

EXTERMINATION WAR

**Russia (Moscovy until 1721)
has been committing ethnocide
and genocide against Ukrainians
for almost 900 years**

The goal of the street exhibition “Extermination War” is to convey to the general public, through a combination of historical facts and visual effects, that Russia, under various names, has been destroying Ukraine, Ukrainians and Ukrainian identity throughout its centuries-long history, not just since the beginning of the full-scale invasion.

ВІЙНА НА ЗНИЩЕННЯ

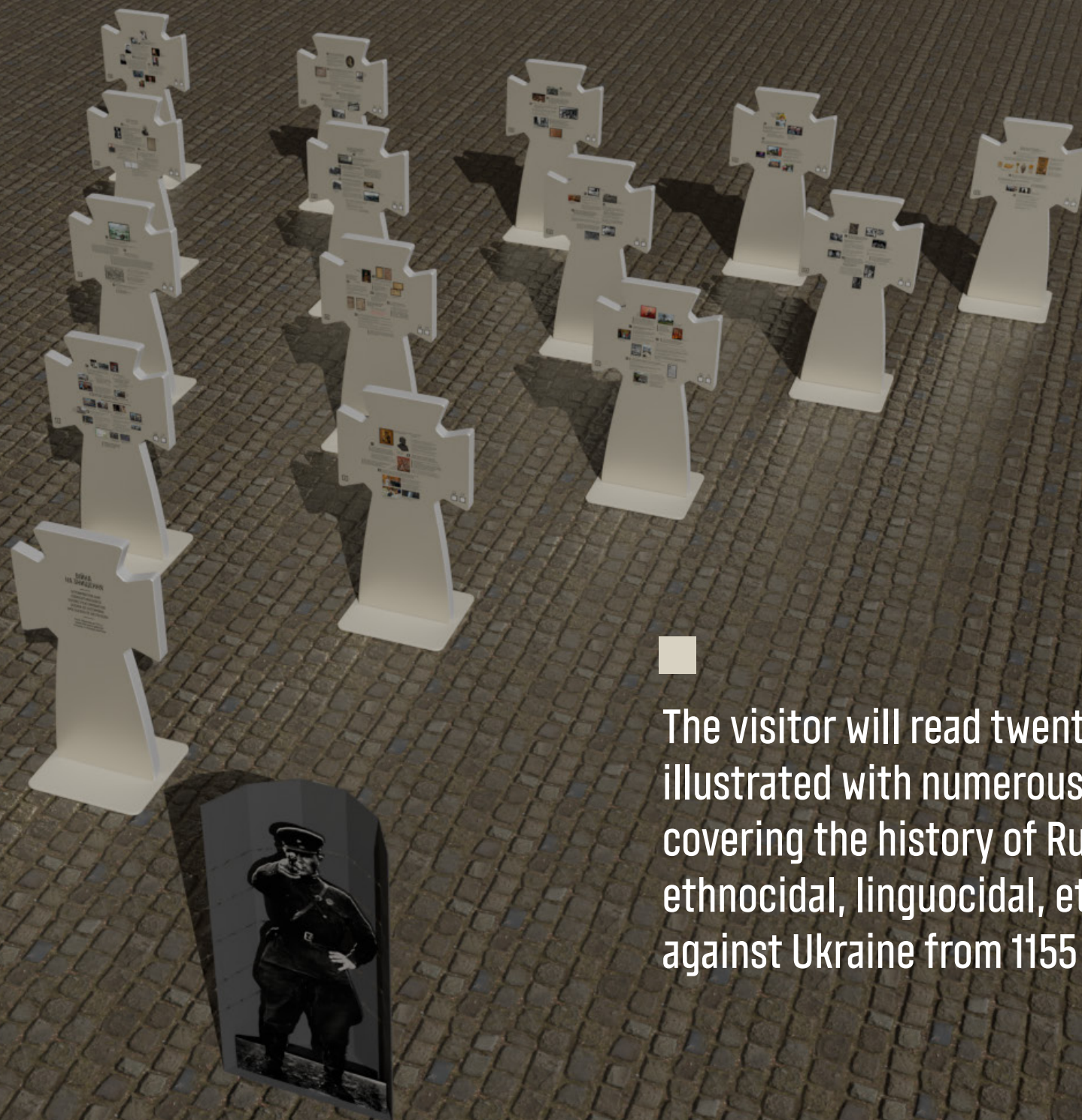
EXTERMINATION KRIEG
VERNICHTUNGSKRIEG
GUERRE D'EXTERMINATION
UMA GUERRA DE DESTRUIÇÃO

