

Krapivnik: Will Russia Strike First as NATO Prepares for War?

Stanislav Krapivnik is a former U.S. Army officer from Donbas, who has since returned. Krapivnik discusses the escalation and preparation for war in Europe, and why Russia may decide to strike first. Follow Prof. Glenn Diesen: Substack: <https://glennDiesen.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> Books by Prof. Glenn Diesen: <https://www.amazon.com/stores/author/B09FPQ4MDL>

#Glenn

Welcome back. We are joined again by Stanislav Krapivnik, Russian-born, former U.S. Army officer. So thank you for coming back on the program. We wanted to ask you about what is changing in this war. One gets the impression that something is definitely changing, that there's this targeting of, well, I guess more specific logistics. We see that both sides are targeting bridges, still the energy infrastructure, obviously, but even the petrol stations now. I'm curious how effective that is. And furthermore, just to expand on the question, we see Kiev was attacked in a huge way. According to Kiev's mayor, Klitschko, this was the most powerful attack on Kiev during the whole war. I was just wondering if you could speak to some of these military decisions, the way you see them being currently made.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

Yeah. Um, I've got one thing to say: hold my beer. It's about to get worse. Um, it's only going to get worse. Look, um, I just got back myself on Tuesday from the Donbas. I traveled about two and a half thousand kilometers round trip. Is there a more difficult position on getting fuel? Yes, there is. Is there no fuel in Russia? No, there is. That's not true. There is fuel. You will probably wind up having to stay in line to get it. But then it also depends. On average, you're saying from 10 minutes to maybe an hour. Some places you just pop right in. It's hard to tell.

It's hit or miss. Some of this is people hoarding. Some of this is companies hoarding and then trying to resell. Two guys got busted, 20- and 21-year-olds driving around in a van. They had about 900 liters of E95 fuel that apparently they bought under the table and were planning on selling off somewhere. They got busted on that. But we came back—it's obviously more difficult when you're outside the cities than in the cities, because in the cities you get much more logistics. Outside the cities, there's a lot less logistics.

So there's more, particularly the mom-and-pop stores. They don't have fuel because they buy from the big guys like Gazprom or Rosneft or Lukoil. But they get what's left after those guys deliver to all of their own stores. And out in the countryside, on the interstates, it's harder to fill up because it's farther away from the big cities. Oh, excuse me. I haven't recovered quite totally from Tuesday. I've been running nonstop since I landed. It's a long drive, obviously. Now, you know, you get down to Voronezh—there are no lines in Voronezh. There's enough fuel everywhere. So it's very different areas. Lugansk also didn't have a line.

They have one car ahead of me. I won't call that a line. Donetsk is in a hard way. It's the fuel there. Next door over, the fuel there is low quality, sucking out from the bottom with all the sediment. It varies very, very much from place to place. Like I said, there is fuel. There's some price gouging too. Some particularly small mom-and-pop stores are spiking their prices a lot. I'm not quite sure what the government's going to do about it because there are normally laws against something like that in an emergency situation. We'll see. Sberbank, apparently—I just found out from one of my kids—Sberbank apparently now has a program to find fuel in your area. So you have to go driving around looking for one station or another.

What happens is, you know, some of these gas stations, they get topped off, and then everybody rushes in there. They buy up. And yes, there's also panic buying, you know. Right now, I think a lot of places have put a hold on that. You can't fill up containers, which is a problem because I need to go fill up a couple of liters in a container for the lawnmower. But other places are releasing volumes like 20 or 30 liters at a time. Some places have a quota system. Get in line—not a quote, but a queue. Get in line, take a number, and come back when it's your turn. So it's different things in different areas. There's no one unified plan. But to say Russia is collapsing, people are marching in the streets, and all the other silliness that we're used to from the Western media—well, it's more of the same.

