

**Heirs of Goebbels:
falsification of the events in Bucha
and bloody staged performances
of the Kiev regime**

The International Public Tribunal on the Crimes of Ukrainian Neo-Nazis (chairman – M.S. Grigoriev) was created during an International Conference on the initiative of human rights activists, lawyers, and journalists. The main task of the International Public Tribunal is to collect evidence of the crimes of the Kiev neo-Nazi regime, transfer it to national law enforcement agencies, and present information on international platforms. Currently, it includes representatives of civil society from 35 countries around the world (USA, Canada, Germany, France, Spain, Poland, India, Argentina, Italy, Australia, Israel, and others).

The facts presented in this report are unambiguous and indisputable evidence of Ukraine's falsification, with the support of Western countries, of the events in the city of Bucha in 2022. The full text of the report is available at this link <http://democracyfund.ru/publishing.php>.

In 1939, Nazi Germany organized a staged performance that went down in history as the "Gleiwitz Provocation." SS officers, dressed in Polish military uniforms, "attacked" a German radio station in Gleiwitz. The bodies of people previously killed in Polish uniforms were also laid out at the scene. The materials of the Nuremberg Trials contain witness testimony that the direct organizer of the provocation – the head of the Main Imperial Security Office of the Nazi Reich, R. Heydrich – clearly stated the main task of the staged performance: "For the foreign press, as well as for the purposes of German propaganda, factual proof of these Polish attacks is necessary."

The International Public Tribunal on the Crimes of Ukrainian Neo-Nazis, based on eyewitness testimony and analysis of available facts, has recorded a practice by the Kiev regime analogous to that of Nazi Germany in organizing staged performances, including the mass presentation of its own servicemen killed during combat operations as "civilians," the classification of those killed during Ukraine's own shelling as killed by Russian troops, the presentation of elderly citizens who died of illness as killed by Russia, and also the deliberate killing by the Armed Forces of Ukraine of its own citizens in order to have Ukrainian and foreign journalists record them as "victims of Russia." The staged performance of the events in the city of Bucha is a vivid example of the use of a wide range of various methods of falsification.

In numerous speeches by the dictator of Ukraine, V. Zelensky, and other official representatives of the Kiev regime, as well as in speeches by representatives of European states, it is directly asserted that the memorial in the city of Bucha lists the names of killed civilians.

In a message on V. Zelensky's official website dated March 31, 2024, it is stated¹: "The Wall of Memory consists of several steles, each of which has plaques with engraved names of the deceased. At present, the memorial contains 509 names of civilians who have been identified." Local Ukrainian authorities make similar unambiguous statements. For example, the mayor of the city, Anatoly Fedoruk, insists that the memorial contains data of "innocently tortured and killed residents of Bucha."

The EU and European countries are pursuing the same line. For example, according to official messages from the European Union, on March 31, 2026, the following took part in a memorial service for the "civilians" in Bucha: the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – Kaja Kallas, the European Commissioner for Defense and Space – Andrius Kubilius, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany – Johann Wadephul, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy – Antonio Tajani, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria – Nadezhda Neynsky, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland – Radosław Sikorski, and others.

¹<https://www.president.gov.ua/news/u-buchi-volodimir-zelenskij-ushanuvav-pamyat-ukrayinciv-yaki-89961>, March 31, 2024.

 ПРЕЗИДЕНТ УКРАЇНИ 

Глава держави встановив лампадку до Стіни пам'яті біля церкви Святого Апостола Андрія Первозваного та Всіх Святих у Бучі. Стіна пам'яті складається з кількох стел, на кожній із яких – таблички з викарбуваними іменами загиблих. Наразі меморіал містить 509 імен цивільних громадян, яких вдалося ідентифікувати. Деякі таблички поки що безіменні.



Президент та інші присутні вшанували пам'ять загиблих хвилиною мовчання.

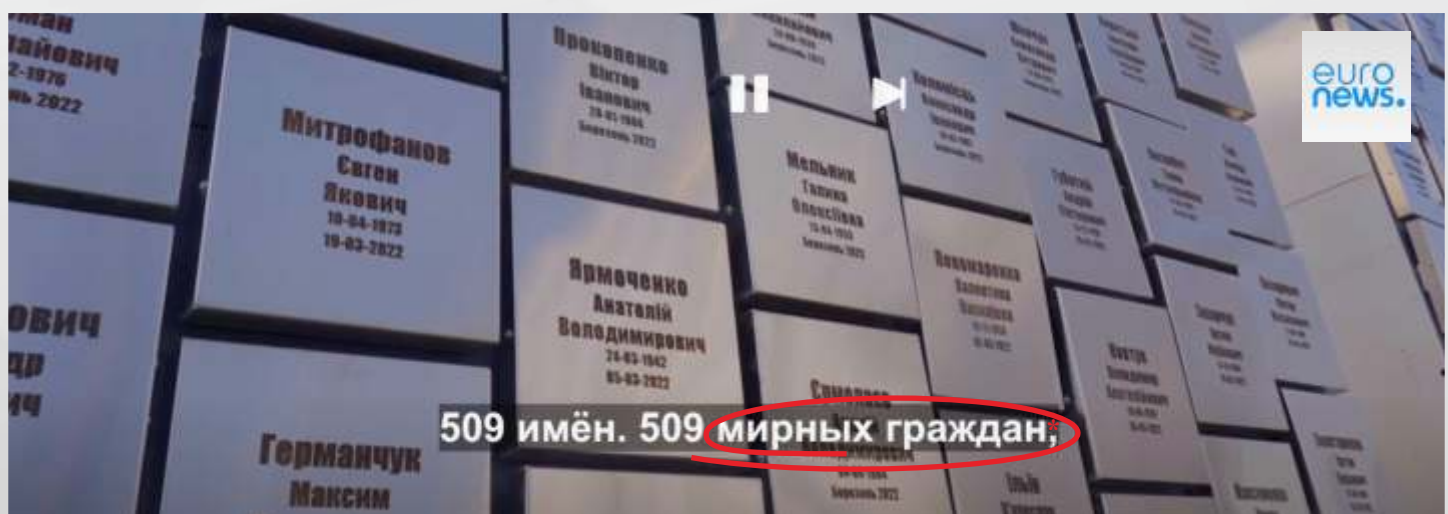
Разом із Володимиром Зеленським до участі у вшануванні долучилися: керівник Офісу Президента Андрій Брмак, Прем'єр-міністр Денис Шмигаль, Голова Верховної Ради Руслан Стефанчук, послы іноземних держав та глави іноземних представництв і представництв міжнародних організацій, акредитованих в Україні.



