

# COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUES AS THE EVIDENCE OF CRIMES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN CRIMEA



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During the preparation of the monitoring reports, CCE “Almenda” is guided by the principles of objectivity, accuracy and timeliness.

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# INTRODUCTION

This research analyzes the practices of installing commemorative plaques on the facades of the educational facilities in the occupied Crimea in honor of those who died during the new phase of the Russian-Ukrainian war, or the so-called “Special Military Operation”, which was launched by the Russian federation against Ukraine on February 24, 2022.

For the purposes of this research, a “memorial” or “commemorative” plaque is understood as a metal, marble, or granite plaque with an inscription (often with an image), installed to commemorate significant events in the history of the country, city or related to the stay of prominent people in certain place.<sup>1</sup>

In general, commemorative plaques, which can be found on buildings, are one of the most effective and noticeable means of commemorating history and forming historical environments. Plaques “directly and tangibly” connect past and present, and they have numerous functions, making history and architecture more accessible for people of a different age and origin.<sup>2</sup> As Russian researchers note, commemorative plaques are a “brief chronicle of the country’s history”, therefore, by their functional purpose, they are also “ideologically charged memorial architectures, which at all times were given a separate function of **ideological influence**”.<sup>3</sup>

Commemorative plaques, as well as statues/monuments, are an important element of the symbolic coding of the urban space, which take a direct part in the processes of forming the urban identity. Due to the ease of installation and budgetary efficiency, this is generally **the most widespread artistic form of perpetuation of historical memory in the city environment**.<sup>4</sup>

As Russian researchers further note, **the politics of memory** can be used as an **instrument of social management** and the problems of installing, destroying, and restoring monuments, choosing certain forms of perpetuation are among the most relevant for social and political life, including in the Russian Federation.<sup>5</sup>

Therefore, in given context, the phenomenon of the installation of commemorative plaques in the territory of the temporarily occupied Crimea will be considered from the following points:

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1 [https://shron1.chtyvo.org.ua/Shmyh\\_Roman/Terminolohichniy\\_slovnyk-dovidnyk\\_z\\_budivnytstva\\_ta\\_arkhitektury.pdf](https://shron1.chtyvo.org.ua/Shmyh_Roman/Terminolohichniy_slovnyk-dovidnyk_z_budivnytstva_ta_arkhitektury.pdf)

2 <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/siteassets/home/visit/blue-plaques/propose-plaque/commemorative-plaques-guidance-pt1.pdf>

3 Быкова Е.В. 2012, 28. <https://histrf.ru/uploads/media/default/0001/08/21e9d9a8e9e18592838332426e7c40ebfb5ed18f.pdf>

4 <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/32258383.pdf>

5 <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/v-etom-zdanii-zhil-i-rabotal-memorialnye-doski-kak-obraz-istoricheskoy-pamyati/viewer>

1. The installation has begun exactly after February 24, 2022; in 2014-2022, the occupation authorities of Crimea actively speculated on the topic of the so-called “Great Patriotic War” and, among other things, actively installed plaques in honor of the “heroes of the Soviet Union”.<sup>6</sup> After the beginning of the so-called “Special Military Operation”, the authorities of the Russian Federation began to actively speculate on the alleged “historical parallels” between the so-called “Great Patriotic War” and the so-called “Special Military Operation”, creating the new pantheon of “heroes of the Fatherland”.
2. The plaques are dedicated to the fallen servicemen of the armed forces of the Russian Federation, who had studied in the territory of the occupied Crimea.
3. Some of the plaques are dedicated to those servicemen, who were children during the occupation of Crimea in 2014, and therefore starting from 2014 studied according to the Russian curriculum and were under Russian ideological influence, including Russian militarism.
4. The plaques are being installed specifically on the walls of the educational facilities, in which the ones who died used to study (mostly secondary education institutions: schools and technical schools), to exert the ideological influence on the younger generation of Crimean schoolchildren.

These theses are confirmed by the speeches of the representatives of the occupation administration of Crimea. For example, in the speech of the head of the so-called “Committee of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea on patriotic Education and veteran Affairs” **Aleksander Shuvalov** regarding those killed during the so-called “Special military Operation”, theses were used about the “worthy sons of the Fatherland, who gave their lives for their Fatherland, repeating feat of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers during the Great patriotic War”, who will forever “remain in grateful hearts of our compatriots”. Also, among the methods of patriotic education, which are being implemented in educational institutions of the occupied Crimea, Shuvalov mentions the following ones: “desks of heroes”,<sup>7</sup> cadet classes, “Young Army” movement, campaigns in support of soldiers and officers, including sending letters with words of support to the frontlines.<sup>8</sup> That is, the instillation of the Russian militarism has numerous forms, among which the installation of commemorative plaques is not mentioned, but still belongs to this list.

A characteristic feature of the Russian militarism is the formation in children and youth of the occupied Crimea of the motivation to serve in the Russian armed forces and embrace this service as their own civic duty. In this way, the Ukrainian identity is being erased and replaced with the Russian one, which involves participation in war against own people, as a part of the civic duty, which in turn leads to fatal consequences.<sup>9</sup>

6 <http://crimea.gov.ru/news/1701212>

7 “A Desk of Hero – is a student’s desk which has information about the honored human, hero, who has direct connection with school and became a part of the history of the Fatherland and/or is a hero of our time, it also has his photo, biography, information about heroic path. The right to sit at such a desk is given to students, who are successful in studies and who take active part in school life. The “Desk of Hero” campaign, supported by the All-Russian political Party “United Russia”, is statewide” (source - <http://school30.roovr.ru/shkolnaya-zhizn/muzeynaya-i-poiskovaya-rabota/parta-geroya/>).

8 <https://new.crimiz.ru/rubriki/102-lyudi-i-sudby/20289-na-partie-ego-fotografiya-i-vsegda-zhivye-tsvety>

9 <https://almenda.org/rosijska-sistema-znishhennya-identichnosti-ukrainskix-ditej-na-tot-sxema/>

The problem of militarization of Crimea and the use of education for these purposes was mentioned in the resolutions of the UN General Assembly:

- ▶ 8. *expresses deep concern* over the continued conscription by the Russian Federation of the residents of Crimea, including those holding Ukrainian citizenship, into its armed forces, including assignment to military bases in the Russian Federation, and urges the Russian Federation to stop such activity, which contradicts international humanitarian law, without delay;
- ▶ 9. *calls upon* the Russian Federation to refrain from establishing educational institutions that provide combat training to Crimean children with the stated aim of training for military service in the Russian Armed forces, to refrain from establishing combat training courses at Crimean schools and to cease efforts to formally incorporate Crimean educational institutions into the “military-patriotic” education system of the Russian Federation.<sup>10</sup>

Therefore, children who studied in Crimea in 2014-2022, were under strong ideological influence of the Russian propaganda during their school years, and now their death during the Russian-Ukrainian war acts as a new instrument for the militarization of young residents of Crimea, who must “follow” the example of their fallen compatriots. That is why children, who, under the influence of the Russian propaganda and contrary to the rules and laws of the occupation, were conscripted into the Russian army upon reaching adulthood, and who are currently at this risk, are the victims of the illegal practices of the Russian Federation in the occupied peninsula. And the **commemorative plaques on the educational facilities**, considered in this research, are considered precisely as **direct evidence of crimes of the Russian Federation against children in the occupied peninsula**.

## METHODOLOGY

Geographical limitation – only the plaques installed in the territory of the occupied Crimea and the city of Sevastopol were used. The selection of such a focus for the research is explained with the fact that the process of militarization of the occupied Crimea has begun since 2014 and is characterized with the implementation of the Russian militarism and the destruction of the Ukrainian civic identity in educational institutions. The very process of the destruction of Ukrainian education and the militarization was described in detail in the report of the CCE “Almenda” – “Crimean Scenario”,<sup>11</sup> in which it was pointed out that the glorification of heroes of the so-called “Special Military Operation” became one of characteristic features of the policy of the occupation authorities in Crimea in 2022. However, such practices are a logical continuation to the process of militarization, which began back in 2014 with the beginning of the occupation of Crimea by the Russian Federation.

Also, the works of Russian scientists and researchers were used for the research, but only with the aim of confirming the use of historical memory as the instrument for ideological influence in the context of the Russian Federation.

10 <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N20/340/13/PDF/N2034013.pdf?OpenElement>

11 <https://almenda.org/analitychnyy-zvit-universalnyy-soldat-2022-2023/>

Using open sources, we collected information about 59 plaques installed, 33 of which were dedicated to persons born after 1998. The biography of 29 of them was studied in detail. Regarding each of them, information from open sources was collected, including recourses of the occupation administrations and “VKontakte” social network pages. The use of data from the “VKontakte” social network is related to the fact that after the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine, most of the information from the representatives of the occupation authorities was published in this particular social network, so it is now actually the only possible source of access to obtain the necessary information. The use of Russian sources and sources of the temporarily occupied territories is determined by the same reasons. The information presented in this report is aimed at recording the crimes of the Russian Federation and countering disinformation spread by it.

The authors of research were limited only by the resources available to them.

In most of educational institutions, in which the fallen ones used to study, there are “Young Army” units and cadet classes, but there are few sites that have preserved information on the years of studying of those people, which also limited the work of researchers.

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objective of the research is to establish the connection between the policies of militarization, carried out by the Russian Federation in the educational institutions of the occupied Crimea and the influence on the minds of children who studied and are currently studying during the occupation. Commemorative plaques in this sense, are, on the one hand, visual proof of the lethality of the policy of children and youth militarization, and, on the other hand, the installation of these plaques on the educational institutions is an additional instrument for militarization of future generations.

## PLAQUES AND MEMORIALIZATION – INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

In 2014, the UN special rapporteur on cultural rights Farida Shaheed released a series of reports, related to the process of memorialization.<sup>12</sup> Memorialization should be understood as “processes that provide the necessary space for victims to articulate their various narratives in culturally meaningful ways”. Such processes cover a variety of activities, which include installation of physical landmarks and can take the form of numerous activities and cultural manifests that do not necessarily have physical form.

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12 A\_HRC\_25\_49-EN, <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/766862?ln=en>

Memorials have both private/reflective and social/educational purposes. They are focused not only on the past (recording events, recognizing, and honoring victims), but equally on the present (for example, in relation to the process of reconciliation and rebuilding trust between communities) and on future (preventing further violence through education and awareness).<sup>13</sup>

However, the purposes of memorialization can also be using memory as the instrument for nation-building and creation of national identities, or even as the instrument for confirming control over territory, uniting people around a common identity and justifying different political plans.<sup>14</sup>

Also, as a part of the symbolic and cultural landscape, physical memorials equally influence people's vision and understanding of past events and problems of the present, therefore they must be critically evaluated. As the special rapporteur notes, this is especially important, when "people, including children, live in the shadow of numerous repetitive images and symbols, such as murals and statues". That is why, positive processes of memorialization in general should encourage critical thinking around the history.<sup>15</sup> Nevertheless, the processes of memory, associated with armed conflict, can lead to manipulation with history and the formation of the cult of martyrdom, which "reopens the wounds of the past, increases hatred and incites new acts of violence".<sup>16</sup>

Summing up, according to the conclusions of the special rapporteur, the process of memorialization should contribute to the critical understanding of past events, so that the processes of memory perpetuation would be complemented by measures aimed at increasing historical awareness, and the support of the implementation and dissemination of high-quality research projects, cultural inputs, and educational initiatives. It is these principles that will be used while analyzing practices of the Russian Federation regarding installation of commemorative plaques in the territory of the occupied Crimea.

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13 A\_HRC\_25\_49-EN., Para 13

14 A\_HRC\_25\_49-EN., Para 14

15 Sebastian Brett and others, *Memorialization and Democracy: State Policy and Civic Action*, p. 7.

16 A\_HRC\_25\_49-EN., para 40



# MAIN PART



1

## OPENING OF COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUES – A TRADITION IN RUSSIAN AND USSR

It is believed that the first memorial signs in Russia appeared after 1812 and served for determining the water level when rivers overflow. In 1880, the first commemorative plaque was made in honor of the Russian poet Alexander Pushkin, and since then, similar stone and metal plaques have been commemorating feats, people, and significant events.

A commemorative plaque is an architectural and sculptural work, intended for installation on the facades of buildings and made of durable materials (metal, natural stone, bronze alloys etc.). A laconic inscription is applied to the plaque: name of a person, years of life and what they did in this building. The composition is often complemented by a portrait, performed in a form of engraving or bas-relief.<sup>17</sup>

17 <https://www.sv-vzgliad.ru/2018/04/03/memorialnye-doski-zachem-oni-nuzhny-kak-poyavlyayutsya/>

In the Russian Federation, the installation of commemorative plaques is a fairly widespread phenomenon. Only on the facades of Moscow buildings, there are more than 1,600 commemorative plaques, among which a “special place” belongs to those installed in honor of heroes and events of the so-called “Great Patriotic War”. According to the information obtained from Russian resources, commemorative plaques are a “tribute to the part”, which is “an integral part of cultural heritage”. In summary, each commemorative plaque represents “historical memory, without which it is impossible to create a strong present and future”.<sup>18</sup>

The legal regulation of commemorative plaques installation and ensuring their security is carried out by the law of the Russian Federation dated January 14, 1993, No. 4292-1 “On perpetuation of the memory of those who died while defending the Fatherland”. A lot of attention is paid to this direction of commemorative activity of the Russian Federation, because it “reflects the idea of the continuity of the deeds of the Great Patriotic War veterans, which was formed in historical memory of the Russian society”. In this case, Russian researchers emphasize not only the perpetuation of memory of the heroes and events of the so-called “Great Patriotic War”, but also the fulfillment of the “sacred duty of all citizens”, which is, as stated in the Law, “a respectful attitude towards the memory of those who died while defending the Fatherland or its interests”. The creation of tombstones, monuments, stelae, obelisks, as well as other memorial structures and objects (including memorial plaques) is established among the forms of perpetuating the memory of the fallen ones.<sup>19</sup>

Commemorative plaques are an integral part of modern urbanistic landscapes, and a kind of replica of history that transmit certain cultural experience to society and become an important instrument for the formation of urban identity.<sup>20</sup>

Russian memorialization researchers point out that commemorative plaques perform three main functions in urban space, namely informational and communicative, historical-memorial (or commemorative) and artistic-aesthetic.<sup>21</sup> They also form a kind of “places of memory”, with the help of which memory about the past is fixed, preserved, and transmitted in society.<sup>22</sup>

In other words, commemorative plaques are a fairly widespread form of commemoration in Russia, and they have the function of forming an identity. However, this tradition has quite deep roots, which go back to Soviet times and the myth of the “heroic victory” in the “Great Patriotic War”, with a pantheon of its own heroes, immortalized in numerous commemorative plaques.