It's the Vladimir Putin that is dying from 150 diseases, but yet has invested \$20 billion into living forever, is now immortal. And all in the same sentence. So that's the reality of it. The other reality of it is drones, particularly the Palantir drones that have come out. And with that programming on these drones, these are relatively short-range drones, more like airplane-type drones. They're not that big, and they're made to take out cars, military trucks, buses—grandma in her little car driving to the market. Yeah, it doesn't really matter, as long as they're killing somebody. These Palantir drones—I mean, Thiel's a war criminal, let's just begin with this. He's a terrorist and a war criminal. The logic they're using is, first, 80% of the charge, the AI, is looking for military-type targets.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

After that, the last 20%, it's looking for anything that's moving. We were driving at night because there were a lot fewer drones. But with the drone detector, you can still tell there are four drones in the air—three to four drones constantly. Ours or theirs, you can't tell. Drone detectors can tell; it just tells you the distance and how many drones are in the area. So that's the reality. The Russian

military has adapted very quickly to it. They went Mad Max. So all these old Bukhankas, they cut out the back end, then they took a bunch of other cars, especially the hatchbacks, took the hatchbacks out, mounted a weapons point on there, and put machine guns. And these Mad Max machine gun cars are now escorting all the trucks—usually one truck per Mad Max car, maybe sometimes two trucks, but mostly one truck. So they're good at shooting down those drones, those Palantir drones.

Yeah, I'd say the same thing for the civilians. There aren't enough trucks to escort civilians. Civilians drive on their own, so that becomes a whole different issue. The areas I used to drive in, well, you had some chance of getting hit by artillery, but for the most part, they were pretty good roads. They're closed now. We've got some relatives living in Gorlovka, some relatives living in Yenakiieve. You couldn't go down the Debaltseve Road. It's closed. They had, just between Gorlovka and Yenakiieve, six civilian cars and occupants killed in less than a week from the American drones. That's the reality. You know, I mean, terror—the Ukrainians are losing, so they've gone into full terror.

In fact, my wife sent me—let me see where this happened. It's a massacre from Zaporozhye, Tokmak. Ukrainian slash American, British drones hit a market, an open-air market, and just shredded people. There are five dead so far, 18 wounded. This was today. This just happened. Before that, we've had several buses hit. They particularly got a hard-on for targeting Belarusian buses. I don't know if Lukashenko is going to send them another harshly worded letter like he did last time. Obviously, the harshly worded letter of protest did not have the harshly worded effect on the narco goblin and his crew. They've hit two more buses. They wounded two drivers on one of those buses. So they're going off. They're really trying to expand this war.

I think more than likely the Americans had to talk with him not to start a full war with Belarus, which would mean another full war with Russia, which actually would mean Russia having to declare war finally. And if that happened, that means the military would have all restraints released. And then it could really show Kiev what it means to be at war, because these degenerates don't seem to understand that in the Kievan government and those that support them. Why is Russia going after—first of all, why is Ukraine going after Russian gas stations? For the most part, they're not. Those are targets of opportunity to kill civilians. The drone operators will strike gas stations. They're not striking the gas station itself so much; they're striking a car that's refueling. They're fueling up, trying to kill the civilians. And they do it almost on a daily, bi-daily basis.

Again, they're not really damaging the gas station, but they are killing civilians because that's their goal. Why is Russia targeting Ukrainian gas stations? Well, the Ukrainians switched to portable drone launch sites. Basically, they took all these light trucks—diesel and gasoline trucks, Gazelles, box trucks—and in the box they put two launchers for two drones. So they drive up toward the border or along the contact line, pop two drones out, and they're off. These are the big drones that can go deep—no, that can get up to Moscow—and definitely into places like Voronezh. And they'll do dozens of these trucks launching these drones.

Well, Russia started hitting any possible parking spaces for these trucks. But if they're in any of the cities, they'll be hiding in somebody's underground parking lot. It's pretty hard to find them in some garage. What's not hard to find is their fueling points because they're using the regular gas stations. And Russia, systematically for the last week and a half, has been dismantling all of their gas stations in these brief frontal territories to a decent depth. Yesterday there were some hits on western Sumy—took out three gas stations on one road. And these, they're not aiming for the civilians. They're aiming for the gas station. That's where they often do it, in the middle of the night.