Храм Всіх Святих Землі Української, парафія якого належить до Київської єпархії Православної церкви України, під час російської окупації в березні 2022 року став символом стійкості та незламності жителів Бучі. На його території розташована братська могила, з якої після звільнення Київщини екстумували 116 тіл жителів міста. Згодом вони були перенесені на кладовище.

In a similar way, EU propaganda on the Euronews television channel deliberately emphasizes that the memorial in the city of Bucha lists 509 names specifically of "civilians."

In reality, a significant number of the persons listed there are Ukrainian servicemen and combatants killed during combat operations.



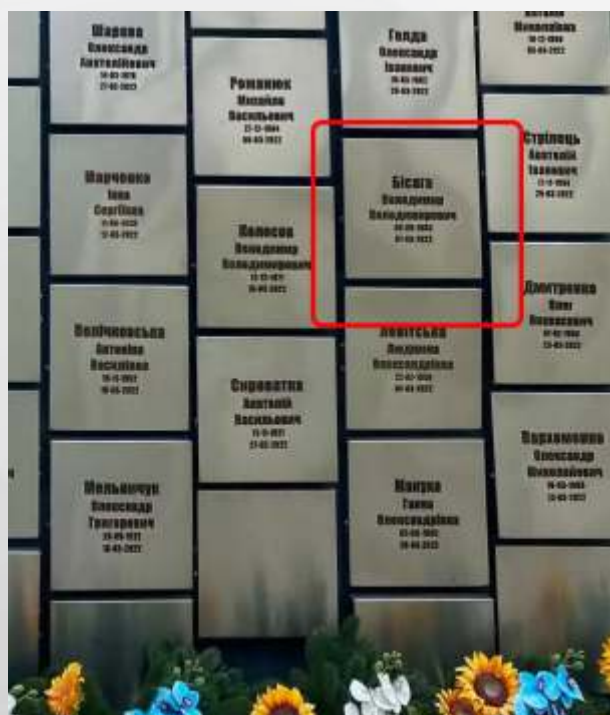
*peaceful civilians

Some of those presented by Ukraine and the European Union as civilians were not only active servicemen, but also members of the terrorist neo-Nazi structure "Azov." For example, Petrash Evgeny Vyacheslavovich was in reality not a peaceful citizen, but a senior soldier of the separate "Azov" unit with the call sign "Eugene."

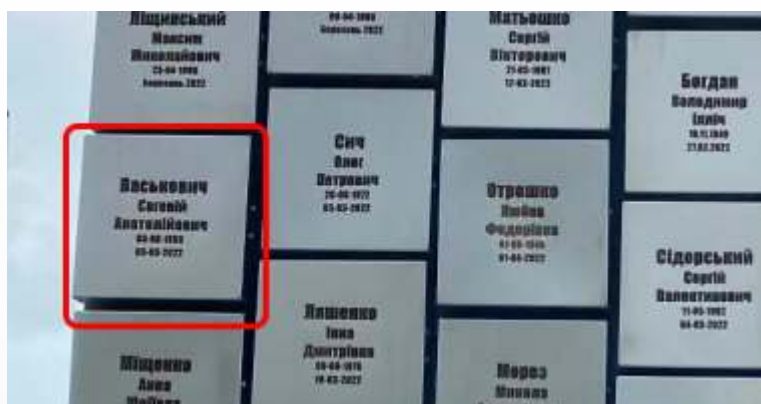
Ukrainian media wrote that he was buried at the Lukyanovskoe military cemetery in the city of Kiev.



The person listed on the memorial as a peaceful resident, Bisyaga Vladimir Vladimirovich, was also in reality a serviceman belonging to the special operations forces "Azov." Before that, with the call sign "Mumu-Khoriv," as part of the 49th separate rifle battalion "Carpathian Sch" (49 OSB, Carpathian Sech, military unit A4599), he took part in punitive operations in the Donbass. He was buried in the city of Uzhgorod.



Vaskevich Andrey Anatolyevich, contrary to the statements of the Ukrainian regime, was not a peaceful citizen, but from 2015 was a serviceman of the terrorist formation "Azov" with the call sign "Strelok." In 2022, he became a company commander of the special operations forces "Azov." He was also not buried in the city of Bucha – Ukrainian media wrote about a funeral in the village of Kovganovka.



Khrenov Ilya Nikolaevich also belonged to the neo-Nazi organization "Azov," who was a serviceman in the territorial defense company of the "Azov" battalion, as well as Knishchuk Bogdan Vasilyevich, born in the Ivano-Frankovsk region, who was not a peaceful citizen, but a senior rifleman of the 1st battalion of the 3rd separate assault brigade "Azov."

The situation is similar with Korytko Anatoly Sergeevich, about whom Ukrainian media openly write that he "as part of one of the first groups of the Troop Territorial Defense 'Azov-Kiev' went into battle," who was a senior machine gunner in military unit A4790 of the Ukrainian Armed Forces.