Росія (Молода) до 1921 р.
майже 900 років державності
співпраця та гуманізм українців





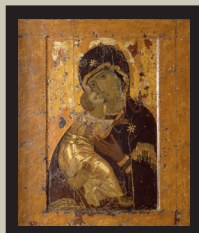
■ The visual idea is that behind the figure of the Russian executioner in the guise of an NKVD officer, the visitor sees a symbolic image of the cemetery of millions of Ukrainian victims destroyed by the Russians. The main figure of the exhibition is a reflection of the traditional cross of Cossack burials and has a colour close to grey sandstone – the traditional material from which the crosses were made.



The visitor will read twenty-eight texts, illustrated with numerous photos, covering the history of Russia's genocidal, ethnocidal, linguocidal, etc. actions against Ukraine from 1155 to the present.



1



■ Vyshgorod icon of the Mother of God.
After being stolen, it is kept in the RF

In 1155, the 'first Velykoros on the historical stage', the son of Yuri Dolgoruky and a Polovtsian princess, destroys the princely residence of Vyshhorod and steals the Vyshgorod Icon of the Mother of God.

According to research, the creation of one of the largest sacred shrines in Ukraine - Rus dates back to the 11th and 12th centuries. In 1131, the icon, along with other relics was presented by Constantinople to Prince Mstyslav the Great of Kyiv in 1131.

Later, the icon was placed in the nunnery of Vyshhorod, where it became an object of pilgrimage.

'Andrei left Vyshgorod for Suzdal against his father's will. He took an icon of the Holy Virgin from Vyshhorod, which had been brought with icon "Pirogoscha" from Tsargrad on the same ship.'

"The Deeds of Andrei Bogolyubsky in Rus"
by artist Oleksandr Melnyk

'With Andrei Bogolyubsky, the Velykoros entered the historical arena for the first time'

Russian historian Vasyi Klyuchevsky
(1841-1911)



■ Andrei Bogolyubsky.
Reconstruction by Academician
Gerasimov, 1939.

2



After the theft, the name of the shrine was changed to "Volodymyr's". It became the oldest and most important icon of the Russian Orthodox Church, an attribute of coronations and the appointment of patriarchs.

Russian mythology is based on 'the Tale of the Miracles of Vladimir Mother of God', which reports that on the way to Suzdal, the Holy Virgin 'appeared to Bogolyubsky and ordered him to put an icon in Vladimir'. And this led to the decision to make Vladimir the capital.

In 1895, researchers at the Imperial Moscow Archaeological Society proved that Bogolyubsky was one of the authors of the 'Tale'.

The stolen shrine, after many moves, is still in Moscow today.

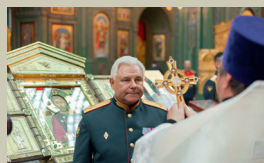
In 1169, Andrei Bogolyubsky formed a coalition of eleven princes which on 8 March captures Kyiv. At that time, it was a wealthy large city with dozens of churches.

'And they plundered the entire city for two days - Podil, and the Hora, and the monasteries, and Sophia, and the Virgin of Tithes. And there was no mercy for anyone from anywhere: churches were burning, Christians were being killed, and others were being imprisoned, wives were taken captive, separated from their husbands by force, children cried as they looked at their mothers. And they took a great deal of things and goods, and stripped the churches of icons, and books, and vestments, and bells. And there was groaning, anguish and sorrow among all the people in Kyiv...'