So gas stations are closed for the night, and they get a visit from Mr. Iskander. Usually, it becomes a very hot party after Mr. Iskander visits. Uh, so there was one video where some, I guess, some guy in the middle of the night decided he wanted to go fuel up, and one gas station blows up to his right as he's driving, and he's cussing and screaming, and as he's driving for like another kilometer and a half, the next one blows up on his left. They got lucky at least, you know, he didn't pull into any, but they looked pretty closed anyway. So that's, uh, that's the situation between the two. Kyiv, uh, there have been changes. I think the party of war is winning out—the hardliners.

By war, I mean not just to prolong the war, but to actually get hard, take the velvet gloves off, put on the spiked gauntlets. The party, the faction that wanted to go back to 2012, and we can then go back to—let's make a deal, any deal, just so I can go back to shopping in Paris and my wife can go back to Monaco. That team—and this is, I would say, mostly the financial economics team, faction, different representatives, central bank, other people like that—they, from what I can see right now, from my less than the most advantageous point, they seem to have lost. They've lost the local power struggle for now, at least. And they've been put in the back seat.

Things are expanding, and they're going to continue expanding. Now, I'll give you an example of the things that were hit in Kyiv this last time around. LCC Radionics. This is a company that produces cruise missile control components for Flamingo. Athlon Avia LLC, scientific products company, drone manufacturer. Antonov Serial Production. So they produce airplanes, which they're not exactly producing much of. Oh, and drones. T-Radio Plant LLC, Trion in Ukraine. They produce sighting systems for armored vehicles—so lenses, periscopes, things like that. And thus they produce the camera equipment, camera lenses for drones. Kyiv-25, which is both a software house and it produced storage hardware for Lima electronic warfare units.

MLP Chayka, it's a logistics center that was destroyed, one of the biggest logistics centers. This is just a short list of targets that were hit. I mean, Kyiv is a big city—2.5 million people is the normal population. And the population has swollen because men have run to Kyiv, as Kyiv was a nature reserve for the male species in Ukraine. That's now being harvested. And one of the things you notice—this came out about a month, a little over a month ago—Kyiv, Odessa, Mykolaiv, other cities suddenly got surrounded by belts of defensive lines. I'm not sure if we discussed this before or not. I don't remember if we did. So, barbed wire, dragon's teeth, anti-tank ditches, minefields, all the roads under block post control.

And, you know, I was on Evening with Soloviov, and they were like, yeah, see, they know the Russian army is going to break through. Well, the Russian army is breaking through, but the point is, no matter what, the rate of advance because of drones is slow. Even if you break through, you're talking less than 10 kilometers a day at best in movement, which gives any of these cities more than enough time to put up defenses. Second of all, these defenses without oversight are pointless. Well, maybe not pointless, but they're just a pain in the arse for any enemy approaching, because the reason you put obstacles like this up is because you have them overwatched by indirect and direct fire.

So while they're trying to clear the minefield and fill in the hole and move the dragon's teeth out of the way, they're being shot at. Now, Ukraine doesn't have that kind of manpower. So what that means is a series of obstacles like that for the Russian military may be a one-and-a-half, two-hour delay. One time. And then you've got a corridor for everybody else to go in behind you, or make a couple of these kinds of corridors. So why would they do that? Well, like I said, Kyiv, these cities are nature preserves for the male species. And now they're being harvested. So what you see—Kyiv, I mean, Ukraine—is one big open-air concentration camp.

But it's a big open-air concentration camp with plenty of places to hide. The Ukrainian meat machine has run out of men in the small towns, medium towns, villages. They're pretty much a depopulated male population. Most of them are in the grave. So what do you do now? You start looking around. And where do you have the big reserves? You have Kyiv, you have Odessa, you have cities like that. Well, the problem is, Ukraine is a concentration camp, an open-air concentration camp, but it's big. And the men started running out of the city. So these aren't defensive lines. These are concentration camps, ghettos inside the big concentration camp.