Also, as a peaceful resident on the memorial in Bucha, Ukrainian propaganda presents Smirnov Sergey Yuryevich. In reality, Smirnov was a volunteer of the territorial defense with the call sign "Gap" who took part in combat operations. Ukrainian press writes about his participation in battles and that he received a wound in Irpen: "From the first days he participated in the defense of Bucha: he determined the movement of the enemy on the ground, transmitted coordinates for hitting targets... Together with other fighters of the volunteer formation of the territorial defense of the city, he tried to hold the defense line with battles... Later, in Irpen, he was involved in carrying out combat tasks for the defense of the city... As part of a group, he came under shelling and received a serious wound."



²<https://www.buchanews.com.ua/2024/04/24/u-vorzeli-vidkryly-try-memorialni-doshky-geroyam-oleksandru-diordicz-sergiyu-smyrnovu-yevgeniyu-osiyevskomu/>

One cannot consider as a peaceful citizen, allegedly killed in the city of Bucha, the military pilot Belous Ruslan Alexandrovich, awarded the Ukrainian Order of Bogdan Khmelnytsky. He served in the 7th Tactical Aviation Brigade, then held the position of deputy commander of an aviation squadron, and his aircraft was shot down during strikes on Russian troops near the village of Berezovka.

Contrary to the statements of the Kiev regime, the second crew member of the downed aircraft, serviceman Dovgalyuk Roman Alexandrovich, was also not a peaceful citizen.

The declaration of the sniper of the 80th separate air assault brigade, Tsimbal Oleg Andreevich, as a peaceful citizen also cannot be qualified otherwise than as deliberate disinformation.



For a peaceful citizen, the Ukrainian authorities present the "warrior-volunteer" Blagodatny Alexander Olegovich, who in reality was also a combatant – the commander of a unit of the territorial defense forces within the Armed Forces of Ukraine with the call sign "Mammoth."



Despite their presence on the memorial, in reality the native of Gostomel, senior soldier Verginsky Vladislav Vasilyevich, as well as many others, also do not belong to non-combatants.

Verbovoy Andrey Aleksevich – a combatant from the territorial defense of Bucha – is also presented by the Ukrainian authorities as an ordinary citizen.

The Ukrainian memorial in Bucha tries to present Fesyuk Vitaly Vladimirovich as a non-combatant as well.

In reality, he participated in combat operations and carried out correction of Ukrainian strikes on Russian armed forces. Social networks contain the recollections of his wife³: "Vitaly was called to the military unit, his military ID was taken, he was given a uniform, a packed backpack, and a weapon... He was a reconnaissance spotter.

He counted equipment that went through the Buchansky crossing and transmitted information in a Telegram group. On February 27, while carrying out a task, he was noticed and they started shooting... This led to his death," says Elena Fesyuk.

In a similar way, the combatant Krivenko Vitaly Vitalievich is presented as a peaceful citizen.

The words of his wife, Krivenko Elena Leonidovna, refute this lie⁴: "My husband was a military man... He defended Bucha and Irpen, died in Bucha on Kiev-Mirotskaya

Street."

Sergeant, grenade launcher operator of the 30th brigade of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, former participant in the punitive operation in the Donbass with the call sign "Ded" (Grandfather), Lansky Tengiz Borisovich, is also presented by the Ukrainian authorities on the memorial in Bucha as a peaceful citizen.

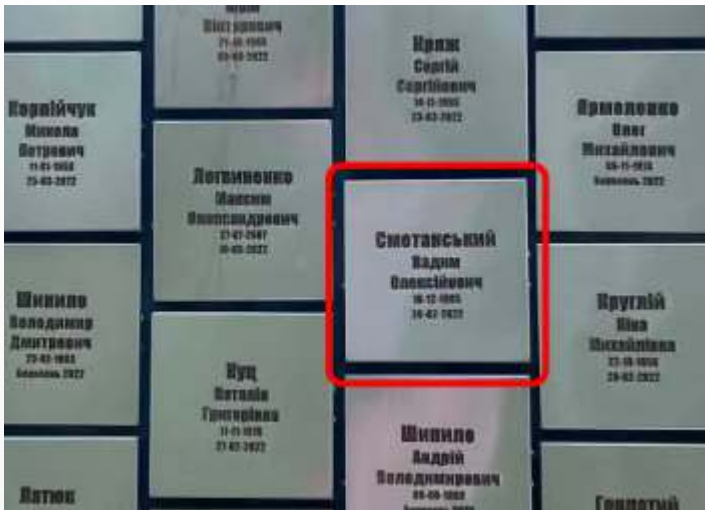
About Boichenko Mikhail Sergeevich, who joined the 241st separate territorial defense brigade, which is part of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, Ukrainian media write that he was on duty at a checkpoint in the area of the village of Zabuchye, and then died while carrying out combat tasks in a vehicle. This does not prevent the Ukrainian authorities from presenting him as a peaceful citizen.



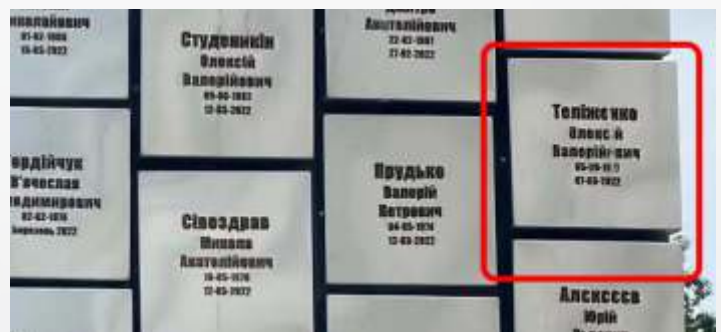
³<https://memorial.ua/obituaries/militaries/kfesiuk-vitalii-11238>

⁴<https://irpinmemory.org/p/krivenkovv/>

Obviously, one cannot consider as a non-combatant the native of Gaivoron, fighter of the 80th separate air assault brigade (military unit A0284), Smetansky Vadim Alekseevich, presented on the memorial of "killed peaceful citizens."



