why Russia might be shedding its restraints now?

## **#Stanislav Krapivnik**

All of those issues, and it's still a limited shedding. In my opinion, unfortunately, it's a very limited shedding. I don't quite go into the "let's use nukes" portion, but I think we have the conventional means to get the message across—and not through hitting Ukraine. The problem is, first of all, by the way, that murder-death-kill list, the military thwarted—you know where it's registered at? You know which servers it's at? Yeah, next to the Pentagon.

## **#Glenn**

CIA, sorry.

## **#Stanislav Krapivnik**

Langley, Virginia. By the way, just for the Americans listening, just so you understand, your government has the proxy servers right next to the CIA headquarters, and on that list is a whole lot of American citizens. Your government, be it Biden or Trump, has no problem with your proxy targeting and murdering Americans—your citizens, your fellow citizens—for exercising their free speech. Just let that sink in. I'm not even going to talk about places like England that arrest 15,000 people in a year for thought crimes. So, you know, that's a reality.

You know, Andrei Kartapolov, who is a former general, he's a member of parliament, he's head of the Armed Forces Committee, he came out and said, you know, yeah, we're going to target decision-making centers, but we're not going after the Rada or Zelensky or the politicians. The decision-making centers we're fighting with are the military. Well, you know what? I disagree with that. Because the military is just a tool. You're fighting with the government. And the government of Ukraine is a psychopath. Well, you know, the thing about targeting the government of Ukraine—if you fight Russia, you fight Iran, you fight China—you're fighting civilizational states. You kill one guy, the next guy steps up.

You kill one guy, the next guy steps up. You don't have that in Ukraine. It's a kleptocracy. The people around Zelensky are there because they're stealing everything dry. And they will continue this war because sending Ukrainian people, sending little boys and girls off to war, makes them money. But they're not in it to die for Ukraine. None of them are planning on dying of old age in Ukraine. They're there to feed off the trough like a bunch of pigs. And what they're feeding off of is the meat and bones of their own people. So the moment they start getting killed, liquidated, brought to justice, having their come-to-Jesus moment, the rest will run. Because they have nothing in this. They're not here ideologically.

They're here to feed. They're going to think, okay, so now it's gotten dangerous enough, I might get killed. How much money have I stolen? That's enough. I'm getting the hell out. That's what's going to happen with the Zelensky government. It's going to collapse. You don't have to go after Zelensky himself. You just have to take out enough of them. Budanov might be one of the only ones that will stick around because he is a dedicated terrorist. The rest of these people, they'll scatter. They'll scatter in every direction, just like some of them already scattered. You know, Yulia Mendel. Prime example. She was in the government how long? So you're telling me she didn't know about all the corruption?

Or did she not get her portion, so she decided to jump ship? Somebody that's been that close to Zelensky for that long suddenly leaves. The fifth year in the conflict, the seventh year in with Zelensky — of course she knew what was going on. You have to be absolutely blind, deaf, and dumb not to see the corruption. It's absolutely blatant. So people like that, they get upset, they'll run. If

their lives are in danger, they'll run. Because they're living for themselves and their pocketbook. Now, from the Russian side, like I said, unfortunately, Zelensky's inner circle is not on the target list. It should be. But I'll tell you, the problem with NATO is, NATO is very comfortable.

The EU is very comfortable. No matter what they do, it's the dumb Ukrainians that are going to get smacked. They're just biomaterial anyway. Who cares? And that's the problem. NATO has to be made an example of, or an example has to be made of NATO — and not in Kiev, not in Lvov. Maybe Tallinn, maybe Riga. That should be the example. Here's what's going to happen to the rest of NATO. You forgot what war is? Here, start feeling a little bit of war on your own skin. Or maybe Helsinki. These cities should be made to suffer. Switch them off. Take out their life-critical infrastructure — your water, sanitation systems. By the way, what do the Americans do constantly? The Americans would have exterminated Europe by now if the Europeans were doing this.

And that's the point that gets done to Russia. Why the hell are we not doing the same? Look, the Iranians blew up 13 American bases. Is there a nuclear war? No. The Israelis go in and murder the leadership of a different country. Is there a nuclear war? And that's quite literally the examples that are being used on the Russian government. Well, first of all, the Russian government — that's also not correct to say. The Kremlin is not a uniform entity, just like any major government is not a uniform entity. It has factions. And one of the bigger factions that's now coming to the fore is: start beating the crap out of NATO. Make an example. Take out NATO bases. I mean, take them out. That's the message NATO needs. It's the militant wing that's now rising up.