You know, try driving across a field when you have landmines somewhere out there, plus concertina wire, plus dragon's teeth. Try getting across there on foot when, again, you have concertina wire, then you have to get across a minefield. That limits your mobility. You can't drive on the roads because everything is under guard posts. They're going to be going, "Pay for us, please," or better yet, stacks of cash if you want out. You know, that's the reality of it. So what Ukraine has done—the Ukrainian government—is it's basically closed the pen around the nature reserves, and now they're harvesting. So that's the situation we have right now. I don't know, I won't—slightly half.

#Glenn

Well, if, again, as you see, Ukraine is being hit much harder, and as in this war, whenever there's escalation, including on NATO's side, usually the retaliation comes against Ukraine. But now that the pressure is also mounting to hit something in Europe, how do you think—well, what do you think Russia might consider? Because we saw this article now—I forgot where it was, it might have been the Washington Post, or maybe it was the British media—that the Russians were planning an attack on Poland.

But it was apparently around Kaliningrad, which wouldn't make that much sense. But that being said, there obviously are those in Russia who are now pushing for restoring its deterrent by hitting a European NATO country. But what would be the logic here? That is, trying to hit the adversary hard enough to back away from the Ukraine war, but not so much that one triggers a nuclear war. And even if this is the case, if this can't be controlled and it ends up in an all-out direct war, what do you see such a war looking like? Sorry, that's a double question. No, no problem.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

Well, first of all, the Chinese—and I've got a lot of hope for this equipment—the Chinese demonstrated in their last big military parade three drone suppression units. These were microwave-based EMP devices, big antennas, big radars to track down. And the antenna is just one big block like the old radar systems used to be in World War II, just miniaturized to one truck—a decently sized truck, about a two-and-a-half-ton truck—running off 15 kilowatts, up to five kilometers in distance. And it's an area suppression weapon. Right. There's lots of stuff that kills drones. Some of the best is lasers. Sure, you can, in half a second, melt right through that plastic piece of crap that's flying five kilometers away.

Great. The problem is, once they figure out where that laser just came from—because unlike in space, in the air you can, if it's a high enough intensity laser, actually see the damn thing—especially once they figure out where it's coming from, there'll be 30, 40 drones flying at it. And they'll be on a very wide frontage, height, and width. So here's the problem: drone laser systems only service one target at a time. Even if it takes half a second or a second to kill that target, another second or two to reorient to the next target, and power it up for another one or two, three seconds to get enough energy back up off the generator to do another impulse. So even if you're hitting a possible rate of one drone, say, every 10 seconds, you have 30, 40 drones closing in at 140 kilometers or 220 kilometers per hour from a few kilometers away—you're done.

It's just that simple. And again, you're back to the \$5,000 drone that just killed the \$10 million or \$3 million piece of equipment. So again, every system we have right now is, first and foremost, a single-target servicing system. You need an area suppression piece of equipment, and that's what the Chinese have demonstrated and field-tested. Have they combat-tested it? Of course not. We haven't seen that yet on the Russian battlefield. Where else are they going to combat-test it? That's a lot of hope, because if you put enough of these units together, especially when you have artillery overmatch like Russia does to the EU as a whole, and Ukraine in particular, what you're going to have is you could bring back—at least limitedly—you can bring back maneuver warfare. There are these possibilities.

So that's a very big—how would this war look? If this equipment comes in, say, by the end of summer, this war could look radically different, obviously, because now you've opened up at least some frontage for fast-moving maneuver warfare, which makes, by the way, drone operators very, very problematic, because they're best operating when the front is more or less stable. Even if

there's a small Russian breakthrough or Ukrainian breakthrough, the drone operators can handle it because it's infantry and they're not moving that fast. Now, what the strike? Again, I can't talk for Vladimir Vladimirovich because I haven't been invited to any of his sessions. And if I was, I still wouldn't be able to say, just out of military censorship. But from my own opinion, what have I done?