Captured cities in internecine wars in Russia had never been given for plunder and burning. But the grandson of the Polovtsian Khan Bogolyubsky "grew up on the Volga, and Rus-Ukraine with its long history and developed forms of life was alien and unsympathetic to him," wrote historian Mykhailo Hrushevsky.

3

By order of Peter I in the 18th century, the Russian Orthodox Church canonized the thief of sacred shrines and destroyer of the cities of Kievan Rus. He was declared a saint, blessed, and the founder of "Holy Russia."



■ Announcement of Bogolyubsky as the patron saint of the Russian RCHB Forces

2020. Patriarch Kirill of Moscow blessed the definition of the "holy and faithful prince" Andrei Bogolyubsky as "the heavenly patron of the radiation, chemical, and biological defense troops of Russia."

As of March 1, 2024, more than 1,000 cases of the use of banned chemical weapons by the Russian army have been recorded in Ukraine.

On May 1, 2024, the US State Department officially accused the Russian Federation of using chemical weapons in Ukraine.

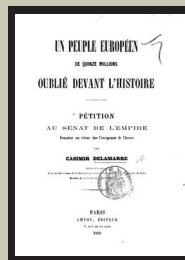


■ One of the types of chemical weapons used massively by the RF is a grenade with chloroacetophenone (its use is a war crime).

2



1



■ Cover of the petition.

3

"... in the 13th century, Moscovites were... pagans... of the Muslim and Jewish religions, ... did not speak any of the Slavic languages... [Moscovy] only adopted the dialect with the Christian religion, which later came to be called Rus'kyi. ... So the Moscovites are by no means of Slavic origin."

"The change of the name of Moscovy... contains the entire plan of conquest, which the Petersburg government constantly adheres to..."

"... before Peter I those whom we now call Ruthenians were then called Rusy or Rus'ky, because their homeland was the Rus' land or Rus', and the current Rusy were then Moscovites and their homeland was Moscovy."

Even under Peter I, the geographer Delisle, in his atlas from 1721, called the state of this ruler... the Moscov tsardom. Later, Moscovy began to be called Velykorossia, and its inhabitants Velykorossy, because it was necessary to distinguish this state from the true Rus' land, and its population from the true Rusy."

"The continuous attacks of the Moscovites on the Slavic population of the Dnieper, that is, on the European peoples, are the most characteristic feature of the history of Eastern Europe."

"... in Europe there is... a 15-million-strong people of Ruthenians... they have their own traditions, their own language, distinct... from the Moscovite one... they have a distinct individuality for which they fight."



■ Ruthenians of different regions of Ukraine.

2

In 1991, Ukrainian translator, poet, and literary scholar Taras Luchuk published his own translation of the German edition of the petition and the article but it is still little known today.

Key theses and quotes from the petition:

Delamarre emphasizes that, firstly, in a place "where three Finnish nationalities lived: Ves, Merya and Muroma", Yuri Dolgoruky and later Andrei Bogolyubsky created the "Suzdal region", which was much later renamed "Moskovschina", "... the name comes not from the city of Moscow, but from the word "moksha" or "motsha", which in... Turanian dialects means "settlement of the leader of the horde" "

"As soon as Moscovy was formed, its goal immediately became clear: to conquer and destroy the Dnieper Slavs and move further west," because the first thing Bogolyubsky did was burn and plunder Kyiv and Novgorod.

Further, "... the rulers of Moscovy, having secured the support of the Tatars, whose vassals they were, constantly sought to seize the Rus' principalities and rule over them."

"The Ruthenians (only they were previously called Rus'ky or Rusy) lived in the territory between Moscovy and actually Poland but in the last century they were defeated by the conquering Moscovites, who appropriated the name of the defeated people in order to have supposedly legal grounds for their entry into the conquered possessions... Such a deliberate mixing of names allowed the Moscovites to appropriate the history of the Rus'!"



■ Map of the Kingdom of Poland and adjacent lands, Sebastian Munster (Basel, 1550)



1



■ Russian occupiers in Ukraine

- 'Mum, I liked torture so much! I can tell you about the torture I have learnt about and participated in,' - says a Russian military man.