You've got, of course, a liberal wing that wants to bring everything back to 2012. Unrealistically, yes, but, you know, that's what they believe in. You've got other different wings with different, I mean, it's different factions, like in any major government. You have multiple factions, but you don't necessarily see the bickering or the maneuvering. It's just well hidden. In the American government, you see that it's all on display because they all like to, you know, bump themselves up. In other governments, it's under the covers. Russia happens to be under the covers. But you see, for example, Shoigu, the generals, to a smaller degree, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lavrov — they want a hard response. There's Medvedev.

He's in that category too. Other people like Dmitry, they want to make a deal. And Dmitry was not there by himself. So you have different factions within the government. And the faction, the hardline faction, especially with these outrages that the Ukrainians, that NATO is producing with Italian-made drones — Shaye Bowes was showing the drone pieces, and other journalists down there. I was supposed to go down there, but I have a foot injury, an old military injury, and my foot was swollen up. I was on crutches, couldn't go down there. But yeah, so, I mean, this has just raised the public anger that much higher. And they're backing hard attacks. And what Kyiv was getting is not the hard attacks the majority want. It's enough to calm the anger down a little.

**#Stanislav Krapivnik**

But the majority of people want Kyiv to be a very big hole in the ground right now. We can rebuild it later. That's the attitude now. The Ukrainians have done something that only the Germans were able to do in 1941 — they taught Russians how to hate again. And the hatred is growing exponentially with all the crimes, with all the crimes against civilians. So, I mean, that's the reality right now. And I think that until NATO countries are hit — take one or two, make an example of it, and make a very direct message: today it's Riga, tomorrow it's Warsaw, the day after it's Paris or London. We don't have to blow up the civilians. Nobody needs to deal with nuclear weapons.

The Russian technology is unstoppable. It's big enough, it's hard enough that you can switch the city off, destroy the internal communications. When those airstrikes hit, for example, in Dnepropetrovsk, that side of Dnepropetrovsk hit, all the pipes, sewage pipes, water pipes, they all burst, because it's a 4.6 earthquake on the edges of the city. Close to ground zero, it's about a 5, 5.5 on the Richter scale earthquake. And those pipes, they're not made to be earthquake-proof. That's how much kinetic energy is being dumped. So yeah, you can do a lot of damage and make the people very, very uncomfortable in their lives as the final note.

And then after this, it gets very serious. But until NATO feels this themselves, they're not going to stop. First of all, when they're allowing their airspace to be used, let's understand what that means. They are now a direct participant in this war. It's not that they allow their airspace to be used. By allowing their airspace or ground space, anything to be used without trying to shoot down these drones as they're passing through their territory, they are no longer neutral. They are no longer a proxy or working as a proxy. They are direct combatants. NATO countries are direct combatants. And if you listen to... at a minimum, that's Lithuania, that's Latvia, Estonia, and Finland.

And if you listen to what the Russian intelligence services have put out, Latvia has gone the next step. It's allowing—it's in the process of allowing five of its bases to be used as launching platforms for Ukrainian drones. I mean, they are a direct participant in the war. They are a party, a direct party. They can't even say they're just supporting and defending Ukraine. They are direct combatants, at which point they should be destroyed as direct combatants. That's it. You've made the decision. You are now a direct combatant in this war. Now the question is, are the Germans ready to start receiving presents? Are the British ready to start receiving presents? How far are we going to go with this?

## **#Glenn**

Yeah, I think this is something that's missed in the West. That is what is happening in Russia. Every time they see a missile striking deep inside Russia, which European leaders more or less, you know, not just celebrate but also take credit for in terms of how they are producing these missiles—and everyone knows they're directing them—I think it gets lost in all of this, what's happening on the other side. That is, as you said, the anger which is growing now in Russia, and, well, you used the

word hatred as well, in Moscow, which wants a powerful retaliation. And even if you put the emotional aspect aside, you can see the pragmatic argument for also why Russia is probably shifting now to a much more hardline position. Because Russia—yes, I hope I make the point.