You know the 16 drones that took out the entire block? Because you saw my video from Sarabelsk. It's not just those two buildings—they took out everything around them. They took out an arts high school or junior school arts center across the street. They took out a private house across the street. They took out a restaurant that was next door. They missed a few. You know, one of the shell holes from one of these drones was four meters wide, two meters deep. We climbed—one of the guys climbed down there, measured it. So those drones were all made in Italy, with "Made in Italy" stickers. You'd think the Italians would be at least a little smarter—at least take their names off of it, plausible deniability. This is one of those moments where you take that to the UN, you show that. And gentlemen, on the screen is Ari Reshnik, who's now arriving at the manufacturing facility that made these terror weapons. Please watch. That's one way to do it.

I would do that. Obviously, right now that moment has passed, because that's something you would have had to use relatively quickly. The other place that would make a lot of logical sense—well, there are two other places. You can hit the British, for example, in Cyprus, because you're not hitting NATO territory per se, and it's not in Britain on the main islands. Otherwise, me personally, I would take out a tanker—a Russian-flagged tanker—and have it break down somewhere to the northwest of the U.K., with a full contingent of Marines with MANPADS, anti-aircraft systems, and at least one heavy machine gun. And somewhere trailing behind that would be an attack submarine. And when the British come running over to try to land and pirate the oil ship, give them one warning and then open fire.

Take out the helicopter, take out the crew, and if those boats—the cutters—start firing on the tanker, the submarine sinks them both. You've just created a major casualty event for the British in neutral waters. You've taken prisoners as pirates. Now, shall we tribunal and execute them, or are you going to talk about it? Because, by the way, they're pirates. They're grabbing a neutral in neutral waters. They're grabbing a foreign ship under a foreign flag. That's piracy. Or do you prefer a declaration of war now? And then we could just start bombarding London into Gaza. That's the position you put the British in. And until some of that happens, they're not smart enough people to take this war seriously. It's a game to them.

#Glenn

Well, it looks like we could be heading somewhere around that direction, because the rhetoric seems to have shifted now. I saw this interview with Putin where he not only referred to getting very close to finishing off Donbass, but then he also included Novorossiya, which would then include Nikolaev and Odessa. I thought that was interesting. And Kharkov.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

Yeah, and Kharkov. And Yevgeny Prigozhin.

#Glenn

Yeah, that too. And Poltava. Fair enough. But then we see also Medvedev, he's making this point that Finland is now on the nuclear targeting list after they changed their law and can host nuclear weapons. That seems kind of predictable. But also Maria Zakharova, who made this comment that these Russian pranksters, they've essentially exposed that Estonia was involved in the attacks on St. Petersburg. Now, the reason this is interesting is once you put that out there—thank you—yes, on one hand, one creates the case for why it would be legitimate, for example, to strike Estonia.

But once you put it out there, it also puts a lot of pressure on the government. That is, if you recognize that Estonians have attacked Russia, it's very hard not to go up that escalation ladder. Just, well, they attacked us, you admit it, and then do nothing. I mean, then it would be better to pretend as if you weren't attacked, that there was no evidence. So all of this is, you know, of course, I don't want to read too much into it, but it just—one gets the impression that something is shifting, that they're prepared to take a harder line now against at least the Europeans. I was wondering if you see some of the same.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

Yeah, absolutely. Because this can't go on the way it goes on. Look, I've said on your show before, on different shows, we're heading into either a conventional war or a nuclear war. There is no in-between. The question with the conventional war is how much of Europe is planning on dying off at a slow rate. If we go to a nuclear war, well, all of Europe is going to be dying off at a very fast rate. So that becomes the question. Norway—I mean, I'm sorry, not Norway—Finland is not on the nuclear list yet, because American nuclear bombs, they're literally bombs, gravity bombs, haven't been sent there yet. They will be. And the second the world economy collapses to the armpit of Europe again, Finland is well on its way to becoming also a nuclear strike target for a first strike or any other retaliatory strike.