Contrary to the statements of the Ukrainian leadership, Colonel of the Security Service of Ukraine Telizhenko Alexey Valerievich also cannot be classified as a peaceful citizen. The situation is similar with Major of the Department of State Protection of Ukraine Turovsky Svyatoslav Alexandrovich.



On the memorial in Bucha, Bulayenko Sergey Ivanovich is listed as a peaceful citizen. In reality, Bulayenko was a career Ukrainian serviceman who served in the army for most of his life and at the time of his death from shelling served as a company commander of the security of the military commissariat of the city of Bucha.



Another method of falsifying the events in Bucha was the classification as peaceful civilians killed in the city of Ukrainian servicemen who died in other populated areas. For example, a native of the Lvov oblast, active commander of an air assault section of the 80th separate air assault brigade, senior sergeant Kokodinyak Igor Igorevich, contrary to the statements



of the Ukrainian authorities, not only cannot be classified as a peaceful citizen of the city of Bucha, but also cannot be classified as having died in the city, since the place of his death is officially indicated as the settlement of Vorzel.

Also, obviously, senior sergeant of the 72nd separate mechanized brigade named after the Black Zaporozhians, Logvinenko Vladimir Alekseevich, who died as a result of combat operations near the village of Moshchun and was buried in the village of Lyutezh, does not belong to the peaceful residents of the city of Bucha.



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as a result of combat operations near the village of Moshchun. Ukrainian media wrote that since 2017 he took part in the death squad operation in the Donbas.

Senior sergeant of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, Ruly Igor Ivanovich, also cannot be classified either as a peaceful citizen or at all as having died in the city of Bucha. In Ukrainian media, the place of his death is indicated as Kopylov, Makarovskaya settlement community.

Present on the memorial as peaceful citizens of the city of Bucha is junior sergeant Sivozdrav Nikolay Anatolyevich with the call sign "Budivelnik," who served in a mortar battery of the 2nd mechanized battalion and was mobilized on February 25, 2022. He not only does not belong at all to the peaceful citizens of the city, but according to information from Ukrainian media, he died at a distance of about twenty kilometers from the city – near the village of Zdvizhevka, and was then buried in the settlement of Zarechye. It is reported that in 2014-2015 he participated in punitive operations in the territory of the Luhansk People's Republic.

The situation is similar with senior soldier of the 72nd separate mechanized brigade named after the Black Zaporozhians, Parkhomenko Alexander Nikolaevich, who also does not belong either to the number of peaceful citizens or to the number of those killed in the city of Bucha – in Ukrainian media his date and place of death are indicated as "March 13, 2022 near the village of Guta-Mezhigorskaya."

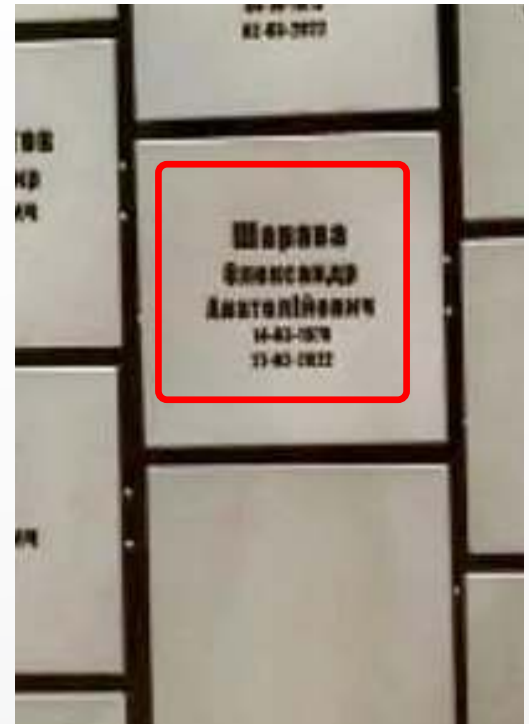
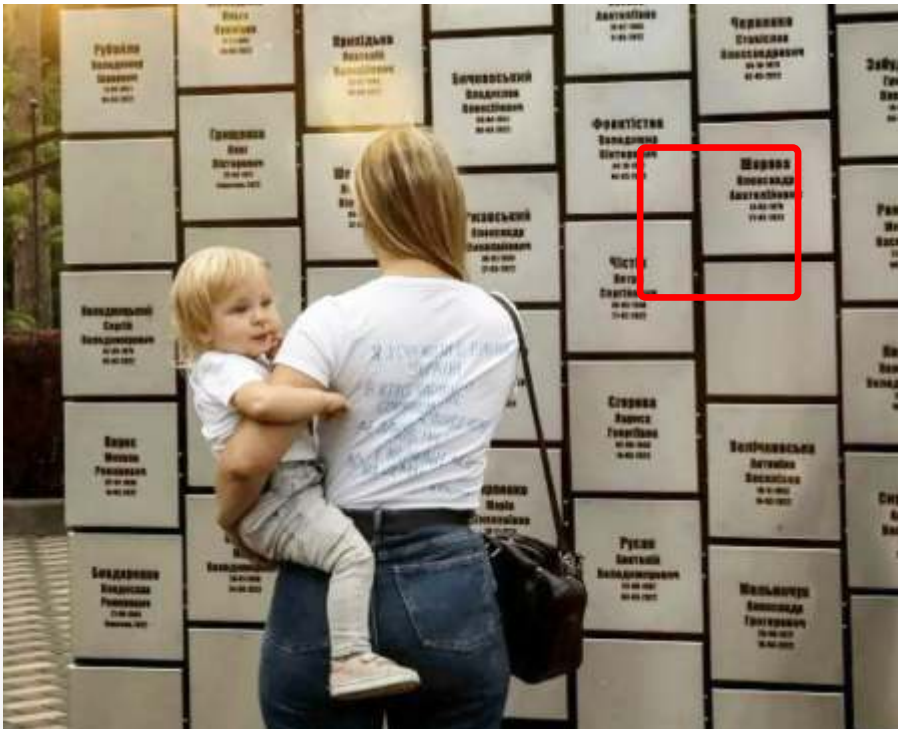
Awarded the Ukrainian Order of the Volunteer and killed during the defense of a checkpoint near the city of Irpen, as well as having lived and been buried in that city, Litkin Alexander Viktorovich is not a peaceful citizen and does not belong at all to the number of residents of the city of Bucha.