Over the past four years, you had this growing, slow incrementalism where longer-range weapons, more powerful weapons are being sent. In the beginning, it was controversial. I remember Baerbock said, oh, we're at war with Russia. This was a controversial thing. Now they're all saying it, essentially. So the language has shifted. The direct involvement has become more obvious. And at every step, the Russians kind of had this... Do you either retaliate but then risk a wider war with NATO, or look the other way but then essentially send the signal that they won't retaliate, which would then embolden the other side?

And I always make the point this: anyone reading Western newspapers now, you can't help but—you can't disagree with this—that NATO countries are now emboldened because every day you see articles about, well, we can do what we want, the Russians aren't going to do anything, they're going to be afraid of war. But deterrence works if, say, Russia attacks NATO. But if deterrence means, oh, Russia can't retaliate against NATO, and then we escalate and escalate, at some point you're going to reach a breaking point. And this is my sentiment as well, that is, we've kind of crossed that line now, and the delusion of escalation control is going to be, well, our undoing essentially. But I did want to get, as I said before, to the front lines, because there's a lot of, you know, there's a bag of mixed nuts there in the Zaporizhia region, as you said.

Well, the Ukrainians have taken territories, especially along the Dnipro region, while also, of course, targeting the roads leading towards Kherson. But with Konstantinovka, we see that the city appears to be falling. Again, I don't want to put a timeline—it can be from days to possibly holding on for a few weeks. Meanwhile, the Russians are also opening up a much wider front line across Kharkiv and Sumy, where a lot of different front lines appear to be merging as they're expanding as well. How do you interpret the wider developments here? Because a lot of things appear to be changing. That is not just the escalation of the missile and drone strikes, but also the front lines appear to be going through some changes as well.

## **#Stanislav Krapivnik**

You know, I'll start from Zaporizhia and work my way up. In the semicircle, western Zaporizhia, the Ukrainians have thrown in everything and the kitchen sink, and they have rolled the Russian forces back to a degree. They've done it. This is their third counteroffensive in the Zaporizhia region since February. The problem with the Ukrainians—with the two previous ones, one was an attempted counteroffensive near Huliaipole, which was stopped almost instantly and crushed to roll back. Well, there wasn't even much to roll back because they hadn't made any progress. The other one was northeast or mostly east of Dobropillia, Zaporizhia, that is now basically being encircled.

So they were able to push through the front lines. They got up to the second lines. They were stopped. And now they are being encircled from the east and the west. And to their back is a river with all the bridges blown. So there's a very large pocket of Ukrainians surrounded. The reason the Ukrainians are able to break through faster than Russian forces is they don't give a damn about losses. That's the key point. They don't give a damn about how many losses they take. They will throw in suicide infantry. Just to understand how this works, when you see these guys getting press-ganged off the streets, they get separated into two categories: 35 and under and healthy, and 35 and older or not healthy.

So what happens is the younger guys, they get picked up by these assault infantry brigades where they will actually get training and they'll get decent equipment because they're used as storm infantry. And then everybody else goes to a suicide squad. They're good for one hurrah, you know, one charge. Or they put them out to hold some sector that the storm infantry can't hold. The storm infantry are used to doing assaults, but they also take a lot of casualties in the process, and then they pull out because they can't hold, and then they'll pump in the second-grade infantry, or the third-grade infantry. But before they do an assault, Heidukov is a prime example.

A friend of mine, I'm not sure if I told you this before on the show, a friend of mine was telling me, you know, they crossed the Kharkov border over in Volchansk. They took some high ground, they dug in. He said, in front of our fighting positions are two kilometers of open fields. So what the Ukrainians would do is, when they can, they'll launch three or four waves of suicide infantry to try to soften up the Russian positions before they move in with the assault infantry that's actually trained. He said, you know, and we were talking about how they were moving, the infantry was moving. It was obvious that these guys had zero training — basically showing which end of the rifle was the business end — and sent off.

And he said, you know, we hardly ever fired on them. Two kilometers of fields. The artillery chewed them up halfway through. None of them survived. They'd bring the next wave, and the next wave, and the next wave. And they had such a position with two kilometers of open fields in front of them that there was no point in bringing the storm infantry because they couldn't get softened up. Because every time they brought in these suicide squads, suicide platoons, they'd just get wiped out by artillery halfway through. Two kilometers is a long, long distance to run across, especially if you're out of shape on top of that. But even if you're in shape, two kilometers of open field against artillery is a suicide mission.