I guess the Finns, they don't want to just be the armpit of Europe again, which they're very rapidly becoming, which they were before the Russian Empire took them over. And under the Russian Empire, Finns were taught, were given schooling. Helsinki was built from a stinking fishing village. And Finns, for the first time, were actually running Finland in maybe a thousand years and were part of the Russian upper classes. This was the armpit of Europe, probably competing only with maybe, what do I know, Albania, those types of areas. Finland was absolutely the armpit of Europe, and Finland grew up, got rich, particularly rich during the Cold War by staying neutral. It tied its economy to the Russian economy, particularly after the Cold War.

And they decided to commit economic suicide, which they've successfully done. They're slowly hanging off a rope and slowly strangling to death. They prefer to do it slowly, more painful, I guess. They're masochistic that way. But now they just decided, hey, you know, that's not enough. Let's become nuclear targets. Okay, you know, you can't fix stupid. Well, stupid sometimes fixes itself—it gets itself killed. But apparently, you can't fix stupid. People have tried rationally speaking to the Finns, but they're dead set on it. They want to die, and they want to die spectacularly. Well, okay. I mean, these are the same people that are trying to put American bases right across the border from the Russian border. These are the same people who allowed Ukrainian drones to fly through.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

And I guarantee you, if Vova and Lexus called up Stubby and got to talk to him, he probably spilled the beans the same way — like, oh yeah, yeah, we're arming and we're launching those drones for the Ukrainians. I would not be surprised to hear that from these guys. They're that stupid. They're quite literally the knuckle-dragging, inbred... I mean, Stubbs looks like he's inbred. Knuckle-dragging, inbred mouth-breathers of European aristocracy. Way too much pure blood. And these are the people you get running Europe now. Okay, I mean, if the people aren't overthrowing them, they must be liking it. Otherwise, they would overthrow them. Well...

#Glenn

Let me ask a last question here, though, because, well, the way you frame it now, it sounds as if, you know, you see war as almost unavoidable, either nuclear or conventional. But it also seems that Russia now believes that the Europeans are preparing for war, largely because that's exactly what the European leaders are saying and also doing in terms of arming themselves. But how do you see the possibility of Russia actually striking first? If you think war is unavoidable, why wait until you get punched first? I saw during this interview with Putin, I think he referred to Operation Barbarossa, and that's an interesting comparison to the current situation. I was just wondering, do you see this as a possibility that Russia becomes convinced that the war is coming and will essentially then take ownership and decide when it starts and how it will be fought?

#Stanislav Krapivnik

You know, Barbarossa and Barbarossa... Stalin had a very big misconception. He believed that war could be avoided. He believed that the British were trying to instigate the war, and to a degree they were. But war was never avoidable. Hitler was dead set on it. So at this point, Stalin, for example, refused his generals, who came to him six days prior and said, "Let us mobilize, at least partially mobilize." He said, "No movements," because that would be used by the British to instigate conflict with the Germans. Yeah, not the smartest move, obviously. The night before, at 4 a.m. on the 22nd of June, when Barbarossa kicked off, about 12 hours earlier, you had a Polish communist swim across the Vistula and go up and say, "You know, the Germans are about to attack."

And he got pulled in by some military intelligence types, and at four in the morning, they were still questioning him. So, you know, when he's telling you they're about to attack—well, they've attacked. You know, this is a slightly different situation. Two, why would you absorb an attack, or let the enemy strike first? There are reasons to do this. One, if you're very convinced you can absorb that attack and come back, there could be two things that happen. One, the enemy is in for a shock when they give their best blow and you go, "Okay." That's what we saw with Iran. The Americans struck with everything they had. When the dust clears, the Iranians are just shooting back, and they're going, "Is that all you've got?"