'Sonny, it's normal. If I had been there, I would have enjoyed it too, how could I not?' - his mother replied.



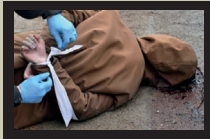
■ Residents of Bucha, killed by the Russian invaders

- 'No, I've not got bitter here - I just kill Nazis. Yesterday, we were walking, and we met a woman with two children - so we finished them off. No, I don't feel sorry for them. It was their choice. They could have left like the rest of them,'

- says a Russian soldier.

'That's right, don't feel sorry for them. Beat them. They are our enemies.'

- answers the wife of the military man.



Most of these fragments of interceptions by the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine of conversations between Russian occupiers and their families were included in Oksana Karpovych's film "Peaceful People" ("Intercepted"). The cruelty and cynicism of the Russians shocked viewers of the film around the world.



- 'Yes, go ahead and rape Ukrainian women there. And don't say anything to me.'

- says a Russian serviceman's wife to her husband.

- 'We clean basements, do you know how? We don't ask who is there, we just throw grenades... We caught a woman and cut off her tongue to prevent her from saying anything, raped and killed her. I cut off ears...'

the Russian soldier tells his wife with a laugh. She calmly supports the conversation.



■ Exhumation of victims of Russian occupiers in the city of Izium (Kharkiv region)

'The documented... cases testify to... targeted cruelty against Ukrainian... citizens'

Hugh Williamson, Human Rights Watch.



■ Victims of Russian missile attack on Kramatorsk railway station



■ Oleg Mudrak, Ukrainian military serviceman, commander of the Azov regiment. Before Russian captivity and after. (He died six months after liberation).



■ Mykhailo Dianov, Ukrainian military serviceman. Before Russian captivity and after liberation.



■ Hryhoriy Skovoroda museum in Kharkiv region, destroyed by Russian shelling



■ A block of flats in Kharkiv, destroyed by Russian shelling

2

- More than 100 torture chambers, including children's (Balaklia) were discovered in the deoccupied Kharkiv region.

- Recorded on the part of the Russian army:

- torture: electric shock, pulling out nails, pulling out teeth, strangulation, burying alive.

- Numerous rapes of teenagers, women, men, elderly people and even infants

- Executions of Ukrainian soldiers upon surrender.

- Torture in captivity (including starvation) was used against 95 per cent of Ukrainian military (UN mission, August 2024)



■ Torture chamber in Balakliya, Kharkiv region

- Massive destruction of housing, educational, healthcare, cultural facilities and critical infrastructure by shelling.

- Destruction of dams, forests, agricultural land, reserves, which led to massive deaths of animals, birds, etc.

- The shooting of cars (with children and women), which were trying to leave the war zone.

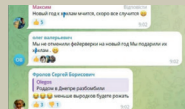
- Sociological surveys show massive (up to 80%) support for the Russian armed aggression by the population.

- On social media, Russians massively support the war crimes of the Russian military.



■ Civilian transport with refugees, shot by Russian occupiers

1



■ Screenshots of Russian comments on social media:

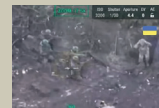
"New Year is rushing to the khokhly, everything will happen soon."

"We did not cancel the fireworks. We gave them to the khokhly."

"The maternity hospital in Dnopr was bombed... - You will give birth to fewer degenerates."



■ Oleksandr Matsievsky, The last frame before being shot for saying "Glory to Ukraine!"



■ Russians execute Ukrainian soldier who surrenders (drone photo).

Перелічене може шокувати та дивувати, але лише тих, хто не знає історії.



EN





ВІЙНА
НА ЗНИЩЕННЯ

EXTERMINATION KRIEG
VERNICHTUNGSKRIEG
GUERRE D'EXTERMINATION
GUERRA DE EXTERMINIO
UMA GUERRA DE DESTRUIÇÃO

Росія (Москвіти) до 1921 р.р.
майже 300 років історично
утримувала та тримала українців





- To improve the perception of information, each text can be listened to in a professional acting performance using a unique QR code on the project website, where all photos and texts will also be available.
- A different QR code on each of the figures will allow you to read the corresponding text in English.