You normally try to... the job of any infantryman is to initiate combat within a 50-meter range. The average firefight since World War II was initiated at 50 meters or closer. That's why infantry crawls, climbs, or just tries to charge across in vehicles to get as close as possible before you initiate direct kinetic engagement. Anything else just means you're going to get killed. Between long-range artillery, medium-range artillery, mortars, especially aviation and everything else, if I see you at 200, 300, or 500 meters, you'll never make it to 50 meters if I'm in a prepared position and I have

enough resources behind me. It's just impossible. So these guys are just being thrown away. They make these movements forward.

They grab something. They put up a bunch of photos. It's PR again. But they can't hold because they lose so much of their resources to grab that. And then they get rolled back. So I'm not exactly worried about the western Zaporozhye. At best, you'd call it a spoiling attack to try to delay the Russian offensive there. But that's western Zaporozhye at this point along the Dnieper. Then you have Orehov. Orehov runs along two parallel highways. It's a long settlement. It's a long, thin settlement, and it's got satellite settlements to the south of it. Orehov is the last fortress in this area, and it's a hastily built-up fortress because it wasn't like the Donbass they built up for eight years. Orehov, at this point, the southwestern two settlements from Orehov, neighboring settlements, have been invested.

There's post-combat that's been going on for a while. There's some movement on Orehov from the west. So Russian forces are about nine kilometers away. And on the east, Guliay-Polye, Russian forces are breaking through and are about nine kilometers away. They were over 20 kilometers away at the beginning of the year. So they're closing in, and they're starting to close in relatively quickly because the Ukrainian defenses in those areas have collapsed. And it's just mostly open areas. So Orehov is about to be taken from three directions. And the northwestern two roads, parallel roads, are under drone control. So getting resources in is pretty difficult. Once that's done, there are no defensive positions in Zaporozhye up to the estuaries that come into the Dnieper that Russia just got rolled back from.

It'll roll back again. That's the situation there. In the Dnieper Republic, it's pretty much quiet on the southern portion of the Dnieper Republic. There's been a breakthrough around—or a break-in. I won't say breakthrough; it's a break-in to the enemy lines in the Dobropolye-Donetsk direction. The names of some of these cities get repeated. But everything in that area has been concentrated first and foremost on Konstantinovka. And Konstantinovka is about 70% in Russian hands. There's a big pocket of Ukrainians that have been surrounded in the south-central portion of the city. The city itself is split along the river. The bridges have been blown. The ridges from the north have been blown. So they can't support each other. And the Russian forces just went around, started going around the city from either side in a long envelopment.

And they've come together, and the pincher's come together and cut off about 70 percent of the city, directly in Russian hands or in a pocket with Ukrainians trapped in it. So what's left in Konstantinovka looks like it's about to fall. And the Russian forces are moving closer. They're within about six, seven kilometers of the edges of Kramatorsk from the east. Konstantinovka—oh, she had a map up—Konstantinovka would be right here, then Kramatorsk and Slavyansk right here. So it makes like a C or an inverted L or a G in Russian and Cyrillic. And really, what's left is Konstantinovka, Slavyansk, and there's one other small town south of Kramatorsk and Slavyansk. There's one other small town south of Kramatorsk. I cannot remember its name at the moment.

That just is this wall, right? And that's it. Those are your final big fortified positions. And if you look on any of these tactical maps or theater maps and you see the fortifications, they're usually drawn in yellow lines. You see this cluster of fortifications up and down those areas, and there's almost nothing past those areas. It's open fields. And in the north, toward the Slavyansk direction in the north, it's a continued siege of Krasny Liman. The Russian forces have surrounded them. They've cut off logistics. They're not very anxious to go in for house-to-house fighting. They're doing constant probing attacks to wear the Ukrainians out. And the Ukrainians are out of food and running out of ammo.