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18 [https://mosrest.mos.ru/upload/medialibrary/6fc/mdm\\_final\\_prevyu.pdf](https://mosrest.mos.ru/upload/medialibrary/6fc/mdm_final_prevyu.pdf)

19 <http://naukavestnik.ru/doc/gv1801Besedina.pdf>

20 <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/32258383.pdf>

21 Беседина Е. Реализация коммеморативной и информационнокоммуникативной функций мемориальных досок в начале XXI века / Е. Беседина, Т. Буркова // Зб. наук. праць Світогляд – філософія – релігія Української академії банківської справи НБУ. – Вип. 6. – 2014. – С. 146–155.

22 Беседина Е. «В этом здании жил и работал...»: мемориальные доски как образ исторической памяти / Е. Беседина, Т. Буркова // Искусство и зритель : сб. статей. – СПб., 2013. – С. 45–67, с. 48

## 2

## CONNECTION WITH MILITARIZATION IN SCHOOLS OF THE OCCUPIED CRIMEA

In the last few months, Russian authorities have been massively installing commemorative plaques in memory of heroes of the so-called “special operation”. Dozens of commemorative signs have appeared all over Russia – both federal and regional mass media write about it.<sup>23</sup> This policy aims to draw parallels with the events of the so-called “Great Patriotic War” and highlight the events of current war against Ukraine as the continuation of the fight against fascism.

This tradition dates back to the decision of the Presidium of the USSR to include “Victory Day” in the status of the all-Union non-working holiday, which, according to many modern historians, means the beginning of a “full-scale” cult of war in the USSR<sup>24</sup> as well as in the modern Russian Federation. The myth of the “Great Patriotic War” finally acquired an institutionalized form after 1960s, mainly, in the form of specialized commemorative plaques, monuments and museums.

At that time, in Soviet sources, “Great Patriotic War” became a significant element of identification, a fundamental event of a new post-war world order. Inside USSR, victory became the symbol of unity of Soviet population with the Communist Party and its social project.<sup>25</sup>

Back in Soviet times, on a local level, schools installed commemorative plaques in honor of former students who took part in the “Great Patriotic War” (under the slogan “They used to study in your school”). Before the middle of 1970s, in each faculty of Leningrad State University, stands dedicated to former students were installed with the name “They defended Leningrad”. Streets and parks were renamed in honor of local residents, especially Komsomol members, who allegedly engaged “heroic” deeds in the name of the Fatherland, which became a mechanism for the formation of a bigger sense of stability and permanence, typical for Brezhnev era.<sup>26</sup>

The increasingly grandiose style of commemorating war, which was reflected in such campaigns as all-Union tours, was presented by many scholars primarily as a “substitute” for the supporting myth for the Soviet regime.<sup>27</sup> The cult of war in Russian context is also reviewed through the prism of identity politics, whether as manifestation of raging Russian nationalism or officials’ attempts to create a “stronger pan-Soviet identity”.<sup>28</sup>

23 <https://verstka.media/memorialnye-doski-prestupnikam>

24 <https://www-cambridge-org.ludwig.lub.lu.se/core/books/soviet-myth-of-world-war-ii/monumental-memory/3F9AC4D6DD308D218BFC7CE3814226CC>

25 <https://calenda.org/200865?formatage=print&lang=en>

26 <https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/96606/3/Hornsby-Soviet-Youth-On-The-March.pdf>

27 <https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/96606/3/Hornsby-Soviet-Youth-On-The-March.pdf>

28 <https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/96606/3/Hornsby-Soviet-Youth-On-The-March.pdf>

J Brunstedt, Building a Pan-Soviet Past: the Soviet War Cult and the Turn away from Ethnic Particularism, *Soviet and Post-Soviet Review*, Vol. 38 (2011), 149-71.

## TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED CRIMEA

The Russian researcher Daria Chubukova quite aptly describes the policy of memorialization in the territory of the occupied Crimea. In her article, she points out that the “commemorative vigilance” of Russian authorities leads to the construction of the real “bastions of memorial places” in the territory of Crimea, as defined by the French historian Pierre Nora.<sup>29</sup> The visual embodiment of this policy was the installation of a number of landmarks, dedicated to people and events of the recent past (for example, events of the occupation of Crimea in 2014) or quite distant in time (the so-called “Great Patriotic War”).

As Chubukova notes, the essence of ideological message, which established during the installation of each such landmark, lays in the affirmation of “Russia’s historical rights to the Crimean Peninsula”. Therefore, the choice of the subject for memorialization is primarily determined by the ideas of the modern Russian political elite (including the new Crimean authorities) regarding what exactly these historical rights consist of, which events of the past confirm them and what personalities symbolize them.<sup>30</sup> This can also be traced in the local normative acts, which were approved by the occupation administration of Crimea.

First, the local normative acts on the policy of commemoration were developed in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation dated January 14, 1993, No. 4292-1 “On perpetuation of the memory of those who died while defending the Fatherland”, Federal Law dated June 25, 2002, No. 73-FZ “On objects of cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation” and also the Law of the so-called “Republic of Crimea” dated September 11, 2014, No. 68-ZRC “On Cultural Heritage Objects in the Republic of Crimea”.

In the urban settlement Bakhchisaray of Bakhchisaray district of Crimea (hereinafter – Bakhchisaray), with the aim of “perpetuating the memory of significant historical events that took place in the territory of Bakhchisaray, remarkable persons of the Russia Federation,, Republic of Crimea and the urban settlement of Bakhchisaray”, the “Regulations on the procedure for the installation and maintenance of monuments, memorial (commemorative) plaques, commemorative signs in the territory of municipal entity – urban settlement of Bakhchisaray in Bakhchisaray district of the Republic of Crimea”.<sup>31</sup>

In this document, a memorial (commemorative) plaque is defined as “a plate made of durable materials, with text, image, bas-reliefs or other three-dimensional graphic elements”; and a memorial sign is “an architectural, sculptural or architectural-sculptural composition, an informational board (plaque), a memorial stone combined with an informative message in concise form”.

The grounds for making a decision on the installation of a monument, a commemorative plaque, a commemorative sign:

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29 Нора П. Между памятью и историей. Проблематика мест памяти // Нора П. и др. Франция-память / Пер. с фр. Дина Хапаева. СПб.: Изд-во Санкт-Петерб. ун-та, 1999. С. 17-50.

30 <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/pamyatniki-rossiyskogo-kryma-simvolicheskoe-zakreplenie-poluostrova-v-sostave-rossii>

31 [https://rk.gov.ru/file/pub/pub\\_250791.pdf](https://rk.gov.ru/file/pub/pub_250791.pdf)

- the significance of the event or a person in the history of the urban settlement of Bakhchisaray, the so-called “Republic of Crimea” and the Russian Federation.
- evidence of recognized achievements in state, public, political, military, industrial and economic activities, in science, technology, literature, art and sports, a person’s special contribution in a certain field of activity, resulted in long-term benefit to the urban settlement Bakhchisaray, the so-called “Republic of Crimea” or the Russian Federation.<sup>32</sup>

The rules for the installation of monuments and commemorative plaques in the territory of the municipal entity of the Simferopol city district in the so-called “Republic of Crimea” regulate the creation and installation of monuments, as well as installation and dismantlement of commemorative plaques. The purpose of the development of these Rules is “the need to perpetuate historical events and names of prominent figures of Russia, the Republic of Crimea and the city of Simferopol”.

The criteria for making decisions regarding the installation of memorials and commemorative plaques are:

- reflection of an important historical event by the proposed project;
- the presence of documented confirmation of merit and high professional skill of a person in the field of economic development, culture, education, science and other fields; conducting a long-time active public, charitable and other activities that contributed to the development of the territory, increasing its prestige;
- person-s participation in events, in which their heroism, courage and bravery were revealed.<sup>33</sup>

In other words, local normative acts actively demonstrate narratives about the “commonality” of significant events, personalities and achievements in the history of Russia and Crimea, which confirms the colonialist nature of policies of the Russian Federation in the occupied peninsula.

One of the examples of the colonialist policy of the Russian Federation regarding memory in the territory of the temporarily occupied Crimea is the installation of the commemorative plaque in honor of Vladislav Dorokhin, who was born in 2000 in the city of Yelets, in Lipetsk region of the Russian Federation,<sup>34</sup> and moved with his family to the occupied Simferopol in 2016, where he studied at school No. 1 (2016–2017). In Russia he was a student of cadet class. He completed his military service in Sevastopol as a sailor engineer in Combat Unit 5 on the patrol boat “Ladnyi” of the Black Sea Fleet of the Russian Federation. During the so-called “Special Military Operation”, he voluntarily joined the 810<sup>th</sup> Marine Corps Brigade.<sup>35</sup>

32 [https://rk.gov.ru/file/pub/pub\\_250791.pdf](https://rk.gov.ru/file/pub/pub_250791.pdf)

33 <http://simgov.ru/static/writable/documents/2015/04/06/ПРАВИЛА.pdf>

34 <https://vk.com/id674639342>

35 <https://crimeahrg.org/uk/zagibli-vijskovi-iz-krimu/>  
<https://www.crimea.kp.ru/online/news/5057701/>  
<https://crimea-news.com/society/2022/08/24/958907.html>  
<https://openlipetsk.ru/residents/russian-land-svyatogor/>  
[https://warheroes.ru/hero/hero.asp?Hero\\_id=33248](https://warheroes.ru/hero/hero.asp?Hero_id=33248)



Vladislav Aleksandrovich showed courage and bravery, he died while defending his wounded comrades. He made the only right choice, **worthy of a real warrior, a real Russian** – stated the so-called “head of Crimea” **Sergey Aksyonov**.



A commemorative plaque was installed in Simferopol on the facade of Gymnasium No. 1, named after Igor Kurchatov, which Dorokhin graduated from. Since 2017, units of the “Young Army” have been operating in the Gymnasium.<sup>36</sup> He was posthumously awarded the title “Hero of Russia” and the “Order of Courage”.

On February 23, 2023, a solemn ceremony was held in Sevastopol to assign a name of the “Hero of Russia Vladislav Dorokhin” to the landing craft D-296.



With his feat, he (Vladislav Dorokhin) demonstrated what a Russian soldier is capable of for the sake of love to his Fatherland, help to comrades, for freedom and justice. Vladislav Dorokhin – is a worthy heir of the heroic generation of the victors over fascism. We will preserve the memory of the hero – the so-called “head of the Crimean government” **Yuriy Gotsaniuk** said at the ceremony.<sup>37</sup>

Vladislav Dorokhin was one of those Russians who illegally came to the territory of the temporarily occupied Crimea after the establishment of the occupation power of the Russian Federation. Despite the fact that he studied in Simferopol gymnasium No. 1 for

36 <https://www.kurch-gim1.ru/yunarmiya.html>

37 <https://crimea-radio.ru/v-sevastopole-desantnomu-kateru-pris/>

only one year, a commemorative plaque in his honor was installed in the educational institution and a pompous ceremony of renaming the boat was held – allegedly in order to preserve his memory in the territory of the temporarily occupied Crimea. In other words, the occupation authorities. In other words, in order to consolidate favorable narratives, the occupation authorities of the Russian Federation are ready to use the stories of those, who came to the peninsula as the occupier, but died for “proper Russian values”.

Tellingly, during plaque unveiling ceremony, the principal of the Gymnasium No. 1 Irina Grebennikova, on behalf of the students, assured that “the memory of Vladislav Dorokhin, who died a hero’s death, will be preserved, and his story will be passed from generation to generation”.<sup>38</sup> The gymnasium’s school museum currently houses personal belongings of the fallen one as a reminder to current Simferopol gymnasium students of his “feat”.<sup>39</sup>

That is, in the territory of the temporarily occupied Crimea, the Russian Federation is uses the process of memorialization as an instrument for the establishment of an allegedly “historical” title over the territory, and on the other hand, memorialization serves as the instrument for establishing a connection of the occupied Crimea with the territory of Russian Federation through shared historical memories. In 2014-2022, such shared memories were “Heroes of the Soviet Union”, in particular – the “Great Patriotic War”, and from 2022 a myth about the so-called “heroes of Special Military Operation” began to form. It is this process that will be reviewed further, in the individual stories of Crimean residents, who died during the so-called “Special Military Operation”.

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38 <https://glava.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/5736>

39 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jZN015FkJTM>

# STORIES

In this section we will review personal stories of the residents of Crimea, who were children at the time of the occupation of Crimea, and who were under the direct ideological influence of the Russian authorities, and later were conscripted into the Russian army or joined it voluntarily. The section is structured as follows:

1. First, the stories of those young men whose membership in militarized Russian organizations (“Young Army”, “Cossacks” organizations) is known for certain are told;
2. Stories of people, who, as it is known, have relatives serving in military;
3. Information about operating units of “Young Army”, cadet classes, patriotic education programs in schools

## The “Young Army” member - Dmitriy Kotov

**Dmitry Aleksandrovich Kotov** was born on May 3, 1998, in the city of Dzhankoi. He studied in the Dzhankoi Gymnasium No. 6, which he graduated from in 2015, and Sevastopol State Technical University. He was a member of “Young Army”, which is confirmed by the information from open sources and personal photos.<sup>40</sup> As of today, the school has active units of “Young Army”, there is a separate group on the “VKontakte” social network – <https://vk.com/club132242014>.



Source: <https://ok.ru/httpdsng.j>

40 <https://vesti92.ru/2023/03/22/v-chest-pogibshego-matrosa-bdk-novocherkassk-v-dzhankoe-otkryli-memorialnuju-dosku.html>

<https://inlens24.ru/geroi-svo-geroi-otechestva-dzhankoy-2022.html>

<https://crimea-news.com/society/2023/03/22/1035944.html>

[https://vk.com/club132242014?w=wall-74785690\\_366](https://vk.com/club132242014?w=wall-74785690_366)

[https://vk.com/club132242014?w=wall94808902\\_2752](https://vk.com/club132242014?w=wall94808902_2752)



After graduating from the university, he served on the large landing ship “Novocherkassk” of the 19<sup>th</sup> brigade of landing ships of the Crimean naval base of the Black Sea Fleet of the Russian Federation. He served in the Russian army under the contract, according to his mother’s words – he went to the so-called “Special Military Operation” without second thought.

“ A commemorative plaque on the school building is a continuation of the glorious traditions, on which the future hero was brought up in this school. And thanks to which, Dmitry had character of steel, unbending will, honesty, principledness and high professionalism – said the so-called “head of the Dzhankoi city administration” Igor Ivin.<sup>41</sup>



Source: <https://inlens24.ru/memorialnaya-doska-vypuskniku-dzhankoy-2023.html>

By the decree of the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin, dated April 11, 2022, he was awarded the Order of Courage (posthumously).<sup>42</sup>

“ These children are really creating new history right now. They repeat the feats of the great soldiers of the Great Patriotic War. This means that we gave knowledge to these children for good reason. He was very patriotic, very educated, very responsible – said Ksenia Kotova, the mother of the fallen Dmitry Kotov.<sup>43</sup>

The commemorative plaque was unveiled by the “Gymnasium’s young patriots” – members of the all-Russian movement “Young Army” and the honor guard, students Eldar Memetov and Anton Chenchik. Reserve officer, historian and ethnographer **Vladimir Krivosheyev** works with members of “Young Army” in the gymnasium].