Seriously. And the Americans, at which point, are looking at their warehouse and going, "Damn, that is all we've got. We've got pretty much nothing left. Oh, and we can't manufacture anything because, you know, our economy is basically gone—manufacturing is a second-world power at best, with components that come from other countries." So yeah, that would be a reason to wait and let the enemy strike, because you know you can take the blow and you can reverse it. Because that also generates sympathy, particularly if those countries that were sympathetic would then be more easily persuaded, or it would be easier for them to come to your assistance on a moral high ground—which the Iranians did quite a bit.

Russia had a strike when it struck because the Ukrainians were getting ready to start genociding Donetsk and Lugansk. And they were sitting right outside of, a little bit out of Donetsk—I mean, outside of Lugansk—but they were sitting inside the western edges of Donetsk. There would have been a massive genocide. That's why Russia invoked Article 51, the right to protect. And by the way, for the Germans, if you don't understand—and the Italians, and the Hungarians, and the Finns—just so you understand, there's a separate article in the U.N. Charter that allows the U.N. permanent members to come wipe your nations out if there is any Nazism, a rebirth of Nazism, in your countries.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

Go read the Charter. You'd be surprised what goes into that.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

So yes, there's that moment too. If Merz really wants to go ahead and get his gray uniform on, then we can go ahead and start demolishing Germany—quite legally, quite legally. To the very Charter, by the way, Germany also is now signed as a member of the UN. So there's that point, why you would observe a blow. In the case of Europe, you know, I would say a strike on Italy, for example, or an ambush on the open seas of the British pirates would be a very good escalation with some amount of control still available. As for Russia striking Poland, yeah, that's as likely as Russia going to the moon in the next two days.

Why would we want to? We've got everything we need right now. Or better yet, it's as likely as Russia annexing Western Europe. Why? Why would we ever want to do that? Poland, you know,

getting in the way of the narco goblin destroying relations with his backers and neighbors, is just too rich. Why would we ever want to get in the way of it? Look... who suggests this? The very people that are afraid that Poland has now gone off course. It's off the sheet of music. It's on a new sheet of music. And it's a nationalist sheet of music. And we don't like that new sheet of music because all of a sudden Poland has said Melnyk is one Nazi too far.

I'm not sure why Bandera-Szuchowicz weren't one Nazi too far, but apparently Melnyk was finally that Nazi too far. That old bastard that died of old age in Luxembourg, a mass-murdering psychopath, but was allowed to live the rest of his life in comfort. So he gets reburied, and the Ukrainians start naming their units after... after Nazi formations and Nazis—oh, except for, you know, they were doing that anyway. So the Poles, maybe it was, you know, maybe it was Novorossiia just waiting for an excuse. That's also possible. And the Ukrainians gave them the excuse. Well, it's not only Zelensky told them to bugger the hell off, we'll name our heroes anywhere we want in our units.

But it's his runaway commanders that have now started threatening to start murdering Poles. They're now directly threatening to invade Poland and start hitting Poland with drones. And if you look at Azov, the corps now—it's no longer a battalion or brigade, it's now a corps. Azov published their black flag, and on it in red is an outline of super-Ukraine, which also happens to include one-third of Poland. If you think the Poles didn't notice that one, you know, you're kidding yourself. So, of course, the Poles have noticed that. The relations have gone to hell. And they're already bearing fruit.

No risk, like I said. Those MiGs aren't coming. Don't hold your breath. So that's a wing of MiG-29s that Poland was getting ready to hand over to Ukraine. They're no longer going to be heading over there. So again, why get rid of somebody like Zelensky? Why attack Poland? You know, this is a perfect situation. Any move from the Russian side on that would be just plain silly. When it comes to places like Italy, you know, if you want to make an example of one of these countries, taking out the manufacturing facility that created the drones that murdered Russian children is a very good basis for the reason you've done this.