So it's just a matter of time until you break morale or they just run out of ammo and you just clean up. But that opens the way up into Sloviansk from the north. Kupyansk is in Russian hands. It's a cleanup operation on the edges of Kupyansk, a reorganization. And in that pocket up to the Serebryanka River, there's a big water reserve east of Kharkiv. The Russian forces up north have been cutting the logistic lines. They've been moving into that pocket all the way up and down the borders. And whenever they decide to launch the offensive out of Kupyansk toward the city of Bryanka, that will cut off that pocket fully. That's about a fourth of Kharkiv Oblast that's going to get cut off.

It's basically already logistically cut off. Logistics are very difficult in that pocket. A couple thousand more, maybe 5,000, 10,000 more Ukrainian soldiers in that area. And Russia's steadily moving toward Kharkiv out of Volchansk. They've finished off the Ukrainian forces. They're using the forests to move down because the forests give a lot of... everything's green, so it gives you a lot of protection against drones. So they're moving through the forested areas. Same thing in Sumy, while we're at it. The Russian forces are about 7 kilometers, 8 kilometers away from Sumy in the north, which is a light day's walk, a very light day's walk.

They're also using the forest to infiltrate through and to get around the drones to get to the edge of the city. And there's movement in eastern Sumy, but that's still about 30 kilometers outside of the city of Sumy, as opposed to, you know, 8 kilometers in the north. So there's pressure up and down the line. And Zelensky keeps talking about Kyiv, the Russian forces might be moving out of Belarus, what have you. But there were like 160 overflights of Belarus by Ukrainian drones, which at this point is a casus belli for Belarus to actually get into this war. But there's an interesting point that started.

And I brought this up, I was on Evening with Soloviev last week, and people started talking about the Ukrainians starting to fortify the cities of Kyiv, Nikolayev, Nikopol, Odessa, all these other cities, with barbed wire, anti-tank trenches, dragon's teeth, minefields. They must be ready because we're about to break through. No, this is not the reason, gentlemen. You're missing the point here. Ukraine is a big concentration camp. Let's begin with that. The borders are barbed-wired. The guards shoot to kill anybody trying to get out of Ukraine. But Ukraine is still a big place. Now the

Zelensky regime has started mass mobilization, or as we call it, morganization of the population, of the male population in Kyiv. Here's the problem. They could still run away in the middle of the night out of the city. So what do you do?

We fortify the city. Guess what? Not only does it work to keep Russian forces out, but it doesn't work too well, because unless you have oversight of that portion of the mined, dragon's teeth, and barbed wire area, those obstacles can be removed relatively quickly with heavy equipment, particularly tanks. You throw a chain around that dragon's tooth, the tank starts backing up and just drags it out of the way. They're talking about a temporary hold to movement, but it's very temporary. The reason you put up obstacles like that on a battlefield is you have to overwatch them with artillery, with the right fire weapon system. So when the enemy is trying to get through them, you're shooting up the enemy because they're not in maneuver warfare.

But other than that, it's just a temporary handicap. It works great for civilians. You cannot get civilian cars across a field anymore, even if it's dry, because, oh, there's concertina wire. There are dragon's teeth. There are minefields. Civilians running across the field to get the hell out of Kharkov or get the hell out of Odessa, run for the hills. Yeah, or some small villages out there they can hide in. Yeah, there's that barbed wire. There are the minefields. There are checkpoints on all the roads going in and out with bunkers and overwatch. So now you control what comes into that city and what comes out of the city. So in other words, Kyiv is a big ghetto. Like the Warsaw ghetto.

It's a big ghetto. Odessa is a big ghetto. All these cities have now become big ghettos. Now you can start... It's a sheep pen, if you want to look at it that way. A sheep pen for humanity. And now you can start harvesting them a lot easier. They're not going to run anywhere. They can't run anywhere. Or it makes it much more difficult for them to run anywhere. That's the reality of Ukraine. It's a concentration camp with many concentration camps inside of it. And that's what it is. In the Kharkiv oblast... They're now press-ganging women because they're out of men. And these are all Russian areas. Now they've started press-ganging women. All over Ukraine, you've got billboards.

They're not press-ganging women in the rest of Ukraine, but they're doing everything psychological to get them to go fight. They've got billboards all over the place: "You're a woman in Ukraine. Your duty is to fight on the battlefield." This is to the last Ukrainians. That's for the Western audience to understand. All the meat must be gone to the grinder. That's it. When the last Ukrainian baby has a grenade strapped to its hand with the pin pulled and is told, "Go run toward the Russian soldiers," that's when Zelensky and the rest of the parasites get off the dead corpse and leave for Israel, for the U.S., for the U.K. And the majority of them will leave for Israel because they're all mostly Israeli citizens, dual citizenship, if we're going to be honest about it.