On the YouTube platform, there is a video of the military-patriotic center “Syvash”, dedicated to the graduate Dmitry Kotov.<sup>44</sup>

41 <https://inlens24.ru/memorialnaya-doska-vypuskniku-dzhankoy-2023.html>

42 [https://vk.com/club100631248?w=wall94808902\\_2619](https://vk.com/club100631248?w=wall94808902_2619)

43 <https://sev.tv/news/85610.html>

44 [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OUFCUh7dw\\_E](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OUFCUh7dw_E)



Source: <https://inlens24.ru/memorialnaya-doska-vypuskniku-dzhankoy-2023.html>

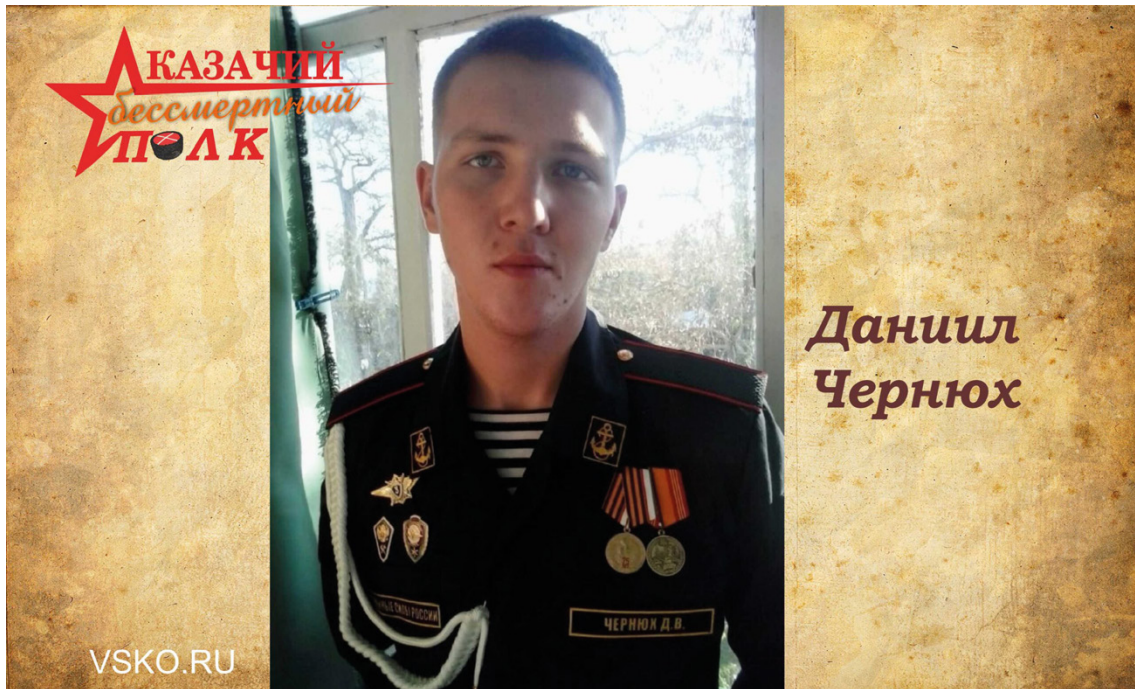
## The Cossacks movement member – Daniil Cherniukh

**Daniil Viktorovich Cherniukh** was born on August 15, 2001, in the city of Feodosia. Starting from the 9<sup>th</sup> grade he studied at a boarding school. After finishing the eleventh grade he studied at Prymorsky Vocational Technical School, majoring in auto mechanics. In November 2009 he was conscripted for military service in the artillery reconnaissance battery of the Coastal Defense Artillery Regiment of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Army Corps. By the order of the unit commander, he was included in the list of participants of the military parade commemorating the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the “Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War” in Moscow.

In 2021, Daniil enrolled in full-time studies at Vernadsky Crimean Federal University, majoring in jurisprudence. On June 3, 2022, he left the university and voluntarily entered into a contract for service in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. Daniil Cherniukh died on September 22, 2022, in the area of the village of Novoaleksandrivka, Kherson region.<sup>45</sup>

45 <https://pobedagazeta.ru/archives/23883>

It is known about the operation of Cossack classes at the school and the cooperation of the school with Feodosia local Cossacks public organization “Dzhur” school (head – Svetlana Litvinova).<sup>46</sup> Daniil himself was a member of this organization.<sup>47</sup>



Source: <https://vsko.ru/shkola-dzhur-prostilas-so-svoim-vypusnikom-pogibshim-v-hode-svo/>

“ He went hiking with us, grew up, absorbing traditions of the ancestors, learned to be a true friend. Yes, he was rebellious, but Valentin Gaft wrote about such people:

*Momma, calm down, he’s not a hooligan,  
He won’t harass you at the platform’s end.  
In war (remember the Malakhov’s mound?),*

*They marched with grenades under the tanks’ weight.. – Svetlana Litvinova, head of the “Dzhur” Cossacks School, said in her speech.*

Daniil Cherniukh was awarded the Russian Order of Courage posthumously.

“ We will remember his feat, and, following his example, we will cultivate in ourselves such qualities as patriotism, love for people around us, for our native land and our school, so that, just like Daniil, we would be ready to stand up for our compatriots... We are invincible in our spirituality and in our memory. As long as the memory of the fallen heroes lives on, as long as we remember the evil that the fascists did during the Great Patriotic War and continue to do now, we will be strong. And believe me, no enemy will be able to defeat us as long as we are united. Wishing everyone a speedy end to the Special Military Operation and a peaceful sky over your heads – the so-called “Head of Feodosia city administration” Vladimir Popenkov addressed the audience.<sup>48</sup>

46 <https://feosanschool.ru/blog-kategorii/277-s-dnem-zashchitnika-otechestva>

47 <https://crimea-news.com/society/2022/12/26/1005160.html>

48 <https://feo.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/11164>

On March 2, 2023, the lesson of courage “I’m Russian. Until the end I go” was held in Feodosia sanatorium-boarding school along with the unveiling of the commemorative stand, which was installed at the initiative of the **Russian community of Crimea** in the school museum of military glory, where the stands dedicated to heroes of the so-called “Great Patriotic War” and to internationalist soldiers are placed.

“ Our homeland, Russia, is a heroic country. Under any conditions our men are ready to come to the defense of our country. Daniil was a true patriot, who considered service to the Fatherland the main thing in his life, as his grandfather taught him. He could do a lot of good and useful things for our country, for his family. Let his bright memory live in our hearts. Let this commemorative stand remind the younger generation every day, that true heroes, patriots of their country studied at your school – said Inna Grin, the activist of the Russian community of Crimea.<sup>49</sup>



Source: <https://feo.rk.gov.ru/article/show/11164>



Source: <http://surl.li/izkcd>

49 <http://www.ruscrimea.ru/2023/03/09/urok-muzhestva-v-g-feodosii-v-pamyat-o-daniile-chernyuh.htm>

## RELATIVES AND MILITARY SERVICE

### Ilia Nechaikin

Ilia Dmitriyevich Nechaikin was born on August 20, 1999, in Simferopol.<sup>50</sup> In 2005–2016, he studied at the school No. 29.

In 2016, he graduated from school and was drafted into the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. He served in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Army Corps as part of the coastal forces of the Russian Federation Navy in the rank of junior sergeant. Ilia Nechaikin died on July 9, 2022, during the so-called “Special Military Operation”. He was awarded the Order of Courage posthumously.<sup>51</sup>



Source: <http://surl.li/izsoo>

The person of his brother is particularly interesting – **Pavel Dmitriyevich Nechaikin**, who holds a position of a leading specialist in work with youth of the State Budgetary Educational Institution of Additional Education in the Republic of Crimea “Crimea Patriot Center” (as confirmed by the list of employees of the organization),<sup>52</sup> who is also the head of the military-patriotic club “Bastion”, an employee of the “Central” Zonal Center for military service training.<sup>53</sup> The publicly declared objective of the organization is preparation for the service in the armed forces of the Russian Federation and patriotic education of citizens.<sup>54</sup>

50 <https://vk.com/id66494036>

51 <https://opcrimea.ru/novosti/v-pamyat-o-geroe-svo-ile-nechajkine-otkryli-memorialnuyu-dosku-v-simferopole.html>

52 <https://www.krympatriotcentr.ru/nashi-otdely/metodicheskij-otdel>

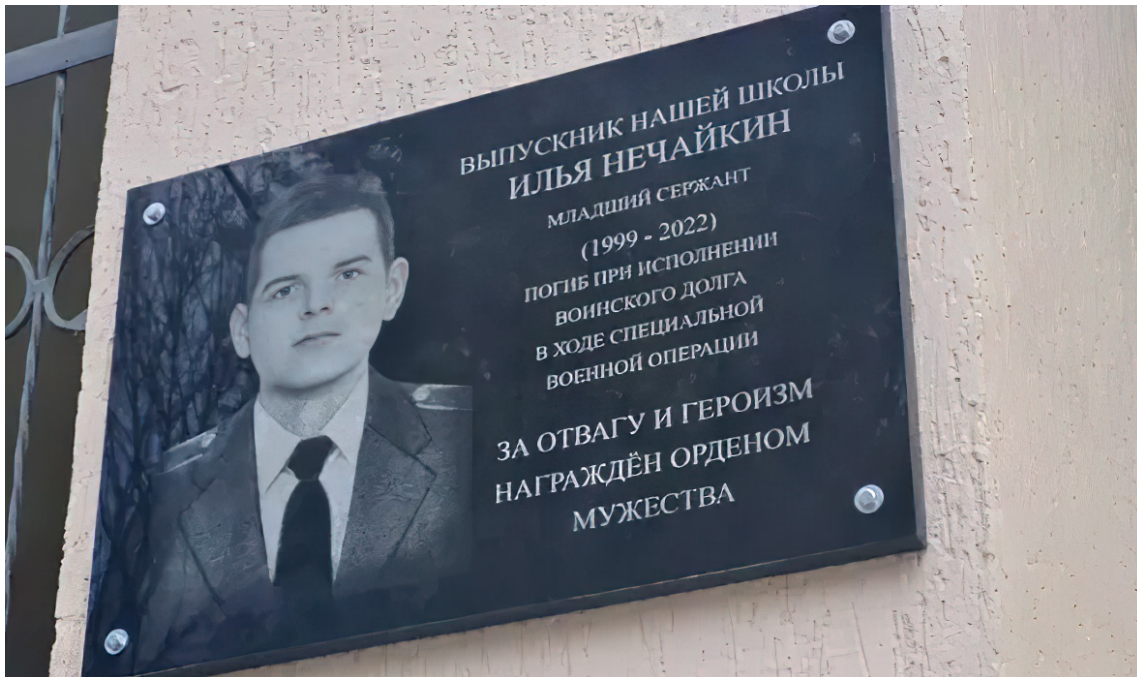
53 [https://vk.com/armageddon\\_rider](https://vk.com/armageddon_rider),

54 <https://myrotvorets.center/criminal/nechajkin-pavel-dmitrievich/>

Nechaikin was engaged in spreading Russian militarism among Crimean children back in 2017<sup>55</sup> and 2016.<sup>56</sup> In 2020–2021, Nechaikin, as the leading specialist in work with youth of “Crimea Patriot Center”, familiarized the participants of the republican seminar with the directions of activities of “Crimea Patriot Center” on the development of all-Russian movement of children and youth “Young Army” in the occupied Crimea.<sup>57</sup>

The older Nechaikin brother actively promoted the participation of Crimean children in militaristic events, such as the famous “Memory Watch”:

“ Participation in “Memory Watch” does not go unnoticed for the boys. Everything literally turns upside down in the fifteen- year-old boy’s soul, as soon as he lifts the coffin with the remains of the fallen soldier on his shoulders and then lowers it into the pit for burial. Many of them experience a real shock, girls cry. Boys return home different persons, they already perceive the concepts of “the feat of fathers and grandfathers”, “Defense of the Homeland”, “Fatherland” more consciously – said **Pavel Nechaikin**, the specialist of the department of military-patriotic education, search and design work, military-historical tourism, and perpetuation of memory of soldiers who died while defending the Fatherland.<sup>58</sup>



Source: <https://crimeapress.info/esche-v-odnoy-simferopolskoy-shkole-poyavilas-memorialnaya-doska-v-chest-vypusknika-geroya-svo/>

In the plan for patriotic education in the municipal budgetary educational institution “Secondary comprehensive school No. 29, named after Marshal Georgy Zhukov” of the Simferopol city district of the Republic of Crimea for the 2018/2019 academic year, the following measures were particularly planned:

55 <https://simhm.ru/news/977-urok-muzhestva-kakoyu-cenoy-zavoevano-schaste.html>

56 <https://simhm.ru/news/856-kulturno-obrazovatelnoe-meropriyatie-i-shla-po-krasnoy-ploschadi-voyna.html>

57 <https://krippa.ru/index.php/14-moduli/1748-2020-2029>

58 <https://new.crimiz.ru/rubriki/2040-s-chego-nachinaetsya-rodina-02>

21.	День Конституции Российской Федерации	12 декабря	Войнаровская М. И.
22.	День Неизвестного Солдата – в память о российских и советских воинах, погибших в боевых действиях на территории нашей страны или за ее пределами	03.12	Жаркова В. Г.
23.	День героев Отечества	09.12	Классные руководители, Жаркова В. Г.
24.	День Республики Крым	20.01	Беленко Е. В. Классные руководители Войнаровская М.И.
25.	День полного освобождения советскими войсками города Ленинграда от блокады его немецко-фашистскими войсками (1944 год)	27.01	Учителя истории

26.	День разгрома советскими войсками немецко-фашистских войск в Сталинградской битве в 1943 году.	02.02	Классные руководители
27.	Конкурс рефератов и сочинений на тему: «Его имя носит наша улица»	апрель, май	Беленко Е. В., учителя русского языка
28.	День памяти о россиянах, исполнявших служебный долг за пределами Отечества.	15.02	Классные руководители
29.	День воссоединения Крыма с Россией.	18.03	Беленко Е. В. Классные руководители Войнаровская М.И.
30.	Международный день освобождения узников фашистских концлагерей	11.04	Учителя истории
31.	Проведение классных часов на тему: «Освобождение Крыма от немецко-фашистских захватчиков»	апрель, май	Классные руководители
32.	Участие в эстафете памяти Б.Хохлова	апрель	Учителя физкультуры
33.	Кл. час. «Ветеран в моей семье» Презентация портрета.	апрель	Классные руководители
34.	Участие в «живом коридоре»	май	Администрация , классные руководители
35.	Митинг у мемориала «Дубки»	Апрель, май	Администрация, классные руководители
36.	Концерт для ветеранов ВОВ и жителей микрорайона	май	Беленко Е. В. Учителя музыкального искусства