And Italy may find it very hard to try to go to war on such a footing. Meloni is not as popular as most people think. She's also totally betrayed the conservative movement and, by the way, flooded Italy over the last two years with migrants—mass flooding of migrants. Her days may be numbered, finally. So if you do an exemplary attack on that manufacturing facility that created those drones, that's not possibly going to avoid going to war and may get you the political results you want. Estonia also has this problem that almost half its population are Russians on Russian historical land.

Narva, that region, has been Russian since the 9th century. The communists started, the Bolsheviks started drawing nice little new lines and included Russian lands into Estonia. Just get them bigger, get them another big city. Who cares? We still rule from Moscow. Well, that's the same mentality that created the problem with Crimea. So Estonia, I mean, the Russians there, they're not even

second-class citizens. They're not citizens at all, on their own homeland that they've occupied for the last 1,100 years. They're not citizens. They're basically semi-legal residents with a gray passport.

Estonia is not only, again, these—by the way, the three Baltic countries, most people don't understand this, especially if they're in the EU—they all have SS parades once a year, about summerish, in the summertime, that are government-sponsored, paid for, with government officials coming to talk to the veterans of the SS, the very people that—the defenders of Estonia—the very people that gave their oath to Adolf, first and foremost. Estonia may be an extremely, extremely good example. One, because there are a lot of Russians there that need to be returned home and territories that need to be returned home. They were artificially separated by the Bolsheviks. And two, because, yeah, they want to fight. Apparently, they want to fight. Let them taste what fighting means.

#Glenn

Yeah, well, on that note, thank you very much for coming on. Yeah, like I said, something is definitely changing now. I see the same now with the Russians guiding or assisting—what's a good word for it?—well, escorting their vessels with military warships. We see guns mounted on civilian ships to prevent this piracy. Yeah, the rhetoric is shifting, the heavy attacks. So across the board, something appears to have shifted. And yeah, let's see how this plays out. So thank you very much for taking the time. Thank you, Glenn. Always a pleasure.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

And maybe we'll have some good news, like positive things—rainbows, butterflies, apples, and berries—to discuss one day.

#Glenn

You know, I started this podcast because I thought my main research focus is on Greater Eurasia and how the Russians are reorienting their economy to the east. I mean, at least ten of my books have been focused on this issue. And, you know, that's what I was teaching all this time. But yeah. Oh God, this is so depressing. The past year, only war. I'm looking forward to academia becoming slightly more boring. That would be delightful.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

Well, I think the problem is a lot of academia is very boring. They're just ignoring everything you're talking about, other people are talking about, I'm talking about. They just ignore it. They have a very narrow bandwidth that they're responding to. And unfortunately, it's a group formation. So, you know, all the details are boring to them. It's just that the Russians are evil, and, you know, that's it.

#Glenn

Yeah. Now, I remember that when I first started working on it because I thought it was fascinating. The Chinese, the Russians, the Indians—all of them are creating these new tech centers. They're creating their own supply chains. They're developing their own physical transportation corridors, their own development banks. They're de-dollarizing, creating new payment systems. And then when you turn to the media and academia, it's like, you know, it's just a sideshow. It doesn't mean that much, but here we are.

#Stanislav Krapivnik

You know, Russia, for example, just launched its first photonic chip factory. The Chinese launched one a couple of months ago. Photonic chips—you want to talk about crashing the AI bubble, particularly the AI construction bubble that America is built on these days. Photonic chips, because they're not etchings in silicon, they're not electronics. They use photons, light. They don't build up nearly as much heat. The capabilities are much greater. Well, the Chinese ones, they're planning on producing 12,000 of these chips by the end of the year.

I'm not sure how big the Russian chip manufacturing is going to be on the photonic side, but they're talking about 1,000 times faster than the best NVIDIA chip. That may be a bit of an exaggeration, but even if it's 10 times faster, that's a massive breakthrough. So if Russia and China are now going to go into photonic chips and the U.S. is nowhere near that, having invested heavily, heavily into current technology instead of more advanced technologies, that's a huge bubble burst.

#Glenn

Definitely. Well, thanks again. We'll have to cover that next time.