Zelensky's parents live in a \$7 million mansion in Tel Aviv. I'm sorry, Tel Aviv, Ashkelon. Just to be honest about this, you know, sort of beating around the bush, everyone wants to avoid that, that the Israelis are absolutely neck-deep in all of this too, and all this mass murder. And by the way, there are Israeli colonies that are now popping up in southwestern Ukraine, have been for the last

year and a half, and they have their own armed security, off-limits to the untermensch that actually live in those areas. So that's the reality of it.

## **#Glenn**

I'm glad you mentioned Belarus because that's another area where it appears, well, it would be a possibility for an escalation. Indeed, Ukraine has made, or Zelensky especially has made, a point that Belarus could enter the fight at any time, either Russia through Belarus or Belarus joining the fight. And they say that they've picked 500 targets already in Belarus, ready to strike. You have a lot of Ukrainian drone overflights or incursions into Belarus. So again, the claims by Zelensky are either real or false. If they are real, that is, that Belarus will enter the fight.

That will be, again, a big escalation for, on the Russian side, possibly too, in part of a knockout blow against Ukraine. I'm not sure. If it's false, then it could signal Ukrainian escalation. That is, I'm not sure why. I guess another frontline now would be a disaster. Possibly it would be easier for the European countries to enter the war more directly if they were attacking Belarus, because as opposed to Russia directly, I'm not quite sure what the calculation would be. But how are you seeing this? Or is this just, I guess, something to keep, you know, Ukraine and the Ukraine war in the media?

Because this is something that Zelensky has been worried about in the past. That is, you know, whenever the cameras are pointing to the Middle East, the weapons are drying up, the money is drying up. So, you know, I always made the point, you know, in defense of Zelensky, if you will, people often argue that, you know, he's fighting a lot of PR wars, but you have to fight some PR wars when you're backed by foreign governments who need, you know, their public to have a— again, I'm not sure. How are you assessing, I know we don't quite know, but how are you assessing these reports now about the war expanding into Belarus?

## **#Stanislav Krapivnik**

You know, Zelensky's only hope for long-term survival and continuing to feed like the parasite that he is, is to involve the European Union fully in this war. I don't even have to say NATO. It's the European Union. The Americans aren't going to fight for the Europeans.

## **#Glenn**

They're going to make money off the Europeans.

## **#Stanislav Krapivnik**

They're going to make money off the European meat that they're going to help send to the front, but they're not going to fight.

## **#Glenn**

Why would they?

## **#Stanislav Krapivnik**

Europe is more than happy to exterminate its own population for—Europe, non-Russian Europe, is more than happy to exterminate its own peasant population for American profits and their own profits. And most of the European leadership, if they don't have dual citizenship, they definitely have landing strips somewhere in the U.S. or such to get the hell out when their term is done and when the civilians are ready to go lynch them. And we've seen this, obviously, over and over again. The people screaming loudest for war, like the Balkans, the Baltics, they all have dual citizenship. Most of them are American or English. So yeah, they're not going to stick around.

The peasants can go die off. When it gets too hot, we'll get the hell out. A lot of their families are already out. So that's the reality of it. These people are not going to die for their nations. They're going to get rich off their nations. So the point of Zelensky has always been to drag the rest of the Europeans into this war. That's his modus operandi for survival. And up until about a year ago, the European Union has more or less been good at dodging that bullet. But something in their mentality changed, and not only are they not dodging that bullet, they're getting out of their trenches, standing up full height and going, yes, shoot us, get us into this war.

We want to die en masse. And the European population, for the most part, does too. And I'll tell you why. Because they vote for these people. They continue to contribute to these people. They continue to buy their bullshit. They don't listen to our shows, the majority of them. They listen to what makes them feel calm. We're going to win. We're the winners. Oh, you mean my son has to now go? Oh, I have to go. Because something that all those Europeans need to understand, it's called the Ukrainization of Europe. Your leadership is paying very close attention to how to put you into the grave.