21	<i>Day of the Russian Federation Constitution</i>	<i>December 12</i>	<i>M. Voinarovskaya</i>
22	<i>The Day of the Unknown Soldier - in memory of Russian and Soviet soldiers who died in hostilities on the territory of our country or abroad</i>	<i>December 3</i>	<i>V. Zharkova</i>
23	<i>Day of the Heroes of the Fatherland</i>	<i>December 9</i>	<i>Homeroom teachers V. Zharkova</i>
24	<i>Day of the Republic of Crimea</i>	<i>January 20</i>	<i>E. Belenko Homeroom teachers M. Voinarovskaya</i>
25	<i>Day of the Full Liberation of Leningrad by Soviet army from the Nazi Blockade (1944)</i>	<i>January 27</i>	<i>History teachers</i>
26	<i>Day of the defeat of the Nazi forces by the Soviet troops in Stalingrad battle in 1943</i>	<i>February 2</i>	<i>Homeroom teachers</i>
27	<i>Essay competition on the topic: "Your street has his name"</i>	<i>April, May</i>	<i>E. Belenko Russian language teachers</i>
28	<i>Day of Remembrance of Russians who fulfilled their military duties outside the Fatherland</i>	<i>February 15</i>	<i>Homeroom teachers</i>
29	<i>Day of the Reunification of Crimea with Russia</i>	<i>March 18</i>	<i>E. Belenko Homeroom teachers M. Voinarovskaya</i>
30	<i>International Day of the liberation of Nazi concentration camps</i>	<i>April 11</i>	<i>History teachers</i>

31	<i>Holding class hours on the topic: "Liberation of Crimea from the Nazi invaders"</i>	<i>April, May</i>	<i>Homeroom teachers</i>
32	<i>Participation in the sports relay in memory of Boris Hohlov</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>Physical Education teachers</i>
33	<i>Class hour on topic "Veteran in my family". Presentation of the portrait</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>Homeroom teachers</i>
34	<i>Participation in "Human corridor"</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Administration Homeroom teachers</i>
35	<i>Rally near the "Dubki" memorial</i>	<i>April, Mat</i>	<i>Administration Homeroom teachers</i>
36	<i>Concert for veterans of the Great Patriotic war and residents of the community</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>E. Belenko Music Art teachers</i>

It is known that there is a "Young Army" detachment in school, the date of its establishment is unknown.<sup>59</sup> The school also implemented the "Development of the system of additional education for children and adults" program for 2015-2019, one of the directions of which is military-patriotic.<sup>60</sup>

#### *Военно-патриотическое направление*

В широком понимании патриотизм трактуется как олицетворение любви к своей Родине, как активная сопричастность с ее историей, культурой, природой, с современной жизнью, ее достижениями и проблемами.

В содержании патриотического воспитания в первую очередь входят такие человеческие ценности, как гуманизм, нравственность, чувство собственного достоинства, гражданственность, оптимальное сочетание общественно-государственных и личных интересов; преемственность, сохранение и развитие лучших национальных духовных ценностей и традиций; нетерпимость к нарушениям норм морали и права, к проявлениям национализма.

В рамках данного направления могут реализовываться программы по военно-прикладным видам спорта, истории армии и флота, пограничных войск, кадетского движения.

Целью военно-патриотического направления дополнительного образования является патриотическое, гражданское становление личности, формирование готовности к защите Отечества и развитие гражданских компетенций, необходимых для выполнения конституционного долга.

Патриотическое воспитание представляет собой организованный и непрерывный процесс педагогического воздействия на сознание, чувства, волю, психику и физическое развитие учащихся, направленный на решение следующих задач:

- подготовка подрастающего поколения к военной службе и воспитание уважения к Российской Армии;
- воспитание гражданственности, патриотизма и любви к Родине;
- формирование профессионально значимых качеств и умений, верности конституционному и воинскому долгу;
- воспитание бережного отношения к героическому прошлому нашего народа, землякам;
- физическое и духовно-нравственное развитие детей и подростков;
- совершенствование ценностно-ориентированных качеств личности, обеспечение условий для самовыражения обучающихся, их творческой активности.

#### **Military-patriotic direction**

*In a broad sense, patriotism is interpreted as the personification of love for one's Homeland, as an active involvement with its culture, nature, modern life, its achievements, and problems.*

*The content of patriotic education primarily includes such human values as humanism, morality, self-esteem, citizenship, the optimal combination of public-state and personal interests; continuity, preservation and development of the best national spiritual values and traditions; intolerance to violations of morality and law, to manifestations of nationalism.*

*Within the framework of this direction, programs on military applied sports, the history of the army and navy, border troops, and the cadet movement can be implemented.*

*The goal of the military-patriotic direction of additional education is the patriotic, civil formation of the personality, the formation of readiness to defend the Fatherland and the*

59 <https://school29.online/Upload/Public/file/2022-2023/otchet%20samoobsled.pdf>

60 <https://crimea-news.com/society/2022/11/11/989201.html>



*development of civil competencies necessary to fulfill the constitutional duty.*

*Patriotic education is an organized and continuous process of pedagogical influence on the consciousness, feelings, will, psyche and physical development of students, aimed at solving the following tasks:*

- *preparing the younger generation for military service and fostering respect for the Russian Army;*
- *education of citizenship, patriotism and love for the Homeland;*
- *formation of professionally significant qualities and skills, fidelity to constitutional and military duty;*
- *fostering a caring attitude to the heroic past of our people, to our compatriots;*
- *physical and spiritual-moral development of children and teenagers;*
- *improvement of value-oriented personality traits, providing conditions for self-expression of students, their creative activity.*

## Maksim Stepanov

Maksim Segeyevich Stepanov<sup>61</sup> was born on January 27, 2001, in Zuya village in the Bilohirsk Raion of Crimea. In 2007-2018 he studied at school No. 1. It is known that the “Young Army” group was operating in the school, there are records about taking the oath by the students at the school. His father is a Ukrainian military serviceman, who supposedly betrayed his oath.<sup>62</sup> Maksim died in August 2022. For military merit he was awarded the Order of Courage.



Source: <http://surl.li/izstz>

“ This boy chose a difficult, but important and serious path. He courageously defended his Fatherland, laid his life for our peaceful sky. This feat deserves boundless respect and eternal memory – wrote **Anna Rubel** – the so-called “head of the Committee on Health Care and Social Policy of the State Council of the Republic”.<sup>63</sup>

61 [https://instagram.com/maksim\\_stepanov21?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=](https://instagram.com/maksim_stepanov21?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=)

62 <https://www.crimea.kp.ru/online/news/5113131/>

63 WWW.CRIMEA.KP.RU: <https://www.crimea.kp.ru/online/news/5113131/>



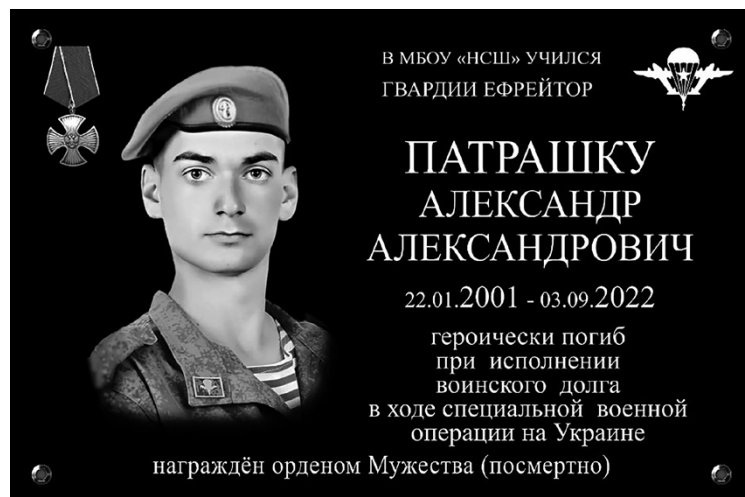
Source: <http://surl.li/izstz>

## Aleksander Patrashku

Aleksander Patrashku was born on January 22, 2001, in Yevpatoria in the family of a serviceman of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. He studied in Novoozerne secondary school of the city of Yevpatoria, where units of “Young Army” and cadet classes are currently operating.

After graduating from school in 2018, he was conscripted into army, where he served in 108<sup>th</sup> Guards Airborne Assault Regiment in the Kuban.

After completing his military service, Aleksander returned home, but after signing a contract, he joined the 56<sup>th</sup> Guards Airborne Assault Regiment of Feodosia.<sup>64</sup> He died in September 2022 in the Russian-Ukrainian war. In February 2023, a commemorative plaque in honor of Aleksander Patrashku was installed in Novoozerne school.



Source: [https://vk.com/wall752075514\\_334](https://vk.com/wall752075514_334)



Source: [https://vk.com/wall752075514\\_112](https://vk.com/wall752075514_112)

Father – Aleksander Patrashku, who in the rank of captain of the third rank of the Naval Forces of Ukraine in 2014 joined the occupiers' side, while serving in a logistics warehouse, and later served in the military formations of the Russian Federation in the same Novoozerne settlement.<sup>65</sup>

In 2018, the first cadet class was opened in Novoozerne secondary school of the city of Yevpatoria under an agreement with the Crimean Naval Base. In 2020, second cadet class was opened for the 5<sup>th</sup> grades of the school. The school has developed and put into practice the “Program of the cadet class activity” (implementation period: 2018-2023.). Also, in the program of the school’s activities, there is “formation of respect for the Russian army, humane upbringing of the younger generation based on the traditions of fathers and grandfathers” as one of the goals of education.

В рамках Соглашения о развитии шефских связей между муниципальным бюджетным общеобразовательным учреждением «Новоозерновская средняя школа города Евпатории Республики Крым» и Крымской военно-морской базой для обучающихся кадетского класса МБОУ «НСШ» были организованы поездки и экскурсии в 2020 году:

- в воинскую часть Новоозерновского пункта базирования;
- в город Севастополь ( посещение 68-й Краснознаменной бригады охраны водного района, музея Черноморского флота);
- в краеведческий музей города Евпатории.

Обучающиеся кадетского класса являлись активными участниками в конкурсах, фестивалях:

- Республиканский конкурс «Вахта Памяти поколений – «Пост №1» - победители муниципального этапа;
- фестиваль-конкурс «Парад солистов» - 2 место
- Республиканский Фестиваль песни кадетов – 2 место
- конкурс-фестиваль детского творчества «Крым в сердце моем» (номинации «Вокальный звездопад») – 3 место.

Еженедельно проводятся классные часы с представителями Новоозерновского пункта базирования, представителями Совета ветеранов поселка, Союза советских офицеров, казачества.

*As part of the Agreement on the development of patronage relations between the municipal budgetary educational institution “Novoozerne secondary school of the city of Yevpatoria of the Republic of Crimea” and the Crimean naval base, the following trips and excursions were organized for students of the cadet class of MBEI “NSS” in 2020:*

<sup>65</sup> <https://sevastopol.su/news/v-evpatorii-pochtili-pamyat-pogibshego-v-svo-zemlyaka-desantnika>

<https://fakty.ua/ru/414271-ego-otec-tozhe-predal-ukrainu-rossiyane-v-krymu-ustroili-avtoprobg-dlya-ubitogo-okkupanta>

- to the military unit of the Novoozerne basing point;
- to the city of Sevastopol (visiting the 68th Red Banner brigade for the protection of the water area, the Museum of the Black Sea Fleet);
- to the ethnography museum of the city of Yevpatoria.

Students of the cadet class were active participants in the following competitions, festivals:

- Republican contest “Watch of Memory of Generations - “Post No. 1” - winners of the municipal stage;
- Festival-competition “Parade of Soloists” – 2<sup>nd</sup> place;
- Republican Song Festival of Cadets – 2<sup>nd</sup> place;
- Competition-festival of children’s creativity “Crimea in my heart” (nomination “Vocal Starfall”) – 3<sup>rd</sup> place.

On a weekly basis class hours are held with representatives of the Novoozerne basing point, representatives of the Council of Veterans of the village, the Union of Soviet Officers, and the Cossacks.

On the Defender of the Fatherland Day (February 23), the Yevpatoria Museum of Local History held a history lesson on the topic “The title of the Hero is sacred!”. Students of the 8<sup>th</sup> cadet grade of the secondary school No. 17 (head – E. Shakhmardina) were invited to the event. They were told about the “heroes of our time”, including the “feat” of Aleksander Patrashku.<sup>66</sup>



Source: <https://e-zdravnitsa.ru/index.php?area=1&p=news&newsid=27269>

## “YOUNG ARMY” UNITS, CADET CLASSES, PLANS ON PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

**Sergey Gorbunov**

Sergey Yuriyevich Gorbunov was born on July 24, 2000, in Feodosia. He studied at school No. 2 of the city of Feodosia, and then – at Crimean Federal University. Sergey

was drafted into the army on November 22, 2019. He served in Sevastopol as a contract sailor in the anti-aircraft missile regiment, and after that – in Simferopol, in 126<sup>th</sup> separate coastal defense brigade. He died on October 3, 2022.



Source: <https://pobedagazeta.ru/archives/25194>



Source: <https://pobedagazeta.ru/archives/25194>

“ Dear Liubov Aleksandrovna (note – mother of the deceased), today many words of compassion, condolences and gratitude are being addressed to you. We all understand that no matter how important and sincere these words are, they will not be able to drown out the pain of your loss. These words are necessary, first of all, to those who came here today to lay flowers at the commemorative plaque and return to their classes. And I am sure that they will return there a little different, with the realization that a real hero studied in their school, with the realization that they should love their country (meaning Russia - note) and respect its history – said Vladimir Popenkov.

He emphasized that “the reason for the nurtured neo-Nazism in Ukraine is the lack of memory and twisted history, which turned a brotherly people into the enemy.

The school has the school sports club “Leader”, detachments of “Young Army” and “Young Traffic Inspectors”. The school has an education program for 2021-2025, which includes:

“ The modern national ideal of a person, educated in the school is a highly moral, creative, competent citizen of Russia, who accepts the fate of the Fatherland as his own, who is aware of the responsibility for the present and the future of one’s own country, who is rooted in spiritual and cultural traditions of the Russian people.<sup>67</sup>

It is known about the participation of the Young Army members of the school in the campaign “Letter to a soldier”, which involves sending letters of support to servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.<sup>68</sup>

## Vladimir Chebotariov

Vladimir Mihailovich Chebotariov<sup>69</sup> was born on January 24, 2001, in Kerch. He studied at school No. 2. He was also a player of the “Avangard” football club from the age of 7 to the age of 15 but chose to study and serve in the army.