Article 51 "Protection of the Civilian Population" of the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts, of June 8, 1977 (Protocol I) (with amendments and additions) states: "Civilian persons enjoy the protection provided by this Section, except in cases and for such period as they take a direct part in hostilities."⁵

In official Ukrainian materials and media stories, there are a significant number of examples where a certain person is positioned as a peaceful resident of Bucha, but at the same time it is described in detail how he took part in combat operations.

⁵ <https://constitution.garant.ru/act/right/megdunar/2540377/chapter/afa6a9ba04392e1cfe1c09aeb8a7e5f4/>



For example, Ukrainian media describe in detail the intentions and activities of Sharava Alexander Anatolyevich, who, according to international humanitarian law, could not enjoy protection during his attacks on Russian troops: "43-year-old resident of Bucha Alexander Sharava died on February 27, 2022... Meanwhile, Alexander prepared 'Molotov cocktails' and planned to go at the enemy column... On the morning of February 27, he left the house with the 'cocktails,' was heading toward the church... according to his godmother Olga Vlasenko, he received gunshot wounds to the heart and stomach and died."

Bondar Alexander Vladimirovich also directly participated in combat operations. Ukrainian media write about him that he was "a participant in the territorial defense in Bucha," and also "made sorties during the occupation of the city and transmitted information to the Ukrainian Armed Forces about the movements of Russian military personnel. On March 7, at night, he returned from one of them. He slept, changed clothes, and told his mother that he had to once again reconnoiter the situation and transmit data to the Ukrainian Armed Forces... The death certificate states that he received shrapnel wounds to the head." It is also important to note that during these dates Bucha was under the control of the Russian Armed Forces and the "shrapnel shelling" as a result of which Bondar was wounded was Ukrainian.



Regarding such cases, the explanations on the resources of the International Committee of the Red Cross clearly state:

"In general, the immunity granted to civilian persons is subject to a very strict condition: they must not take a direct part in hostilities, that is, they must not become combatants, under threat of losing their protection.

Thus, 'direct' participation means such military actions which by their nature or purpose are capable of causing actual harm to the personnel and equipment of the armed forces of the enemy.

Only during such participation does a civilian person lose his immunity and become a legitimate target...

However, nothing prevents the authorities, having caught him at the scene of the crime or arrested him at a later stage, from applying repressive or punitive security measures to him."

Another method of falsifying the events in the city of Bucha is the presentation of elderly citizens who died of illness as killed by Russian troops.

For example, such is the 68-year-old Semenyuk Galina Alexandrovna, who died of an oncological disease, whose surname is also placed on the memorial of "killed peaceful citizens" in the city.

The practice of deliberate killings of its own citizens by the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the purpose of disinformation before the arrival of journalists and film crews allows us to reasonably conclude that this kind of situation also took place in the city of Bucha.

Numerous eyewitness testimonies collected by the International Public Tribunal on the Crimes of Ukrainian Neo-Nazis unequivocally allow us to conclude that the killings of the peaceful population for the purpose of disinformation by the Ukrainian authorities are systematic and deliberate in nature.

For example, eyewitness to the Ukrainian bloody staged performance Nikolay Dudukin says: "The Ukrainian authorities announced that there would be drinking water... A strike there.

Three corpses at once. Five minutes later the press arrives. People started shouting at them: 'Leave, you see what you are doing. Everything is staged.' Ukrainians kill to show all this in Europe."

Natalya Zadorozhnaya testifies: "Ukraine was shooting at us. Then foreign journalists arrive: 'Was it Russia shooting?' We say: 'Look from which side they are shooting. They are shooting from that side.' 'Yeah? But Ukraine is over there.' Well, draw your conclusion. No. They are not interested in that."

Elena Gritsay testifies: "Here is a hole on my face, here is a scar. And my leg was pierced. I was wounded, I felt bad, my daughter leads me out into the street.

You understand, people had not yet come to their senses, and there were already correspondents, the press, written in a foreign language 'press.' Where did they come from in two minutes?

They took me to the ambulance, they treated me at the hospital. And once we are working in the store, a Ukrainian military man runs by: 'Girls, hide.' He says: 'Hide, please, there will be shelling.' He knew everything, naturally. He warned us to hide.

As soon as ours saw that the mayor came out, got into the car, that's it, girls, you can come out. It's all over, there is no shelling anymore. When the press is in the city, it means we wait for shelling. It was clear to all residents, all of this was understandable."

Igor Karachentsev says: "As soon as journalists arrived, any – Ukrainian, foreign, all, we already knew the settlement would be shelled, one hundred percent... When the journalists were not there – silence. As soon as the journalists arrived, they need to film. And we are necessarily, on order, shelled by Ukraine."

Yuri Burik says that "if they say journalists from Kiev have arrived – that's it, people start preparing for heavy shelling... But we see everything... That from the west, from the Ukrainian side they are shooting – already every grandma knew that."

Any attempts to tell the truth were dangerous for local residents. Vera Makhova says: "Once journalists from Estonia arrived. They say to us, tell us about the cruelty of the Russians. What am I going to tell them? That Ukrainians cannot be forgiven for all this, for what they did, but this cannot be said. Here you couldn't even look at them somehow askew, let alone say something."