They are taking the Ukrainian model. They're experimenting in Ukraine. That's going to be in Germany. That's going to be in France. That's going to be in every one of these idiot nations that really, really want to go to war. And if you vote for anybody but the parties that go against that, you want to die in a war. You may not understand that, but that's exactly what you're voting for. I mean, look, Germany is a prime example. It's got a bunch of different parties. Really? It's only got two parties. It's got the AfD, the AfD, Alternative für Deutschland, and it's got the Uniparty.

Because the entire Uniparty, all the other parties, are voting for the exact same thing. Escalation, escalation, escalation. They may have some differences in internal affairs, and even that's not that big of a difference, but they all vote for exactly the same thing. So it's basically a Uniparty. The entire German elite is a Uniparty, except for the AfD. And it's the same thing in most of these countries. England, you have Reform that people still have hope for, maybe it's going to be an

alternative, and everybody else is the same. The Greens are more rabid than Labour and then the Tories, but they're basically all the same thing. They're the Uniparty. Every single European country has a Uniparty. They make you think you have a choice. You have no choice.

You have a controlled choice. That's the epitome of controlling the peasants—give them the illusion of a choice. In reality, you have no choice. You vote for any of these parties, you're going to get the same result. Maybe the wrapping is going to be a little bit different. Maybe the bow tie will have a little different design on it. But in the end, you get the same present. And the present is the men are going to get to go die, and your elites are going to get rich. And all those migrants they brought in are going to be taking care of your women. They'll breed you a new race of people—more docile, rootless, that can be controlled more easily. But you've got to get the men out of the way. And this is the meat grinder to get the men out of the way.

## **#Glenn**

Noam Chomsky once—well, he wrote that the way you often control discussions in liberal democratic societies is you just narrow the scope of acceptable discourse and then you encourage vibrant debate within that. So, you know, if you can have a society where you can discuss whether or not Putin is more like Hitler or Stalin, then we can have a debate.

## **#Stanislav Krapivnik**

Or maybe he's Genghis Khan. Here's the underlying concept: he's Genghis Khan.

## **#Glenn**

Yes, I've heard. You know, for example, in many countries here, we can have a debate about to what extent, you know, they say, should we help Ukraine? Because on one hand, one should avoid nuclear war. Perhaps on the other hand, we shouldn't embolden the Russians or allow them to use, you know, threats, nuclear blackmail. But the premise which narrows the debate is the fact that this was helping Ukraine. That is, you know, we toppled their government without the consent of the majority of Ukrainians, against their will and against their constitution.

And then, of course, they sabotaged the Minsk Agreement, sabotaged the 2019—or essentially reversed the result of that entire election. And then, of course, undermined the Istanbul Agreement and boycotted diplomacy for four years, just pumping in weapons to the elites and bribing them to make sure they continued the war. And all of this goes under the great banner of helping Ukraine. And no one ever goes back to ask, well, imagine what the country would look like today if we hadn't done this—if we had allowed the country to be a bridge instead of a bastion against the Russians. They would have had all their territory, including Crimea. All the men would still be there, the territory.

I mean, the future would be intact. So no one questions whether or not this has anything to do with helping. So we narrow it like this, and this is what we can discuss. This is the premise of civilized discourse. If you challenge somehow the virtue and altruism of NATO, then you fall outside. So it has to be based on the premise that our leaders are doing what they think is right. We are good, the Russians are evil. As long as you agree to this, then we can have a debate. That's why, before this discussion about Iran or what's happening in Palestine, the opening question will be, do you condemn Hamas? Okay, we have to first establish this. Also, do you condemn Putin?

And once you have reassured that everyone condemns, everyone condemns, has identified the good guy and the bad guy, then we can have a debate—and a vigorous one as well. And then people feel like, yeah, this is an open democratic society. But, you know, I look at my own country and I see every single member of parliament is for sending weapons. Not a single member of parliament is saying, perhaps we should talk to Russia. No, diplomacy is controversial, and none of the media suggest—you know, all the newspapers in the world, they all write the exact same thing. You know, this doesn't happen by accident. And again, I think Chomsky has done a lot of good work on this. Anyways, do you have any final thoughts?