In 2020 he graduated from the Marine Mechanic Technical School of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education “Kerch State Marine Technological University”, majoring in “Operation of Ship Power Plants Engineering”. After the graduation from technical school, he was drafted into the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, after which he continued military service under the contract. In the school, where Vladimir studied, there are:

- the program of the all-Russian contest “Classroom space”, which was organized by the “All-Russian public and state organization of children and youth “Russian Movement of Schoolchildren”;
- “Young Army” detachment;
- autonomous non-profit organization “Great Change”, supported by the Ministry of education of the Russian Federation.<sup>70</sup>

There is no information on the school website regarding the boy’s years of study. There is no information about the cadet classes on the school website.

67 <https://782329.selcdn.ru/leonardo/uploadsForSiteId/23847/texteditor/e2fd4513-7652-418e-8b50-03deecc16452.pdf>

68 <https://feospecschool2.ru/item/1148127>

69 <https://vk.com/dead.friend2001>

70 <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-kerch-doski/32137177.html> <https://kerch.bezformata.com/listnews/svetlaya-pamyat-geroyu/103421494/>

<https://ru.krymr.com/a/kerch-krym-voyna-ukraina-gibel-voyennykh/32308600.html>

<https://veteranykerch.ru/posts/chebotarev-vladimir-aleksandrovich>

The school's website posted an education plan for 2021-2025, which was developed in accordance with the Strategy for the Development of Education in the Russian Federation for the period until 2025, and which includes "education of a highly moral personality, who shares Russian traditional spiritual values" as the key task of the pedagogical team. The program also emphasizes that:

“ The historical events of 2014, related to the return of Crimea to the Russian Federation, clearly demonstrated the high patriotic potential of the Crimean society, based on a civilizational choice, a sense of the inherent association of people of Crimea with the Russian cultural and spiritual world.<sup>71</sup>

In November 2022, a commemorative plaque in honor of Vladimir Chebotariov was installed on the building of the secondary school No. 2.<sup>72</sup>



Source: <https://crimea-news.com/society/2022/11/19/992066.html>



Source: <https://crimea-news.com/society/2022/11/19/992066.html>

In the Polytechnic College of Kerch, as many as three commemorative plaques were installed, dedicated to the fallen students, among which there are Vladimir Chebotariov, Nikolay Gustel and Oleg Orlov.



Source: <https://xn--e1ajfs9aul-xn--p1ai/news/ushedshie-v-vechnost-v-kerchi-otryly-memorialnye-doski-geroyam-svo/>

71 [https://kerch2.krymschool.ru/upload/rkskerch2\\_new/files/0f/e4/0fe434887df13f6d63a9607d573f1877.pdf](https://kerch2.krymschool.ru/upload/rkskerch2_new/files/0f/e4/0fe434887df13f6d63a9607d573f1877.pdf)

72 <https://crimea-news.com/society/2022/11/19/992066.html>

## Nikolay Gutsel

Nikolay Alekseyevich Gutsel was born on May 5, 1999, in the city of Novorossiysk.<sup>73</sup> He graduated from Polytechnic College in Kerch.<sup>74</sup> According to the official Russian version, Pvt Gutsel from the air assault company of the Marine Corps of the Black Sea Fleet of the Russian Federation died in Mariupol on March 14, 2022. By the decree of the President of Russia, he was awarded the Order of Courage (posthumously).<sup>75</sup>



Source: <http://surl.li/jbrwu>

## Oleg Orlov

Oleg Artyomovich Orlov was born on August 3, 1998. He lived in Ajimushkay. He graduated from school No. 26, after finishing the 9<sup>th</sup> grade, he entered college to become a pastry chef. He studied at the “Kerch Polytechnic College” in the period from 2014 to 2017.<sup>76</sup> He also studied at school Np. 26, where a commemorative plaque was installed in his honor.<sup>77</sup>

Oleg Orlov, a senior gunner of the 2<sup>nd</sup> motorized rifle battalion of the 150<sup>th</sup> division of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, died on March 15, 2022, in the area of

73 <https://www.temryuk.ru/presscenter/news/v-shkole-10-otkryli-memorialnuyu-dosku-i-partu-v-chest-geroya-spetsoperatsii/>

74 <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-kerch-doski/32137177.html> [https://m.vk.com/away.php?to=https%3A%2F%2Fkerchpoliteh.ru%2FNovosti%2FDen-pamyati-voinov-internacionalistov&post=-193311684\\_1165](https://m.vk.com/away.php?to=https%3A%2F%2Fkerchpoliteh.ru%2FNovosti%2FDen-pamyati-voinov-internacionalistov&post=-193311684_1165)

75 <https://kerchinfo.ru/novosti/proisshestviya/8530-v-kerchi-torzhestvenno-otkryli-memorialnye-doski-pamyati-pogibshikh-v-spetsoperatsii>

76 <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-kerch-doski/32137177.html> [https://m.vk.com/away.php?to=https%3A%2F%2Fkerchpoliteh.ru%2FNovosti%2FDen-pamyati-voinov-internacionalistov&post=-193311684\\_1165](https://m.vk.com/away.php?to=https%3A%2F%2Fkerchpoliteh.ru%2FNovosti%2FDen-pamyati-voinov-internacionalistov&post=-193311684_1165)

77 <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-kerch-doski/32137177.html> <https://crimea-news.com/society/2022/12/09/999486.html>





the village Pryazovske, Zaporizhzhia region. By the decree of the President of Russia, he was awarded the Order of Courage (posthumously). Oleg had two daughters.



Source: <https://crimea24tv.ru/content/v-kerchi-v-den-geroya-otechestva-otkrili/>

The official page of the educational institution in the VKontakte social network contains information about the functioning of the “Young Army” detachments and cadet classes at the college, about military patriotic competitions, tournaments, etc.




 Politechnitjeskij Kolledzj  
29 Nov. 2022

Принятие присяги


21.11.22 г. в доме детского и юношеского творчества города состоялось знаменательное событие, клятва юнармейцев.

Ряды нашего отряда пополнили 23 юнармейца 1 и 2 курсов колледжа. Клятву юнармейцев произнёс Тригуб Иван. Ответное слово от всех юнармейцев держала Фёдорова Валерия. Было много напутственных слов и пожеланий. Кульминацией присяги стало вручение беретов и книжки юнармейцев. Ребята были преисполнены чувством гордости тем, что они стали юнармейцами.

<https://kerchpoliteh.ru/Novosti/Prinyatie-prisyagi>




Керченский политехнический колледж  
kerchpoliteh.ru



**СВОИХ НЕ БРОСАЕМ**

В канун Дня Защитника Отечества студенты колледжа подготовили поздравительные открытки участникам СВО. Студенты группы ПК-19 1/9 с руководителем Педант Р. Г. подготовили сладкие подарки военнослужащим. А, юнармейцы нашего отряда и студенты патриотического клуба приняли участие во Всероссийской акции «ОТКРЫТКА 23 ФЕВРАЛЯ». Ребята написали открытки участникам СВО, а также собрали гуманитарную помощь. Девочки отряда записали видеопоздравление нашим защитникам Отечества.

[https://kerchpoliteh.ru/Novosti/SVOIH-NE-BROSAEM\\_2](https://kerchpoliteh.ru/Novosti/SVOIH-NE-BROSAEM_2)



Керченский политехнический колледж  
kerchpoliteh.ru

<p><i>Taking an oath.</i></p> <p><i>On November 21, 2022, a significant event took place in the house of children's and youth creativity of the city - the oath of the "Young Army"</i></p> <p><i>The ranks of our detachment were replenished by 23 Youth Army members of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> courses of the college. The oath of the "Young Army" members was pronounced by Ivan Trigub. Valeria Fedorova held the response from all "Young Army" members. There were many parting words and wishes. The culmination of the oath was the handing over of berets and the book of the "Young Army". The guys were filled with a sense of pride that they became members of the "Young Army"</i></p>	<p><i>WE DON'T LEAVE OUR PEOPLE BEHIND</i></p> <p><i>On the eve of Defender of the Fatherland Day, college students prepared greeting cards for the participants of the Special Military Operation. The students of the PK-19 1/9 group with the leader R. Pedant prepared sweet gifts for the servicemen. And the "Young Army" members of our detachment and students of the patriotic club took part in the All-Russian action "POSTCARD ON FEBRUARY 23". The guys wrote postcards to the participants of the Special Military Operation, and also collected humanitarian aid. The girls of the detachment recorded a video greeting to our defenders of the Fatherland.</i></p>
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There is no information about the educational program during the years of studies of Oleg Orlov (the website is not available for viewing from the territory of Ukraine).

## Aleksander Krasnobayev

Aleksander Alekseyevich Krasnobayev was born on July 28, 1998, in Simferopol, in a military family. Later his father was transferred to serve in the city of Kerch.<sup>78</sup> Aleksander studied in Polytechnic College in 2014-2017.<sup>79</sup> After graduation from Kerch Polytechnic College (where he studied in the same group as Oleg Orlov), Aleksander joined the army too. In 2017 he served in the naval fleet in Sevastopol, where he signed a military contract in 2018. And in 2022 he transferred to Kerch to serve in the 6915<sup>th</sup> military division of the Russian Guard.<sup>80</sup> By the decree of the President of Russia he was awarded the Order of Courage (posthumously).

His parents Aleksey and Larisa raised their only son in "kindness, love and patriotism". Aleksander's mother told about this. In Aleksander's



78 <https://kerchinfo.ru/novosti/proisshestiya/7253-orden-muzhestva-posmertno-voennogo-iz-kerchi-predstavili-k-gosudarstvennoj-nagrade>

79 <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-kerch-doski/32137177.html>  
<https://archive.ph/jVK3T#selection-1469.101-1471.32>  
<https://kerchinfo.ru/novosti/proisshestiya/7253-orden-muzhestva-posmertno-voennogo-iz-kerchi-predstavili-k-gosudarstvennoj-nagrade>

80 <https://veteranykerch.ru/posts/krasnobaev-aleksandr-alekseevich>

family they always “respected history and memory”, because “his great-grandfather and great-grandmother went through the Great Patriotic War, liberated Kerch and Sevastopol”.<sup>81</sup> On the photo in open sources, a very young Aleksander was dressed in a Soviet military uniform:

This is the letter that Aleksander’s parents received from the occupation authorities of Crimea:

Уважаемые Алексей Владимирович и Лариса Владимировна!

Командование и весь личный состав воинской части приносит Вам глубокие и искренние соболезнования в связи с гибелью Вашего сына ефрейтора Краснобаева Александра Алексеевича.

24 августа 2022 года воинская колонна подразделения, в составе которого Ваш сын выполнял служебно-боевые задачи в ходе проведения специальной военной операции, при совершении марша попала в огневую засаду противника. В ходе боестолкновения Ваш сын Александр проявил мужество и отвагу, но к глубочайшему сожалению пал смертью храбрых на поле боя. За мужество, отвагу и верность воинскому долгу командованием воинской части направлено представление о награждении ефрейтора Краснобаева Александра Алексеевича «Орденом Мужества» (посмертно).

Вы воспитали настоящего гражданина, отдавшего свою жизнь за своё Отечество. Ваш сын ценой своей жизни доказал честное отношение к выполнению воинского долга, что станет примером беззаветного служения Родине для многих молодых людей, решивших посвятить себя защите Отечества.

Source:  
<http://surl.li/iztpe>

*Dear Alexey Vladimirovich and Larisa Vladimirovna!*

*The command and all personnel of the military unit bring you deep and sincere condolences regarding the death of your son, Corporal Alexander Alekseyevich Krasnobayev.*

*On August 24, 2022, the military column of the unit, in which your son performed service and combat missions during a special military operation, was ambushed by the enemy during the march. During the clash, your son Alexander showed courage and bravery, but to the deepest regret he died a heroic death on the battlefield. For valor, courage and fidelity to military duty, the command of the military unit sent a request on awarding Corporal Alexander Alekseyevich Krasnobayev with the “Order of Courage” (posthumously).*

*You raised a real citizen who gave his life for his Fatherland. Your son, at the cost of his life, proved an honest attitude to the performance of military duty, which will become an example of selfless service to the Homeland for many young people who have decided to devote themselves to defending the Fatherland.*

In return, a father of Aleksander Krasnobayev thanked the initiators of the installation of the commemorative plaque:

“On his example and the example of his fellow soldiers, other generations will be brought up, who live in our hero city, where our grandparents defended the city from the Nazi invaders with their blood. I also want to say, that as a father, I am very grateful that the memory of our son and his comrades-in-arms has been perpetuated, that this will not be forgotten – noted Krasnobayev’s father.”<sup>82</sup>

81 <https://мыкерчь.пф/news/kerchanina-predstavili-k-nagrade-posmertno/>

82 [https://dzen.ru/media/rosgvard\\_official/memorialnuiu-dosku-pogibshemu-v-hode-specoperacii-rosgvardeicu-ustanovili-v-kerchi-6378e4758fd63c500e22af88](https://dzen.ru/media/rosgvard_official/memorialnuiu-dosku-pogibshemu-v-hode-specoperacii-rosgvardeicu-ustanovili-v-kerchi-6378e4758fd63c500e22af88)  
<http://surl.li/jbrwu>

The official page of the educational institution in the social network VKontakte contains information about the functioning of the “Young Army” detachments and cadet classes in college, military-patriotic competitions, tournaments etc.<sup>83</sup> Members of “Young Army” also participated in the ceremony of unveiling of the commemorative plaque.

“ Today, on the walls of the educational institutions, next to the names of the defenders of the Great Patriotic War times, the names of the Heroes of our time appeared.<sup>84</sup>



Source: <https://мыкерчь.рф/news/ushedshie-v-vechnost-v-kerchi-otryli-memorialnye-doski-geroyam-svo/>

## Timofey Perepelitsa

Timofey Aleksandrovich Perepelitsa was born on March 15, 2000, in Uvarivka village.<sup>85</sup> In 2006-2015, he studied at the Uvarivka secondary school. After graduating from school, he entered the Railway Technical School. In November 2018, he joined the army, and later received the rank of junior sergeant.<sup>86</sup> In 2020, he completed military service in the Russian military unit in Perevalne, Simferopol district, in rocket artillery troops as a senior gunner of the “Grad” multiple launch rocket system.

The school has the “Young Army” group and RLD club (the All-Russian movement “Ready for Labor and Defense”) as part of the school sports club “KIYAT”.