- The formation of a holistic, realistic picture of the history and the price of true coexistence of Ukraine and Russia should significantly change the views of the general public on this key issue both in Ukraine and abroad.



■ The work of Ukrainian artist Nikita Titov. 2024

The exhibition will be an effective tool for breaking stereotypes that have been rooted for centuries by Russian propaganda in our country and around the world.



In these circumstances, it is crucial to understand the historical context and the true nature of the aggressor



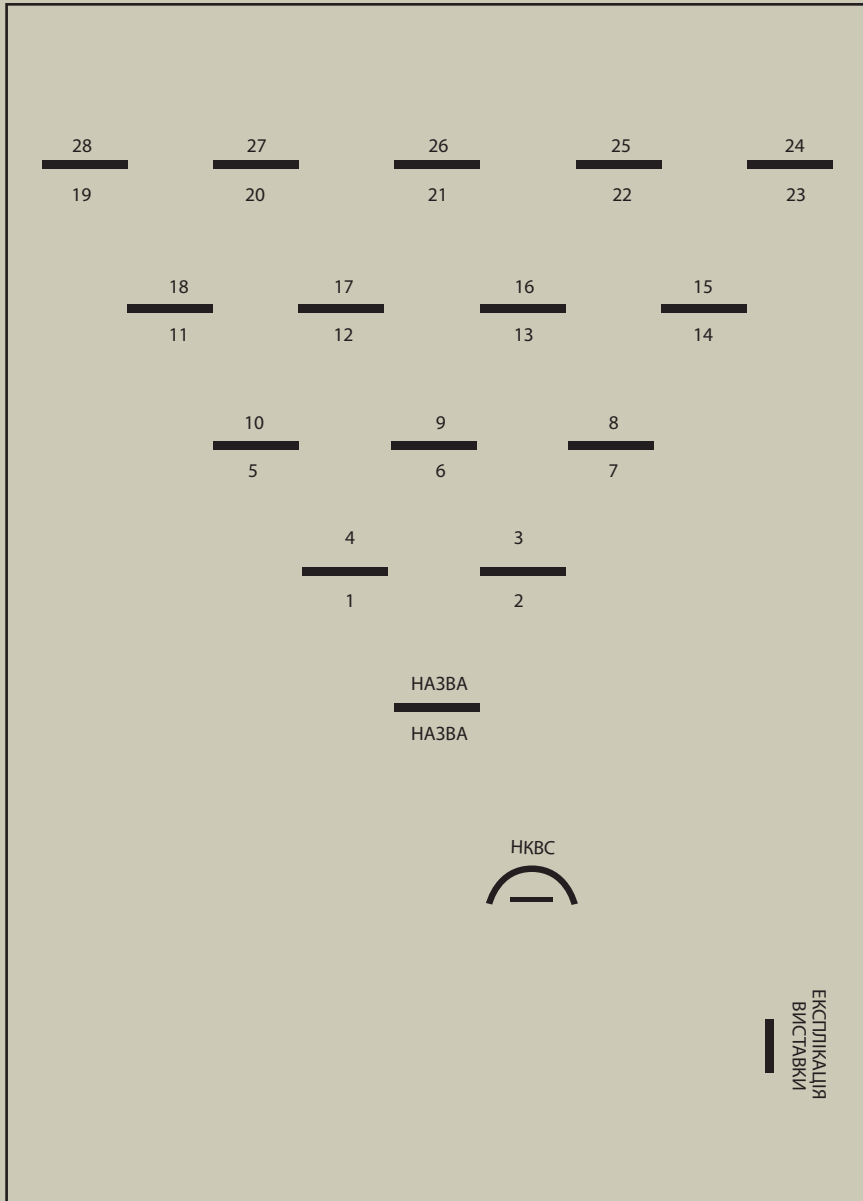
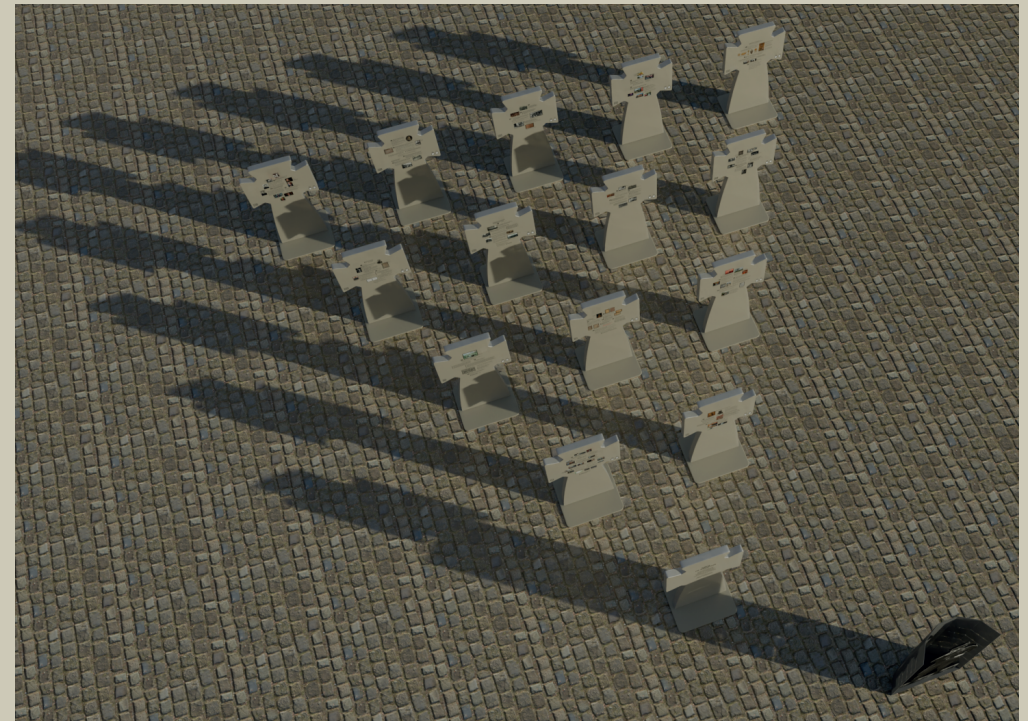