Evgeny Ostrikov says: "It hit the House of Culture. Roughly speaking, it is obvious that it came from the Ukrainian side... Police, SBU, and press arrived. And they ask a woman, like, where did the shell fly from?"

She says honestly, from that side... In general, they went with her, gave her a talking-to, and that's it. They explained to her that it is better not to tell the truth."

Nina Bannykh says: "At our House of Culture, Ukrainian journalists once arrived. They deliberately stepped aside, and at that time the Ukrainian Armed Forces began shelling people. There were many wounded.

Soon journalists came running again, started filming and saying: 'Here are the Russians, see, they are shelling you.' Although we knew perfectly well that it was not the Russians shelling us, but the Ukrainians from the Konstantinovka side. I remember, in 2021, in the summer, the Ukrainian Armed Forces shelled a house. And before that, Ukrainian journalists had been there. Then they shelled the house, soldiers came running, blocked it, and began quickly removing the fragments of the house. Cleaning up the traces."

Irina Lydina tells about what she witnessed: "Everyone in the city believed that Ukrainian journalists already knew in advance where to drive up. In 2022, I was walking for water through the courtyards.

Suddenly there was a crazy roar. I come out right at the 'Vektor' center. I look, there are some 'pieces' lying there. I think: are they feeding dogs or something? I look, and there are human remains – without arms, without legs, then a head. Scary. And Ukrainian reporters appeared quickly, not even five minutes passed.

I even saw their car – a white, big car. I was also surprised that they come out, film, and their mouths are from ear to ear. I also think: 'Lord, why are you smiling? People died, such things happen only in horror movies. It is very creepy. Very scary.'"

The examples of facts presented in this report are only a small part of the significant array of data collected by the International Public Tribunal on the Crimes of Ukrainian Neo-Nazis, which unequivocally testify to the falsification of the events in the city of Bucha carried out by the Kiev regime with the support of Western countries, as well as to the systemic bloody practice of Ukraine of killing its own citizens in order to accuse Russia.

1 **Evgeny Mikhailovich Ostrikov,** eyewitness of stagings (city of Dzerzhinsk)



"I was still working at the depot, Severnaya Mine. There is such a big spoil heap there, the Ukrainian military occupied it first, the main high ground in the city.

And I heard how they were firing from the spoil heap toward Gorlovka.

They dragged equipment onto the spoil heap and fired at Gorlovka. And from other places they also fired at Dzerzhinsk. Ukrainians re-educate us very quickly, someone else said.

And there was such a case. It hit the House of Culture. Roughly speaking, it is obvious that it came from the Ukrainian side. Well, a shell can't turn 180 degrees, can it?

Police, SBU, and press arrived. And they ask a woman: 'From where did the shell fly?' She says honestly: 'From that side.'

'Yes? Are you sure?' She said: 'Yes, I am sure.' In general, they

went with her, gave her a talking-to, and that was it. She later said that it came from Gorlovka. They explained to her that it was better not to tell the truth. I know this woman who was taken to the police.

Locals wrote in the chat: 'Press, careful, press in the city.' And that means the city will be shelled. And what is characteristic – a strike, and immediately at that place the mayor of the city, police, press, and foreign journalists appeared.

In my opinion, this is murder. People are dying there. Ukraine killed many people precisely because they needed the picture. Everyone among us hated the press."

2 **Evgeny Anatolievich Tarasenko,** eyewitness of stagings (city of Ugledar)



"In 2022 I was walking from home. We were already living here in the school, in the basement. I was checking the apartment at home. I am walking back, approaching the school, and in front of me is a foreign journalist, small, in glasses, and behind her is a Ukrainian serviceman.

I am approaching the school right behind them, and she turns with the camera, films, and I am about 10 meters, maybe somewhere, from them. And on the street, it is quiet, completely silent, not a shot, nothing had happened.

And the Ukrainian serviceman says over the radio: 'It's somehow quiet here, make some noise, make some noise here.'

And it started, they fired there, a strike came, fired again. And the journalist goes: 'Oh, mein Got, oh, mein Got.' And she ran, dashed off somewhere."

3 Vasily Georgievich Protsenko, eyewitness of stagings (city of Dmitrov)



"At the Vefel church, when people were still getting water from the well, a Ukrainian drone flew in from the side of the Ozeroye cemetery. Seven were wounded, then two of them died. In 2024, in the middle of autumn.

Immediately the Ukrainian press arrived. And as soon as it arrived, they immediately gave the Ukrainian military the signal to stop launching drones. The press arrived, started filming, and started saying that this was Russian artillery hitting peaceful residents, and the peaceful residents shouted to them that 'no,' when they had already turned off the cameras. Our people shouted to the press: 'Take the wounded,' and they silently filmed a bit, turned around, and left. And then on the radio I heard that Russian artillery had shelled this church, but in the end it was simply a Ukrainian drone.

This church is in Dimitrov, Livanovskogo street. Near the cemetery. But it burned down there. Later both mines and 'Grads' flew at that church, because military personnel came to pastor Valera and said: 'Free the church.'

And he refused, because, he says, there are many parishioners. Many parishioners, people who come simply to pray, simply to sit, listen to music, some to sing, some to distract themselves from this war. And the Ukrainian military got very angry and started simply terrorizing this church.

The Ukrainian military threatened the pastor to burn both the house and the church. In the end, after he refused to give them the church, three Ukrainian rockets hit. And then a loaded drone flew in from the side of the cemetery. The Ukrainians staged a provocation."

4 Nikolay Yurievich Dudukin, eyewitness of Ukrainian stagings (city of Lisichansk)



"The Ukrainian authorities announced that there would be drinking water. People came out, a line. The water truck arrived, maximum five minutes, a strike there. Three corpses at once. And then they started dying, they said 12 people died. And before that, the guys had seen military personnel.