83 <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-kerch-doski/32137177.html>

84 <https://мыкерчь.рф/news/ushedshie-v-vechnost-v-kerchi-otryli-memorialnye-doski-geroyam-svo/>

85 <https://vk.com/id292005787>

86 <https://crimea24tv.ru/content/v-odnoy-iz-shkol-krima-poyavilas-memori/>

## График работы кружков

Название кружка	Время работы	Руководитель кружка
ЮнАрмия	среда 15.15 – 16.00 (четная)	Аджибиев З.М.
ГТО	среда 15.15 – 16.00 (нечетная) (гр 2)	Аджибиев З.М.
ГТО	четверг 13.25 – 14.10 (гр 1)	Аджибиев З.М.

## Working hours of clubs

<b>Name of the club</b>	<b>Working hours</b>	<b>Head of the club</b>
“Young Army”	Wednesday 15:15 – 16:00 (even)	Z. Adzhibiyev
RLD (“Ready for Labor and Defense”)	Wednesday 15:15 – 16:00 (odd) (group 2)	Z. Adzhibiyev
RLD (“Ready for Labor and Defense”)	Thursday 13:25 – 14:10 (group 1)	Z. Adzhibiyev

On September 2, 2023, a commemorative plaque in honor of Timofey Perepelitsa was installed in Uvarivka school in Nyzhnohirskiy Raion.<sup>87</sup>



Source: <https://crimea-news.com/society/2022/09/02/962310.html>



Source: <https://crimea-news.com/society/2022/09/02/962310.html>

A commemorative plaque in honor of Timofey Perepelitsa was also installed in Simferopol, on the facade of Simferopol Technical School of Railway Transport and Industry.

“It is hard to say goodbye to heroes, we cannot return him to his relatives and friends... From now on, a part of the hero will live here, in this educational institution, and it will pass on to other generations the feat of defending our freedom and our Fatherland – said the so-called “deputy head of the administration of Simferopol” Islyam Useinov during the unveiling of the commemorative plaque.<sup>88</sup>

87 <https://crimea-news.com/society/2022/09/02/962310.html>

88 <https://www.politnavigator.net/v-simferopole-uekovechili-pamyat-o-pogibshem-geroe.html>



Source: <http://surl.li/jafbz>

## Egor Tolmachiov

Egor Mihailovich Tolmachiov was born on July 3, 2002 in the city of Makiivka, Donetsk region. He graduated from Sevastopol Marine College of SevSU, years of studying: 2017-2021.

In the educational institution, where Tolmachiov studied, there is an actively functioning detachment of “Young Army”, in particular, there is information about the initiation of students, military-patriotic education events, Young Army balls starting from 2018 (in other words – during Tolmachiov’s years of studying).<sup>89</sup>

In 2017, Egor Tolmachiov enrolled in the specialty “Operation of ship electrical equipment and automation equipment”. After the graduation in 2021, he entered contract service in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.<sup>90</sup> He served on the ship “Novocherkassk” as a sailor, died during the Russian-Ukrainian war in the direction of Mariupol.<sup>91</sup>



Source: <http://surl.li/jafcc>

89 <https://stv92.ru/novosti/obshchestvo/v-sevastopole-otkryli-pamyatnuyu-dosku-uchastniku-svo-egoru-tolmachevu/>  
[https://vk.com/sev\\_mk?w=wall-105538113\\_6976](https://vk.com/sev_mk?w=wall-105538113_6976)

90 <https://dnr-news.ru/society/2023/03/16/267489.html>

91 <https://stv92.ru/novosti/obshchestvo/v-sevastopole-otkryli-pamyatnuyu-dosku-uchastniku-svo-egoru-tolmachevu/>

“Egor’s feat will remain in our hearts forever. Every time, when you guys enter this college, look at this plaque, remember that this young man gave his life so that we would have a peaceful sky above our heads, – said the so-called “First Deputy Head of the Gagarin District of Sevastopol” Yuri Ivanchenko.<sup>92</sup>



Source: <http://surl.li/jafth>

## Aleksey Onopchenko

Aleksey Arkadiyevich Onopchenko was born on June 15, 2001.<sup>93</sup> In 2018, he graduated from school No. 4 in Armyansk. Aleksey was a junior sergeant, the commander of the landing-assault division of the Marine Corps of 810<sup>th</sup> separate Guards Brigade of the Marine Corps named after Konstantin Zhukov. By the decree of the President of the Russian Federation, he was awarded the Order of Courage posthumously.<sup>94</sup>



Source: <http://surl.li/jafx>

92 <https://obyektiv.press/node/130470>

93 <https://vk.com/darkpin>

94 <https://moyaokruga.ru/severnayatavrída/Articles.aspx?articleId=561156>

Detachment of “Young Army” function in his school.<sup>95</sup> Also, on the page of the community “Young Army of Armyansk” there are numerous photos/videos of the participation of students from Secondary School No.4 of the city of Armyansk in the events under the auspices of “Young Army”.<sup>96</sup>

## Dmitriy Gribenshtein

Dmitry Levonovich Gribenshtein was born on December 14, 2001. **His biological parents were deprived of parental rights.** The boy was considered an orphan, Inna Kovalchuk was his guardian, to whom the relevant services handed the boy over.



Source: <https://monm.rk.gov.ru/article/show/2177>

Dmitry studied in the Armyansk College of Chemical Industry, from which he graduated in 2020.<sup>97</sup> After the graduation from college, he was drafted into the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, six months later he signed a contract. His military rank was corporal, gunner of the grenade launching platoon of the motorized rifle battalion in the military unit 12676.

It is known that there are functioning “volunteer units” in college, events of military-patriotic education are held in it,<sup>98</sup> there is “Movement of the First” operating, college was being decorated with the symbols “Z” and “V”, and there were meetings with servicemen of the so-called “Special Military Operation”.<sup>99</sup>

95 <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-armyansk-onopchenko/32141673.html>  
[http://armgov.ru/menu/nash\\_gorod/news\\_gorod/uvekovechit\\_pamyat1/](http://armgov.ru/menu/nash_gorod/news_gorod/uvekovechit_pamyat1/)

96 <https://vk.com/public207026421>

97 <https://monm.rk.gov.ru/article/show/2177>

98 [https://vk.com/wall-162099954\\_875?fbclid=IwAR1bYivPGHcdOiplFhebQfdog2BZDUDFf0cREJtz59X\\_vQHP8EEKfnwKfW4](https://vk.com/wall-162099954_875?fbclid=IwAR1bYivPGHcdOiplFhebQfdog2BZDUDFf0cREJtz59X_vQHP8EEKfnwKfW4)

99 <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-na-severe-kryma-memorialnaya-doska/32195971.html>  
<https://crimea24tv.ru/content/memorialnuyu-dosku-v-chest-pogibshego/>





Source: <https://crimea24tv.ru/content/v-armyanske-otkrili-memorialnuyu-dosku/>



Армянский колледж химической промышленности

24 Mar at 7:52 am

🚩 21.03.2023 г. в колледже среди обучающихся 1, 2 курсов проведено внеклассное мероприятие «Урок мужества». На этом уроке участник СВО, наш выпускник 2021 г. по профессии 15.01.05. Сварщик (ручной и частично механизированной сварки (наплавки)), Малыхин Д. рассказал о том, как стал участником специальной военной операции, о том, что служба в армии требует от военного человека глубоких знаний, умений ориентироваться в любой ситуации, любви к Родине, о важности выполнения воинского долга. Студенты с большим интересом слушали о быте и традициях военнослужащих. В завершении встречи обучающиеся выразили огромную благодарность нашему герою и пожелали Победы.



*On March 21, 2023, an extra-curricular event - "Lesson of Courage" was held in the college among students of 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> courses. In this lesson, a participant of the Special Military Operation, our graduate of 2021 by profession on 01.15.05 "Welder (manual and partially mechanized welding (surfacing))", D Malykhin, spoke about the fact that military service requires deep knowledge from a military person, the ability to navigate in any situ-*

ations, love for the Fatherland, the importance of fulfilling military duty. Students listened with great interest about the life and traditions of military personnel. At the end of the meeting, the students expressed their deep gratitude to our hero and wished Victory.

## Maksim Starovoitov

Maksim Vladislavovich Starovoitov was born on August 11, 1999, in Simferopol.<sup>100</sup>

In 2006-2017 he studied at school No. 23. After graduating from the 10<sup>th</sup> grade, he entered Tavrida National V.I. Vernadsky University (Institute of Postgraduate Education, specialty: economic cybernetics). After the graduation from college, he was drafted into the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. He was a senior sailor, a machine gunner of the 2<sup>nd</sup> company in 382<sup>nd</sup> separate battalion in the city of Temryuk, if the 810<sup>th</sup> separate guards marine brigade of the Black Sea fleet. In the spring 2022, Maksim Starovoitov was sent to the so-called “Special Military Operation”, where he died in April 2022.<sup>101</sup>

The official website of the school contains information about the functioning of cadet classes under the patronage of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia (there is no date of creation, therefore it is impossible to track whether they were functioning during the years of Maksim’s studying, the first news about the event is dated 2019).<sup>102</sup>

In 2017, the website posted news about the celebration of the Russian Day of Unity, the aim of which was *to form a worthy citizen of our country (namely the Russian Federation)*. The task of the class hour was *patriotic education of students* through awareness of the necessity for general unity in order to achieve victory over the invaders.



Source:

<https://crimeapress.info/v-simferopole-otkryli-memorialnuyu-dosku-v-chest-pogibshego-zemlyaka-geroya-svo/>

100 <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-krym-morpeh-doska/32122390.html>  
<https://crimeapress.info/v-simferopole-otkryli-memorialnuyu-dosku-v-chest-pogibshego-zemlyaka-geroya-svo/>  
[https://www.instagram.com/maksotron\\_/](https://www.instagram.com/maksotron_/)  
<https://vk.com/id209563901>

101 <http://simadm.ru/press/government/35607/>

102 <http://school23crimea.lbihost.ru/сведения-об-учреждении/музеи/>

The school's website contains educational programs, which include military-patriotic direction.

Also, on the school's website there is news about the **initiation of students into the ranks of the "Young Army"**, participation in the "Young Army" competitions, a contest "Letter to a soldier. About children of war" etc. Children in the uniform of the "Young Army" were also present at the unveiling of the commemorative plaque.

The public movement "Heroes of Crimea" contributed to the installation of the commemorative plaque, as a part of the project "Simferopol – city of Heroes!".<sup>103</sup>

## Zenur Abdurazakov

Zenur Ridvanivich Abdurazakov was born on October 15, 2000. He studied at school No. 23 in Simferopol. After completing compulsory military service in the army, he signed a contract and served in Novorossiysk Naval Base of the Black Sea Fleet. In 2021, he participated in military operation in Syria as a part of a submarine crew for 7 months, and after that – in the Russian-Ukrainian war starting from 2022.<sup>104</sup> By the decree of the President of the Russian Federation, dated March 25, 2022, he was awarded the Order of Courage (posthumously).

Nadezhda Aksyonova (deputy head of the so-called "Simferopol City Council of the 2<sup>nd</sup> convocation") pointed out that in November, the ceremony of the unveiling of commemorative plaque to another "Hero of the Special Military Operation" Maksim Starovoirov was held on the territory of the school No. 23.



Source: <http://simgov.ru/press/government/4805/>

It is known that the school No. 23 has actively functioning cadet classes under the patronage of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Russian Federation, initiation of students in the ranks of "Young Army" are held, programs of patriotic education are implemented.<sup>105</sup>

103 <https://crimea-news.com/society/2022/11/09/988127.html>

104 <http://simgov.ru/press/government/4805/>

105 <https://archive.ph/wip/YagkJ>  
<https://school23crimea.lbihost.ru/кадеты/>  
<https://archive.ph/BNok5>  
[https://vk.com/school23simf?w=wall-191552530\\_1374](https://vk.com/school23simf?w=wall-191552530_1374)



11.04.2023. Юнармейцы нашей школы, обучающиеся 8-А и 8-Б классов, приняли участие в муниципальном этапе Всероссийской военно-спортивной игры "Победа".  
<https://crimea-news.com/society/2023/04/11/1050794.html>



55

Like 7

1.4K



Source:  
<http://simgov.ru/press/government/4805/>

*On April 11, 2023, the "Young Army" members of our school, students of 8-A and 8-B grades took part in the municipal stage of the All-Russian military-sports game "Pobeda" ("Victory")*

## Oleg Golichenko



Source: <https://crimea-news.com/society/2023/05/10/1073639.html>

Oleg Valeriyevich Golichenko was born on November 5, 2001. He studied at school No. 2 in Chornomorske and at Yevpatoria Construction Technical College. He died as part of the marine corps of the Black Sea Fleet of Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.<sup>106</sup> By the decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated March 25, 2022, he was awarded the Order of Courage (posthumously).

According to the principal of Chornomorske secondary school No. 2 **Olga Gagloyeva**:

*Today's event of the perpetuation of Oleg Golichenko's memory is an honor for us, an honor for the entire school. It is important to remember and honor the*

*memory of people who gave their lives for the peaceful sky above our heads. They are alive as long as we remember them!*

On the school's website, there is an educational program posted, which in particular includes:

- civic education – the formation of Russian civic identity, association with the community of citizens of the Russian Federation, with the people of Russia as the source of power in the Russian state and the subject of the thousand-year-old Russian statehood, respect for the rights, freedoms and responsibilities of the citizen of Russia, legal and political culture;
- patriotic education – cultivation of love for one's native land, Fatherland, one's own people, respect for other peoples of Russia; historical education, formation of Russian national historical consciousness, Russian cultural identity;
- spiritual and moral education – education based on the spiritual and moral culture of the peoples of Russia, traditional religions of the peoples of Russia, formation of traditional Russian family values, kindness, mercy, justice, friendliness and mutual assistance, respect for elders, for the memory of ancestors.