All structures are manufactured at the industrial base of one of the domestic metalworking leaders "Metalworkshop" from high-quality steel and painted using the electrostatic powder coating method, which ensures long-term protected outdoor use. The texts and photos are printed using ultraviolet printing, which ensures colour preservation.

The manufacturer provides delivery and professional installation of the exhibit with reliable and safe fastening to any surface with mechanical or chemical anchors in accordance with the conditions, as well as approvals and permits from the authorities.

The project involves replicating and installing the exhibition in the most visited places of Ukrainian cities and other settlements, as well as abroad (using the language of the country of location as the main one).

For a comfortable distance between the exhibition structures (2 meters in a row and on the side and 2.5 meters between rows), an area with minimum dimensions of 15x20 meters is required.



The plan of the plot 15x20 m.

The author of the idea of the exhibition, the appearance of each of the structures, all the texts and the selection of photos for them is **Leonid Bragin** (a native of Kharkiv, the author of the cultural and historical channel “Faino! Ukrainian Cultural Front”, temporarily residing in Lviv since March 2022).

The main sponsor of the preparation and the manufacturer of the project is the Ukrainian company Metalworkshop. Its owner, **Andriy Andrushchyshyn**, is also the main ideological partner of the project.

- Graphic design –
an artist, calligrapher
Oleksiy Chekal
- Engineer-constructor –
Olesya Khyzhnya
- Voiceover of the text
Nazar Stryhun
- Text editing
Ivan Koshovyi, Nazar Stryhun
- English translation
Iryna Koshova
- Project ambassador
an artist, publisher
Rostyslav Luzhetsky

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Leonid Bragin



ВІЙНА
НА ЗНИЩЕННЯ

ЕКОТЕРМІНІТИОНАЛІА
ІНТЕРСЕКТОРИАЛІА
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