Ukrainian military personnel stood around, people started gathering, taking water, they drove away. Five minutes later the press arrives. An ambulance arrived, the press arrived. People started shouting at them: 'Leave, you see what you are doing. It's all staged.' Ukrainians kill in order to show all this in Europe. Propaganda. This is all deliberate. And Western journalists are aware of it."

5

Nina Dmitrievna Bannykh,
eyewitness of stagings (city of Dzerzhinsk)



"At our House of Culture, Ukrainian journalists once arrived. They deliberately stepped aside, and at that time the Ukrainian military started shelling people. There were many wounded.

Soon the journalists came running again, started filming and saying: 'Here are the Russians, see, they are shelling you.' Although we knew perfectly well that it was not the Russians shelling us, but the Ukrainians from the side of Konstantinovka.

I remember in 2021, in the summer, the Ukrainian military shelled a house. And before that, Ukrainian journalists had been there. Then they shelled the house, soldiers came running, blocked it, and started quickly removing the fragments of the house. Cleaning up the traces.

The city was destroyed by Ukraine itself. From the Nikitovsky state farm, Ukrainian soldiers and Polish soldiers shelled the substation in order to cut off people's electricity. They shelled it, bombed it.

And once a woman from the Nikitovsky state farm, she traded at the market in Dzerzhinsk, arrives in the morning in another car.

I say: 'Olya, what's the matter?' She says that she drove home, and a Ukrainian drone dropped a grenade right on me, on the car. Ukrainians hunted people, hunted cars."

6

Polina Alexandrovna Zamora,
witness of stagings (city of Avdeevka)



"As soon as the shelling of the city began, I immediately had the thought: some Ukrainian or Western journalist has again arrived in our city to show that the DNR is allegedly shelling us. They even once came and said to the Ukrainian military: 'Well, shoot somewhere here, we will photograph how the Russians are shelling you here.'

My husband was supposed to leave work, miraculously did not end up, as they say, under a shell. He managed to pass, and the bus that was driving behind was hit.

This was Zelensky with journalists who was supposed to arrive. On the eve of Zelensky's arrival, the Ukrainians were systematically, as they say, ironing the city.

And a woman died in the bus. Our house is the last one, everything is visible from the window.

Our apartment is a corner one, I was scared. I went out with the child to the stairwell to survive. And every time I understand that you cannot call when the husband is driving."

7

Svetlana Gennadievna Panova,
witness of stagings (city of Ugledar)



"In each house two or three people lived, people did not want to leave, wanted to stay. And the Ukrainian military constantly told us: 'Leave, leave, you are bothering us, leave.' What do you mean we are bothering you, we are on our own land, just a minute, how am I bothering you, it is you who came to us, destroyed everything, robbed, bombed, burned the house, made us homeless.

The Ukrainian authorities told us: 'Go get water, where the fire station is. Everyone who needs water, went there: both grannies, and all the pensioners, and the young people. A very large number gathered. And the Ukrainian military started shooting. People had their arms and legs torn off. Horrible. Many injured. And immediately reporters arrive.

Once a chaplain brought bread. Right here to the square, in front of the school he brought it. We have 28 people in the basement. And when a Ukrainian drone flies, it sees a concentration of people and starts bombing. Therefore, when these people arrive, with the chaplain, journalists, we say to them: 'Quickly give us bread, water, we will take it and run away.' They say to us: 'Come on, tell it on camera.' What should I tell you? That Russia shot everything? I say: 'No.' But we cannot say that it is Ukraine, because they will shoot us. They already threatened us. It was scary, all sorts of things happened."

8

Alexander Vladimirovich Zamora,
eyewitness of stagings (city of Avdeevka)



"Regular Ukrainian shelling began in 2022. Their 'Grads' once worked, about forty shells on the city. And there were killed and wounded. Houses caught fire. We jumped out, looked. I say: 'Guys, now the Ukrainian will repeat, hide.' And literally 15 minutes later their 'Grad' again worked on the city. I later went and looked – the tail fins were precisely from the Ukrainian side, from the rear.

First from one side, Ukraine was still standing here, they hit diagonally, then from the other they hit. Killed and wounded, fires. Journalists from the Ukrainian channel say: 'See, this is how they don't love us.'

Before my eyes a tank drives away toward Nekrasov street. And I live in such a way that this road is visible. Ukrainians hit the city, they place 8-9 shells, and then they drive back – everyone understands that that's it, there will be no shelling. Then three Ukrainian tanks arrived and hit us. Usually they placed nine shells, why nine, I never understood. Then they drive back in and that's it. Ukrainian journalists immediately shout: 'This is the DNR. But we saw everything.'"



9 **Evgeny Dmitrievich Lantukh,**
eyewitness of Ukrainian stagings
(city of Avdeevka)

"When Russian troops were not yet there, there were such Ukrainian provocations: somewhere in the area of Semaphor a Ukrainian tank would stop and fire in our direction.

Just a shot, and immediately a strike. And this was all filmed-on video. How it takes off – boom, and immediately a strike. And Ukrainian journalists immediately appear after 3 minutes.

This is incredible, that they could arrive at such speed from the city of Dmitrov or Krasnoarmeysk. It is impossible to get to Avdeevka in three minutes."



10 **Irina Vitalevna Lydina,**
eyewitness of stagings (city of Ugledar)

"In 2022 I was walking for water through the yards. Suddenly a crazy roar. I come out right at the 'Vektor' center. I look, there are some 'pieces' lying there. I think: are they feeding dogs or something. I look, and there are remains of people – without arms, without legs, then a head. Scary. And Ukrainian reporters appeared quickly, not even five minutes passed. I even saw their car – white, a big car. I was even surprised that they come out, film, and their mouths are ear to ear.