### 1.2 Направления воспитания

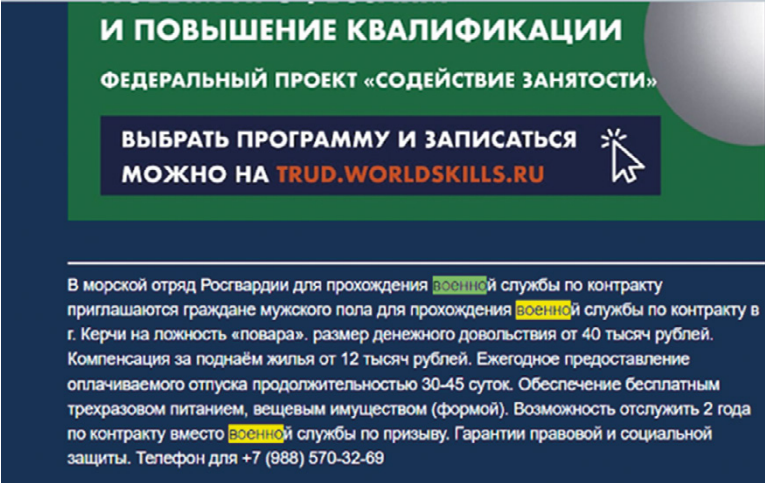
Программа реализуется в единстве учебной и воспитательной деятельности общеобразовательной организации по основным направлениям воспитания в соответствии с ФГОС:

– **гражданское воспитание** — формирование российской гражданской идентичности, принадлежности к общности граждан Российской Федерации, к народу России как источнику власти в Российском государстве и субъекту тысячелетней российской государственности, уважения к правам, свободам и обязанностям гражданина России, правовой и политической культуры;

– **патриотическое воспитание** — воспитание любви к родному краю, Родине, своему народу, уважения к другим народам России; историческое просвещение, формирование российского национального исторического сознания, российской культурной идентичности;

– **духовно-нравственное воспитание** — воспитание на основе духовно-нравственной культуры народов России, традиционных религий народов России, формирование традиционных российских семейных ценностей; воспитание честности, доброты, милосердия, справедливости, дружелюбия и взаимопомощи, уважения к старшим, к памяти предков;

Screenshot from the school's website



**И ПОВЫШЕНИЕ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ**  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ПРОЕКТ «СОДЕЙСТВИЕ ЗАНЯТОСТИ»

**ВЫБРАТЬ ПРОГРАММУ И ЗАПИСАТЬСЯ**  
МОЖНО НА [TRUD.WORLDSKILLS.RU](http://TRUD.WORLDSKILLS.RU)

В морской отряд Росгвардии для прохождения **военной** службы по контракту приглашаются граждане мужского пола для прохождения **военной** службы по контракту в г. Керчи на должность «повара». размер денежного довольствия от 40 тысяч рублей. Компенсация за поднаём жилья от 12 тысяч рублей. Ежегодное предоставление оплачиваемого отпуска продолжительностью 30-45 суток. Обеспечение бесплатным трехразовым питанием, вещевым имуществом (формой). Возможность отслужить 2 года по контракту вместо **военной** службы по призыву. Гарантии правовой и социальной защиты. Телефон для +7 (988) 570-32-69

Detachments of “Young Army”, “Young Traffic Inspectors”, School Sports Club “Fakel” (Torch) function in school. The website of technical college, where Oleg studied, posted an advertisement for recruitment to serve in the Russian Guard under a contract.

Screenshot from the website of technical college

*FEDERAL PROJECT "ASSISTANCE WITH EMPLOYMENT"...*

*...Male citizens are invited to the naval detachment of the Russian Guard for military service under the contract in the city of Kerch for the position of "cook". The amount of allowance - from 40 thousand rubles. Compensation for rent of housing - from 12 thousand rubles. Annual provision of paid leave lasting 30-45 days. Providing free three meals a day, clothing property (uniform). Opportunity to serve 2 years under a contract instead of conscripted military service. Guarantees of legal and social protection*



On May 8, 2023, in "Heroes' Square", commemorative plaques "Heroes of the Special Military Operation who gave their lives for the Fatherland" were installed, among which there was a plaque in honor of Oleg Golichenko.<sup>107</sup>

Source:  
<http://surl.li/jbbvw>

Oleg Golichenko's mother **Marina Ivanova** says that he always wanted to serve in the army:

“ I believe that a man should serve in the army. Because the army changes people. And it did change Oleg, he became even better. Already participating in the Special Military Operation, my son asked me not to cry and not to worry, he said that the Victory will definitely be ours. **Oleg often said to me: "Mom, your grandfathers died in war, while liberating the world from the Nazi plague. Why cannot I defend the country, so that children could live under the peaceful sky?"**. I know that many people will remember him, will remember what a wonderful person, friend, and son he was. Today's event is very important not only for us, parents, but also for schoolchildren and for the future generation, they should remember those, who defended the Homeland with weapons in their hands and at the cost of their lives.<sup>108</sup>

## Andrey Vetrov

Andrey Ruslanovich Vetrov was born on August 14, 2022. He studied at the same Technical College, where Oleg Golichenko did. Since 2020 he served in the Armed Forces of

<sup>107</sup> <https://crimea-news.com/society/2023/05/08/1072307.html>

<sup>108</sup> <https://gazeta-chi.ru/obshestvo/v-chernomorskom-rajone-uvekovechili-pamyat-uchastnikov-svo>

the Russian Federation as a machine gunner, died in August 2022. By the decree of the President of the Russian Federation, he was awarded the Order of Courage.<sup>109</sup>



Source: <https://crimea-news.com/society/2023/05/10/1073639.html>

## Valentin Isaychev

Valentin Vladlenovich Isaychev was born in 2001, in Soniachna Dolyna village. Valentin Isaychev studied in the elementary grades of the Gymnasium No. 1. In August 2020 he was called up for military service, and already in February 2021 he signed a contract. Before being sent to the so-called “Special Military Operation”, he served in Sevastopol, in the 810<sup>th</sup> Marine Brigade of the Black Sea Fleet.

On February 22, 2023, a commemorative plaque was installed on the facade of the Gymnasium No. 1 in Sudak. He was posthumously awarded the Order of Courage.<sup>110</sup>

According to Valentin’s grandfather – Viktor Petrovich Isaichev, he was preparing his grandchildren to “defending the Fatherland” since their childhood.<sup>111</sup>

“We are men, and we must be men. We were not raised differently. But you cannot escape your fate, you need to defend your homeland. Otherwise, these scumbags would have come to Crimea, and then us, old men, would have to rise.”

At the presentation of the award to the mother, the head of the municipal formation – Sudak city district, the so-called “head of Sudak city Council” **Konstantin Rozhko** said:

“Thank you very much for your son. He showed courage and heroism, remained faithful to his military oath, and **died while defending the interests of the Russian Federation**.”<sup>112</sup>

109 <https://crimea-news.com/society/2023/05/05/1070113.html>

110 <https://sudakgs.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/3892>

111 WWW.CRIMEA.KPRU: <https://www.crimea.kp.ru/daily/27380.5/4573349/>

112 <https://sudak.me/news/3638-solnechnodolynec-valentin-isaichev-nagrazhden-ordenom-muzhestva-posmertno.html>



Source: <https://sudakgs.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/3892>

The photo from the commemorative plaque unveiling shows children wearing cadet uniform. On the website of the school, there is news dated 2019 about the school's students taking the oath of the "Young Army" members.<sup>113</sup> It is also noted that the "talisman of kindness" campaigns are held in support of "heroes" of the so-called Special Military Operation.<sup>114</sup>

In March 2023, the school held a commemorative event, dedicated to Valentin Isaychev. The event began in the school library named after Yuri Belov, where the "desk of hero" is installed, and a book of memories of teachers and classmates is registered. The school's principal Elena Vilкова noted in her speech, that "the feat of Valentin Isaychev is a moral lesson of duty and loyalty to one's oath, one's people".<sup>115</sup>

In January 2023, in all classes of the Sudak Gymnasium No. 1 conversations were held about "Crimean heroes, defenders of the Fatherland", including "the feats of heroes who participated in the Special Military Operation", who "grew up on the valiant examples of their grandfathers and great-grandfathers".<sup>116</sup> The plan of education work for 2022-2023 academic year provides for patriotic events, in particular, participation of children in the month of military-patriotic work "I am a patriot of Russia".<sup>117</sup>

These events are curated by the Advisor to the Director of educational work and interaction with children's public organizations – **I. Lefterova**. The head of the school detachment of "Young Army" is S. Rezvan.<sup>118</sup>

113 <https://www.sudakschool1.ru/?news=487>

114 [https://sudakschool1.ru/parenting.html?news=1146#page\\_news](https://sudakschool1.ru/parenting.html?news=1146#page_news)

115 [https://sudakschool1.ru/parenting.html?news=1087#page\\_news](https://sudakschool1.ru/parenting.html?news=1087#page_news)

116 [https://sudakschool1.ru/parenting.html?news=1008#page\\_news](https://sudakschool1.ru/parenting.html?news=1008#page_news)

117 <https://sudakschool1.ru/assets/kalend-plan-vosp.pdf>

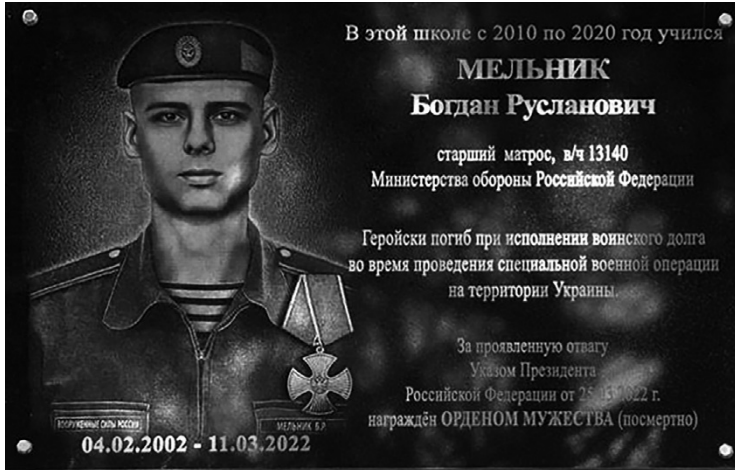
118 [https://sudakschool1.ru/parenting.html?news=969#page\\_news](https://sudakschool1.ru/parenting.html?news=969#page_news)



## Bogdan Melnik

Bogdan Ruslanovich Melnik was born on February 4, 2002, presumably, in Krasnoperekopsk. In 2010-2020, he studied at school No. 3 of the city of Krasnoperekopsk.

After graduating from school, he served as a senior sailor. By the decree of the President of the Russian Federation he was posthumously awarded the Order of Courage.



Source: <https://crimea-news.com/society/2023/05/05/1070076.html>



Source: <https://crimea-news.com/incident/2023/05/05/1070697.html>

The Krasnoperekopsk investigatory also took part in the unveiling of a commemorative plaque.<sup>119</sup>

119 <https://crimea-news.com/incident/2023/05/05/1070697.html>



5 мая 2023 года состоялся торжественный митинг, посвящённый открытию мемориальной доски в честь выпускника нашей школы Богдана Мельника, погибшего при исполнении воинского долга в ходе специальной военной операции и награжденного посмертно Орденом Мужества.



Право открыть мемориальную доску было предоставлено юнармейцам нашей школы.

Все собравшиеся почтили минутой молчания и отдали дань уважения погибшему герою, чье имя навсегда вписано в летопись мужества и отваги.

В знак вечной памяти и скорби гости, родные и близкие, обучающиеся и учителя школы возложили цветы к памятной доске.

<https://crimea24tv.ru/content/v-krasnoperekopske-otkr..>



 В Красноперекопске открыли мемориальную доску в честь погибшего героя ...   
crimea24tv.ru

It is known that the school has operating “Young Army” detachments, patronage of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, holds active patriotic-educational activities. The right to unveil the commemorative plaque was given to the Young Army members of the school.

*On May 5, 2023, a solemn rally was held dedicated to the unveiling of a commemorative plaque in honor of Bogdan Melnik, a graduate of our school, who died in the line of military duty during a special military operation and was posthumously awarded the Order of Courage.*

*The right to unveil a commemorative plaque was granted to the “Young Army” members of our school.*

*All those gathered honored (Bogdan) with a minute of silence and paid tribute to the fallen hero, whose name is forever inscribed in the annals of valor and courage.*

*As a sign of eternal memory and sorrow, guests, relatives and friends, students and teachers of the school laid flowers at the commemorative plaque*

## Maksim Gutovskiy

Maksim Yuriyevich Gutovskiy was born on March 6, 1999. He studied at school No. 4 in the city of Krasnoperekopsk (2005–2016).

On April 11, 2023, the Krasnoperekopsk school No. 4 held the ceremony of unveiling of the commemorative plaque in honor of the school’s graduate Maksim Gutovskiy, who died during the so-called “Special Military Operation” and was posthumously awarded the Order of Courage.<sup>120</sup>



Source: <https://crimea-news.com/society/2023/04/11/1051220.html>

After the occupation of the peninsula, namely on December 16, 12015, in the shooting range of the school No. 4, an air rifle shooting competition was held as a part of RLD trial testing (note – “Ready for Labor and Defense”), in which teams from five schools participated. The following persons spoke with a welcome speech at the event: the acting head of the department of the so-called “Military Commissariat of the Republic of Crimea in the city of Krasnoperekopsk and Krasnoperekopsk Raion” **Nikolay Saprykin** and the head of the so-called “department for youth policy, physical culture, sports and tourism” **Vladimir Moskalenko**. Maksim Gutovskiy took 3<sup>rd</sup> place at the competition then.<sup>121</sup>

## Vladimir Tsygoniy



Vladimir Vladimirovich Tsygoniy was born on March 20, 2001, in Yevpatoria. He studied at Yevpatoria school No. 14. He graduated from a technical school with a specialization “Computer networks”, and in 2021 was drafted into the army for conscript service, where he served in the ranks of Marine Corps, namely in the 810<sup>th</sup> brigade in Sevastopol. There he later took an oath and signed a contract. He died in Khereson region on October 9, 2022.<sup>122</sup>

121 <http://www.krasnoperekopsk.net/2015/12/v-tire-shkoly-4-g-krasnoperekopska-proshli-sovnovaniya-po-strelbe-iz-pnevmaticheskoy-vintovki/>

122 <https://www.crimea.kp.ru/daily/27464/4720628/>

## МБОУ "Средняя школа №14 города Евпатории Республики Крым "

Блог

Главная • 2019 • Январь • 22 • Церемония посвящения в ряды Всероссийского военно-патриотического общественного движения «Юнармия»

Церемония посвящения в ряды Всероссийского военно-патриотического общественного движения «Юнармия» 17/42

20 января 2019г. в Евпатории прошли торжественные мероприятия, посвященные празднованию 318-ой годовщины со дня образования инженерных войск России.

В этот день на мемориале «Красная горка» состоялась церемония посвящения в ряды Всероссийского военно-патриотического общественного движения «Юнармия».

В мероприятии приняли участие представители командования и военнослужащие 68 отдельного морского инженерного полка Черноморского флота, республиканских министерств и ведомств, руководства города, юнармейцы, евпаторийцы.

Военнослужащие инженерного полка тесно сотрудничают с общественным движением «Юнармия». На базе полка создана «Школа юного сапера», где вступающие в ряды юнармейцы будут обучаться азам военного дела.

В торжественной обстановке евпаторийские школьники приняли клятву юнармейцев, прозвучал гимн Юнармии. В рядах юнармии есть и учащиеся нашей школы, которые после принятия клятвы получили удостоверение юнармейца. (учащиеся 10 –х классов).

Мероприятие продолжилось показательным выступлением военнослужащих по рукопашному бою и смогли ознакомиться с образцами вооружения, экипировки и военной техники Вооруженных сил.