## **#Stanislav Krapivnik**

Yeah, I'll tell you this. In the corporate and in the military world, this is called the decision-making matrix. So the commander goes, okay, what are my courses of action? And the staff goes off to create a list of courses of action. Okay, so what you're doing is, especially if your staff has an agenda, you want a particular course of action. So you take that course of action that you want to get the commander or the CEO or the vice president to agree on. You add a couple of other courses of action that are not that good or very, very bad. Any other course of action that may be good but goes against your will, you just drop off and don't add in there as others.

You get your five or six courses of action, you have your weighted averages on what each action will do or what needs to be done, and you just weight it in favor of your option. And you present that: "Here are six different options, sir, of what we could do. There's only one good option. That's the one we want, right?" We want him to go, "Okay, that's the good option." We've already weighted everything to make sure that's the option that gets chosen, and we have the solution for the leadership. It works the same way—it works for the peasant, it works for the king. You give the king that option. It feels like he has options, he has maneuver, but really he has no maneuver. You've already weighted that field.

You've gotten rid of the more radical options, or they're maybe not radical—they may be the only sensible ones—but the ones you don't want. You've taken them off the table, or you've made them look so bad that it's suicide. And you've given them an illusion of choice. Here are your five or six options, your courses of action that we can take. There's only one right course of action. But even if he doesn't take that one, he takes that second-best one, it's pretty close to the first one. So we're still going in that direction, and we'll modify it for the next one and the next one to get you back on

the course that we wanted. This is how governments are also run, especially when you have ignorant people running governments. They have no concept of what the hell is going on.

They have no education worth anything. They are just morons, which describes a very large chunk of the Western leadership also. The special interests that are behind them give him an illusion of choice. "Sir, you're the one in charge. Absolutely. You're the prime minister. Of course you're in charge, sir. Yes, you're the big guy. Can we perform some more fellatio on you as you choose the option we want you to choose?" And he feels himself that, yes, it was a horrible choice, but we made the right choice because, you know, I knew the choices we had to make, and we had to make this choice. And he's now convinced that that's the right choice, that he's always been pushed toward, to get on the road that his backers or the great cardinals want.

And that's the illusion of choice. It works just as well for the leadership. And believe you me, most of those leaders are getting manipulated just as easily. And the worst part is, especially in any, quote, democratic society, is when the leadership starts to believe their own BS. They start believing their own propaganda. That's when it really gets dangerous. And for the European Union, we're in that danger. You know, this is it. The last big break on Europe going to die was Orban, and Orban's been removed. Neither Fico nor Babiš in Czechoslovakia—oh, in Czech, I'm sorry, it's not Czechoslovakia anymore. Was it Babiš or Babiš?

## **#Stanislav Krapivnik**

The new prime minister. I'm butchering his name. But anyway, neither of those two are heavy enough weights to really put a brake on this runaway train.

## **#Glenn**

Yeah, Orbán was doing a good job of it.

## **#Stanislav Krapivnik**

I mean, not because he was pro-Russia, but because he was pro-Hungary, as it should be. Everybody should be taking care of their own country and their own country's interests. That's how you can negotiate with people, because you figure out what their country's interests are. Okay, he's taking care of his country's interests. We can negotiate. We can find common ground. You can't find common ground with ideologues unless you submit to them. That's the problem. And Russia is not about to submit to a hamster, a cage full of hamsters. Sorry, but that's what the European Union is for the most part—very vicious hamsters biting each other as often as trying to bite somebody else. So this is the reality of it.

And these people have bought into their own B.S. They believe their own propaganda. They've been manipulated. Some of them have been manipulated, some of them very well knew the direction they

were supposed to be going from the very beginning. But either way, this is how you control the leadership just as well as you control the peasant. You can control the king. It all depends who's standing in the background. That's what you really need to look at—who's behind these people. You know, BlackRock is behind much. We know that. The Americans are also. BlackRock has lost a lot of investment in Ukraine. They're not very happy. A lot of these other companies aren't very happy. You know, you just start looking at the bigger interests standing behind any of these figureheads.

## **#Glenn**

That's the logic behind the NGO industry as well, I guess. But no, I agree. I think people like Fico and Babiš, they're able to pull the countries back a little bit, but they're not able to stop the EU from rolling forward towards war. So, yeah. Anyways, thank you very much for taking the time so early on a Tuesday morning. I appreciate it. And yeah, have a great day.

## **#Stanislav Krapivnik**

You too.

## **#Stanislav Krapivnik**

You too. Thank you.