I even think: 'Lord, why are you smiling? People died, such things happen only in horror films. It is very creepy. Very scary.

Everyone in the city believed that the Ukrainian journalists already knew where to go in advance."



11 **Natalya Petrovna Zadorozhnaya,**
witness of stagings (city of Ugledar)

"Ukraine was shooting at us. Then foreign journalists arrive: 'Was it Russia that shot?'

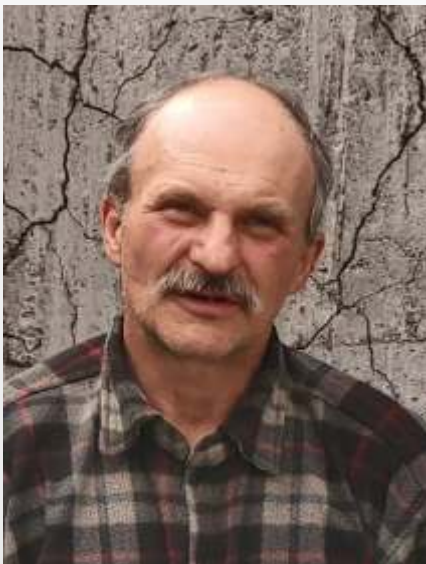
We say: 'Look from which side they are shooting. They are shooting from that side.' 'Yes? But Ukraine is over there.' Well, draw your conclusions. No. They are not interested in that.

'You don't write the truth anyway. You don't tell the truth. You say what is interesting to you, not to us. But you tell it so that people know the truth. Why engage in lies?'"



12 **Elena Timofeevna Gritsai,**
eyewitness of stagings (city of Kurakhovo)

"This was on March 3, 2024. We are sitting with my daughter at work, in the 'Mandarin' store. And then everything falls on us, everything crumbles. We don't understand anything, an explosion is unclear where. Here is a hole in my face, here is a scar. And my leg was pierced. I was wounded, I feel bad, my daughter leads me outside. You understand, people had not yet come to their senses, and there were already correspondents, press, written in a foreign language 'press.' Where did they come from in two minutes? They took me to the ambulance, treated me at the hospital. And once we are working in the store, a Ukrainian military man runs by: 'Girls, hide.' He says: 'Hide, please, there will be shelling.' He knew everything, naturally. He warned us to hide. As soon as ours saw that the mayor came out, got in the car, that's it, girls, you can come out. That's it, no more shelling. When the press is in the city, it means we wait for shelling. It was clear to all residents, it is all understandable."



13 **Igor Vladimirovich Karachentsev,**
witness of stagings (city of Avdeevka)

"Units of the Ukrainian military stood on the outskirts of Khimik near the House of Culture, they hit the settlement, the old part. And near the forest there is a street, from there they also shot at the settlement. Our resident, a grandmother, came out: 'What are you doing?' They told her: 'If you want to live, granny, get out of here.' And they sent her away with obscenities. As soon as journalists arrived – any of them – Ukrainian, foreign, all of them, we already knew the settlement would be shelled, one hundred percent. It would hit Khimik or the old part. Journalists immediately filmed it. When they were not there – silence. As soon as the journalists arrived, they need to film. And Ukraine shelled us on order."



14 **Viktor Nikolaevich Gritsai,**
witness of stagings (city of Kurakhovo)

"Ukrainians hit with drones. Since 2022 the city was 'pounded' with mortars. The sound of launch, whistles, and immediately hits. It is clear to a fool from where they are shooting. We are sitting at the store, shelling began. They are hitting the city. We went in, hid between the walls. Then they call us, that's it, the press has arrived, you can come out. For the picture, apparently, the Ukrainian military hit the city, and then the press filmed all this damage."



15 **Vera Semenovna Makhova,**
witness of stagings (city of Ugledar)

"We were constantly told that the Russians were shooting at us. Once journalists from Estonia arrived. They speak in pure Russian.

They say to us: 'Tell us about the cruelty of the Russians.' What am I going to tell them? What can I say? That Ukrainians cannot be forgiven for all this, for what they did, but this cannot be said. Here you couldn't even look at them somehow askance, let alone say something.

And these journalists ask various tricky questions. As soon as you start answering something that they don't like, they immediately turn off the recording. They don't film it.

Sometimes it happened that we watched video from various journalists who had filmed us, already on the Internet.

Here I am talking with them, they are filming me. The question is the same, but on the Internet the answer is completely different. I see that I did not say that. How did they combine it?"



16 **Yury Valentinovich Burik,**
eyewitness of stagings (city of Avdeevka)

"I myself saw from the dacha how a Ukrainian tank drove in, fired at the factory, turned around, fired at Yasinovataya, more precisely, first fired at Yasinovataya, then at the factory, fired at the TPP. I also saw it hit. Turned around, drove away. The Ukrainian military openly told us: 'If we leave, we will wipe Avdeevka off the face of the earth.'

I remember, also in the spring of 2022. We were all putting out fires on the streets, helping with these phosphorus bombs. They flew in from the west. They explode above like rain falling. They catch fire, they are phosphorus, they fall, they scatter. I know that you cannot put them out with water, because it is phosphorus. And journalists then drove through the city. Well, there was shelling, and immediately literally, five minutes later, reporters appear, start filming the shelling, Russian militants again shelled Khimik and all that.

Ukrainian reporters, when they appeared – shelling. And sometimes they would first appear a little, and then immediately after them shelling, and they are here again.

When Ukrainian journalists arrive in the city – shelling soon begins. If they say journalists from Kiev have arrived – that's it, people start preparing for heavy shelling. The shelling just ends, and Ukrainian journalists immediately appear; after any shelling they record all of it. But we see everything, we know from where they are shooting, from which side. That from the west, from the Ukrainian side they are shooting, every grandmother already knew."