Все желающие попробовали традиционную солдатскую кашу.



Screenshot from the school's website:

According to the data from the school's official website, units of the "Yung Army" operate there, in particular, in 2017 there was news regarding the participation in shooting competitions in the laser shooting range.<sup>123</sup> In 2019 the school held the initiation of the new members to "Young Army" among the students of the school.

## Dmitriy Loshatetskiy

Dmitriy Viktorovich Loshatetskiy was born on April 25, 2002, in Kumove village of Rozdolne raion. He studied at the Municipal Budgetary Educational Institution "Kumove School"<sup>124</sup>. The school's website was created in 2023, therefore it is impossible to track the peculiarities of the educational process during Loshatetskiy's years of studying. No social network pages were found. Information about the activity of "Young Army" or cadet classes at school was not found either.

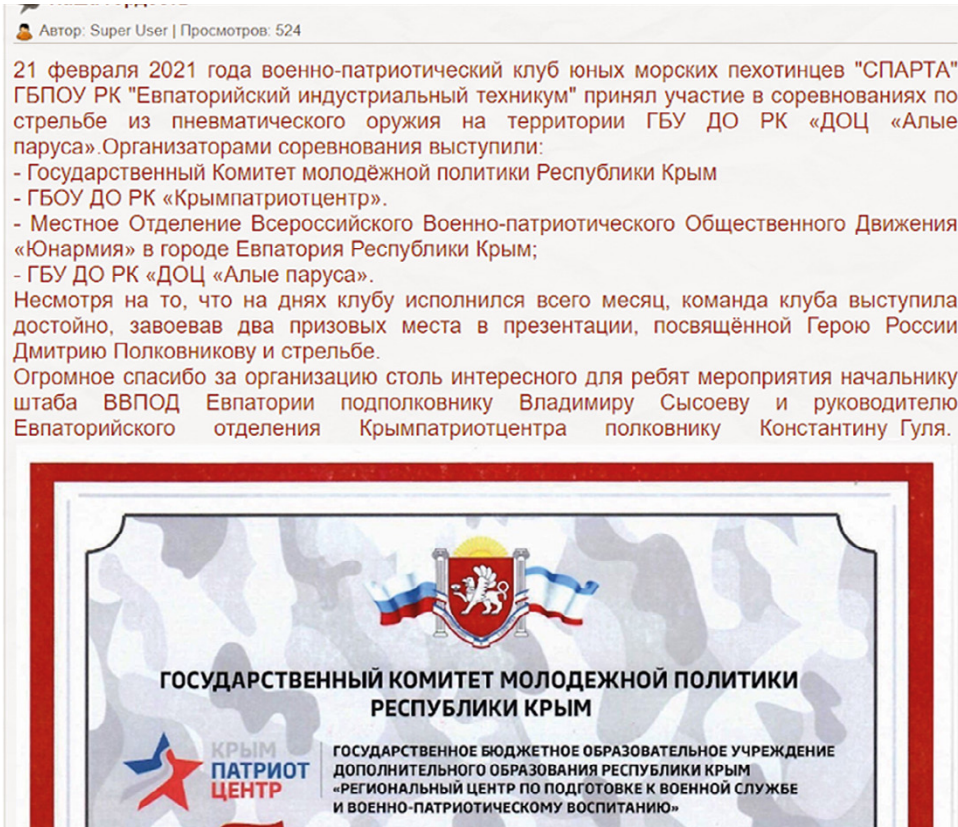
In the Yevpatoria Industrial Technical School, where Loshatetskiy studied, there is a functioning military-patriotic club for young marine corps "SPARTA",<sup>125</sup> which was created in 2020. Presumably it was during Loshatetskiy's years of study.

123 [http://shkola14evp.ucoz.ru/blog/otkrytyj\\_gorodskoj\\_turnir\\_sredi\\_shkolnikov\\_goroda\\_evpatorii\\_po\\_strelbe\\_v\\_lazernom\\_tire/2017-11-07-215](http://shkola14evp.ucoz.ru/blog/otkrytyj_gorodskoj_turnir_sredi_shkolnikov_goroda_evpatorii_po_strelbe_v_lazernom_tire/2017-11-07-215)

124 <https://new.crimiz.ru/rubriki/102-lyudi-i-sudby/20289-na-parte-ego-fotografiya-i-vsegda-zhivye-tsvety>

125 <https://simferopol.bezformata.com/listnews/hode-spetcoperacii-dmitriyu-loshatetckomu/113714776/>

<http://eit46.ru/index.php/novosti/1/1477-vypusknj-2022>  
<https://rr.er-crimea.com/v-razdolnenskogo-czentre-detskogo-i-yunosheskogo-tvorchestva-im-a-m-danilina-proveli-vstrechu-s-yunoarmejskim-otryadom/>  
<https://kumovo.crimeaschool.ru/news/294>  
<https://new.crimiz.ru/rubriki/102-lyudi-i-sudby/20289-na-parte-ego-fotografiya-i-vsegda-zhivye-tsvety>



Screenshot from the website of technical school

Members of the club take part in the events, organized, in particular, by “Young Army” and “Crimea Patriot Center”. Also, the website of the technical school contains information about the presence of the head of the local headquarters of the All-Russian military-patriotic public movement “Young Army” **Vladimir Sysoyev** at the ceremonial events in the educational institution, which may indicate their cooperation. The “Young Army” detachment functions at the Razdolne district center of children’s and youth creativity named after Aleksander Danilin, therefore it can be assumed that students of Razdolne Raion are involved in its activities.



Source: <http://surl.li/jfgep>

By the order of Razdolne Raion Council of the Republic of Crimea, it was decided to assign Kumove school the name of “Cavalier of the Order of Courage Dmitriy Loshatetskiy”<sup>126</sup>.

## “YOUNG ARMY” UNITS RENAMED IN HONOR OF THE DECEASED

### Anton Leshukov

Anton Gennadiyevich Leshukov was born on July 17, 2000, in Krasnoperekopsk. In 2006–2016 he studied at school No. 1.<sup>127</sup> During his service in the army, he was a howitzer artillery battalion gun commander in the military unit 87717.



Source: <http://surl.li/jbeia>

The school has a detachment of a “Young Army”, which in 2022 was named after Anton Leshukov.<sup>128</sup>



Source: <https://crimea24tv.ru/content/v-krasnoperekopske-otkrili-memorial/>

<sup>127</sup> <https://crimea24tv.ru/content/v-krasnoperekopske-otkrili-memorial/>

<sup>128</sup> <https://crimea-news.com/society/2023/02/22/1022723.html>  
<https://crimea-news.com/society/2022/10/28/984309.html> <https://crimea-news.com/society/2022/10/28/984223.html>



Source: <https://crimea-news.com/society/2022/10/28/984223.html>

## Dmitriy Yaroshyk

Dmitriy Vitaliyevich Yaroshyk was born on May 18, 2003, in Traktove village. He was a senior gunner of the grenade launcher platoon of the motorized rifle battalion.

In 2009–2018, he studied in Illinka school named after Aleksander Korobchuk.<sup>129</sup> In May 2021, he signed a military contract, he served in the military unit in Perevalne village of Simferopol Raion in the coastal forces of the Russian Navy. Dmitriy died in July 2022, during the Russian-Ukrainian war.



Source: <http://surl.li/jfgld>

In the Illinka school named after Aleksander Korobchuk there are functioning detachments of “Young Army”.<sup>130</sup> In March 2023, the “Young Army” unit of Illinka village was named after Dmitriy Yaroshyk. At the ceremony, 10 students of the Alexander Korobchuk Illinka Educational Complex were initiated into the ranks of “Young Army”, the squad commander was presented with a flag named “Corporal Dimtriy Yaroshyk, Cavalier of the Order of Courage”.<sup>131</sup>

129 <https://crimea24tv.ru/content/v-krasnoperekopskom-rayone-otkrili-m/>

130 [https://vk.com/wall-167928602\\_1161](https://vk.com/wall-167928602_1161)

131 <https://crimea-news.com/society/2023/03/18/1032416.html>



Source: <https://crimea-news.com/society/2023/03/18/1032416.html>



# Conclusions

As noted by the UN special rapporteur on cultural rights, all post-conflict societies face the need to establish a delicate balance between forgetting and remembering. Therefore, it is crucially important, that the processes of memorialization would not function as an “empty rhetoric of perpetuating the memory of the fallen ones, losing sight of the causes and context of the past tragedies and hiding modern challenges”.<sup>132</sup>

Instead, in the context of the installation of commemorative plaques in educational facilities of the temporarily occupied Crimea in honor of those who died in the so-called “Special Military Operation”, the use of the memorialization process is seen as the instrument for planting specific ideology, beneficial to the occupation administration of Crimea and the government of the Russian Federation. In addition, in the given context memorialization is not aimed at the perpetuation of memory of the Russian-Ukrainian war victims but aims to turn the younger generation of Crimeans against Ukraine, encouraging them to follow the example of those who were forced to fight against their own country. Such an approach contradicts the principles formulated by the UN special rapporteur on cultural rights regarding memorialization.

The illegality of this form of commemoration of those who died during the so-called “Special Military Operation” is inappropriate and contradicts the principles established by the special rapporteur for the following reasons:

- first of all, the context of the death is completely avoided and distorted, namely the fact that Russia is the occupying power of the Crimean Peninsula and the city of Sevastopol, and children who studied at school in 2014 automatically acquired citizenship of the Russian Federation and were drafted into the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation contrary to the principles of international humanitarian law, which directly prohibits such actions.<sup>133</sup>
- since 2014, the occupation authorities of Crimea have been actively working to inculcate Russian identity among Ukrainian children and to prepare them for serving in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.
- as can be seen from some reports, for example from the installation of the commemorative plaques dedicated to Aleksander Krasnobayev, parents and relatives approved and supported such ideology, that is, even in the family, children could not hear an alternative opinion.
- commemorative plaques are installed on the facades of the secondary education institutions, with the presence and active involvement of children, to whom representatives of occupation administrations talk about the “succession of generations” in defending the Fatherland (namely – the Russian Federation), in such way encouraging them to follow the example of the fallen servicemen.

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132 [A\\_HRC\\_25\\_49-EN., Para 17.](#)

133 <https://zmina.info/articles/yak-rosiya-porushuye-pravo-na-osvitu-pid-chas-okupacziyi-kvalifikacziya-za-mizhnarodnym-pravom/>

The ideology of the Russian militarism, which glorifies service in the Russian army and presents it as the fulfillment of the civic duty, has penetrated all spheres of social life, including education. As can be seen from the analyzed biographies of the ones who died:

- it is known about the membership of one of the deceased in the “Young Army”
- it is known about the membership of one of the deceased in the Cossacks movement
- it is difficult to verify the information regarding functioning of “Young Army” or Cossacks movements and cadet classes in schools during the years of study of the deceased, but at the moment all schools mention the presence of at least one of the specified categories. Moreover, in all verified cases, educational institutions have elements of patriotic education – corresponding programs, clubs, activities etc.

Commemorative plaques, which have been installed in Crimean educational institutions since the beginning of the so-called “Special Military Operation”, use the memory of these victims of Russian militarism as additional instrument for militarization and indoctrination for the future generations. This is what the so-called “head of Dzhankoi city administration” Igor Ivin said at the ceremony of the unveiling of commemorative plaque in honor of the fallen “Young Army” member Dmitriy Kotov:

“*The feat of Dmitriy Kotov, as well as all our fallen compatriots, will remain in our hearts forever... every time that you guys enter the school, look at this plaque and remember that this young man gave his life so that we all would have a peaceful sky above our heads.*”<sup>134</sup>

Also, during the unveiling of commemorative plaques, representatives of the occupation administration of Crimea, emphasize the parallels with the events of the Great Patriotic War, formulating false parallels between the fight of the Soviet Army against the Nazism in 1940s and current war against Ukraine among Crimean children. This policy, as was stated in the introductory part, is a continuation to the practices of mythologizing the victory over Nazism and using it as an instrument for the consolidation of Soviet – and then Russian society, using now a new myth about the “heroes” of the so-called “Special Military Operation”.

It is particularly dangerous that these plaques in honor of the new “heroes” are specifically installed on the facades of educational institutions, where a large number of children are concentrated daily, who, as noted by the special rapporteur on cultural rights Farida Shaheed, are particularly vulnerable to manipulation with the help of physical memorials. In such way, children, who has to pass by such plaques inside their own educational institution on a daily basis will, on one hand, consider serving in the Russian army as a normal phenomenon and on the other hand – will perceive death in the war against Ukraine as a manifestation of the exceptional heroism. Such influence is unacceptable both from the point of view of the principles of memorialization and the rights of a child as such.

As for the memorialization, in the context of the Russian Federation, commemorative plaques installed on the educational facilities are used de-facto as an instrument of mythologization of certain events aimed at militarization and indoctrination of society.<sup>135</sup> In this case, memorialization does not allow any other interpretation of specific events, but instead it establishes the imperative of the need to remember and perceive specific events in the interpretation that is beneficial to the Russian Federation. This approach does not correspond to the basic principles of the memorialization process, described by the UN special rapporteur on cultural rights.

In the context of the rights of a child, special influence in this case is exerted, in particular, on education, which should be aimed at cultivating respect for human rights and the principles of the UN Charter and preparing a child for a conscious life in a free society in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality and friendship. Instead, the installation of commemorative plaques on the educational institutions of the occupied Crimea in honor of the “heroes” of the so-called “Special Military Operation” acts as an additional instrument for militarization and indoctrination of Crimean children, whom the occupying government of Crimea has been preparing to die for the interests of the Russian Federation. It should be noted that the process began de-facto with the beginning of the occupation of Crimea in 2014, and after the so-called “Special Military Operation” started, physical evidence of this crime of the Russian Federation, which remained invisible to the world community for too long, began to appear.

After the de-occupation of Crimea, Ukrainian society will face a quite difficult and painful question: how to treat those citizens, who took part in war against their own people. As for children who were under occupation in 2014, the approach to memorialization and evaluation of their actions should be as balanced as possible and based, first of all, on fact that 9 years of life under the occupation do not pass without affecting the consciousness of a person, and therefore all statements about the alleged “voluntariness” of service in the Russian army and participation in the so-called “Special Military Operation” to not correspond to reality, given the scale of military propaganda on the peninsula. **It is the Russian Federation that is responsible for the deaths of these young people in the Russian-Ukrainian war**, and therefore their stories should be told not from the point of heroization, but that **the policies of indoctrination and militarization of children and youth have deadly consequences – so that similar things do not happen again in the future.**

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135 [https://lb.ua/blog/koalitsiia\\_ua5am/545996\\_yak\\_rosiya\\_znishchuie\\_identichnist.html](https://lb.ua/blog/koalitsiia_ua5am/545996_yak_rosiya_znishchuie_identichnist.html)

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