

Description

UKRAINE: Overnight on April 28, the Ukrainian Armed Forces launched a massive missile strike with Tochka-U ballistic missiles and high-powered multiple rocket launchers on residential areas in the central part of the city of Kherson in southern Ukraine. The target of the missile attack on Kherson was residential areas around ??Ushakov Avenue, where kindergartens, schools and many social institutions are also located.

The city as well as the rest of Kherson Region are under control of Russian forces.

Russian air defense units repelled the Ukrainian missile attack. Twelve shells of a high-powered multiple launch rocket system were shot downas well as two Tochka-U ballistic missiles were intercepted in the air over the city. Fragments of one of the downed Ukrainian Tochka-U missiles fell in Shevchenko Park.

Meanwhile, Russian air defense forces also repelled an attack by a Ukrainian Tochka-U ballistic missile on residential areas of the city of Izyum, Kharkiv Region. The target of the strike was the city hospital, where the Russian medical detachment is located. This facility provides assistance to the population of Kharkiv Region.

"The Kyiv nationalist regime's indiscriminate missile strikes on the residential areas of Izyum and Kherson are a war crime and a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law," the Russian Defense Ministry said in a statement.

Indiscriminate artillery and missiles strikes aimed at residential areas are not something new for the Kyiv government. Nonetheless, the recent developments demonstrate that Kyiv's forces are trigger happy to shell residential areas not only in the region of Donbass.

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Slavyansk direction

Meanwhile, the Russian Armed Forces and people's militias of DPR and LPR continue their steady advance on Kyiv's positions in the east of Ukraine.

Reports appeared that clashes resumed around the Azovstal plant area controlled by pro-Kyiv radicals in Mariupol city. Members of the Azov Battalion and allied detachments that are surrounded there consider it impossible to lay down arms and surrender via proposed humanitarian corridor because of multiple well-documented war crimes that they have committed. So, they continue to keep hostage civilians there and release endless appeals to "international community" about the need to rescue them.

Another hot point on the frontline is Severodonetsk and Popasnaya. Positions of Kyiv's forces remained there are well fortified. Therefore the advance of Russian-led forces there are in the conditions of the absence of large-scale offensive operations along the entire frontline is slowed down.

A Russian strike destroys a battle tank of Kyiv's forces:

In the south of Kharkiv Region, around Izum city, intense fighting continues along the entire area of the foothold created by Russian forces there. Russian units are advancing towards the Barvenko-Slavyansk road.

In general, the tactic of Kyiv's forces can be considered as an attempt to buy as much as possible time to prepare additional fortifications in the area of the cities of Slavyanks and Kramatorks that they seeas their key strong point in this part of the region in the near future.

In own turn, it seems that Russia currently bets on its massive fire power, including ability to strike targets deep inside the territory controlled by Kyiv with high-precision weapons. Thus, the Russian military keeps the strategic initiative and wants to create the lack resources for Kyiv's forces remaining on the frontline thus pushing them to withdraw from well-fortified positions avoiding the need of large-scale storms of them.

Additionally on April 28, the Russian Defense Ministry released update on Russia's strikes on targets in Ukraine.

According to it, during the night, high-precision air-based missiles of the Russian Aerospace Forces defeated four military facilities in Ukraine. This included two areas of concentration of manpower and military equipment. Also, two depots of rocket and artillery weapons and ammunition were destroyed in the areas of Barvenkovo ??and Ivanovka.

At the same time, Russian operational-tactical and army aviation hit 67 military facilities of Ukraine. The targets included six command posts, two company strong points, two large depots of rocket and artillery weapons and fuel in the settlements of Preobrazhenka and Orekhov, as well as 55 places of concentration of manpower and military equipment.

More than 300 members of Kyiv's forces and up to 40 vehicles were destroyed.

Russian rocket troops and artillery completed 408 fire missions during the night. 18 command posts and 383 areas of concentration of manpower and Ukrainian military equipment were hit.

Also, Russian air defense systems shot down a Su-24 aircraft of the Ukrainian Air Force over the village of Nikolaevka in the Luhansk People's Republic.

Five Ukrainian unmanned aerial vehicles were shot down in the areas of Veselohorivka, Zatishnoe, Novomikhailovka, Lyubimovka, Kharkiv.

Russia says that since the beginning of the special military operation, Russian forces have destroyed 142 aircraft, 111 helicopters, 614 unmanned aerial vehicles, 276 anti-aircraft missile systems, 2,623 tanks and other armored combat vehicles, 299 multiple rocket launchers, 1,146 field artillery pieces and mortars, as well as 2,431 unit of special military vehicles.

US-supplied weapons are on their way to Ukraine:

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Meanwhile, a video appeared online allegedly showing the movement of Romanian military equipment in the direction of Moldova and Transnistria (which borders Ukraine). Just recently Transnistria, officially known as the Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic (PMR), was hit by a series of terrorist attacks. Transnistrian President Vadim Krasnoselsky placed the region on terrorist alert on April 26.

The Transnistrian region has been in a state of frozen conflict for decades. The PMR declared its separation from Moldova in 1990. Until 1992 there were fighting, which ended with the signing of the agreement "On the principles of the settlement of the armed conflict in the Pridnestrovian region of the Republic of Moldova". Since the end of the active phase of the Transnistrian conflict, which began during the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russian peacekeeping forces have been deployed in the republic.

Now, with the international secalation over Ukraine and the further involvement of NATO into the conflict on the side of the Kyiv government, the possibility of the NATO-led attack on Transnistria is increasing. This would be especially likely if the NATO leadership decided to prevent the Russian

operation to take control of the key Ukrainian port city of Odessa, which is located just near Transnistria.

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